Report of the Royal
Commissioners appointed
to Enquire into the
Treatment of Immigrants
in Natal. 1887

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APPENDIX B.

SUGAR ESTATES VISITED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

IN THE DISTRICT OF

MOKA.

47. CÔTE D'OR	*24th August*, 1872.
48. LA LAURA	*26th August*, 1872.
49. L'UNION	*26th September*, 1872.
50. MINISSY	*24th August*, 1872.
51. VALETTA	*27th September*, 1872.

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APPENDIX B. (No. 47.)

24th August, 1872.—MOKA.

"Côte D'Or."—850 acres under cultivation.

Proprietors—Desvaux Bros. (resident).
Medical Attendant—Dr. Clarenc.

	Dollars.	Cents.
Amount of Pay-list, 1871	22,578	07
" Rations "	11,125	00

Number of Immigrants under Indenture.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
From Calcutta	251	0	6
" Madras	265	0	16
" Bombay	26	0	2
" Elsewhere	92	0	8
	636	0	32
		Total 668.	

Vacuum Pan Sugar made.

Introductory.

1. The Commissioners, after completing their inspection of "Minissy," proceeded to visit "Côte d'Or," the estate adjoining, and the property of Messrs. Desvaux Brothers, by whom they on their arrival, and who attended them throughout their visit.

Hospital. Dr. Clarenc's report.

2. They first visited the hospital, returned by Dr. Desjardins as being "perfect," when by him on the 4th of July.

Well situated. Privy never used.

3. It is well situated; quite apart from the camp and mill works; within an ample enclos planted with Vacoa palms, and is separated from the surrounding cane fields by a hedge, the shelter which appears to be used by the patients instead of the privy, which is said to be never used.

Description of building.

4. The Commissioners cannot agree with Dr. Desjardins in his appreciation of the hospital. It is constructed of palisade, roofed with thatch, and has the floor of earth beaten hard, and plastered with cow dung.

Dimensions.

5. It consists of a single building, 68 feet × 16½, thus forming a superficial area of 1123 feet, which is 88 feet in defect of the 1210 feet necessary to allow of 60 feet area for each bed; the number of bedsteads in the present case being 21. Its height to the wall plate is 6½ feet, and to the ridge pole, 18 feet. It is divided into 3 wards, by partitions reaching to the level of the wall plate; the space under the roof being left open for the sake of ventilation, which is secured by means of the door and of a window in each ward; besides 3 ventilators high up in the roof on the leeward side.

Ventilation.

Verandah. Dispensary. Furniture. Beds placed too close together.

6. There is a verandah 6 feet wide on the same side of the building; a small portion being cut off therefrom for the purposes of a dispensary or consultation-room. The furniture consists of 24 bedsteads of cord lacing; a number exceeding by 3 that required by law. They are, however, placed too close together, and the area allowed to each bed amounts only to 46¾ feet instead of 60 feet, as required by Ordinance 29 of 1865, Article 5, Section 3.

Damp.

7. Some of the beds are furnished with pillows; and the Commissioners noticed that there was a blanket on all those occupied. They also noticed that there was an ample supply of chamber utensils, Marseilles "vases de nuit," spittoons, and tin cups. The walls, however, showed traces of damp; and, though the utensils were better and more numerous than in many hospitals, the Commissioners would be satisfied with ranking it as a "good" hospital. They certainly would no more call this, than any of the hospitals they have seen, "perfect," or even "very good."

Good hospital.

Small dead-house. Privy.

8. Within the hospital enclosure there are also a small dead-house, containing two stretchers; a very suitable privy, which, as mentioned above, is stated to be never used, and has consequently been converted into a repository for sacks and other articles; a good kitchen, in which, at the time of the Commissioners' visit, an attendant was cooking tisanes, but which, they were informed, was almost the only use that ever was made of the kitchen—the Indians, as a rule, refusing to eat any food cooked in

Good kitchen.

the hospital, preferring bread and milk; and a small house inhabited by the two assistants; the chief hospital attendant, a married Creole, residing at a short distance in a separate "case." The Commissioners were much struck by the unusually large number of men they found in the hospital, and for which the presence of Dr. Clarenc, the medical attendant of the estate, alone would not have accounted. There were 46 miserable-looking persons sitting in the verandah, and some lying on the beds inside. On the previous day, August 23rd, the hospital register showed that there had been 56; and on August 22nd, 66; and it further appeared from the register that Dr. Clarenc had attended daily since the 20th, instead of only twice a week as required by article 15 of the Ordinance 29 of 1865. He stated to the Commissioners that the great majority of the miserable objects they saw were new immigrants, who had arrived from India in the month of October, 1871, and who had persistently refused to work ever since. He declared there was nothing about them which required medical treatment, and that light work would be beneficial to them. This, however, they refused to perform, and when put to easy tasks, such as sweeping the yard and camp, they had recourse to every kind of malingering. One artifice resorted to by them was stated by Dr. Clarenc to be to have their eyes pricked slightly by a comrade with a thorn, which excited inflammation, and formed a pretext for repairing to the hospital; and, in confirmation, he pointed to a very distressing case, in which the comrade had pricked too deep, and the eyesight had been permanently destroyed.

Creole hospital attendant. Unusually large number of sick.

Dr. Clarenc's daily attendance.

Malingering.

9. The Messrs. Desvaux complained bitterly, and with reason, of the agents in India recruiting and sending men so manifestly unfit for work as those then before the Commissioners; men evidently the offscouring of towns, beggars and idlers by profession, and whose very appearance, without any examination of their hands, showed that a day's work never had been got from them, and never would, unless it were in gaol—men whom it was a gross fraud upon any requisitionist to despatch to him as agricultural labourers.

Messrs. Desvaux's complaint.

10. From the hospital the Commissioners went to the camp, which consists of straw huts alone; there being only one stone building in it, and that a temple of "Kali." Most of the huts have their thatch covered with mud, an inch or an inch and a half thick, to prevent and extinguish fire—a good, and apparently tolerably effectual plan. The camp is mostly built on sloping ground, with wide streets and gardens, cow-sheds and pig-styes in abundance, but with much litter in front of and around the houses. The floors are uneven, but a little care and expense would make this a "perfect" camp. It has, however, one serious drawback, and that is want of water. One of the feeders of the Riviere de la Cascade is in the valley, some distance from the camp. It is, however, good and plentiful. There is a new range of huts being built for immigrants shortly expected.

Camp.

Temple of "Kali."

Precautions against fire.

Situation. Gardens. Cow-sheds and pig-styes.

Want of water.

11. The Commissioners examined the pay-books, which appeared to have been kept with regularity; both deductions and payments have been made according to the Ready Reckoner B.

Pay lists kept with regularity.

Wages were formerly paid every two months, when wages for two months were paid; but those of the month immediately preceding were retained in arrears.

Ready Reckoner B. used.

12. The pay-days of 1871 were as follows:—

Dates of pay.

On March 6th pay was issued for	December, 1870.
	January, 1871.
" May 14th " "	February "
	March "
" July 14th " "	April "
	May "
" September 5th " "	June "
	July "
" October 6th " "	August "
	September "
" December 20th " "	October "
	November "
" February 20th, 1872 "	December "

13. Lately, however, this practice has been abandoned, and wages are now paid monthly. The "double cut" is inflicted here, as elsewhere, for illegal absence, in accordance with Ordinance 16 of 1862, Article 18; but as the Article 19 of the same Ordinance has been here, as in so many other places, entirely overlooked, it follows that all forfeitures deducted for absence during any of the following days:—

Wages now paid monthly. "Double cut."

Illegal deductions.

January, from 1st to 6th,	July, from 1st to 14th,
February, whole of,	August, whole of,
March, from 1st to 14th,	September, from 1st to 5th,
April, whole of,	October, from 1st to 26th,
May, from 1st to 14th,	November, whole of,
June, whole of,	December, from 1st to 20th,

were deducted illegally.

14. Annexed is a Table (1) giving the names of 20 labourers taken from the estate, and showing the number of days during which they were sick or absent, during any month in the year 1871.

20 men table annexed.

15. Table No. 2 gives the total result of their work on the whole year; from which it will be seen that by the operation of the "double cut" a large number of days were worked for which no remuneration was given beyond rations; and that the total number of unpaid days so gained by the estate amounted to 619; or, making the same calculation on the whole number of men employed on the estate, viz., 636, that 19,684 days' work had been remunerated by rations only.

Table of result of 20 men's work. 19,684 days' work for rations only.

16. The custom of this estate is to fine for thefts, but no entry of the fine is made in the pay-book—the fine being paid to the informer.

Fines for thefts.

Fines for short work.

17. Labourers are also fined for short work if they do not make up the deficiency the next day. The fine is inflicted by making them sick the following day, on the principle that if a man cannot do his work he must be sick.

Pots on arrival given as presents.

18. Marmites are given to the new immigrants as a present. They have not to pay for them.

Rations. No salt fish given.

19. The distribution of rations commenced before the Commissioners left the estate; and the cutting for absence was made without any question or remonstrance—the immigrants evidently acquiescing in the justness of the account. No fish is given on this estate.

TABLE No. 1.—CÔTE D'OR ESTATE—MOKA, 1872.

Names.	No. of Immigrant.	DECEMBER AND JANUARY. Paid on the 6th of March.					FEBRUARY. Paid on the 14th of May.					MARCH. Paid on the 14th of May.				
		Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.	Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.	Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.
		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
Ramluchun		3 00	13	1	3	..	..	4	..	55	2 45	..	8	3	2 10	4 50
Baboolall		4 50	..	..	..	4 50	..	..	..	..	4 50	..	..	..	..	4 50
Ramen Mootien		4 50	3	..	1 01	3 49	..	..	..	..	4 50	..	..	..	..	4 50
Seringhen		4 50	4	..	1 35	3 15	..	2	1	..	4 50	..	..	..	1 01	3 49
Namchand		3 00	..	..	..	3 00	..	..	..	83	3 67	..	3	..	..	3 00
Sooktien Potien		4 50	1	2	..	4 50	..	2	3	..	3 00	..	..	..	1 13	3 37
Runghen		3 00	3	..	64	3 86	..	..	..	45	2 55	..	1	1	33	2 67
Catterpermall		3 00	2	2	68	2 82	..	2	..	23	2 77	..	1	1	33	2 67
Gobin Bhoqun		2 00	..	3	65	2 35	..	1	..	13	1 87	..	..	11	73	1 27
Vuttapen		4 50	1	1	20	1 80	..	3	..	1 01	3 49	..	..	1	15	4 35
Suthiavee		4 50	3	2	49	4 01	..	1	2	64	3 86	..	3	2	1 31	2 69
Poochee		3 50	5	2	1 31	3 19	..	7	1	1 95	1 55	..	2	3	87	2 67
Veneatchellum		3 50	2	1	1 55	1 95	..	2	..	53	2 97	..	2	..	26	3 24
Narraynen		2 50	3	..	64	2 86	..	4	2	92	1 58	..	1	..	50	1 94
Virrapatra		4 50	3	..	56	1 94	..	1	1	49	4 01	..	3	..		16
Moothen Callemootoo		4 50	4	..	1 01	3 49	..	4	2	1 65	2 85	..	1	..		
Mareemootoo		4 50	4	1	1 50	3 00	..	1	1	2 03	2 47	..	2	..		
Ramsamy		4 50	4	..	1 35	3 15	..	6	..	1 35	3 15	..	4	..		
Chinaven		4 50	4	7	2 40	2 10	..	4	..	64	2 86	..	2	..	25	
Adaken		3 50	1	1	38	3 12	..	2	1	30	3 50	..	4	1	1 17	
		3 50	3	6	1 49	2 01	..	11	6			..				

Names.	APRIL. Paid on the 14th of July.					MAY. Paid on the 14th of July.					JUNE. Paid on the 5th of September.				
Ramluchun	3 00	4	5	1 40	1 60	..	1	4	63	2 37	..	2	9	1 35	1 65
Baboolall	4 50	..	..	..	4 50	..	..	3	45	4 05	..	..	..	..	4 50
Ramen Mootien	4 50	1	..	34	4 16	..	2	..	68	3 82	..	2	..	68	3 82
Seringhen	3 00	..	4	60	3 90	..	1	4	94	3 56	..	2	..	68	3 82
Namchand	4 50	..	..	..	3 00	..	..	1	10	2 90	..	2	..	..	3 00
Sooktien Potien	3 00	1	..	34	4 16	..	1	2	64	3 86	..	..	..	..	4 16
Runghen	3 00	1	4	63	2 37	..	..	..	23	2 77	..	1	..	34	2 77
Catterpermall	2 00	..	..	..	3 00	..	1	2	20	2 80	..	1	..	23	2 77
Gobin Bhoqun	4 50	1	..	15	1 35	2 50	..	2	35	2 15	..	..	1	10	2 90
Vuttapen	3 50	2	..	68	3 82	..	1	1	15	4 35	..	..	..	..	2 50
Suthiavee	3 50	1	2	64	3 86	..	3	..	1 01	3 49	..	2	..	68	3 82
Poochee	2 50	3	..	79	2 71	..	3	2	1 02	2 48	..	7	11	4 01	49
Veneatchellum	4 50	4	..	1 31	2 19	..	5	..	1 31	2 19	..	4	1	1 17	2 33
Narraynen	3 50	..	1	75	1 75	..	2	1	46	2 04	..	3	..	79	2 71
Virrapatra	4 50	1	..	15	4 35	..	..	1	15	4 35	..	3	2	73	1 77
Moothen Callemootoo	4 50	3	..	34	4 16	..	2	1	88	3 67	..	..	5	75	3 75
Mareemootoo	4 50	..	1	1 01	3 49	..	2	2	98	3 52	..	..	..	..	4 50
Ramsamy	4 50	3	..	..	4 50	..	3	1	1 16	3 34	4 50	4	3	1 60	2 70
Chinaven	3 50	2	..	53	2 97	..	3	1	90	2 60	..	5	8	2 89	1 61
Adaken	3 50	5	2	1 55	1 95	..	4	..	1 05	2 45	..	3	2	1 02	2 48
												4	2	1 28	2 22

TABLE No. 1—*continued.*

Names.	No. of Immigrant.	JULY. Paid on the 5th of September.					AUGUST. Paid on the 20th of October.					SEPTEMBER. Paid on the 26th of October.				
		Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.	Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.	Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.
		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
Ramluchun		3 00	9	1	2 13	87	..	5	7	1 83	1 17	..	10	2	2 45	55
Baboolall		4 50	..	..	..	4 50	..	1	..	34	4 16	..	..	..	..	4 50
Ramen Mootien		4 50	3	..	1 01	3 49	..	1	..	34	4 16	..	1	..	34	4 16
Seringhen		4 50	1	1	49	4 01	..	1	1	49	4 01	..	1	1	49	4 01
Namchand		3 00	..	..	..	3 00	4 08	1	..	30	3 70	..	..	..	..	4 00
Sooktien Potien		4 50	2	2	98	3 52	..	2	2	98	3 52	..	..	1	15	4 35
Runghen		3 00	2	..	45	2 55	..	3	3	98	2 02	..	2	..	45	2 55
Catterpermall		3 00	..	..	..	3 00	..	..	..	..	3 00	..	..	..	..	3 00
Gobin Bhoqun		2 50	1	2	35	2 15	..	..	..	..	2 50	..	..	1	8	2 42
Vuttapen		4 50	2	1	83	3 67	..	2	..	68	3 82	..	2	2	1 13	3 37
Suthiavee		4 50	2	4	1 28	3 22	..	9	14	4 50	..	..	1	1	49	4 01
Poochee		3 50	2	5	1 11	2 39	4 06	3	..	90	3 10	..	1	..	30	3 70
Veneatchellum		3 50	4	..	1 05	2 45	..	3	..	79	2 71	..	2	..	53	2 97
Narraynen		2 50	3	3	63	1 87	3 50	1	..	26	3 24	..	..	..	..	3 50
Virrapatra		4 50	1	1	49	4 01	..	2	..	68	3 82	..	..	1	15	4 35
Moothen Callemootoo		4 50	..	1	15	4 35	..	2	3	1 13	3 37	..	..	1	15	4 35
Mareemootoo		4 50	3	1	1 16	3 34	..	4	2	1 65	2 85	..	3	4	1 61	2 89
Ramsamy		4 50	3	..	1 01	3 49	..	5	7	2 74	1 76	..	3	4	1 61	2 89
Chinaven		3 50	3	..	79	2 71	..	3	..	79	2 71	..	3	..	79	2 71
Adaken		3 50	2	2	76	2 74	..	3	1	90	2 60	..	4	3	1 40	2 10

Names.	OCTOBER. Paid on the 20th of December.					NOVEMBER. Paid on the 20th of December.					DECEMBER. Paid on the 20th of February.				
Ramluchun	3 00	7	1	1 68	1 32	4 00	15	6	4 00	..	..	3	2	1 17	2 83
Baboolall	4 50	..	..	..	4 50	4 50	..	..	..	4 50	4 50	..	..	..	4 50
Ramen Mootien	4 50	1	2	64	3 86	..	2	..	68	3 82	..	..	7	1 05	3 45
Seringhen	4 50	1	1	49	4 01	..	1	..	34	4 16	..	..	3	45	4 05
Namchand	4 00	..	..	..	4 00	..	1	1	43	3 57	..	..	..	..	4 00
Sooktien Potien	4 50	1	2	64	3 86	..	1	2	64	3 86	..	..	5	75	3 75
Runghen	3 00	..	..	..	3 00	..	2	..	45	2 55	..	1	..	23	2 77
Catterpermall	3 00	3	..	45	2 55	..	..	..	..	3 00	..	..	4	40	2 60
Gobin Bhoqun	2 50	1	3	44	2 06	..	1	..	19	2 31	..	..	1	8	2 42
Vuttapen	4 50	2	5	1 43	3 07	..	4	..	1 35	3 15	..	3	3	1 46	3 04
Suthiavee	4 50	1	3	79	3 71	..	23	..	4 50	..	..	11	1	3 86	64
Poochee	4 00	2	3	1 00	3 00	..	6	3	2 20	1 80	..	1	2	57	3 43
Veneatchellum	3 50	2	5	1 11	2 39	..	1	24	3 06	44	..	..	31	3 50	..
Narraynew	3 50	1	..	26	3 24	..	4	..	1 05	2 45	..	1	1	38	3 12
Virrapatra	4 50	..	7	1 05	3 45	..	1	1	49	4 01	..	..	3	45	4 05
Moothen Callemootoo	4 50	3	1	1 16	3 34	..	1	2	64	3 86	..	3	3	1 46	3 04
Mareemootoo	4 50	3	2	1 31	3 19	..	3	2	1 31	3 19	..	3	9	3 04	1 46
Ramsamy	4 50	5	4	2 29	2 21	..	4	..	1 35	3 15	..	5	1	1 84	2 66
Chinaven	3 50	3	1	90	2 60	..	2	..	53	2 97	..	2	..	53	2 97
Adaken	3 50	4	..	1 05	2 45	..	8	1	1 69	1 81	..	5	..	1 31	2 19

TABLE No. 2.—CÔTE D'OR ESTATE—MOKA.

NAMES.	Rate of Wages during 1871.	Deductions from Wages for sickness and absence during 1871.	Balance of Wages paid during 1871.	Total number of days worked during 1871.	Number of days worked for which wages were paid during 1871.	Number of days worked for which no wages were paid during 1871.	REMARKS.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				
Ramluchun	38 00	22 29	15 71	243	153⅔	89⅓	
Baboolall	54 00	79	53 21	361	359⅔	1⅓	
Ramen Mootien	54 00	6 77	47 23	340	320⅓	19⅓	
Seringhen	54 00	8 16	45 84	332	311⅓	20⅔	
Nanchand	41 00	83	40 17	361	358⅓	2⅔	
Socktien Potien	54 00	7 53	46 47	330	315⅓	14⅔	
Runghen	56 00	5 11	50 89	338	315⅓	22⅔	
Catterpermall	56 00	2 36	53 64	349	341⅓	7⅓	
Gobin Bhoqun	28 00	2 70	25 30	335	329	6	
Vuttapen	54 00	10 04	43 96	327	299⅔	27⅓	
Suthiavee	54 00	24 34	29 66	258	203⅔	54⅓	
Poochee	44 50	13 43	31 07	304	257⅓	46⅔	
Vencatchellum	42 00	14 88	27 12	274	238	36	
Narrayanen	35 00	6 56	28 44	328	294⅔	33⅓	
Virrapatra	34 00	6 20	27 80	335	324⅔	10⅓	
Moothen Callemootoo	54 00	9 69	44 31	328	301⅓	26⅔	
Mareemootoo	54 00	18 60	35 40	296	243⅓	52⅔	
Ramsamy	51 00	18 94	33 06	290	238⅔	51⅓	
Chinaven	42 00	8 03	33 97	330	297⅔	32⅔	
Adaken	42 00	17 15	24 85	286	222⅓	63⅔	In February this man received no pay; he was absent 11, sick 6 days.
						619⅔	days worked for which no wages were paid—say 620 days.

APPENDIX B. (No. 48.)

26th August, 1872.—MOKA.

"LA LAURA."—About 500 acres under cultivation.

Proprietor—MR. E. FEILLAFFÉE (resident).
Medical Attendant—DR. CLARENC.

	Dollars.	Cents.
Amount of Pay-list, 1871	7,352	61
" Rations	3,814	11

Number of Immigrants under Indenture.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
From Calcutta	127	0	12
" Madras	24	0	4
	151	0	16
		Total 167	

Makes Vacuum Pan Sugar.

1. The Commissioners, on the afternoon of August the 26th, visited the neighbouring estate, "Laura," in the district of Moka. The property has recently been purchased by Mr. Feillaffée, who only assumed the management in February last. *Introductory.*

2. The hospital, which was formerly a "case" tenanted by an overseer, enjoys the rare distinction of being returned by Dr. Desjardins, on his inspection of the 5th of July, as "very bad," and "abandoned," being one of the only two hospitals in any of the districts under his inspection which are strongly censured. The Commissioners fully agree with the first part of Dr. Desjardin's statement; but it was certainly not "abandoned," as at the time of their visit they found three men occupying beds in it. *Hospital. Dr. Desjardins, "very bad." Fully agree with Dr. Desjardins.*

3. It consists of a building 23 ft. + 19 ft., its height is 8 feet to the wall-plate and 13 feet to the ridge pole. It is constructed of palisade roofed with thatch. There is a verandah along the front, with a small room cut off for the purpose of a dispensary and consultation-room; and in the verandah the Commissioners noticed a very old slipper-bath and a large round tub, said to be used as a sitting-bath. *Dimensions. Description of building. Verandah. Dispensary. Baths.*

4. The furniture consists of five beds—a number just sufficient to meet the requirements of the law—each supplied with a mattress and pillow, and, what is uncommon, but very useful, a small shelf by the side of each bed, on which to place medicines or drinking cups. The Commissioners further noticed one tin can, but no chamber utensils, or "vases de nuit." *Furniture.*

5. The building is amply sufficient in its area for the number of beds; allowing 87½ feet to each bed; but it bears evident marks of damp, and fully merits the severe judgment passed upon it by Dr. Desjardins. *Sufficient in its area. Damp.*

6. It is, however, but just to bear in mind the recent date at which Mr. Feillaffée purchased the estate, especially as the register goes to prove that serious cases of sickness are attended by Dr. Clarenc in the camp. Thus, in May last, Lutchmee, an Indian woman, was attended "out of hospital" during her confinement, and was delivered with instruments. Also the Indian, Saifoo, who broke the tibia of his left leg, had it set in the hospital, and was then carried on a bed to his hut, where the Commissioners saw him in ease and comparative comfort. This man's case is a good instance showing how desirable it is that there should be stricter hospital discipline, and that persons seriously injured should be detained in hospital and subjected thereto, for Mr. Feillaffée stated that, on his visiting this man in his hut an hour or two after his removal, he found that he had removed the broken limb out of the wooden rest which had been made for him, with the express object of preventing his putting his leg to the ground, a piece of carelessness which it is hoped could not have occurred had the patient remained under the supervision of a "properly qualified" hospital attendant. *Serious cases attended in the camp. Stricter hospital discipline required.*

7. The Commissioners then visited the camp, which is well placed on a bank between two rivulets, with a constant supply of water. The huts are unequal; some of stone with thatched roofs, some entirely of thatch. They have gardens at the back, cattle-sheds at some distance, but pig-styes near the huts. Each hut is adapted for two men, or for a man and his wife, and if they have children they are allowed two huts. *Camp. Situation. Good supply of water.*

Camp dirty. Camp and hospital capable of great improvement. Pay-lists kept with regularity.

8. The bare "ease" is given to the immigrant, and he partitions it off inside as suits his taste. They all cook in their huts. There is a new range of huts in the course of building, with stone back and sides, thatched roof and wood divisions between each dwelling. The streets are dirty and not well kept, and in rainy weather must be filthy. The floors of the huts are not well levelled. In short, both camp and hospital are capable of great improvement, which it is to be hoped they will receive; but Mr. Feillaffée, as mentioned before, has only been six months in possession, and his own house is still under repair, and not in a much better condition than the camp and hospital.

9. The Commissioners examined the pay-books, which appear to be kept with regularity. As Mr. Feillaffée only assumed the management this year, they have taken the wages of twenty men for the first six months of the present year, as will be seen in the table annexed. Here, as on so many other estates, the "double cut" has been illegally inflicted, consequently upon the wages being unpaid over the two months within which Article 19 of Ordinance 16 of 1862 allows the application. All forfeitures, therefore, between the 1st and 12th of May, 1st and 16th of June, 1st and 14th of July, 1st and 11th of August were illegal.

TABLE No. 1.—LA LAURA ESTATE, 1872.

For first 6 months of 1872 = 182 days.

Names.	No. of Immigrant.	JANUARY. Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.	FEBRUARY. Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.	MARCH. Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.
		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
Rungasmay (Mill man)		5 00	..	2	33	4 67	..	1	4	1 04	3 96	..	..	2	33	4 67
Thoofany (Carter)		4 50	..	2	30	4 20	..	1	2	63	3 87	..	3	..	99	3 51
Arnasalon (Domestic servant)		4 50	..	15	2 25	2 25	..	1	..	33	4 17	..	..	2	30	4 20
Lutchman (Sucrier)		5 00	1	1	54	4 46	..	..	2	33	4 67	..	..	4	67	4 33
Gunga (Labourer, Grand band)		4 00	6	1	1 89	2 11	..	5	1	1 60	2 40	..	..	2	27	3 73
Rajumont		4 00	7	1	2 18	1 82	..	3	3	1 28	2 72	..	4	2	1 44	2 56
Groodoyal		4 00	2	2	86	3 14	..	..	3	40	3 60	..	..	2	27	3 73
Padaruth		4 00	5	3	2 54	1 46	..	4	..	1 17	2 83	..	1	1	42	3 58
Jettoo		4 00	14	..	4 00	..	..	3	2	1 15	2 85	..	6	1	1 89	2 11
Jeeton		4 00	1	1	42	3 58	..	..	1	13	3 87	..	2	1	72	3 28
Bissondoyal		4 00	14	..	4 00	..	..	3	19	3 41	59	..	4	3	1 57	2 43
Aubdoolah		4 00	7	1	2 18	1 82	..	8	..	2 35	1 65	..	5	..	1 47	2 53
Burthen		4 00	6	1	1 89	2 11	..	6	1	1 89	2 11	..	4	1	1 30	2 70
Boorjooa		4 00	3	2	1 15	2 85	..	3	1	1 01	2 99	..	2	..	59	3 41
Narrainreddy (Guardian)		3 50	..	..	..	3 50	..	..	..	..	3 50	..	..	..	..	3 50
Gunness		3 50	10	3	2 92	58	..	3	2	1 00	2 50	..	2	4	98	2 52
Bhechook		3 50	4	..	1 03	2 47	..	4	..	1 03	2 47	..	2	..	51	2 99
Golamgous		3 50	3	1	89	2 61	..	2	..	51	2 99	..	6	1	1 66	1 84
Jugmohun		3 50	1	1	38	3 12	..	1	15	2 01	1 49	..	1	4	73	2 77
Khodabaccus		3 50	2	..	51	2 99	..	4	..	1 03	2 47	..	2	2	74	2 76
Meerum		3 50	6	8	2 47	1 03	..	5	2	1 51	1 99	..	10	4	3 04	46
Soomarroa		2 50	3	..	55	1 95	..	5	2	1 09	1 41	..	3	1	68	1 87
Rhugoonanth		2 50	4	2	90	1 60	..	5	1	1 00	1 50	..	4	..	73	1 77

Names.	APRIL. Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.	MAY. Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.	JUNE. Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.
Rungasamy (Mill man)	5 00	..	1	17	4 83	..	..	2	33	4 67	..	..	1	17	4 83
Thoofany (Carter)	4 50	2	1	81	3 69	..	3	..	99	3 51	..	3	1	1 14	3 36
Arnasalon (Domestic servant)	4 50	..	5	75	3 75	..	..	2	30	4 20	..	..	1	15	4 35
Lutchman (Sucrier)	5 00	..	2	33	4 67	..	..	2	33	4 67	..	..	1	17	4 83
Gunga (Labourer, Grand band)	4 00	4	10	2 50	1 50	..	2	..	59	3 41	..	2	1	72	3 28
Rajumont	4 00	5	2	1 74	2 26	..	..	4	53	3 47	..	6	2	2 03	1 97
Groodoyal	4 00	..	2	27	3 73	..	..	1	13	3 87	..	..	1	13	3 87

TABLE No. 1—*continued.*

Names.	No. of Immigrant.	APRIL—*continued.* Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.	MAY—*continued.* Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.	JUNE—*continued.* Wages per month.	Days. Absent.	Days. Sick.	Deductions.	Payments.
		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
Padaruth		4 00	..	3	40	3 60	..	1	1	42	3 58	..	1	2	56	3 44
Jettoo		4 00	3	2	1 15	2 85	..	2	6	1 39	2 61	..	6	3	2 16	1 84
Jeeton		4 00	..	1	13	3 87	..	..	1	13	3 87	..	1	2	56	3 44
Bissondoyal		4 00	7	1	2 18	1 82	..	10	2	3 20	80	..	12	2	3 79	21
Aubdoolah		4 00	5	1	1 60	2 40	..	2	2	86	3 14	..	6	2	2 03	1 97
Burthen		4 00	..	11	1 47	2 53	..	1	1	42	3 58	..	1	..	29	3 71
Boorjooa		4 00	1	2	56	3 44	..	..	1	13	3 87	..	1	2	56	3 44
Narrainreddy (Guardian)		3 50	..	2	23	3 27	..	..	..	..	3 50	..	..	3	35	3 15
Gunness		3 50	3	6	1 47	2 03	..	4	16	2 00	60	..	5	5	1 86	1 64
Bhechook		3 50	3	..	77	2 73	..	2	..	51	2 99	..	4	..	1 03	2 47
Golamgous		3 50	8	..	2 05	1 45	..	6	..	1 54	1 96	..	12	2	3 34	16
Jugmohun		3 50	..	..	..	3 50	..	..	3	35	3 15	..	4	1	1 15	2 85
Khodabaccus		3 50	3	..	77	2 73	..	3	..	77	2 73	..	3	..	77	2 73
Meerum		3 50	13	2	3 50	..	..	3	4	1 24	2 26	..	14	2	3 50	..
Soomarroa		2 50	3	1	68	1 87	..	..	1	8	2 42	..	5	1	1 00	1 50
Rhugoonanth		2 50	6	2	1 27	1 23	..	5	..	92	1 58	..	5	2	1 09	1 41

TABLE No. 2.—LA LAURA ESTATE.—FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1872.—182 DAYS.

Names.	Rate of Wages during 1871.	Deductions from Wages for sickness and absence during 1871.	Balance of Wages paid during 1871.	Total number of days worked during 1871.	Number of days worked for which wages were paid during 1871.	Number of days worked for which no wages were paid during 1871.	Remarks.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				
Rungasamy	30 00	2 37	27 63	169	167⅔	1⅓	Millman.
Thoofany	27 00	4 86	22 14	164	149⅓	14⅔	Carter.
Arnasalon	27 00	4 08	22 92	156	154⅔	1⅓	Domestic servant.
Lutchman	30 00	2 37	27 63	169	167⅔	1⅓	Sucrier.
Gunga	24 00	7 57	16 43	147	124⅓	22⅔	Labourer, Grand band.
Rajumont	24 00	9 20	14 80	143	113	30	
Groodoyal	24 00	2 06	21 94	169	166⅓	2⅔	
Padaruth	24 00	5 51	18 49	156	142⅔	13⅓	
Jettoo	24 00	11 74	12 26	134	93	41	
Jeeton	24 00	2 09	21 91	171	166⅓	4⅔	
Bissondoyal	24 00	18 15	5 85	105	44⅓	60⅔	
Aubdoolah	24 00	10 49	13 51	143	103⅓	39⅔	
Burthen	24 00	7 26	16 74	149	127⅔	21⅓	
Boorjooa	24 00	4 00	20 00	164	152	12	
Narrainreddy	21 00	58	20 42	177	177	..	
Gunness	21 00	11 13	9 87	119	86⅓	32⅔	
Bhechook	21 00	4 88	16 12	163	140⅓	22⅔	
Golamgous	21 00	9 99	11 01	141	96⅓	44⅔	
Jugmohun	21 00	4 62	16 38	151	142⅓	8⅔	
Khodabaccus	21 00	4 59	16 41	163	142⅓	20⅔	
Meerum	21 00	5 74	15 26	109	51⅓	57⅔	
Soomarroa	15 00	3 98	11 02	157	134⅓	22⅔	
Rhugoonanth	15 00	5 91	9 09	146	111⅓	34⅔	
						509⅔	days worked for which no wages were paid.

APPENDIX B. (No. 49.)

26th September, 1872.—MOKA.

"L'UNION."—350 acres under cultivation.

Proprietors—MESSRS. FAYD'HERBE and CORIOLIS (resident).
Medical Attendant—DR. CLARENC.

		Dollars.	Cents.
Amount of Pay-list, 1871		5,188	78
" Rations	about	4,200	00—*hard to say.*

Number of Immigrants under Indenture.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
From Calcutta	71	0	7
" Madras	3	0	3
" Bombay	49	0	6
" Coringhy	3	0	0
	126	0	16

Total 142

Vacuum Pan Sugar made.

Introductory.

1. The Commissioners left Moka at ten o'clock this morning to visit "L'Union," the property of Messrs. Fayd'herbe and Coriolis, and were received by the latter and joined by the former, who attended them during their visit.

Hospital. No hospital until the beginning of this year. Deaths few.

2. The Commissioners, as usual, first visited the hospital. This estate, until the beginning of the year, had no hospital, as it was said medical men would not come to the estate on account of the distance it was from them. The sick were, therefore, either treated by Mr. Coriolis, or, if the case was very severe, sent to the Civil Hospital, in Port Louis, about fifteen miles off, and for whose treatment they paid, in 1871, $49 87½c. The reported deaths on the estate, however, are very few; no man having died there for two years before the 31st of March, 1871; and the first death after that occurred on the 26th of July, 1871; a case of diarrhœa, which Mr. Coriolis treated to the best of his ability, but did not send the man to Port Louis. However, the difficulty about getting a medical man to attend on account of the distance must have been a mere excuse. Medical men have always attended, without difficulty, at the neighbouring estates, both in Moka and in Flacq, at a distance of from two to three miles; and "L'Union" is on the high road. The real reason must have been that there was no hospital on the estate, and the proprietors avoided the expense of building one.

Dr. Clarenc. Dr. Desjardins reports it "perfect." Dimensions. Description of building. Mattresses very dirty.

3. There is now a hospital on the estate, and Dr. Clarenc attends it, and the immigrants on Mr. Laverdaunt's, a neighbouring proprietor's property; and those employed by Mr. Fayd'herbe as job contractor are received in this hospital, which Dr. Desjardins describes, in his report of the 12th of July last, as "perfect." The Commissioners cannot concur in this opinion. It was formerly Mr. Coriolis' dwelling-house, and is built on the high road. It is 27 feet long, and 12 feet broad, divided into two rooms. It is built of palisades, having one room thatched with straw, and the other covered with tin. There were six wooden bedsteads in it, with very dirty mattresses, which showed either that they had not been bought new, or that the patients made great use of the hospital. There were four there when the Commissioners visited it.

Register appears properly kept. Sufficiency of medicine. Mr. Coriolis attends the sick.

4. The register appears to be properly kept, except that the age of the patient is never entered. There was a sufficiency of medicine; and, though the hospital attendant had no experience, Mr. Coriolis attended to the sick himself, having some experience of medicine. The doctor prescribes soup, cange, and bouillon for the patients.

Mahadoo's case. Dr. Clarenc's letter.

5. The following letter, written apparently before the hospital was built, appeared with some others posted into the register:—

"CHER MONSIEUR,—L'Indien Mahadoo, N. 10,580, que vous me priez d'examiner, porte de traces nombreuses de coup dans le dos. Il a [illegible] une forte ecrymose à l'œil droit. Il a dû être frappé dans le dos avec un bâton à surface lisse ou au moins peu rugueux. Le coup de la férie parait en plus tôt le résultat d'un coup de poing. Je lui conseille de se faire ventouser le dos, de

garder le répos, et d[illegible]endre tous les deux jours pendant une semaine de sel d'Epsom ou de la crême de tartre, des bains de pieds de moutarde matin et soir jusqu'a disparition du mal de tête, et des frictions avec de l'huile camphrée dans le dos."

(Signed) CLARENC."

Mahadoo's history.

6. The Commissioners afterwards saw this man in the mill, and, inquiring into his history, he told them first that he came from Kolapore; but afterwards that Kolapore was not his native village, but Chiploon. On being questioned as to his means of livelihood in India, he admitted, after some prevarication, that he had been a sepoy, but that he could not remember the number of his regiment. There can be little doubt but that he had been a sepoy; and, from his story, it appeared very probable that he belonged to the regiment of the Bombay Army that mutinied at Kolapore.

Had been a sepoy.

Pay-lists.

7. The Commissioners examined the pay-books belonging both to the establishment and those of the two job contractors.

Dates of pay, 1871.

The books showed that the men had been paid as follows, viz., for 1871:—

For January	on the 21st January, 1871.
" February, " March	" " 2nd June "
" April	" " 28th July, "
" June, " July	" " 3rd October "
" August, " September, " October, " November	" " 29th December "
" December	" " 18th March, 1872.

1872.

Dates of pay, 1872.

Wages for January, " " February	paid 18th March.
" " March, " " April	" 10th May.
" " May, " " June	" 13th July.
" " July, " " August	" 14th September.

Illegal deductions.

8. The books showed that the custom was to cut double for absence; and thus, every stoppage made on account of absence in 1871 was illegal; except, perhaps, those for the last ten days of January.

9. The men on the estate discharged during the month are paid at the same rate as they are cut for absence. Thus, the men discharged on the 25th of March, on wages at $2 50c., received $2 8c., the amount they would have been cut had they been absent that time. So that, reckoning the month at 30 days, told as much in their favour as against them.

Wages cut for "bons," and tools lost. Half work. Half rations cut from the sick. All deductions do not appear in the pay-book.

10. Another man, whose pay was entered at $3 50c. per mensem, was cut, for one day's sickness, 11c. (the Ready Reckoner would have allowed 12c.); and, for one day's absence, 29c. This was explained as, that this man and 28 others were engaged at $4, but that they took 50c. of it in rice; so that when they were sick they were cut only at the rate of $3 50c.; but, when absent, at $4. Wages are cut for "bons" on the shop, for tools lost, if not replaced, and for bad work, which, however, so seldom occurs that no entry was found of it. New immigrants are furnished by the estate with mugs and trivets. Half rations are cut from the sick, but not from those wounded at work, nor from good workmen. The pay-book does not show all the deductions made; they appear on a separate pay-sheet, which, as pay is issued for two months at a time, is ruled for the man's name; the pay due according to the pay-book, after deductions for absence and sickness for each month separate "total," "avances," in which column all other deductions are entered; and then, "solde à payer," in which is entered what each man receives at the pay-table. The difference is remarkable; though the Commissioners did not find any man whose entire pay was cut in consequence of the "avances." But the account-books showed $1113 5c. to be due, and $1130 87c. to be paid; and the pay-sheet, after all deductions, showed only $992 44c. as actually paid.

Paleemandee, rat-catcher.

11. One of the entries of wages on the pay-sheet was curious, "Paleemandee, 700 rats, $7." It was explained that he had engaged at $3 50c. per month, but that he and Mr. Coriolis found it for their benefit to agree for 00 1c. a rat; so that for the 700 rats he killed in those two months he got $7.

No dependence can be placed on the accounts.

12. Of course, with books kept as these above described, and the pay-sheets destroyed, no dependence can be placed on any accounts from this estate. Mr. Coriolis informed the Commissioners that, when first he came there, he entered the sums he received on the margin of his pay-book, and showed all deductions there; but that he had been informed that the magistrate would not accept his books with those entries; so he had been obliged to adopt the system of pay-sheets.

Job-contractor Fayd'herbe's books.

13. Mr. Fayd'herbe's books were also examined; they only commenced at the beginning of 1872. The wages had been paid as follows, viz., for:

Dates of pay.

January, February	on the 16th March.
March	" " 5th May.

April
May } „ „ 1st Ju
June
July } „ „ 13th J
August } „ „ 14th S er.

Amounts paid and deducted.

14. The amounts paid and deducted for the first six months of 187 are as ws:—

Month.	Total of Wages.	Deductions for Sickness.	Deductions for Absence.	Total amount paid.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January . .	96 00	15 58	10 95	69 47
February . .	130 50	34 64	6 90	88 96
March . .	179 00	37 39	7 50	134 11
April . . .	317 00	90 78	20 15	206 07
May . . .	346 50	26 04	39 36	281 10
June . . .	347 00	19 55	37 57	289 88

	$ c.
On a total of wages	1416 00
„ „ deductions for sickness .	223 [illegible]
„ „ „ „ absence .	122 43
Total amount paid	1069 59

Mr. Laverdaunt's books. No "bons." No deductions for unfinished tasks.

Dates of pay.

15. Mr. Laverdaunt has sixty-four men in his employ; all, except two, old immigrants. He gives no "bons" to the shop, but whenever a man requires an advance he gives it him, and enters it in another book, which he produced; but he does not show it in the pay-book. He makes no deductions for unfinished tasks. His men were paid as follows:—

1871.

January, February, March } on the 6th May.
April, May } „ „ 24 June.
June, July } „ „ 18th August.
August, September } „ „ 11th November.
October, November, December } „ „ 31st December.
December } „ „ 19th March, 1872.

1872.

January on the 19th March.
February, March, April } „ „ 16th June.
May, June } „ „ 9th August.
July „ „ 10th September.

Amounts deducted and paid, 1871 and 1872.

16. The following is a table of the amounts deducted and paid for 1871, and the first six months of 1872:—

Month, 1871.	Wages.	Amount deducted for Sickness.	Amount deducted for Absence.	Total amount paid.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January . .	182 00	63 54	36 46	82 00
February . .	277 25	52 08	30 53	194 64
March . .	276 75	18 67	38 21	219 87
April . . .	276 75	37 36	39 49	199 90
May . . .	299 25	25 71	52 91	220 63
June . . .	306 25	44 83	36 01	225 41
July . . .	317 75	48 64	49 38	219 23
August . .	267 50	36 74	22 51	208 25
September . .	262 50	21 42	32 92	208 16
October . .	236 00	14 09	19 44	202 47
November . .	225 00	13 89	16 44	194 67
December . .	227 50	23 86	16 87	186 77
Total . .	3154 50	400 83	391 67	2363 00

1872.

Month, 1872.	Wages.	Amount deducted for Sickness.	Amount deducted for Absence.	Total amount paid.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January . .	227 50	27 11	18 18	182 21
February . .	233 00	55 33	12 33	165 34
March . .	237 00	24 41	16 89	195 70
April . . .	236 50	18 96	19 87	198 57
May . . .	213 00	16 34	17 75	178 91
June . . .	206 50	11 46	21 38	173 66

From these amounts of wages paid and due must be deducted $15 paid to the accountant.

Sums illegally deducted.

17. The sums deducted for absences, amounting to $198 7c., have been illegally deducted, and quite contrary to the law. During 1871, 15 men worked for a time amounting to 140 days without receiving any pay. There is no "corvee" on Sunday. The books are fairly kept.

"No corvee." Books fairly kept.

Camps. Camps cleaner than usual. Mr. Faid'herbe's huts good.

18. The Commissioners visited two of the camps, the one belonging to the estate, and the other Mr Faid'herbe's. There was nothing particular to remark in either of them. They were both of straw huts; and, though there were several animals, these were not allowed to go loose, and the camps were consequently cleaner than usual. The majority of the huts on Mr. Faid'herbe's camp were decidedly good, and better than those of Mr. Coriolis.

LISTE DE PAIE DES MOIS DE JUILLET ET AOUT, 1872.

	Juillet.	Aout.	Total.	Avances.	Solde à Payer.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Philogene . . .	10 00	10 00	20 00	5 25	14 75
Polixene . . .	2 50	2 25	4 75	..	4 75
Leonce . . .	2 50	2 50	5 00	..	5 00
Maddoo . . .	5 00	5 00	10 00	..	10 00
Leddiva . . .	1 56	1 71	3 27	..	3 27
Kistoo . . .	1 27	1 27	2 54	..	2 54
Ramkhalawone . .	2 91	3 16	6 07	A. 2d.	6 07
Beersah . . .	4 00	4 00	8 00	4 00	4 00
Beepanhath . .	0 33	0 53	0 86	..	0 86
Jankoo . . .	4 00	3 87	7 87	3 87	4 00
Lakraz . . .	0 25	0 25	0 50	..	0 50
Pyance . . .	3 50	3 50	7 00	..	7 00
Palecamandee . .	700 rats	..	..	..	7 00
Mannin . . .	1 50	1 45	2 95	..	2 95
Agassammy . .	3 84	5 00	8 84	..	8 84
Ramsanny . .	1 14	2 78	4 92	..	4 92
Thummannah . .	2 90	2 46	5 36	..	5 36
Coochannah . .	2 00	1 35	3 35	..	3 35
Magumbun . .	3 39	2 99	6 38	..	6 38
Rungassammy . .	2 06	1 24	3 30	..	3 30
Cheugebrogen . .	2 80	3 71	6 51	3 00	3 51
Sunghur . . .	4 00	4 00	8 00	..	8 00
Sookeea . . .	3 50	3 50	7 00	..	7 00
Shamboll . . .	5 00	5 00	10 00	2 50	7 50
Ramdoyal . . .	1 79	..	1 79	..	1 79
Hossonny . . .	5 00	5 00	10 00	..	10 00
Fangoo . . .	3 12	3 71	6 83	..	6 83
Byroo . . .	0 63	..	0 63	..	0 63
Bababjee . . .	3 50	5 00	8 50	1 51	6 99
G'Ranyèo . . .	5 00	5 00	10 00	..	10 00
Juggoo . . .	3 42	4 00	7 42	..	7 42
Aussurrup . . .	3 71	3 71	7 42	5 00	2 42
Ramdhony . . .	..	2 27	2 27	..	2 27
G. Bhappoo (sirdar)	28 00	28 50	56 00	16 75	39 25
Babajee . . .	3 50	3 50	7 00	..	7 00
G. Soonoo . . .	3 58	3 29	6 87	..	6 87
Mahadoo . . .	1 82	1 66	3 48	..	3 48
Manajee . . .	3 74	4 00	7 74	..	7 74
Dharma . . .	4 00	4 00	8 00	..	8 00
Cahanoo . . .	2 70	3 12	5 82	..	5 82
Cunniah . . .	2 41	2 34	4 75	..	4 75
Essoo . . .	2 38	2 73	5 11	..	5 11
Goimd . . .	3 58	3 42	7 00	..	7 00
Carried forward .	..	..	..	..	

	Juillet.	Aout.	Total.	Avances.	Solde à Payer.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	..	..	..	..	
Mullary . . .	2 70	3 42	6 12	..	6 12
P. Pandoo . . .	3 39	3 25	6 64	..	6 64
Nagoojee . . .	1 57	2 73	4 30	..	4 30
Naggoo . . .	3 50	3 25	6 75	..	6 75
Gopal Rugoo . .	3 15	3 50	6 65	..	6 65
Balla . . .	5 00	4 84	9 84	..	9 84
Gopeea . . .	1 30	1 56	2 86	..	2 86
Govinda . . .	2 34	2 50	4 84	..	4 84
Gopal Seewa . .	3 42	3 71	7 13	..	7 13
Sanoo . . .	2 02	0 38	2 40	1 00	1 60
Bawajee . . .	2 69	2 38	5 07	..	5 07
Bhagheea . . .	3 50	3 39	6 89	..	6 89
Isram . . .	1 42	1 56	2 98	..	2 98
Luximon Bhagheea .	0 33	0 36	0 69	..	2 98
Sahonna . . .	2 72	2 62	5 34	..	5 34
Buddoo . . .	2 67	3 12	5 79	..	5 79
Bhappoo Chandba .	3 87	4 00	7 87	..	7 87
Bhappoo Jarroo .	3 74	3 60	7 34	1 00	6 34
Suttoo . . .	3 14	2 90	6 04	..	6 04
Rama Suttoo . .	3 71	3 42	7 13	0 50	6 63
Luximin Suttoo . .	3 87	3 74	7 61	..	7 61
Ramassammy . .	1 65	3 39	5 04	..	5 04
Andeeapah . . .	3 42	3 71	7 13	..	7 13
Mootcaloo . . .	0 50	0 50	1 00	..	1 00
Boodhoo . . .	2 22	2 37	4 59	2 00	2 59
Rama Babajadoo .	3 27	3 50	6 77	..	6 77
Balloo . . .	3 74	4 00	7 74	..	7 74
Bhiva . . .	2 22	3 16	5 38	..	5 38
Ramagunoo . . .	3 71	3 58	7 29	..	7 29
Koostapah . . .	3 31	2 99	6 30	..	6 30
Rama Ittooba . .	1 96	1 96	3 92	..	3 92
Rugoo Huree . .	2 50	2 39	4 89	..	4 89
Gopall . . .	3 58	3 31	6 89	..	6 89
Rawjee . . .	3 25	2 92	6 17	..	6 17
Esseea . . .	3 25	3 50	6 75	..	6 75
Gungagee . . .	0 45	..	0 45	..	0 45
Narayen . . .	3 87	3 71	7 58	..	7 58
Sorna . . .	3 25	3 50	6 75	1 85	4 90
Kistnah . . .	1 29	1 13	2 42	..	2 42
Isram . . .	3 04	3 50	6 54	..	6 54
Suddoo Isram . .	3 47	4 00	7 47	2 50	4 97
Mesram . . .	3 04	3 50	6 54	..	6 54
Carried forward.	..	..	..	..	

	Juillet.	Aout.	Total.	Avances.	Solde à Payer.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	..	..	..	..	
Abba*	5 87	8 00	13 87	..	13 87
Blinva Salby	2 59	3 12	5 71	..	5 71
Suddoo Kaidaree	..	..	700 rats	..	7 00
Rutna	3 05	3 29	6 34	..	6 34
Dawlutta	..	..	..	..	..
Bhappoo (sirdar)	19 00	1 00	20 00	11 75	8 25
Pl. Seewa	3 45	3 87	7 32	..	7 32
Rama Rawajee	1 45	2 99	4 44	..	4 44
Babajee Balloojee	0 70	..	0 70	..	0 70
Tannoo	1 50	3 05	4 55	2 50	2 05
Babajee Hurry	3 29	4 00	7 29	..	7 29
Appa	3 29	3 16	6 45	..	6 45
Raiojee	2 24	3 16	6 40	..	6 40
Soobanna	1 82	2 24	4 06	..	4 06
Gopall	3 42	3 42	6 84	..	6 84
Pl. Ruggoo	1 98	3 12	5 10	..	5 10
Pl. Rama	4 00	4 00	8 00	4 00	4 00
Pl. Ramjee	2 58	2 68	5 26	..	5 26
Pl. Luximan	2 62	2 99	5 61	..	5 61
Koosheeal	2 02	2 56	4 58	..	4 58
Nilloo	2 09	2 39	5 48	..	5 48
Ruggoo Jotee	1 60	1 22	2 82	..	2 82
Madoo	1 14	1 50	2 64	..	2 64
Bhavoo	1 76	2 22	3 98	..	3 98
Chumun (Sl. Gn.)	5 50	5 50	11 00	5 00	6 00
Toolchand	3 02	1 87	4 89	..	4 89
Gokool	3 02	3 29	6 31	..	6 31
Dookmun	3 05	2 99	6 04	..	6 04
Boodhun	3 71	3 71	7 42	..	7 42
Soodhumma	3 00	2 76	5 76	..	5 76
Ghurthurun	2 89	2 35	5 24	..	5 24
Tonil	3 14	3 00	6 14	..	6 14
Garoscum	3 29	4 00	7 29	..	7 29
Rungloll	2 90	2 62	5 52	..	5 52
Sowarath	1 00	1 16	2 16	..	2 16
Toxnoo	2 14	1 77	3 91	..	3 91
Bhappo Galea (sirdar)	11 50	12 00	23 50	11 00	12 50
Jotee	1 95	2 72	4 62	..	4 62
Hurrec	3 54	3 01	6 55	..	6 55
Bhagoo	1 36	0 78	2 14	..	2 14
Bhawoo	1 66	1 96	3 62	..	3 62
Babajee Rajaram	2 30	2 14	4 44	..	4 44
Bhappoo Saccaram	3 71	3 87	7 58	..	7 58
Simbeea	3 60	3 74	7 34	..	7 34
Tabeea	3 18	2 53	5 71	..	5 71
Tabedh	3 16	2 54	5 70	1 85	3 85
Peerajee	1 65	1 42	3 07	..	3 07
Gunnoo	1 96	1 19	3 15	..	3 15
Carried forward	..	..	..	..	

	Juillet.	Aout.	Total.	Avances.	Solde à Payer.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brought forward	..	..	..	..	
Govinda	2 76	2 76	5 52	..	5 52
Chooranna	2 73	2 88	5 61	..	2 61
Shibdheeal	3 58	3 42	7 00	..	7 00
Pandoo Dossi	1 92	2 24	4 16	..	4 16
Fukeerah	..	0 42	0 42	..	0 42
Joga	1 63	2 54	4 17	..	4 17
Khundoo	3 15	3 50	6 65	..	6 65
Caulloo	0 66	1 60	2 26	..	2 26
Mungur	2 55	1 18	3 73	..	3 73
Mumbodh (sirdar)	10 00	10 00	20 00	10 00	10 00
Seewoochumsing	4 00	3 87	7 87	..	7 87
Bhamloea	3 87	3 02	6 89	..	6 89
Nunkoo	3 12	1 88	5 00	..	5 00
Rameehund	3 34	3 45	6 79	..	6 79
Edoy	2 22	2 25	4 47	..	4 47
Iomaheer	3 29	3 71	7 00	1 85	5 15
Ruttesa	3 71	3 45	7 16	..	7 16
Beehany	3 27	2 64	5 91	..	5 91
Chorvanum	2 70	2 73	5 40	..	5 40
Sumrah	4 00	3 58	7 58	..	7 58
Birsaye	4 00	3 29	7 29	..	7 29
Eldhin	3 16	2 72	5 88	3 00	2 88
Kallaram	3 71	3 74	7 45	1 85	5 60
Saldharry	3 71	3 71	7 42	..	7 42
Rajoo	3 50	3 50	7 00	1 85	5 15
Suboherun	2 43	0 52	2 95	..	2 95
Keenoy	1 88	0 96	2 84	..	2 84
Hawlloo	..	1 36	1 36	..	1 36
Hawloomann	0 96	0 78	1 74	..	1 74
Paran	..	0 48	0 48	..	0 48
Purmassur (sirdar)	8 00	8 00	16 00	5 00	11 00
Nokha	3 74	1 82	5 56	..	5 56
Sooklall	3 71	3 18	6 89	..	6 89
Blacekay	2 16	1 87	4 03	..	4 03
Seenanth	2 76	1 45	4 21	..	2 44
Bhangait	0 12	2 31	2 44	..	6 53
Sookoo	3 34	3 18	6 52	..	1 93
Rhanday	0 48	1 45	1 93	..	3 98
Motiz	2 38	1 60	3 98	..	3 89
Burrun	1 67	2 22	3 89	..	4 95
Maghoon	1 66	3 29	4 95	..	7 02
Thug	4 00	3 02	7 02	2 50	4 95
Theemul	3 87	3 58	7 45	..	7 16
Coossar	4 00	1 16	7 16	..	2 71
Dulbujun	0 89	1 82	2 71	..	4 60
Daby	2 64	1 96	4 60	2 50	1 10
Teeooba	..	3 60	3 60	..	0 85
Seetaram	..	0 65	0 65	..	392 44
Pyanoo	..	..	..	..	2 55
Paleenandeo	..	..	..	..	1 50
Maunsin	..	..	..	..	1 00
Thuniannah	..	..	..	..	1 88
Coochannah	..	..	..	..	1 00
Magambun	..	..	..	..	2 48
Chengobrogen	..	..	..	..	1 48
Toolranom	..	..	..	..	1 46
Suximon	..	..	..	..	3 00
Suddoo Kallaree	..	..	..	..	2 10
					21 11
Sammy Bard	..	..	..	..	10 00
Allifond	..	..	..	..	2 50
					33 61
Allifond	..	..	..	..	10 00
De Ranville	..	..	..	..	15 25
					58 86

APPENDIX B. (No. 50.)

24th August, 1872.—MOKA.

"MINISSY."—550 acres in cultivation.

Proprietor—MR. H. HARDY (resident).
Medical Attendant—DR. CLARENC.

	Dollars.	Cents.
Total amount of Pay-list, 1871	15,245	26
" Rations	5,213	00

Number of Immigrants under Indenture.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
From Calcutta	141	0	10
" Madras	79	0	4
" Bombay	4	0	0
" Bourbon and Coringhy	4	0	1 Coringhy
	228	0	15
		Total 243	

Vacuum Pan Sugar made.

1. The Commissioners on the 24th of August visited the estate "Minissy," the property of Mr. Hyppolite Hardy, situated in the district of Moka. In the absence of Mr. Hardy they were accompanied during their inspection by his sons, of whom one is the manager and the other the accountant of the estate. *Introductory.*

2. The hospital, last visited by Dr. Desjardins on the 5th of July, and the condition of which is returned by him as "very good," is a substantial stone edifice, healthily situated in a small enclosure formed by a low hedge. It measures externally 40 feet × 20 feet, its height being to the wall plate 10 feet, and to the ridge pole 20 feet. It is roofed with shingles, and, not having any ceiling below the roof, the interior is spacious. It is divided into two wards, with no communication between them, the smaller, which is used as a female ward whenever one is required, which the manager stated occurred once or twice in the year, was closed with a padlock, and the key being lost, the lock was picked, and showed a room with a rough wooden bed in it, on which the hospital attendant slept, and a fire-place of a couple of stones in one corner, with pots of paint, window and door frames, and nets in another corner, and ten coronas under the bed. The ward is ventilated by the door, and by a single window with wooden shutter. When not used as a hospital it is used as a dead-house. *Hospital. Dr. Desjardins "very good." Dimensions. No ceiling. Two wards. Female ward. Ventilation.*

3. The floors of both are of concrete, and only one single coat of whitewash having been put on the walls, the place looks wretched and uncomfortable. *Concrete floors. Looks wretched and uncomfortable.*

4. In the larger ward there are two doors and a window, also closed, with a wooden shutter.

5. The furniture consists of nine rough wooden bedsteads with plank, one in excess of the number required by law, each supplied with a coarse mattress and pillow. There were no blankets on the beds at the time of the Commissioners' visit, but on inquiry they were informed that there is a blanket for each bed, which is given out as required; but that as there were no sick at all then in the hospital, the blankets had been removed to the store to prevent them being stolen. Some were brought from the store and shown to the Commissioners; but they were in the wrappers as received from the shop, and had never been used. *Furniture. No blankets on the beds. Blankets given as required.*

6. The beds are placed too close together, and the only other furniture observed by the Commissioners consisted of a table for the register, a cupboard for the medicines, and four chamber utensils; the whole, in spite of the excellence of the building, falling far short of their idea of a "very good" hospital. *Beds too close together. Far short of a very good hospital.*

7. In answer to the questions put by the Commissioners in their circular, as to whether there was a bath, they were informed, "L'eau est en abondance près de l'hopital," which is not a distinct answer to the question, but on asking to see the bath they were shown a tub, which is to be brought into the hospital when a bath is required. *Tub for a bath. Kitchen. No necessary.*

8. The kitchen is a miserable shed. There is no necessary.

9. The hospital attendant, Peeramen, gets $4½ per month. He reads and writes badly, and has *Indian hospital attendant.*

No qualification for his duty.

no qualification for his duty; but, judging from the varicose veins on his legs, he may be a fit subject for the hospital himself.

No patients in hospital.

10. There were no patients in the hospital when the Commissioners went there, though there were eight names on the register, and a new patient suffering from fever came while the Commissioners were there. On the 13th there were also eight sick; but on the 17th, the great day of the races, there was not one.

Register appears to be well kept.

11. The register appears to be well kept. The diet ordered is only "lait" or "pain." Here, as elsewhere, the immigrants appear to die without seeing either the hospital or medical attendant. Thus, in a note, "Beehang décédé, 18 April, 1872, à la camp de pithisie pulmonaire," his name having never appeared in the register before.

Camp. Well placed. Huts good and comfortable. Gardens. Reasonable amount of garden.

12. The Commissioners next visited the camp, which is well placed on a promontary at a bend of the river, so that the rain does not lodge in it. It consists of ranges of huts of straw and thatch, with nothing fine or substantial, but good and comfortable. There were styes for pigs, and sheds for cows, and the streets, which had the huts on one side and gardens on the other, were free from litter, except of dogs and poultry, and abundance of chewed sugar cane. In several of the huts there were copper pots and platters, a sight pleasant to behold. There was also a reasonable amount of garden cultivation.

Chantenay camp. Well kept and comfortable.

13. The Commissioners on their return home visited a second camp belonging to this same estate at "Chantenay." The situation of this being on a plain is not so good as that at "Minissy;" but it appears as well kept and comfortable, though the camp overseer apologized for the state it was in, as Sunday is the day when the camp is cleaned up.

Pay-lists kept with regularity. Wages paid month after due. Small number of absences. "Double cut." Ready-reckoner A.

14. The Commissioners next examined the pay-books, which appear to be kept with regularity. An excellent practice is followed on this estate of paying the wages of one month early on the ensuing month; and this may possibly account for the comparatively small number of illegal absences and desertions which apparently exist here. "Double cutting" is inflicted here as elsewhere for such absences, the amounts deducted being rigidly confined to those allowed by the Ready Reckoner A.

Good example of double cut system. Table No. 1.

15. This establishment furnishes a good example of the operation of the "double cut" system, even where its necessity for infliction is of exceptionally rare occurrence. The annexed Table No. 1 gives the names of every labourer on the estate who in any month of the year 1871 forfeited the whole of his wages on account of absences, and shows the exact number of days during which he was so absent or sick, as well as the number of days during which he worked for no remuneration except his rations. From this table it will be seen that under the latter head the estate reaped the benefit of 250 days' labour.

Estate gained 250 days' labour.

"Grand Maroons." Abdoolah's case.

16. Of the twenty-five names appearing on this table two, viz., Abdoolah and Doolum, are those of men belonging to a class known in the colony as "Grand Maroons," or "habitual deserters." Abdoolah arrived in the colony and was engaged on this estate as a new immigrant about six years ago. He worked with great irregularity until the end of January, 1871, from which time he deserted from the estate and remained absent until the month of September, when his engagement came to an end, and his ticket was returned to the police.

Doolum's career.

17. Doolum arrived from India early in August, 1870, as a new immigrant. He remained a few days in the hospital to recover from the fatigue of the voyage; but being put to work he immediately deserted, and up to the date of the Commissioners' visit had not been again seen.

Dinnoo's career.

18. The case of the Indian Dinnoo stands in a different category. During the month of July it will be seen he was absent fourteen days, a period just sufficient for him, by the operation of the "double cut," to forfeit the whole amount of the month's wages. He nevertheless worked for the remaining seventeen days of the month, during which he received no remuneration beyond his daily rations.

Industrial career of 20 men.

19. Table No. 2, hereto annexed, shows the industrial career of twenty labourers during twelve months, from February, 1871, to February, 1872. The month of May in 1871 is thrown out of this table, in consequence of most of the bands having re-engaged, and having been absent on leave, and February, 1872, is substituted. The first eight are new immigrants and the remainder are old immigrants, and from it may be seen the rate of wages in each month, the number of days' absence and sickness, with the deductions and payments.

20. Table No. 3 gives the same names, with the result summed up on the whole twelve months, and shows the number of days worked for which wages were paid, and the number of days worked for which, owing to the operation of the "double cut," no remuneration beyond the rations was received.

No mill book. Gratifications. New year presents. Rations. No complaints made of the rations. Deductions for cups, &c. Immigrants well treated.

21. There is no mill book kept on this estate, so that the time men work in the mill cannot be ascertained, nor can any proof be obtained of the "gratification" they receive, which is said to be sixpence a week and 1¾ lbs. of rice a week, as no account is kept of it. A barrel of wine at the new year, and some hundred pounds of flour and sugar for cakes, are "gratifications" also given, but these are not required by law. The rations are served—rice weekly, and dholl, fish, oil, and salt monthly. There was no fish in store, and there were two kinds of rice, one good and the other inferior, in very close proximity to where the rations are served out. No complaints were made of the rations.

22. It was formerly the custom to make new immigrants pay for the cups and platters supplied to them, but the last lot were furnished gratis, and none have had to pay for them since 1865, when they were charged $1 60c. for the cups, 96c. for the large, and 64c. for the small. This was only hearsay, for the account was not kept in a book, but upon a loose sheet, which was destroyed when the sum was paid. There was no reason to believe that the immigrants were otherwise than well treated on this estate.

TABLE No. 1.—"MINISSY" ESTATE—DISTRICT OF MOKA.

TABLE illustrative of the working of the system known as the double cut, showing the number of Indians who during each month of 1871 received no wages, also the number of days each man worked for rations only:—

Names.	January. A.*	January. S.	January. R.	February. A.	February. S.	February. R.	March. A.	March. S.	March. R.	April. A.	April. S.	April. R.	May. A.	May. S.	May. R.	June. A.	June. S.	June. R.	July. A.	July. S.	July. R.	August. A.	August. S.	August. R.	September. A.	September. S.	September. R.	October. A.	October. S.	October. R.	November. A.	November. S.	November. R.	December. A.	December. S.	December. R.	Total No. of days worked for rations only.
Doorasamy	27	:	:	28	:	:	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15
Vythee	31	:	4	29	:	:	31	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Abdoolah, N.I.	31	:	:	28	:	:	31	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15
Rauntholl	31	:	:	28	:	:	31	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15
Beedassy	28	:	:	28	5	:	30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17
Doolum, N.I.	30	:	:	28	10	:	31	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17
Thayllan	32	:	:	28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9
Darkoo	25	:	:	23	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9
Cassen	29	:	2	24	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9
Soonah	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9
Murdhunsingoo	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12
Chavry	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12
Cargen	30	:	1	28	:	:	28	:	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
Dinoo	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
Hurroopah	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
Hugargoo	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
Govinden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
Pardassy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
Hoyhoo	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
Ramgawan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
Bucharry	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
Chunden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
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Yamatachellum	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
Mayeernoodoo	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
No. of Absentees	7	:	14	7	:	24	7	:	27	:	:	32	:	:	32	:	:	32	:	:	29	:	:	15	:	:	8	:	:	23	:	:	17	:	:	45	250
Total 25	7	:	1	7	:	1	7	:	1	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	:	1	

* A, absence; S, sick; R, rations.

TABLE No. 3.—MINISSY ESTATE, MOKA.—FROM FEBRUARY, 1871 TO FEBRUARY, 1872, EXCLUSIVE OF MAY, 363 DAYS.

NAMES.	Rate of Wages during 1871.	Deductions from Wages for sickness and absence during 1871.	Balance of Wages paid during 1871.	Total number of days worked during 1871.	Number of days worked for which wages were paid during 1871.	Number of days worked for which no wages were paid during 1871.	REMARKS.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				
Sounbeer . . .	25 50	12 77	12 73	272	183 1/5	88 4/5	
Chuttosing . .	25 50	1 24	24 26	352	346	6	
Hullaputh . .	22 50	5 49	17 11*	306	278 2/5	27 3/5	* 10 c. overpaid.
Hurooja . . .	25 50	20 79	4 71	214	68 4/5	145 1/5	
Dullowa . . .	25 50	8 42	18 08†	302	246 4/5	55 1/5	† $1 overpaid
Damree . . .	25 50	8 92	16 58	298	236 4/5	61 1/5	
Mattabee . . .	25 50	8 63	16 87	292	241 3/5	50 2/5	
Trebinah . . .	25 50	3 58	21 92	336	313 1/5	22 4/5	
Carpen Vencat .	48 00	4 68	43 32	329	327 4/5	1 1/5	
Nunjain . . .	48 00	5 23	42 77	337	323 4/5	13 1/5	
Vencatachellum .	42 00	11 55	30 45	301	263 4/5	37 3/5	
Ramah . . .	48 00	2 65	45 35	349	343	6	
Hibraimsaib . .	42 00	0 63	41 37	360	357 3/5	2 2/5	
Nalaye . . .	48 00	9 51	38 49	312	291 3/5	20 2/5	
Babersaib . .	34 50	3 91	30 59	338	320	18	
Chellen . . .	48 00	15 84	32 16	302	244 2/5	57 3/5	
Laljee . . .	43 50	0 78	42 72	358	356 4/5	1 1/5	
Vencatachellum .	48 00	5 67	42 33	336	320 3/5	15 2/5	
Vencatachellen .	48 00	7.19	40 81	333	307 4/5	25 1/5	
Chillamootoo .	48 00	6 04	41 96	332	317 3/5	14 2/5	
						670	days worked for which no wages were received.

APPENDIX B. (No. 51.)

27th September, 1872.—MOKA.

"VALETTA."—900 acres under cultivation.

Proprietor—Mr. D. GALEA (resident).
Medical Attendant—DR. CLARENC.

	Dollars.	Cents.
Amount of Pay-list, 1871	16,369	30
" Rations	8,814	15

Number of Immigrants under Indenture.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
From Calcutta . . .	276	0	5
" Madras . . .	52	0	2
" Bombay . . .	64	0	1
	392	0	8
		Total 400	

Vacuum Pan Sugar made.

1. The Commissioners left Moka this morning about ten o'clock to visit "Valetta," the property of D. Galea, whom they met on the road, on his way to the police court, where he had a case pending against the hospital attendant for forgery. He, however, soon returned, and joined the Commissioners, who had in the meantime been attended by the accountant. *Introductory. Case against the hospital attendant—forgery.*

2. The Commissioners first visited the hospital, which is a small building, 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, and about 20 feet high to the ridge pole, made of palisades, whitewashed inside, with a hard mud floor and thatched roof. It is divided into two wards; and the ventilation, when the doors are not open, is only to be obtained through two windows—one very small. *Hospital. Dimensions. Description of building. Ventilation.*

3. Hospital accommodation is only required for twelve; but there were fifteen beds, and those crowded together. The bedsteads were very rough, and the mattresses very dirty. There appeared no other furniture except some blankets; which were brought in as received from the shop, while the Commissioners were there, intended for the use of those who remained in hospital; and that perhaps was borne out by one of them, an exception, being very dirty. *Beds crowded together. Bedding very dirty. Furniture.*

4. There were two men lying in the hospital when the Commissioners arrived, and twelve others came from their huts.

5. There is the usual verandah in front, with the dispensary on one side, and a room on the other fitted up with a night-stool in it. This was quite new; Mr. Galea having, in answer to the questions sent him by the Commissioners, stated that there was none, as the men refused to use them. There is a kitchen, and a dead-house, which has a tub in it for a bath. *Verandah. Dispensary. Kitchen. Dead house. Bath.*

6. The situation is not good. It is in front of the mill, with the proprietor's stables on one side, and the camp on the other two, and enclosed with a hedge. *Situation not good.*

7. The hospital attendant was the person against whom Mr. Galea had to appear in the police court. He was succeeded by a new immigrant, who has been about six months in the country. He had had no training in an hospital, but could read and write; and was one of that numerous body who are able to read and write, but who had never done a day's work either as a labourer or handicraftsman, and have been brought as immigrants to this island. This man was fortunate. He never had, and said he never would or could do a day's work; so he was found a place as hospital attendant, in which he might make himself useful and earn his wages, though not as an agricultural labourer. *Hospital attendant. No previous training, but could read and write.*

8. The register was kept like others in hospitals under Dr. Clarenc's charge; and here, as elsewhere, he leaves long memoranda in the register. *Register.*

9. Thus, in the case of one Prayag, admitted on the 31st of January, who remained under *Prayag's case.*

Deserter. Dr. Clarenc's memorandum respecting Prayag.

treatment till the 14th of August, when he was reported a deserter, and was brought back under escort of the police on the 20th, he writes :—"Cet homme arrivé en carriole du poste de police avec un billet d'entrée à l'hôpital signé du médecin du Gouvernement. Il déclare devant tous les malades présents et devant M. le comptable et les infirmiers qu'il a menti à la police en déclarant qu'on lui refusait des soins à 'Valetta.' Il dit avoir été arrêté et conduit au poste de police au moment où il venait de chez M. Hardy où il avait séjourné chez un camarade, et a cru de pouvoir mieux faire pour sortir des mains de la police que d'imaginer une fausse plainte. Je signale à qui de droit ce procédé employé fréquemment par les déserteurs au-dessus des propriétaires et de la discipline.

"20/9/72. (Signed) "CLARENC."

Tug-Alli's case.

10. So, in the case of Tug-Alli, suffering from an abscess in the leg, he notes :—"S'est mis sur le genou un corps vésicant de la but de paraître plus malade qu'il n'est.

Bhodhun's case.

"Bhodhun arrivé après la visite ne veut pas rester à l'hôpital pour prendre des médicaments, avoue d'ailleurs n'avoir plus de dysenterie, Bugwandas à surveiller l'Infirmier affirme que cet homme n'a plus d'arrêter puis deux jours."

Brijmohun's case.

11. Brijmohun died on the 16th of July. On the 6th the doctor wrote in the register :—"Cet homme était beaucoup mieux à la suite d'un séjour forcé à l'hôpital. Il a recommencé les excursions du camp, et revient avec les accidents plus graves que jamais, et qui font craindre une issue malheureuse de la maladie."

Only moral restraint exercised over patients. Hospital discipline.

It was impossible to discover what constituted a "séjour forcé." Of course the Commissioners were assured that it was only moral restraint; but, whatever it might have been, the case proves that it is absolutely necessary that power should be given to enforce discipline in hospital, as well as to compel the immigrant to come to hospital; for, in Pandoo's case, who died on the 24th of January last, and whose name is entered in the register for the first time on that day; it appears that he had been sick for some time, but none knew of it or cared to notice it; and he came to hospital at last in the morning of the 24th January, and died in the evening.

Vacant estates.

12. Pay due to deceased immigrants is said to be paid to their widows or children, if they have any; if not, to any other relations; or failing them, to the sirdar, as all men are supposed to be in debt to the sirdar. It is never paid to the curator of vacant estates.

Pay-list. Books not well kept.

13. The books on this estate were not well kept. A man was marked and entered in the pay columns, as absent twenty-two days, and a deserter, while he was only shown in the book as two days absent.

Payments not always made personally.

14. Payment is not always made to the immigrant. The whole, or part, is often paid to the sirdars, who, as mentioned above, are said to have most men in debt to them.

15. The following tables were extracted from the books. The wages for 1871 had been paid as follows :—

January, February, March	paid on 7th of May.
April, May, June	" " 2nd of July.
July, August	" " 6th of August.
September, October	" " 8th of October.
November	" " 26th of November.
December	" " 30th of December.
	" " 11th of February, 1872.

Consequently, the only months in which the "double cut" could be legally inflicted were October, November, and December.

Pay and deductions for 1871.

16. The following tables show the pay and deductions for 1871 :—

Month.	Amount of Wages.	Amount of Deductions.	Total paid.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January . .	1788 50	761 31	1027 19
February .	1779 50	418 31	1361 19
March . .	2314 00	1027 71	1286 29
April . . .	1750 50	431 66	1318 84
May . . .	1591 00	344 68	1246 32
June . . .	1846 00	603 71	1244 29
July . . .	1753 50	222 52	1530 98
August . .	1859 50	490 24	1369 26
September .	1851 50	354 99	1496 51
October . .	1862 50	316 32	1546 18
November .	1823 50	390 40	1433 10
December .	1803 50	321 35	1482 15
Total . .	22025 50	5683 20	16342 30

Deductions.

The deductions were made thus :

Month.	Sickness.	Absence.
	$ c.	$ c.
January . .	168 17	586 90
February . .	104 46	309 60
March . .	666 53	356 58
April . . .	126 88	299 85
May . . .	85 60	254 15
June . . .	379 03	224 68
July . . .	64 95	156 14
August . .	243 51	246 73
September .	99 80	249 40
October . .	69 17	233 04
November .	42 09	342 06
December .	62 91	253 60
Total . .	$2113 10	$3512 73

17. The $57 37c. that make up the $5683 20c. were cut from the other labourers, not Indians.

Permissions Double cut, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd January. Rations received. Tasks.

18. Permissions here are marked as sick, and cut single. They were all marked absent and cut double on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January, though they received their rations for those days; as the men insisted on having three days' leave.

19. The custom on this estate is not to cut by the row, in cane-cutting, but by the cart; one large cart, or two small ones, being the task of a man.

Camp.

20. The camp is well situated, having a stream of water on two sides of it. There was nothing remarkable in it. A row of huts had been burnt a few days before, which they were then repairing. Mr. Galea considered it the work of an incendiary, but had not proof to establish it.

21. The shop on this estate is kept by a Chinaman, who rents it from Mr. Galea.

22. There was a suicide committed on this estate on the 16th of January in this year, by a man called in the report of the Civil States Ramthoussc, and in the estate's books Barone; which does not appear in the 'Police Post-mortem Returns.' From a report required from the Inspector-General of Police, it appears that the man's name was Ramthorosse; that he was about fifty years of age, and had lately given $50 for a young girl who absconded a few days after. He was addicted to smoking bang; and his death is attributed to "suicide by hanging when under the influence of bang."

APPENDIX B.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN PORT LOUIS VISITED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

52. BARNARD'S ESTABLISHMENT . .	18*th March*, 1873.
53. HARVEY'S ESTABLISHMENT . .	18*th March*, 1873.
54. STANLEY'S ESTABLISHMENT . .	18*th March*, 1873.
55. ALBION DOCK ESTABLISHMENT . .	18*th March*, 1873.

APPENDIX B. (No. 52.)

VISITS TO ESTABLISHMENTS AT PORT LOUIS.

18th March, 1873.

Mr. Barnard's Establishment.

Introductory.

1. The Commissioners left Réduit this morning, at half-past six, to visit some of the lodgings of immigrants under engagement to the proprietors of different establishments in Port Louis.

Never noticed in Protector's reports.

These have never been noticed in the Protector's reports, nor have they ever been visited by him, nor had he received any returns from them until the latter half of last year.

Details of the establishment. Camp.

2. The first establishment the Commissioners went to was that of Mr. Barnard, a carter in Transquebar, having 121 men under engagement to him, five being free passengers. The camp is partly surrounded by a substantial stone wall, now building, and it is intended that the wall should completely surround it.

Description of building.

3. The camp consists of three rows of buildings, or rather three sheds, 53 ft. 4 in. long and 17 ft. wide, substantially built of stone, with corrugated iron roof. A wall runs down the middle, under the ridge-pole, which divides each shed into two.

4. One of these sheds has only seven compartments in each row—the divisions not carried up to the wall-plate, barely high enough for privacy, but still furnishing in each row sufficiently airy and ventilated rooms, 9 ft. 5. in. long, by 6 ft. 3 in. wide, and 7 ft. high, and open above to the ridge-pole.

5. The two other sheds furnish accommodation, if it can be called so, for the immigrants, of a remarkable description. A passage, the whole length of the shed, is cut off, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and on the side opposite the wall of the shed, a wall is built 6 ft. 2 in. high, and on the top of that a ceiling of planks is laid which forms a gallery, the length of the shed and 5 ft. wide, under the roof, which is 5 ft. 7 in. in the highest place under the ridge-pole and 4 ft. 10 in. at the lowest, where balusters run along the front of the gallery. On each of these galleries seven single men sleep.

Heat in the lodging great.

6. The heat, even at the early hour of the Commissioners' visit, was great, and it must be excessive at noonday. There was a flight of stairs to ascend to this gallery at one end of the shed.

Ventilation.

7. The lower storey or part under the gallery was divided into ten rooms, 6 ft. 2 in. high, 5 ft. wide, and 5 ft. 4 in. long, with a door 1 ft. 10 in. high, and no other ventilation than what came in between the top of the door and the ceiling, which was left open. There were ten of these rooms, and in each of them a husband, wife, and children were supposed to live. The fowls they possessed had coops at the end of the passage.

Special shed for cooking.

8. There was no cooking carried on in these sheds; that was done in a separate shed, fitted up with hearths and hearthstones, as used in India, at the end of the rows forming the third side of the quadrangle.

No hospital.

9. There was no hospital here, but two rooms, in one of which the guardian lived and in the other stores were kept.

Medical attendant. Men really sick sent to Civil Hospital.

10. The doctor (M. V. Pougnat) came while the Commissioners were there. He visits once a week, though latterly (he himself having suffered from the "Dengue" fever) ten days have sometimes elapsed between his visits. He gives those who have only trifling ailments medicine; but the really sick are sent to the Civil Hospital.

Register properly kept. Latrines.

11. His register is properly kept; all the patients entered in it are entered as treated "hors de l'hôpital" and "sent to Civil Hospital." Nourishing diet is ordered for those who require it.

Water supply. Wages.

12. There are latrines here properly used.

Deductions.

13. The water supply is abundant. The pay generally $5 50c., paid regularly on the last day of the following month, except December, which is paid on the last day of the year.

14. The cuttings are made according to Ready Reckoner B, and amount to about 10 per cent. for illegal absences.

15. There are some houses of a similar description to these, abutting against the outer wall, They are, however, higher in the part against the wall, and have no passage or verandah in front.

No complaints.

16. The accommodation here cannot be condemned as bad, but it certainly is not adapted to the inhabitants of India.

17. No complaints were made; regular payments probably prevented them.

APPENDIX B. (No. 53.)

VISITS TO ESTABLISHMENTS AT PORT LOUIS.

18th March, 1873.

Messrs. Harvey and Co.'s Establishment.

Introductory.

1. From Mr. Barnard's the Commissioners went to the establishment of Messrs. Harvey and Co., lightermen, on the opposite side of the road to that of Mr. Barnard.

Establishment.

2. This establishment consists of only fifty-nine men, including two New immigrants and one free passenger.

Description of buildings.

3. The buildings are sheds, much of the same description as those on Mr. Barnard's establishment, but superior, inasmuch as the shed is not divided into two down the ridge-pole.

4. The shed is 100 ft. long, and the upper storey might be divided into rooms 7 ft. 6 in. square, and 5 ft. to the wall-plate, and 8 ft. 4 in. to the ridge-pole, the rafters being there, and the partition alone being wanting.

5. The lower storey consists of rooms, 8 ft. 2 in. by 7 ft. 6 in., and 8 ft. 6 in. high. There are three of these sheds, and therefore plenty of space for the small number employed on this establishment.

Cooking shed. Latrines.

6. There is a cooking shed, larger and in better repair than that on Mr. Barnard's establishment. Latrines, and a plentiful supply of water.

No hospital. Medical attendant. Bad cases sent to Civil Hospital. Medical comforts. Court-yard.

7. There is no hospital here, but a small room, where Dr. Fressanges sees the patients and keeps medicines for ordinary complaints, and enters all cases in the register as "treated in hospital," though all serious cases are sent to the Civil Hospital. Medical comforts are not ordered; the only difference in diet is full or half diet. The doctor appears to attend every fourth day.

8. The court-yard, being planted with banian and other trees, was cool and well shaded, but the heat in the top storey of the range to the eastward, was, even at eight o'clock in the morning, extreme.

Absences.

9. The men were all out at work, so that the Commissioners had no opportunity of hearing complaints or inquiring into treatment; but from the half-yearly returns it appears that the absences on this estate, with 59 men, considerably exceed those on Mr. Barnard's with twice that number, the illegal absences here in six months amounting to 870, while at Mr. Barnard's it amounts to only 733, with, as mentioned above, twice the number of men. Wages, too, are only paid quarterly, which might account for much of the absences.

APPENDIX B. (No. 54.)

VISITS TO ESTABLISHMENTS AT PORT LOUIS.

18th March, 1873.

Mr. Stanley's Establishment.

Introductory.

1. From Messrs. Harvey and Co.'s establishment the Commissioners went to Mr. Stanley's, in Malabar Street.

Camp.

2. The lodgings here are in a shed, originally intended, according to all appearance, for a stable. It is 127 ft. long by 16 ft. 5 in. wide, 12 ft. 3 in. to the ridge-pole, and 9 ft. 3 in. to the wall.

Description of huts.

3. There are eleven huts under the gallery, which runs along the back wall, 5 ft. 9 in. from the floor, which is reached by steps at different intervals, with a rope hanging from the ridge-pole as a baluster.

Small number employed.

4. The huts are 5 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft. 2 in., and the height allowed by the gallery.

5. There are now only nineteen men employed on this work, and there are six women. The shed has, therefore, plenty of spare room for other huts which would be required when the establishment is increased, which it is occasionally, to upwards of 100 labourers, Mr. Stanley reporting that he sometimes employs from 80 to 100 labourers, and at others he remains for weeks with nothing to do. His return gives neither sickness, nor absence, nor dates of payment.

No hospital. Medical attendant.

6. There is no hospital on this establishment. The doctor is said to see the men in a room which is taken off one end of the shed, but, being locked, the Commissioners did not care to send or wait for the key, which was said to be in the possession of a man alleged to have gone out into the town, so the Commissioners were satisfied that the establishment was bad.

People dissatisfied. Deductions.

7. The people were dissatisfied, not having yet received their wages for the last month. They complained of being cut 1*s.* a day and all their rations when sick, and 1*s.* 6*d.* a day when absent without leave, but being all Old immigrants, they can of course make their own terms.

Water supply.

8. The place was fenced off from the street by a wooden palisade, very much dilapidated. The yard was on a level below the adjoining ground, and the surface water of the neighbourhood lodged there. There was a canal of drinking water in the yard, but the refuse water of the premises above ran into it, so that the labourers had a quarter of a mile to go for drinking water, and the cooking shed, which *had* been very good, was entirely out of repair.

Air of poverty. Neglect by sanitary officer.

9. There was an air of poverty in the establishment, and neglect on the part of the sanitary officer pervading everything.

APPENDIX B. (No. 55.)

VISITS TO ESTABLISHMENTS AT PORT LOUIS.

18th March, 1873.

Albion Dock Establishment.

Introductory.

1. From Mr. Stanley's establishment the Commissioners went to the building used as a camp for the Indians employed in the Albion Dock, differing greatly from those they had lately visited.

Camp.

2. The building is in David Street, on high ground, 115 ft. by 33 ft. inside measurement, three storeys high, and in outward appearance something between an old slave logis and a warehouse.

3. The ground-floor has five blocks of eight rooms, with four rooms at each end. The rooms are 8 ft. 3 in. by 7 ft. 6 in., and 5 ft. 9 in. high, the open space to the ceilings of the floor, some 8 or 9 ft., being left open for people to sleep on, or stow away vegetables, wood, and rubbish.

4. The first and second floor have a gangway, 5 ft. wide down the centre, and have ten blocks of four rooms each, with four rooms at each end, the rooms on each floor being 7 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in., and those on the first floor 6 ft., and on the second 7 ft. high, with similar arrangements on the lower floor as regards the space between the top of the blocks and the ceilings of the room.

Latrines and cooking shed.

5. There are seven larger houses in the yard, latrines, and a cooking shed, and cooking places made of pieces of curved iron to keep the wind off the fire in different parts of the yard.

Water supply good.

6. There is a good supply of water.

Establishment.

7. There are about 170 immigrants employed in this establishment. The building has all the objections to which a building in storeys is liable, refuse water and slops being thrown out of the upper windows, to the annoyance of those in the lower storey, and the inconvenience of having to come downstairs, if obliged to go out at night.

Wages.

8. The pay on this establishment was not regular until last June. Wages for January, 1872, were not paid till March; February and March were paid in May; April and May in June, and June on the 21st of July.

No great fault to be found with the establishments.

9. With the exception of Mr. Stanley's establishment, where the yard in wet weather is flooded, there is no great fault to be found with any of these establishments.

Houses small.

10. The houses are small and confined—more so than they ought to be—but the places are kept clean and free from rubbish and filth of all kinds; and these places show that if the immigrants have an objection to the use of latrines, the objection can be overcome if those in authority only insist upon it.

No objection to the use of latrines.

11. No difficulty is found in enforcing obedience in Port Louis to the use of them, and none would be found in the country if the employers would only insist upon their orders being carried out.

APPENDIX D. (No. 25.)

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE
OF MAURITIUS.

APPENDIX D. (No. 25.)

CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE OF MAURITIUS.

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON THE OCCASION OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(Read and adopted at the Meeting of the Chamber of Agriculture on the 6th June, 1872.)

GENTLEMEN,

At your meeting of the 8th April last you named a Committee to represent you before the Royal Commission of Enquiry. Page

I have to-day to render you an account of what the Committee has accomplished.

Its first act was, necessarily, to place itself in communication with the Commissioners, with the view, if they should desire it, to offer them such assistance and information as was in the power of the planters to procure for them. I therefore addressed to the honourable members of the Commission, immediately after their arrival in the Colony, the letter I shall now read to you.

"To
"W. E. FRERE, Esq.,
"V. A. WILLIAMSON, Esq., } Royal Commissioners.

"Port Louis, Mauritius,
"18th April, 1872.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The Chamber of Agriculture, when it was informed that Her Majesty the Queen had graciously acceded to the request it had transmitted to her, that she would be pleased to issue a Commission, charged to make an Enquiry into the state and condition of Immigrant labourers in the Colony, appointed a Committee to represent it before that Commission. Page 2

"I have, in consequence, the honour to assure you of the feelings of satisfaction with which the Agricultural body has welcomed your arrival in the Colony, and, at the same time, to inform you that all its members, and particularly those who constitute the Committee of the Chamber of Agriculture, place themselves at the entire disposal of the Royal Commission with respect to all information it may be in their power to furnish.

"The Agricultural body of Mauritius ardently desires that the fullest light be thrown on all the facts relating to the Immigration and Labour system of the Colony, so as to allow Her Majesty's Government 'to determine what has, in fact, been the condition of the immigrants in the past, and what should be the policy and legislation of the future.'

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
"E. ICERY,
"President of the Chamber of Agriculture."

Shortly afterwards your President had the advantage of conversing with the Royal Commissioners, and he availed himself of the opportunity to repeat the Chamber's offer of its services, and to assure them that the Agricultural body had the fullest confidence in the impartiality of the members of the Commission.

On this occasion the Hon. Mr. Frere signified his intention to send a series of questions to the planters of the colony through the President of the Chamber.

After having thus entered into relations with the Commissioners, your Committee had to occupy itself with regard to the material and financial means necessary for the accomplishment of the task with which you had entrusted it; and, in conformity with a resolution taken to that effect, I addressed a Circular to all the members of the Agricultural body; of this Circular, which has been already published by the newspapers, I now lay a copy before you.

The appeal it contained has been responded to. We have received numerous subscriptions; and you have been able to judge, by the figures I furnished you at our last meeting, of the earnest desire of the planters to offer you their concurrence.

I ought to mention that among the subscriptions is one of Messrs. Wilson, Swale, and Co., who, although their Firm is not interested in sugar industry, spontaneously offered us their assistance. In this Page 3

there is a testimony which cannot fail to be flattering to the Chamber, and which demonstrates the close ties which unite Commerce and Agriculture in this Colony.

Although desirous to be always represented by one of its members at the public meetings of the Commissioners, your Committee, so as not to neglect anything for the fulfilment of the important duties confided to it, considered that it ought to be assisted by competent persons, who could regularly follow the Enquiry, and who by their special attainments might, if required, throw light on certain details of our colonial laws, and the judicial facts which might be invoked as precedents. In selecting for this mission Messrs. G. Guibert and W. Newton, your Committee has made a choice which will certainly meet with your approbation. These gentlemen have received instructions to act with great reserve; to seek only, with the permission of the Commission, to contribute to establish the accuracy of facts; to discover the truth when any attempt shall be made to deviate from it; and to suggest to the Commission all questions which it may be desirable the Commission should throw light upon.

The Royal Commission, as you are aware, has already held three sittings, which were devoted to the examination of Mr. Plevitz. The evidence given by him you have read in the newspapers; and you have been thus enabled to recognise that, as was to be expected, the nominal author of the pamphlet was unable to offer any precise testimony as to the charges which he had made against the planters; and that he entrenched himself behind a system of vague allegations and loose and general accusations, offering interminable lists of witnesses whom, he said, he would be ready to produce.

Most assuredly it is not from this side that light will come, and we must suppose that other means will be adopted by the Commissioners to place themselves in possession of the real state of things in Mauritius.

Page 4. The Commissioners transmitted to your President the series of Questions they desired to ask the planters, to whom copies were immediately forwarded, accompanied by a letter, in which I begged them to reply thereto fully and accurately, and with as little delay as possible.

These Questions, as you must have perceived, for a copy has reached each of you, embrace all the details likely to be useful in the investigation the Commission has to make; and as the answers will not fail to be clear and precise, a great step will have been accomplished towards the attainment of the objects of the Enquiry.

In serving as intermediary between the Commission and the planters for obtaining the required information, and in preparing itself to follow the depositions of witnesses who may be brought forward by Mr. Plevitz, your Committee has accomplished but a portion of its mission. It will also remain for it to establish by witnesses and authentic proofs the real state of things in Mauritius.

While awaiting the moment when it will be called upon to do this, it will not be uninteresting to trace here the principal characteristics of that state of things, and briefly to recall the facts the occurrence of which induced the Chamber to pray Her Majesty "to name a competent Commission to enquire fully and "fairly into all the circumstances, and report on the condition of the Indian labourers employed in the "sugar cultivation of this Colony."

Before entering into an examination of the facts referred to, I believe it will be useful to recall to your minds what was the real position of the Colony at the time just previous to their occurrence.

This position had been defined by Sir H. Barkly, at the time Governor of Mauritius, in a letter addressed to the President of the Chamber of Agriculture, under date the 4th of December, 1867, in reply to a request of the Chamber, presented to His Excellency, for an Enquiry with reference to accusations which had been advanced at the table of the Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Kerr, Treasurer, whose sympathy with those Societies, who, from a distance, profess exaggerated philanthropic ideas, induced him too frequently to regard the simplest questions from an exclusive point of view.

In this letter the Governor informed the Chamber that it was established to His Excellency's entire satisfaction, and His Excellency believed he might add to that of the Imperial Government, that although individual instances of hardship or oppression might occasionally occur here as in other parts of the world, increasing reciprocal forbearance and mutual confidence prevailed between proprietors and the labourers whom they employed.

Since this period the relations between masters and servants continued to be very satisfactory; and in his last annual Report, dated 13th April, 1871, the Hon. the Protector of Immigrants expressed the following opinion:—

"The condition of the immigrant labourer in Mauritius is decidedly happier than that of the gene-"rality of labourers of this class in India."

This view of the case was confirmed by the Reports of the Stipendiary Magistrates and by public notoriety, and no one in Mauritius entertained any doubt upon the subject.

A few figures, extracted from official documents, will prove, indeed, how well founded was this opinion.

According to the Annual Reports* of the Protector of Immigrants, the numbers of complaints brought by employers or by the employed before the Stipendiary Magistrates throughout the whole island stand as follows:—

	Complaints brought by Indians against their Employers.	Complaints brought by Employers against the Indians.	Total.
1860	8857	14,269	23,126
1865	7208	14,377	21,585
1870	3594	5,752	9,346

If the number of these complaints has diminished by nearly two-thirds in the ten years embraced in the above statement, that of re-engagements with the same employers, compared with engagements with new employers, has augmented in a similar proportion:—

* *Vide* Reports for 1860 and 1866, Tables P and Q; 1870, Tables M and N.

	Engaged to new Employers.	Re-engaged with same Employers.
1860	39,995	20,753
1865	49,952	38,249
1870	31,461	45,460 *
1871	28,172	47,713 †

Page 6 Thus, the re-engagements with the same employer equalled in 1860 only 33 per cent. of the total number of engagements, whereas in 1870 they had increased to 63 per cent.

These figures, however conclusive they may be, are yet below the truth, in so far as the progress now accomplished on sugar estates is concerned. In fact, as regards complaints brought by employers or by the employed, I have given the official totals, comprising, without distinction, all districts and every class of employers, planters and others; and you are aware that the number of law-suits between masters and servants on sugar estates has become so limited, that on many of them such a thing is to-day quite unknown.

In the absence of official statistics which are wanting upon this point, we have collected numerous data furnished to us by planters, and it is with perfect certainty that we can say to-day that the statistics of the Stipendiary Courts, when those referring to the subject are compiled, will demonstrate how few Indians on the sugar estates have, or believe they have, cause of complaint. They will equally demonstrate with what moderation planters exercise their right to have recourse to the action of the law for the punishment of infractions committed by their labourers.

In fact, this recourse is not availed of to-day except to an extremely limited extent, and solely to prevent an absolute impunity bringing about a great failure of discipline on estates.

This was, then, the internal situation of the Colony at the commencement of the year 1871.

A short time afterwards a certain uneasiness began to be manifested; and the public heard vague reports of several bands of Indians carrying complaints direct to His Excellency the Governor, who had recently arrived in the Colony.

Facts of the same kind had in former times occurred; but under the influence of the progressive augmentation of their well-being the Indians appeared for many years to have completely abandoned such applications: the news of their renewal, therefore, produced a certain apprehension, which was augmented by the conduct of a case before a Magistrate, originating in May 1871, and as regards which the Executive seemed to take a more active part than was consonant with the laws of the Colony.

Sixty-seven Indians of the "Mont Choisy" Estate brought sundry complaints against their employer.

This affair might have appeared important because of the number of complainants and the multiplicity of the heads of their complaints. But none of these, in reality, presented a grave character, or anything to justify uneasiness for these men, in case they returned to the estate of their employer, during the time occupied in the hearing and judging of their case.

We may add, also, that we can remember no case whatever in Mauritius where Indians have been subjected to ill-treatment because of their having brought complaints against their employer before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

Under these circumstances the public were astonished to learn that the complainants, instead of returning to the estate of their employer, were sent to the Immigration Depôt, and supported there at the cost of the Colony, without such an unusual proceeding being justified by any legal provision or apparent necessity. Moreover, it had been adopted in opposition to the wish of the Hon. the Protector of Immigrants, who, present at the first hearing of the case, begged the Magistrate to direct the Indians to return to their work until the second hearing of the case should take place.

Another circumstance occurred which gave an altogether particular character to this affair. The Indians had chosen an advocate to support their complaints. Nevertheless, the Substitute Procureur-General also presented himself on their behalf.

The proceedings in regard to "Mont Choisy" Estate, which comprised two different complaints lasted a long time. First commenced before Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Renouf, who gave a judgment on one of the cases, they were later on continued before a Court of Petty Sessions, when a portion only of the facts alleged by the complainants being established, their employer was condemned to pay two fines of £10 each.

When the case had ended, the Substitute Procureur-General asked for the cancellation of the engagements of a certain number of the Indians, for the reason that, although signed by the contracting parties, they had not been so by the Stipendiary Magistrate, who, through inadvertence, had omitted to affix his signature to the original, which remained in his possession.

Page Although this irregularity was beyond the knowledge or control of the employer, the contracts, maintained by the Court of Petty Sessions, were cancelled by the Supreme Court (see the Judgment of the Honourable Messrs. Gorrie and Bestel under date 6th November, 1871); and the public believed it saw in this new demand a kind of persistence on the part of the Authorities to pursue the employer, seeing that it appeared improbable that the Indians themselves would have discovered this mere formal defect, and that their contracts, which were deposited in the Office of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, did not bear the signature of the Magistrate.

I should add that, since this occurrence, the law has been modified in such manner as to guard parties to contracts against their being cancelled for such a reason, when their engagements are entered into in good faith.

While the "Mont Choisy" cases were being proceeded with, another circumstance occurred without previous example in the Colony. A large meeting of Old immigrants was held at Long Mountain,

* *Vide* Reports for 1860, Table M; 1866, Table N 1870, Tables K and L.
† Note furnished by the Protector of Immigrants.

contrary to the general law of the land, which prohibits all meetings not previously authorized by the Authorities. On this occasion a Petition was signed through the exertions of Mr. A. Plevitz, a man of no favourable antecedents, and of two other persons whose names have not transpired.

This Petition, which was presented to His Excellency the Governor on the 6th of June, 1871, had for principal object to complain of the manner in which the police force carried out the measures enacted relative to vagrancy and the regulations concerning Old immigrants not under engagement.

The Governor replied on the 27th of June, and in his answer promised to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to examine into the manner in which the police had exercised the powers conferred on them by the law.

Public opinion, without attaching great importance to the Petition, nevertheless showed its desire to see the restrictions imposed on Old immigrants relaxed to such an extent as would be compatible with the necessity of preserving social order and security.

We must here recall to your minds that, when Ordinance No. 31 of 1867 was discussed, the Chamber
ge 9. of Agriculture, far from pressing the adoption of the restrictive provisions it enacts, expressed the hope that they would not be aggravated by the regulations which would be framed subsequently for carrying the law into execution.

In the course of the month of July the Government obtained the adoption, by a majority of the Legislative Council, of an Ordinance, by which the Governor was invested with the power to send Magistrates out of their own districts, to judge such causes as the Executive Authority might think proper to assign to any one of them especially.

This Ordinance, as you will remember, was very unfavourably judged by the public, as it was considered that the powers thus accorded to the Governor would have for result to place the administration of justice in his hands.

On the 19th of July, 1871, a very grave incident occurred.

An Indian being condemned to two months' imprisonment by the District Magistrate of Rivière du Rempart, threw a large stone at him while sitting on the Bench, which, happily, did not strike him; and several cases have since occurred of Magistrates being insulted on the Bench by Indians.

Although few in number, these acts of violence and insubordination painfully impressed the community, nothing like them having previously occurred, and the Judicial Authorities having been always treated with the greatest respect.

About the same time the Governor asked the Immigration Committee of Council to approve the appointment of two Inspectors of Immigrants to be charged with the inspections of sugar estates.

As there could be no objection to give the Protector of Immigrants the necessary assistance to enable him to make the regular inspections of sugar estates which the law requires to be made, the Immigration Committee adopted a Report, on the 14th of August, 1871, in which it recommended the nomination of two Inspectors, but upon the express condition that they should be placed under the direct orders of the Protector of Immigrants.

We learnt later that, at about the same time (the 18th of August) the Governor had addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State a Memorandum, which you have all read, and in which a parallel was established between the legislation of the West Indies and that of Mauritius, unfavourable to the latter.

On the 21st of September, 1871, the Governor transmitted, from Seychelles, to the Secretary of State a second Memorandum, in which he suggested modifications of an important character in our Immigration and Labour laws. These changes were recommended on data incomplete, or even derived from inexact information. His Excellency, you will remember, has himself since acknowledged that some of the facts he had brought forward were incorrect.

In the month of September 1871 a pamphlet, dated the 3rd of August, and signed by the same Mr. Plevitz who had been the promoter of the Old Immigrant's Petition, became known in Mauritius, after having been, some time previously, sent to India and England. The attacks directed in the pamphlet in question against the entire Colony roused just indignation. Public opinion, greatly excited, asked that the nominal author of this pamphlet should be pursued before the Courts as a slanderer; and, the Administration of the Colony not evincing any disposition to follow this course, an incident, blamable in every way, ensued. Mr. Plevitz was publicly struck by a person not belonging to the Agricultural body. Then, throwing off the reserve it had until then maintained, the Administration ordered the abandonment of a charge brought, in the first instance, both against that person and Mr. Plevitz, for disturbing the public peace; and, instead, instituted a criminal action against the former alone, who was condemned by the District Magistrate of Port Louis to a fine of £25 for assault.

At the hearing of the case, the depositions of Captain Gordon, Acting Inspector-General of Police, of Mr. Ooms, Vice-Consul for Holland, and of Mr. Plevitz himself, established:—

1. That at the time the Old Immigrants' Petition was framed, Mr. Plevitz had presided at Long Mountain over an illegal meeting of Indians, and that no measures had been taken to prevent its taking place.

2. That the British flag was hoisted on the site of the meeting, and that the Indians who attended it had been induced to do so on the extraordinary statement that they would there meet His Excellency the Governor.

3. That Mr. Plevitz was assisted on the occasion by two other persons, whose names did not transpire.
Page 11
4. That two persons, who also were not named, co-operated in the preparation of the pamphlet.

The action of the Authorities in prosecuting the person who had provoked Mr. Plevitz, excited a certain discontent, because it was contrary to the custom of the Administration. In fact, although the law gives the police power to take the initiative in the prosecution of cases of assault upon private persons, it never exercises this power in Mauritius, except when an assault results in grave consequences. Otherwise it leaves the persons aggrieved themselves to obtain redress for their complaints.

This discontent manifested itself in a Petition which asked, in conformity with the law which authorizes the expulsion of aliens creating disorder, that Mr. Plevitz should be sent from the Colony, to which Petition the Governor replied by a refusal.

On the 7th November, 1871, the Honourable Mr. Naz, at a sitting of the Legislative Council, gave notice that, at the next meeting, he would ask the Government what measures it had taken, or intended to take, to prevent the false allegations contained in Mr. Plevitz's pamphlet obtaining credit in India.

On the 13th November, 1871, the Chamber of Agriculture, which until then had not thought it would be necessary for it to take any part, unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. Hardy, Resolutions, which we need not quote at length, to the effect:—

"1. That His Excellency the Governor should be respectfully moved to take the earliest opportunity "of refuting the malicious assertions contained in this libel, in order that the Home Government and the "Indian Authorities should be made acquainted with the truth.

"2. That, in case His Excellency the Governor should not find reason to accede to their request, Her "Majesty may be prayed to name a competent Commission to enquire fully and fairly into all the circum-"stances, and report on the condition of the labourers employed in the sugar cultivation of this Colony."

At this meeting the President of the Chamber observed, that when the Plevitz pamphlet was published he had not attached much importance to it, believing it had reference only to the complaints of Old immigrants. At the same time he expressed the opinion that the regulations of which Old immigrants complained might be modified and rendered less strict; and he reminded the Chamber that it had not suggested them, and that it had even recommended, when the Ordinance of 1867 was under discussion, that the regulations to be enacted for the carrying out of the ordinance should not aggravate its clauses. Page 12

The Chamber, he added, had not specially concerned itself about the Old Immigrants' Petition, because all Her Majesty's subjects have the right to present petitions, and because, besides, it had confidence in the declaration made by the Governor that he would extend an equal protection to the interests of all classes.

On this occasion the President expressed his regret that the Commission which His Excellency had, in the month of June, promised to appoint to make enquiry into the complaints of the Old immigrants, and into the facts alleged against the police, had not yet been constituted. He observed, moreover, that His Excellency possessed every means to inform himself on the matters in question, and the necessary authority to arrive, in this respect, at a prompt and satisfactory solution.

On the day after this sitting the Honourable Mr. Naz, in conformity with his notice, asked the Governor in Council whether he had taken, or intended to take, any step to prevent the calumnies set forth in Mr. Plevitz's pamphlet against the Authorities, as well as the inhabitants of this Colony, obtaining credit in India.

To this interpellation His Excellency replied in an Address, which may be considered also as an indirect answer to the Resolutions of the Chamber of Agriculture, and in which the Governor, while admitting that the Indians were generally well treated, refused to take any measure to refute, in the eyes of the Imperial and Indian Governments, what, he said, the Honourable Mr. Naz termed "falsehoods and "calumnies."

His Excellency represented that similar attacks were frequently made, and came to the knowledge of both the Indian and Home Governments, without any importance being attached to them, and that he did not see why the pamphlet of Mr. Plevitz should be more favourably received than others had been.

Alluding to the utility of a general enquiry into the matter, His Excellency expressed the opinion that if recourse ought to be had to such a measure, it could only be undertaken under the direction of Commissioners named by the Imperial Government.

The Resolution of the Chamber of Agriculture having been transmitted to the Governor, His Excellency, as you know, replied to it by forwarding to the Chamber a copy of the Address which we have just now referred to, stating, at the same time, that it was not his intention to enter into any further discussion on the subject with the Chamber of Agriculture.

The question of the appointment of Inspectors of Immigrants, interrupted by the voyage of the Governor of Seychelles, had been resumed; and a first draft of Ordinance, in conformity with the conclusions of the Report of the Immigration Committee of Council, had been framed. It was replaced by a second draft of Ordinance, the clauses of which were not in agreement, upon important points, with the conclusions of that Report.

The Chamber of Agriculture having named a Committee to examine this draft of Ordinance, adopted on the 24th of November, a Report presented by the Committee, in which Report it was asked that the draft of Ordinance should be modified and made more in accordance with the conclusions of the Immigration Committee. This request was not without result; for, when the draft of Ordinance was discussed by the Legislative Council, it received important modifications in the sense, in a large measure, of the observations of the Chamber; the Governor having agreed that the Inspectors should be attached to the Immigrations Department, instead of being in direct dependence on the Governor himself, which would have been the practical result if the draft of Ordinance had been passed without amendment.

On the 19th December, 1871, the Legislative Council passed an Ordinance defining the powers of the Police Enquiry Commission, the issue of which, as we have seen, was promised by the Governor on the 27th June, in his reply to the Old Immigrants' Petition, but which was only issued on the 23rd of November.

It is to be regretted that this delay had for effect to deprive the Commission of the very desirable information it would have obtained from Captain Gordon, who was Acting Inspector-General of Police at the time the Old Immigrants' Petition was presented to His Excellency, but who had quitted the Colony in the interval.

On the 27th February, 1872, the Governor sent for the President of the Chamber of Agriculture; and after having communicated to him Despatches of the Secretary of State which had not then been made public, and which announced the early issue of the Royal Commission of Enquiry as asked for by the Chamber, His Excellency said, that if the Chamber would [illegible] satisfied with the [illegible] question, and was prepared to acquiesce in certain modifications to be proposed by him to the laws relative to Immigration and Labour, he thought he would be able still to prevent the appointment of a Commission, which would not only occasion great expense, but probably, also, agitation amongst the population. Page

consequence, His Excellency begged the President to acquaint himself, privately, with the sentiments of his colleagues on the matter, and to communicate to him the result of his enquiries.

This request of the Governor gave rise to a correspondence, in which the President made known to His Excellency that the members of the Chamber, with whom he had communicated, considered that they ought to maintain their request for the appointment of a Commission.

On the 12th March, 1872, the Governor laid on the table of the Legislative Council, with his two Memoranda of 18th August and 21st September, 1871, already mentioned, the Despatches of the Secretary of State, a partial communication of the contents of which had been made to the President of the Chamber; and His Excellency having made a statement of what had taken place between him and the President, the latter communicated to the Chamber, on the 18th March, the correspondence exchanged between the Governor and himself, stating, at the same time, the circumstances which had led to it. The Chamber, by an unanimous vote, approved and ratified all that had been done by its President; and, besides, on the motion of Mr. Hardy, it adopted Resolutions, in which it asked that all modifications in the Immigration and Labour laws should be deferred until the results of the Royal Commission of Enquiry were known.

These Resolutions, which were conveyed to the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State, brought about a correspondence between the Governor and the Standing Committee of the Chamber, the particulars of which correspondence are known to you all, and which, therefore, need not be reproduced here.

Page 17. On the 19th March, 1872, the Governor placed in the hands of the members of the Legislative Council a series of Resolutions in regard to the changes in the law which he desired to effect; and at the sitting of Council on the 28th of the same month, the Governor read an Address, in which he asked the Board to adopt some of these Resolutions, declaring that he renounced, for the time, pressing the adoption of the others.

After the reading of this Address, His Excellency retired; and the Council, constituting itself in Committee, in order to examine these resolutions, several were withdrawn, one postponed, and the others were accepted after having been considerably modified.

II.

Having recounted the succession of circumstances which have placed the Colony in its present situation it may be useful to offer a general review of the respective positions of the Planter and the Indian Immigrant, as established by the laws, and, also, by the customs of the Colony; not with the view to institute any comparison that might be established between Mauritius and other places, but simply to describe what actually exists here. The laws which regulate Immigration and Labour in Mauritius are, as you know, exceptional laws; and whenever the Legislature finds itself obliged to depart from the principles of general law in order to meet the necessities of exceptional circumstances and conditions, practical utility becomes the only rule for its guidance. In enacting the special laws, in regard to Labourers and Immigrants, under which we are now placed, the Legislature had to hold a fair and equal balance between two opposing interests: that of the planter asking from India the labour indispensable to him, and that of the Immigrant, who, on the faith of promises, seeks in Mauritius work more remunerative than he can obtain in his own country. In this view, a contract was required, just and equitable in its terms, freely entered into by both parties, and strictly executed by them under the safeguard of the law.

We have not now to discuss the condition of the contracts offered in India to intending immigrants. I will only recall to your mind that they obtained the approval of the Home and Indian Governments, and that they have been considered by the Indians as sufficiently advantageous to have led to the introduction into Mauritius of 210,000 immigrants, of both sexes, in the short period of the 19 years from 1853 to 1872. I will restrict myself, then, to the examination of how the contract is executed, and I will commence by what concerns the interests of the planter. In the first place, the planter has to run all the risk of incurable diseases and deaths among the men for whose introduction he has paid money, which in either contingency is irretrievably lost to him.

As to this, the law can certainly do nothing, but it is to be remarked, that there is no correspondent risk incurred by the immigrant, who can lose nothing by the sickness or death of his employer.

Another much more serious cause of loss to the planter results from the vagrancy of immigrants, who, sometimes after a very short stay on an estate, disappear without it being possible to find them again, or who allow themselves to be condemned as vagrants, only to recommence their vagrant habits afterwards, until, tired out, prosecutions against them are discontinued.

The Annual Reports of the Protector of Immigrants give, upon this matter, the following figures:

End of Year.	Deserters not Arrested.
1865	2718
1866	2575
1867	2830
1868	2649
1869	2376
1870	1613 *

In the case of vagrancy, then, although the law enacts a penalty against the immigrant, it is, in fact, powerless to guarantee the planter the equitable fulfilment of the clauses of his contract; and, here again, the immigrant has not to fear any analogous bad fortune, but the planter cannot escape from his engagements.

After vagrancy, absenteeism takes rank. The number of men who, without lawful cause, are each day absent from their work, is very much larger than would be believed by persons strangers to the Colony.

* *Vide* Reports for 1866, p. 11; 1867, p. 4; 1870, p. 7.

Below is the centesimal proportion of daily absence of labourers throughout the island:— Page 17.

1865—2nd half year	10·33	per cent.
1866 { 1st do.	9·93	,,
1866 { 2nd do.	9·20	,,
1867 { 1st do.	5·60	,,
1867 { 2nd do.	9·70	,,
1868	10·60	,,
1869	8·00	,,
1870—2nd half-year	7·51 *	,,

Upon this point, again, the law is practically impotent to guarantee the planter the strict execution of the contract between him and his labourers. The sentences for unlawful absences are, generally, slight, and, besides, the planter cannot pass all his time at the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court. He is, therefore, obliged to shut his eyes to an evil which he cannot eradicate, and against which a large number of employers have nearly altogether renounced contending.

In fact, whereas the preceding table shows us—exclusive of the first six months of 1867, when the ravages of the epidemic were at their height—that the daily average of absences was maintained at nearly ten per cent., which, taking an average of about 70,000 engaged labourers, equals 7,000 illegal absences each day, or 2,100,000 days' labour lost to the Colony per annum, the following table shows, on the contrary, that the convictions for illegal absences had diminished by three-fourths from 1864 to 1870:— Page 18.

Years.	Convictions for Illegal Absence.
1864	5539
1865	3092
1866	2551
1867	1397
1868	1701
1869	1719
1870	1431 †

Thus, in 1870, while the daily average of absences during the second half-year, according to the report of the Protector of Immigrants (page 7), amounted to 5801, the daily average of convictions for this offence equalled only 3·9 per cent.—or less even than *one in a thousand cases* of absence.

On the other hand, the planter can, according to the law, retain for unlawful absence a sum equal to nearly twice the money wage for a day's work. But this fine, which was instituted to effect some discouragement to absenteeism, does not compensate the planter for the losses he has to submit to in consequence of a want of hands at any given moment. At certain periods of the year, there is less work to be done, and then, the planter would less unwillingly disregard the absence of a portion of the men in his employ. At other times, on the contrary, it is impossible to execute nearly all the work requisite to be done. Then the day's labour of the immigrant is most valuable, and the estates which are behindhand with their work find themselves compelled to have recourse to job contractors, to whom they pay extremely dear for work generally badly executed.

It is certain, in these cases, that the double deduction of wages is very far from indemnifying the planter for the damage that the illegal absence of the immigrant causes him; and it is perhaps at the time when labour is most wanted that these absences are the most numerous.

The immigrant has nothing similar to be afraid of. Whenever he presents himself to work, he must be paid and fed.

Besides this, it is important to mention the frequent cases of labourers alleging that they are sick when they are not really so, and when it is very difficult for the planter to discover the real truth, and oblige them to go to work. Thus, whenever a planter has the least doubt, he, through humanity and a sense of his responsibility, is forced to shut his eyes and resign himself to what he cannot prevent. Page 19.

The law has certainly foreseen these different cases of breach of contract on the part of the immigrant; but, as a matter of fact, it is inoperative because of their multiplicity. The planter, or his representative, as I have already remarked, cannot every day, abandon his occupations and displace witnesses, whose day's work would be likewise lost, in order to claim a few days' imprisonment against an absentee or an idler who invokes as an excuse simulated sickness.

Frequently, also, the immigrant will be at his post, but he will work lazily, and in such way that what he may do will not be equivalent to his wages. Here, again, the law punishes; but, excepting in a few particular cases, when the planter considers it necessary to make an example, it is found impossible to be constantly invoking the application of the laws. The means adopted to diminish the grievous consequences of this idleness is task work, whenever the nature of the work permits it. The contract stipulating nine working hours each day, a task is given which a willing man can generally accomplish in six hours. In this case the prospect of being free during the greater part of the day induces a certain number of men to work with energy; as to the idlers who have not completed the task they agreed to perform, their only punishment consists in their having to remain at work during the whole time fixed in the contract.

In practice, field-work commences between 6 and 7 A.M. and terminates at from 4 to 5 P.M.: a little sooner in summer and a little later in winter, according to the length of the days. During these ten hours the labourers have an hour for breakfast. There remain, then, nine hours, out of which they take fully an hour of rest, on the pretence of going to drink or other pretexts. It results, therefore, in reality, that field work lasts for idlers barely the number of hours stipulated, while, as to the active labourer, the time he is at work is much shorter.

* *Vide* Reports for 1866, p. 11; 1867, p. 4; 1869, p. 8; 1870, p. 7.

† *Vide* Reports for 1864, Table P; 1865, Table P; 1866, Table M; 1867, Table H; 1868, Table H; 1869, Table K; 1870, Table N.

Beyond the work stipulated in the contract, there is the extra work of a portion of the men indispensable during the crop season. This extra work, not being distributed by any provision of the law, is paid for according to mutual agreement; but a powerful means is open to the employer of turning it into an abuse, and that is, the necessity for the planter of conciliating his men, for if he is well thought of, if harsh or unjust, evidently he would find them leaving his estate. The bad reputation he would thus acquire would prevent his being able to obtain others, and he would be promptly ruined.

Page 20.

From the facts I have just enumerated, it results that, notwithstanding the penalties enacted by the law, the planter is in no way assured of the due total quantity of work in exchange for the money he has expended to procure labour. The loss thus sustained amounts on the average to —

Description .. .. ..

This tabular statement would require some explanations in a medical history of Mauritius.

During the five years preceding the great epidemic of intermittent fever of 1867, the average death-rate among the Indian population was 37·4 per 1000. Besides a cholera epidemic in 1862, which brought the rate for that year up to 41 per 1000, the different regions of the island were frequently visited by a very fatal fever, called here Bombay fever, which attacked all the Indians indiscriminately, out from which the rest of the population suffered only in exceptional instances.

This cause, added to the presence of a considerable number of vagrants who in the disease found without any defence against its attacks, necessarily maintained the death-rate at a high figure.

The great epidemic of 1867, and the Ordinance of the same year to which it gave rise, have changed this state of things. A large number of vagrants have disappeared, having been carried off by the fever. Others, followed up by the police, have changed their mode of existence, and have taken to work. As to the Bombay fever, it disappeared entirely on the invasion of intermittent fever, under that mysterious action of the laws, as yet so little known, which influence the evolution of epidemics.

Page 26. The consequence of the disappearance of a disease which had attacked Indians only, and of the repression of vagrancy, has been, that now the chances of life for that part of the population are practically the same as those of the general population. Thus it is we see, lately, an equal proportion in the death-rates: these being 22 per 1000 among the Indian population, against 22 among the general population.

In the preceding Table we established the death-rate of the Indian population taken altogether; but if, always on the strength of official information, we separate this population into two portions, namely: the Indian on sugar estates, and the Indian not on sugar estates, the figures will have quite a different significance, and will conclusively prove how far superior the condition of Indians on estates is, compared not alone to that of Indians not on sugar estates, but even to that of the general population.

PROPORTION IN 1000 DEATHS.

Year.	General Population.	Indians not on Estates.	Indians on Estates.
1867	138*	120 †	61 †
1868	53*	73·8‡	45·1†
1869	29*	50·1‡	30·2†
1870	22*	26·9‡	18·9†

Page 27. The figures I thus present to you would be yet more favourable, if, among the deaths on sugar estates, there were not found a category as to which the planter, however willing to do so, can exercise, unhappily, no influence, namely: the deaths of women and children. Whereas the men engaged are obliged to make known their sickness, and thus call forth the care of their employers, the women and children conceal the fact of their being ill, and follow native modes of treatment, and consequently their condition, in most instances, is not known until it is too late to bring to them any effectual assistance. The proportion of deaths among this section of the estate-population is relatively much more considerable than among the men. The attention of the Government of this colony has been directed to the large proportion of deaths

* Vide Blue Book 1870, p. 5.

† Vide Reports for 1867, p. 2; 1870, p. 6.

‡ Taken from the Mortality Returns after deduction of the Indian Population, as follows:—

1868.

Total Indian Population (Report 1868, p. 4)	208,899
Indian Population on Sugar Estates (same Report, p. 5)	112,909
Indian Population not on Sugar Estates	95,989
Deaths total Indian Population (Report p. 24)	12,186
Deaths Indian Population on Sugar Estates (Report, p. 5)	5,099
Deaths Indian Population not on Sugar Estates	7,087

95,989 : 7087 :: 1000 : 73·8.

1869.

Total Indian Population (Report for 1869, p. 1)	206,771
Indian Population on Sugar Estates (Report, p. 6)	122,449
Indian Population not on Sugar Estates	84,322
Deaths total Indian Population (Report, Table C)	7,927
Deaths on Sugar Estates (Report, p. 7)	3,701
Deaths Indian Population not on Sugar Estates	4,225

84,322 : 4225 :: 1000 : 50·1.

1870.

Total Indian Population (Report for 1870, p. 5)	210,636
Indian Population on Sugar Estates (Report, p. 6)	129,548
Indian Population not on Sugar Estates	81,088
Deaths total Indian Population (Report, Table C)	4,795
Deaths Indian Population on Sugar Estates (Report, p. 6)	2,352
Deaths Indian Population not on Sugar Estates	2,443

81,088 : 2443 :: 1000 : 30·13.

among Indian children, and we see in the Report of the Protector of Immigrants for 1869 (page 7) that, at the Governor's request, the Chief Medical Officer presented a Report on the subject, indicating certain measures, the practicability of which has not as yet, unfortunately, been established, and which, up to the present, have only been partially put into execution. Page 28.

Below are the official data in this respect:—

DEATHS.

Years.	Men.	Women.	Children.
*1867	3229	1367	2564
*1868	2092	764	2343
*1869	1599	580	1842
*1870	929	422	1001
	7849	2813	7746

We have, then, in the course of four years 7849 deaths of men who received medical aid in time, to 10,159 deaths of women and children, of whom nearly the whole number, probably, received medical aid too late, because the fact of their sickness was not known early enough.

If, while on this subject, we take into separate consideration the mortality among adults during the above four years, the first two of which were remarkable on account of an epidemic which raged with extraordinary violence, we come to the following results:—

Years.	Number of Adult Labourers engaged on Sugar Estates (including those of Job Contractors).	Deaths among Male Adult Indians and others living on Sugar Estates.	Rate per 1000.
1867	73,633	3229†	43
1868	72,848	2092	28
1869	71,906	1599	22
1870	70,243	929	13

These figures prove superabundantly the efficiency of the attention paid to the sick who claim the medical assistance which planters hold at the disposal of the whole population of their estates.

The proof, moreover, that immigrants themselves recognise the fact, is found in the nearly entire absence of complaints on that head. Page 29.

The following Table shows this so conclusively, that there is no need to add any comment:—

CONVICTIONS PRONOUNCED AGAINST EMPLOYERS.

Years.	For absence of Medical Aid. Port Louis.	For absence of Medical Aid. Districts.	For other causes of Complaint.
‡1865	5	5	5027
‡1866	4	4	3857
‡1867	2	8	4890
‡1868	0	12	6658
‡1869	2	4	3036
‡1870	5	5	2507

With this tabular statement before us, it may be justly said that in Mauritius the refusal of medical aid is an absolutely exceptional circumstance; and it may be added that on sugar estates it is altogether unknown; the small number of cases which presented themselves were due to *Job Contractors*, or rather to small employers in difficult and struggling circumstances.

In the examination we have been making, and from which it results that the stipulations of the contracts of engagement are much more rigorously observed by employers than by the employed, only the general state of facts has been taken into consideration. As to particular exceptions, the Courts of Law are there to do justice in regard to them. The tables of convictions pronounced, whether against one class or against another, is an indisputable proof of the impartiality as well as of the firmness with which justice is administered in the Stipendiary Courts of Mauritius; and I will here remark, with reference to the jurisdiction of these courts, and as a proof of the serious wish of the Legislature of this Colony to maintain all their powers, that when imprisonment for debt was abolished, Article 3 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1869, specially enacted that the abolition should not extend to cases of imprisonment under the Stipendiary laws. Page 30.

* *Vide* Reports for 1867, Table K; 1868, Table K; 1869, Table L; 1870, Table F.

† The figures in this column, taken like the rest from the Reports of the Protector of Immigrants, are too high, inasmuch as they comprise the deaths of persons, residing on Sugar Estates, whether they be employed as labourers or not. The rate per 1000 is therefore, in reality, still more favourable than that here stated.

‡ *Vide* Reports for 1865, Table Q; 1866, Table N; 1867, Table I; 1868, Table I; 1869, Table J; 1870, Table M.

The litigious disposition of Indians, and the promptitude with which they have recourse to legal assistance in the cases of differences which may arise between them and other parties, whether Indians or not, establish, upon the completest evidence, how easy is their access to the other courts as well as to the Stipendiary Magistrates.

With reference to this point, we have thought it necessary to have some notes taken from the District Courts, and which corroborate what we already know, that is to say: that the litigations of Indians, not employed on sugar estates, form the great majority of cases tried before those courts, and that annually considerable sums in barristers' fees are spent by them: to such an extent that several members of the bar have left the town, and, for a long time past, have fixed their residence in the country districts, in which the Indians give them considerable practice.

Here I must add that, compared with the considerable number of cases brought before the District Courts by the Indians not employed on sugar estates, there are very few brought there by the labourers employed on sugar estates. You all, like myself, know that the latter, whenever contestations arise amongst themselves, seldom fail to submit them to the conciliating arbitration of their employer: and it is only in serious cases, in which the planter considers it necessary to abstain from pronouncing that they have recourse to the tribunals. This custom, which is general throughout the whole Colony, is, perhaps, the most irrecusable proof of the favourable opinion which the Indians have formed of the feelings of good-will and equity which the planters entertain towards them.

III.

Several modifications in the Labour and Immigration laws having been recently proposed, we cannot pass over them in silence; and without entering, in respect to them, into a thorough examination, it is impossible to avoid briefly considering some of them.

As far as hospitals are concerned I confine myself to referring to what has been said above, per-
Page 31. suaded that you will not fail, when the proper time comes, to suggest any modifications which can be usefully made in the present state of things. But the question of the engagements of labourers, of which the liberty, it is said, requires to be secured, appears to merit some development. The particular requirements of sugar industry render it essential that the planter should adopt means so as not to be in danger of wanting hands. The quitting of a large band of labourers would be always, if it were not promptly replaced, the cause of serious loss, and even sometimes of complete ruin. New immigrants form at present only a small proportion of the labourers on sugar estates; and the arrival of such on a fixed day being a thing impossible to obtain, the proprietor has the greatest possible interest to re-engage his labourers, or, at least, to know in advance that they will not renew their contract, if such be their determination, so as to have time to look for others. The verbal promises of Indians being a completely illusory assurance, many planters seek to re-engage their labourers before the expiration of their contract. This is a facility which it would not be equitable to deprive them of: for, in fact, it can be availed of without becoming a source of abuse. The planter who may have met with a refusal would do himself the greatest injury if he tried to revenge himself by inflicting petty annoyances on the men, for his establishment would soon be deserted. On the contrary, it is his interest to endeavour, by good treatment, to get his men to change their first decision. Moreover, a legislative measure which would prevent the renewal of a contract before its termination, would be a violation of the individual liberty of the Indian, who should be his own master in such a matter, and be allowed to act in accordance with his own personal desire and advantage.

The free return passage of immigrants has just been the subject of prolonged discussion by the Legislative Council. The question, indeed, deserved to be seriously examined. In the early times of Indian Emigration to Mauritius, the return passage was just and necessary, because the Indian, at the expiration of his five years' industrial residence, found himself thrown, somewhat promiscuously, amongst a population to which he was a stranger, and in the midst of which he necessarily found himself as it were exiled.

Page 32. At present it is no longer the same. The Indians form actually the great majority of the population of the Colony; and, at the expiration of their contract, they find themselves as much at home in Mauritius as they could be in their native country. Besides, in consequence of the frequency of communication with India, and the smallness of the cost of a passage, the return of an Indian to the Presidencies is not so difficult a thing that any mere feeling of philanthropy should require the Colony to furnish him with the means.

It has been said also that it is now difficult to obtain labourers in India because of the competition existing in the labour market, and, in proof, the fact has been cited that of the 7000 labourers for which requisitions were made last year, only 2127 were received. I grant that it may be necessary to offer a further inducement to the intending emigrant; but I must add that many planters, taking the initiative on their own account, by offering in India one shilling more of wages per month, have received in a short time a large portion of the men they asked for. There is no need of a legislative measure to permit recourse to this means of promoting immigration, and each planter, when making his requisition, has a right to act as he may think fit in this respect.

Before offering, as a premium, a return passage in preference to an augmentation of wages, it should be established that the measure would have some particular advantage, and this has not been done. It has been said it will be a means to induce the vagrants to quit the Colony; but this is an assertion founded on no serious evidence. As to the increase of population, because of the non-existence of free return passages, which appears to be feared in the interest of the public health of the Colony, those persons who bring forward this consideration forget that they themselves profess to give a greater activity to the current of immigration to Mauritius, which, as a consequence, might lead to the result they seem, on the other hand, to be afraid of. It must not be lost sight of that an increase of population by immigration is dependent on the requirements of agriculture, and therefore always subject to the fluctuations which arise in the supply and demand of labour. In any case it would certainly be better for the sanitary position of the Colony that an excess of population, if any should occur, should be composed of Old immigrants, whose

constitution is freed from the germs of cholera and Bombay fever, than of New immigrants affected by a Page 33.
predisposition for those diseases, and who, moreover, not being acclimatised, may be more liable to any morbid local influences. It must not be forgotten also that, at the periods of great activity in immigration, the cholera was introduced five times consecutively between 1854 and 1862.

The object which Mauritius should have, and actually have had, in view, is to see in the Colony a population permanently attached to the country, and which may, in due time, spare them the expense and inconveniences attending immigration. This object has been already, in a great measure, attained; and the Colony should endeavour to attain it completely, and not to undo what has already been effected to the advantage of all parties interested.

As to the hope that has been put forth—that free return passages will be the means of disembarrassing us of the ill-conducted men, it is founded on no real basis. So long as a subsistence is more easily procured in Mauritius than in India, the idlers and vagrants will be little disposed to leave us, and the return passage will be, for many well-behaved men, simply the occasion to make without expense a voyage to India, and to come back, after a short stay, to Mauritius.

The right the Protector of Immigrants actually possesses to grant a passage gratis to those to whom it may be necessary to accord one, sufficiently meets the question from a philanthropic point of view; and as to vagrants and badly-conducted men, the Chamber might ask the Government to employ, with much more severity than it has used it as yet, the power it has to send them back to India. This would be a sure means to remove from our labouring population the bad elements it may contain, and to attach to the soil a race now—thanks to the foresight and spirit of equity towards it which has always animated the Government and the Agricultural body of the Colony—far superior physically, morally, and intellectually, to what it was when leaving its native country.

In one of the documents which have been previously referred to, it was said by His Excellency the Governor that, while acknowledging that the immigrants were actually treated with kindness and indulgence by the planters, no one could guarantee, on the part of future generations, the same equitable sentiments; and that, consequently, it was necessary that the "enormous power" of which the planters, Page 34.
according to His Excellency, dispose, should find a counter-weight in strict laws and even arbitrary power, and in a very strong Executive.

With all the deference due to an opinion advanced by the Representative of Her Majesty, we believe we are entitled to say that this appreciation is based on an incomplete knowledge of the state of things in the Colony. This enormous power of the planter is a mere phantom, which vanishes at sight of a summons of any Magistrate, issued on the complaints of a Coolie: and His Excellency has declared the "frivolous character of by far the greater number of the complaints made." As to future generations, whatever moral deterioration may characterise them, it is to be presumed the Government will then, as now, be powerful enough to maintain the strict observance of the law.

It is always desirable that the superior classes should show themselves indulgent and sympathetic towards those below them; but, as a rule, the latter ought not to owe their security only to condescension and good-will. It should be sought for in an influence of less variable operation—that of the law. It is incontestable that the existing laws are sufficient to assure the immigrants the full exercise of their rights, and that they here enjoy, moreover, a protection still more powerful, that which is the consequence of the state of things in Mauritius.

In a country where, in the labour-market, the supply is greater than the demand, the position of the working classes becomes miserable, because, to obtain work, they are obliged to support, without daring to complain, all the exigencies which may be imposed upon them. In this country, on the contrary, where the offer of labour is less than the demand, as is the case in Mauritius, since we are obliged to obtain through immigration the complement of hands which the resident working population is as yet unable to furnish, the employers are compelled, in order to keep their establishments complete, to conciliate the feelings of the employed and to shut their eyes to many irregularities.

This is the real state of things in Mauritius. In point of fact, the planter is much more dependent on the Indian than the Indian on the planter; and it is only by a strong feeling of toleration and by Page 35
declining, for the most part, to avail himself of the action of the laws in the cases of daily petty infractions, that the latter is enabled to keep on his estate the Old immigrants, whose work is much more advantageous than that of New immigrants.

No doubt certain irregularities have crept into use here, as is the case everywhere else, but, while willing that such should disappear, it is right to appreciate the real cause of those irregularities. This cause, which each day more and more characterises the relations existing between masters and servants, is to be found in mutual feelings of forbearance and in the good-will to arrange the differences which may from day to day arise, in a reasonable, practical way.

In the review, Gentlemen, that I have now made, and in which I have represented the facts as they exist in reality, I have treated these questions only from a general point of view only. Nobody will contest that in Mauritius, as in other countries, condemnable exceptions may not be found. I am glad to believe that such do not now exist; but, at best, it must be admitted that such may have occurred, and may occur again. At all events, if it should be established that any planter, systematically transgressing the law, shows himself hard and unjust towards his labourers, we may say, for it is the truth, that justice would be severely meted out to him; and, besides, that far from being able to hope for any support from the Agricultural body, he would encounter its unanimous reprobation. In so far as I am myself concerned, I declare to you that I should not hesitate, in such a case, to ask the erasure of his name from the list of members; in expressing myself thus I am sure that I interpret your thoughts, for, equal to, and I may say above, the respect we entertain for the laws inscribed in our codes, we have all here respect for that moral law which calls upon us to endeavour, by every practical and reasonable means, to improve the condition of the men whom we have invited from their own country to fertilise our fields and to maintain the prosperity of the Colony.

It is by persistence in this equitable sentiment, as well as through the wise and just spirit of which the Authorities of the Colony have given proof, that the Indian immigrants are to-day placed in a condition

Page 30 very greatly superior to that which they had in their own country. Such a result could not be accomplished in a day. It has been the work of time, and a consequence of the concord which has always reigned between the Government and the planters, an accord which, [illegible] of all, has permitted the attainment of successive improvements, of which legislation [illegible] would have been powerless to obtain the realisation.

It is not by means of a simple legislative measure that a Government [illegible] to ensure the material and intellectual progress of the inferior classes of society. If it were so, the [illegible] which have so profoundly agitated Europe would long since have found their solution. To [illegible] something else is wanted. There must be the enlightened action of every one, regulated by the prudence, moderation, and patience, without which man is powerless to establish anything durable.

If we may cast a glance of satisfaction upon the [illegible] on the progress accomplished, this should not lead us to lose sight of what remains [illegible]. When asking Her Majesty's Government to nominate a Commission of Enquiry, we perfectly understood that the arrival of the Commission might afford an occasion to effect the further improvements for which the opportune moment may have come, and the good-will of all of us will not be wanting. Only we have had, and we continue to have, the firm conviction that the measures which may be suggested to Her Majesty's Ministers by the Royal Commissioners, and which they may hereafter consider [illegible] to the Government of the Colony, the Home Authorities will be inspired by that spirit of wisdom and foresight, and, at the same time, of equity, which so eminently distinguishes the [illegible] policy of Great Britain.

F. IOERY,
President of the Chamber of Agriculture.

5th June, 1872.

APPENDIX E. (Nos. 2 and 4.)

APPENDIX E. (No. 2.)

TABLE showing the QUANTITY of SUGAR Made on Twenty Estates during the Crop of 1870 and distance travelled by each man during the Crop [illegible] in miles English of the each load being 75 lbs., and the approximate load [illegible] vertical lift of

	Names of Estates.	Number of lbs. of Sugar Manufactured.	Number of days the Crop Season lasted.	Approximate Weight of Canes carried to the Mill during the Crop Season.	Number of Men who carried the Canes.	Approximate Weight of Canes carried each Day by the Mill Gang.	Approximate Weight of Canes carried by each of the Mill Gang per Day.
		lbs. of sugar.	days.	[illegible]	Men.	lbs. of Canes.	lbs. of Canes.
Kitty.	La Gaiété	2,737,414	111	9,462,168	28	174,650	6,237
	Mont Ida and St. Julien	2,831,925	159	19,816,475	29	124,532	6,231
	Argy	1,409,000	98	9,804,000	14	100,000	7,142
	Constance	2,569,000	125	17,501,000	29	129,629	6,481
	Queen Victoria ..	3,630,952	121	21,216,664	28	175,344	6,262
	Bonne Mère	2,485,170	183	17,296,592	20	130,798	6,539
Pamplemousses.	Constance	1,215,000	121	8,505,000	14	70,200	7,029
	Industrie	1,400,000	169	9,850,000	14	61,250	4,375
	Belle Vue	800,000	80	5,600,000	16	70,000	4,375
	Beau Plan	585,000	55	3,895,000	12	71,154	6,264
	Mon Choix	246,000	73	1,722,000	7	23,589	3,369
	Rosalie	2,400,000	102	18,800,000	25	164,705	6,588
Moka.	Circonstance	875,000	108	6,111,000	11	56,583	5,143
	Ministy	1,391,030	100	13,997,000	10	132,370	13,237
	Bas-le-Dec	815,310	77	5,707,233	12	74,119	6,176
	Bon Air	1,536,738	120	10,757,166	12	89,643	6,895
	Espérance	[illegible]	110	6,901,848	13	63,016	4,847
Grand Port.	Mon Trésor	2,013,900	100	11,097,500	16	140,973	8,810
	Ferney	2,400,000	132	16,800,000	20	127,272	6,363
	Marc d'Albert	1,198,040	120	8,389,250	12	69,885	5,823
	Bénarés	3,000,000	131	21,000,000	18	160,305	8,905
	Cluny	1,686,364	111	11,364,548	20	102,320	5,116
Savanne.	L'Union	1,478,526	183	10,349,682	10	63,495	6,349
	St. Avold	1,279,350	85	8,955,100	13	105,358	8,104
	St. Marie	800,000	66	5,600,000	13	81,159	5,410
	Colmar	1,622,630	163	11,361,000	14	110,301	7,878
Black River.	Medina and La Marque ..	1,573,183	121	10,762,251	12	87,679	5,480
	Albion	800,000	91	5,600,000	13	61,538	6,153
Flacq.	Ile d'Ambre	1,831,301	102	12,816,548	13	125,887	6,993
Pamplemousses.	Heterichly	1,608,570	107	11,617,000	16	108,851	6,803

APPENDIX E. (No. 2.)

1871, the weight of load carried by each man employed in carrying Canes to the Sugar Mill, the loads carried; the average weight of each load being 35 lbs., the average horizontal transport of 5 feet, plus average horizontal transport of load being 150 feet.

Distance Travelled in Working Day of 12 hours with Load.	Distance Travelled in Working Day of 12 hours without Load (return trips).	Total Distance Travelled by one Man during the Crop Season with Load.	Total Distance Travelled by one Man during the Crop Season without Load (return trips).	Total Distance Travelled by one Man during the Crop Season, including return trips.	Weight of Canes in Tons (English) carried by each Man during the Crop Season.	REMARKS.
Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Tons.	
5·05	2·52	560	280	840	303	
5·06	2·53	804	402	1206	412	
5·80	2·90	568	284	852	312	
5·25	2·62	708	354	1062	359	
5·08	2·54	614	307	921	338	
5·31	2·65	706	353	1059	388	
5·71	2·85	691	345	1036	379	
3·55	1·77	568	283	851	312	
3·55	1·77	284	142	426	156	
5·03	2·51	276	138	415	152	
2·72	1·36	198	99	298	110	
5·34	2·67	544	272	816	300	
4·18	2·09	451	226	677	248	
10·74	5·37	1074	537	1611	591	
5·00	2·50	385	192	577	212	
5·60	2·80	672	336	1008	368	
3·92	1·96	431	215	646	238	
7·16	3·58	716	358	1074	393	
5·17	2·58	682	341	1023	375	
4·71	2·35	565	282	847	312	
7·21	3·60	944	472	1416	520	
4·15	2·07	478	236	709	260	
5·14	2·57	838	419	1257	462	
6·56	3·28	557	278	835	307	
4·37	2·18	301	150	452	166	
6·40	3·20	659	329	988	362	
4·43	2·21	549	274	824	303	
5·00	2·50	455	227	682	250	
5·70	2·85	581	291	872	318	
5·51	2·75	590	295	885	325	

N. DARNELL DAVIS.

APPENDIX F.

Nos. 2, 3, 25, 26, 31, 41, and 42.

APPENDIX F. (No. 2.*)

MEMORANDUM.

Moka Police Office, 3rd August, 1867.

1. Vagrancy exists among both classes of immigrants, viz., New and Old—see monthly list issued by the Senior Stipendiary Magistrate.

2. Generally Old immigrants.

3. About 2000.

4. They exist in the proportion of one half, or in plain words 50 per cent. of the Old immigrants (not engaged) in this district eke out an existence in any manner except that of working.

It is a recognised fact that unrestricted liberty is one of the greatest evils under which Mauritius labours, and it is also admitted that a modification of the Notice dated 17th October, 1857, should be made, and that the Police be permitted to arrest all persons, without distinction of nationality, who have no visible means of subsistence.

I have written fully on this subject in a Report which at present is before his Excellency the Governor, and will communicate the same to the Inspector-General.

O. L. O'CONNOR,
Inspector of Police.

(True Copy)

V. TREW,
District Sergeant-Major.

1st August, 1872.

APPENDIX F. (No. 3.†)

(Copy.)

SIR.

Souillac Police Office, 20th August, 1867.

In answer to memo. dated 30th July, 1867, I have the honour to state:—1st. That I believe vagrancy chiefly exists among the Old immigrants.

2nd. Gang robberies, as far as I can personally speak of them, are invariably committed by Old immigrants.

3rd. There are about 900 Indians living in this district as gardeners, day workmen, and others, who have no ostensible means of existence.

4th. There are 6,067 Old immigrants engaged on estates in this district, and about 200 who hold licences.

The law in force at present is, in my opinion, of little efficacy for the suppression of vagrancy, and the facility afforded to Indian vagrants to obtain new tickets is too great. I believe that every man applying for a pass or new ticket at the Depôt should be sent to the Chief of the Police for reference, by whom it would be easy to find out where he had formerly worked, and who would then supply him with a certificate to that effect.

I think also that all Indians residing in a district should be obliged to register themselves at the Central Station of the district, except those actually engaged on estates. Without wishing to curtail the liberty of the subject, I am of opinion that too much liberty is given to the Indian. Nothing will persuade me that the mere fact of an Indian having served five years, or paid a certain sum to get his free ticket, ought to give him a right to the free circulation that others who have means of livelihood possess. There are, no doubt, many Indians who at the end of their industrial residence have amassed small sums to enable them to set themselves up in trade, or otherwise to gain an honest livelihood, but there are more at the end of their time tired of regular work, and having no means in their possession, become vagabonds, and I think, in the interest of the Indian, and of society in general, that every man applying for his free ticket should be able to prove, to the satisfaction of the Protector of Immigrants, that he is in a position to live honestly, otherwise he should be obliged to be re-engaged.

I cannot close these remarks without stating my strong belief that the planters have been much the cause of vagrancy, many of them in the erroneous belief that New immigrants' labour is cheapest, have imported from time to time hands of new, and discharged the old hands, whereas had they held out sufficient inducement in the shape of higher wages to Old immigrants, they would have retained them on their Estates.

H. R. BELL,
Inspector of Police.

To the Superintendent of Police.

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* This Document is also Annexure K to Appendix H. (No. 6.)
† This Document is also Annexure L to Appendix H. (No. 6.)

APPENDIX F. (No. 25.)

REPORT *by the Hon.* Mr. SHOLTO DOUGLAS, *Procureur and Attorney-General, on Ordinance* 31 *of* 1867.

The objects of the present Ordinance are as follows:—

1st. To repeal a number of Ordinances which have, from time to time, been passed relative to Immigration, and the law of master and servant, and which have now, in a great degree, become inoperative, owing to the changes which have been made by subsequent legislation in the system of Immigration and of contracts of service.

2dly. To consolidate in one law all those provisions of the several repealed laws which are still operative.

3rdly. To make provision enabling Indian immigrants for good cause shown to redeem any residue of their industrial residence, and to obtain release from their contracts of service.

4thly. To provide further facilities for enforcing payment of arrears of wages due to labourers and employés, and to regulate by law the hours of labour and the conditions of task-work.

5thly. To provide a better system for checking vagrancy, and in connection therewith to make provision enabling immigrants who have lost their papers, or who are vagrants, to find shelter and employment at the Immigration Depôt pending their obtaining fresh papers or regular employment; the Immigration Depôt being constituted a species of casual ward for their reception in the interim.

6thly. To define the offences of unlawful absence and desertion; to regulate the mode of arrest for such offences; as also to impose further penalties for unlawful arrest upon a charge of either offence; and lastly, to settle by Legislative enactment various vexed questions upon the interpretation of existing laws, as also to fill up various "lacunas" in such laws.

2. Hereto is appended a printed statement (No. 1) explanatory of the several articles of the law, showing which of them are reproductions of parts of existing laws repealed by this law, as also a printed statement (No. 2) referring to the several laws and parts of laws repealed by this law, and showing in detail which articles are inoperative, and which have been reproduced or modified. A reference to these two statements will be of material assistance in elucidation of the objects in view in passing this law, and will render a more detailed reference to the various articles thereof unnecessary.

3. In the present Report I shall confine myself to the more salient points of the law, and to an explanation of the motives which have actuated the Legislature of this colony in introducing certain provisions which are new, and which involve questions of principle.

4. Article 7 has been passed with the following object: when an immigrant is engaged under written contract, the Stipendiary Magistrate endorses upon his ticket a note of the engagement, and also makes up and signs a certificate of engagement. The ticket is taken possession of by the master, and is delivered up again to the immigrant upon his discharge at the termination of his engagement. The certificate of engagement is the voucher of the immigrant that he is working under engagement and serves him during the engagement in lieu of his ticket. Some masters are in the habit of taking possession of and retaining the certificate of engagement as well as the ticket, the consequence of which is that the immigrant is without papers of any kind, and if unknown to the Police, may be detained as a vagrant, if found upon the high road, without a pass from his master.

5. Article 14 has been introduced to meet the case which sometimes occurs, of an immigrant engaged under contract having a legitimate motive for wishing to obtain his discharge, either on the ground of wishing to engage on another Estate where his relatives are employed, or of his having come to the Colony with the intention of engaging with a particular master, and of his having been allotted to another master on arrival, or, as is sometimes the case, from a change in his circumstances rendering it necessary or desirable for him to return at once to India. Other motives might be assigned, but in any case of "good and sufficient reason of a special and exceptional nature," it has been considered fair that he should have the faculty of obtaining his discharge upon paying an indemnity to his employer.

6. On the other hand, it has been considered necessary to limit this faculty, so as to prevent abuses which would otherwise occur at times when labour is scarce, and the cost of introduction is heavy; at such times, if an unlimited faculty of redemption were allowed to the immigrants there would be a likelihood of his being enticed away from his employer by other parties desirous of securing his services,—this danger was forcibly pointed out by the Chamber of Agriculture, and has been justified by past experience—and while, on the one hand, the planters were willing to concede to the immigrants this faculty as above limited, they pressed very strongly upon the Legislature the necessity for each case being thoroughly investigated, and they asked that the question of discharge should be left to the decision of the Procureur General rather than of the Stipendiary Magistrate, whose duties would be limited to investigating the reasons for the application for discharge.

7. Articles 20 and 21 have been passed with a view to check engagements of immigrants by persons who have not the means of paying their wages, as also to check fictitious engagements made merely as a cloak for vagrancy or a life of thieving. Both evils are of frequent occurrence.

8. Articles 26 to 31 inclusive are very important improvements upon the existing law; in connection with them Article 38 may be mentioned.

9. The existing law as to remedies for wages is very defective,—and on some points the jurisprudence is either unsettled, or, in my opinion, erroneous, and these articles have been framed to remedy these evils.

10. By Article 2101 of the Civil Code, "gens de service" have a privilege for arrears of wages "pour l'année échue et pour l'année courante," which, in case of wages payable monthly, constitutes a privilege for twenty-three months, according to established jurisprudence.

11. But it is a very vexed question who are "gens de service;" labourers certainly are, but whether overseers of labour or managers of estates are so has been a matter of doubt. Again the question has been raised as to the time *a quó* the privilege is to be calculated backwards, is it from the date of the judgment ordering payment of the wages, or from what other date? The Supreme Court lately held that the death of the employer, or the sale of the Estate, as the case might be, was the date *a quo*.

12. This decision entailed the loss of the privilege in the case in question. The Estate at the date of the judgment for wages had been seized, but from various causes over which the labourers had no control the sale had been delayed for two years or upwards from the date of the judgment, and the Court held that the privilege of the labourer was extinct. The case was the more hard because the labourers had no power by law to seize the Estate for their claim, or to ask subrogation in the seizure made by third parties, the remedy of the labourers being limited to the seizure of the chattels of their employer. Again by Article 17 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1852, a summary mode of procedure is provided for securing payment of labourers' wages upon the sale of the employer's Estate. The labourers are empowered within three months after the sale to call the purchaser before a Judge in Chambers and to obtain an order against him for payment of one year's arrears of wages at once, and with priority over all other claims. The Supreme Court have (in my opinion erroneously) always limited this latter privilege to Indian immigrants, and have excluded Creole labourers and workmen from the benefit thereof.

13. The consequence has been that these latter have been kept waiting for payment of their claims until the sale price of the Estate has been distributed by way of "ordre" and have thus been kept out of their money, sometimes for years.

14. A perusal of the articles of the law last enumerated will show that an effectual remedy has been found for all those evils; on the one hand, further facilities are afforded to the labourers and "employés" for enforcing payment of their claims; on the other hand, the privilege of the labourer has for all purposes been reduced to one year's arrears of wages computed backwards from the date of the judgment. This limitation is, in my opinion, necessary, as twenty three months' arrears is far too considerable a privileged claim; while with the power conferred upon labourers (and exercised for them "ex-officio" by the Procureur General) of seizing real estate in satisfaction of wages, every reasonable privilege and protection is secured to the labourer.

15. The system of portrait tickets for Old immigrants has been for some time past in operation here, and has been productive of good results. Not only has it proved a check upon the use by Indians of tickets not belonging to them, and which have been either stolen or purchased by them with a view to concealing their identity, but it has also proved of use in the detection of crime, the duplicate of every photograph being kept at the Immigration Depôt where the photographs are taken. The Indians themselves like having their portraits taken, and willingly pay the small fee of four shillings which is charged for the photograph, when the fee is not paid by the employer as is usually the case.

16. A very large proportion of the Old immigrant population are already provided with these portrait tickets, and in order to check personation, and to facilitate the identification of this class of the population, it has been considered advisable to make it compulsory upon all Old immigrants, not already provided with portrait tickets, to deliver up their old tickets to be no longer available after a certain date; provision to this effect will be found in Articles 39 to 42 of the law.

17. In connection with the above system, provision has been made in Articles 43 to 45 for the issuing of passes to Old immigrants. This system prevails at the neighbouring Island of Reunion, and the grounds upon which it has been introduced here, and the objects in view, are as follows:—

18. There are a great number of immigrants who are without tickets, being either deserters from service, or parties who have lost their tickets, and being without papers of any kind, they are liable, if found upon the high road, to be apprehended as vagrants. These parties lead a precarious existence; when provisions are cheap, they live upon the bounty of their friends; in times of scarcity they are destitute; and in times of epidemic, as recent experience has shown, when sick, they are turned out dead or dying upon the high road by those who had previously given them shelter. Many of them turn to a life of plunder, robbing or pilfering at night, and sleeping in the canes or in their comrades' houses by day.

19. There is also another class who are equally if not more dangerous to society: they are Old immigrants who are "en règle" as to their papers, but who have no visible means subsistence. They pass themselves off as gardeners, and half a dozen of them squat upon a small piece of ground, perhaps a quarter of an acre, which they rent, and they nominally live upon the produce of this ground, but they are well known to the Police as thieves and vagabonds.

20. It is from these classes that the perpetrators of gang robberies, so prevalent of late years, are recruited. The Police Returns upon this subject, in answer to a series of questions framed by myself (Questions and Returns hereto annexed), show the magnitude of the evil.

21. Hitherto the only preventive measures sanctioned by the Legislature have been the apprehension of these parties as vagrants when found on the high road without papers; but these measures have proved insufficient. It has for some time past struck me that the only mode of dealing effectually with these classes, is to let them see that they must work honestly for their livelihood, and that while, on the one hand, every assistance will be afforded them to put themselves "en règle," and to obtain employment—on the other hand, they will no longer be allowed to live a life of vagrancy and plunder and that they will have to account for their means of subsistence when called upon to do so.

22. The system established by the new law is that every Old immigrant shall (except when continuously working under written contract) declare to the Inspector of Police for his district his residence, occupation, or means of subsistence, and shall thereupon receive a pass which will only

by degrees he fell off, got drunk and absented himself for a week at a time. Once or twice his faults were looked over, and he was simply cautioned to behave better, but to no purpose; he continued to commit himself in the same way, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour, after which he was sent back to the stables; but he absented himself again a few days afterwards and was finally discharged. This man is healthy and strong, and is at this moment going about as the leader of a gang of vagabonds. He is very intelligent, watches the movements of the Police, and is looked up to by the gang.

6. The mountains are the favourite resort of these people; once supplied with rice, they are quite happy. They sally out occasionally and commit various depredations; wood and water are plentiful, and comfortable nooks are not wanting. They cut wood, which they carry down after dark and sell at the nearest Indian's or Chinaman's shop, or receive rice, &c., in exchange for it. The fruit, trees, gardens, and fowl-houses of persons residing in the different valleys are frequently visited at night; and goats, straying beyond the view of a guardian, are immediately carried off and converted into curry. Hawkers and others crossing the Pouce and Prêtres mountains have often been waylaid, ill-treated, and robbed.

7. In 1865 the mountains were infested with vagrants, and many complaints were made about the atrocities that were being constantly committed; two noted vagrants were engaged by the Police and sent to the mountains to watch the movements of the vagrants in order to facilitate their capture by the Police; by some means or other it was discovered by the gang that the two men were Police spies, the unfortunate fellows were at once pinioned and beaten, one in particular was much scratched and bruised and bore traces of tightly bound ligatures on his arms and wrists. The mountains were scoured, the different places of encampment were found, cooking utensils, curry stuff, &c., had been left behind, but the vagrants had disappeared.

8. It has very often been found necessary to send strong parties of Police to clear the mountains, and on two or three occasions almost the entire Police Force throughout the colony has made a combined "razzia" on given days in every direction to put a stop to vagrancy.

9. The first "razzia," as well as I can remember, was made in 1860, and resulted in the arrest in one day of upwards of two hundred vagrants within the boundaries of Port Louis alone; the number of arrests in the country district was also considerable. The number of vagrants has certainly not decreased since 1860.

10. In Port Louis there are hundreds of Indians, principally Old immigrants, who style themselves day-labourers; these are for the most part pick-pockets, rogues, idle, incorrigible vagrants, and mendicants; numbers of them have no fixed domicile, and when they cannot "pig in" with a "camarade," take up their quarters for the night on the pavements under verandahs.

11. Only a fortnight ago I was strolling about the town between ten and eleven o'clock at night: I found huddled, pell-mell together, under a verandah, four women, two children, and four men; one man was in a frightful condition from venereal, and two of the women were very ill with fever; these three I sent at once to hospital; the others, who made various excuses, some lived a far way off, and were afraid to go home, others had arrived at their lodgings late and could not gain admittance, &c., I allowed to remain at the Station during the night, and let them go away next morning, intending to watch their movements; the following night several of them were found at a late hour huddled together under the same verandah.

12. In the early part of this year, to prevent overcrowding in the prisons, the arrestation of vagrants was, for a time, virtually suspended, and I well remember the advantage that was taken of this temporary relaxation by the Indian population.

13. The following is an extract from a Report I sent to His Excellency the Governor in August last on the subject:—

"In sending before the Stipendiary Magistrate the vagrants picked up night and day loitering and about the streets of Port Louis, I was not only influenced by motives of humanity, but I had to put a check to vagrancy and mendicity which existed to such an extent that the principal establishments in Port Louis were almost deserted.

"The Lighterage, Inodore, Scavengering and other establishments were nearly at a standstill for want of hands, and notwithstanding the hundreds of men who absconded from their legitimate employers—not a few belonged to the rural districts—and prowled about the town day and night; it will be recollected that men could not be procured, at even an exorbitantly high rate of daily pay, to inter the dead. It was only when the Police arrested these people in a state of vagrancy that labour was obtained to render the cemeteries less menacing to the lives of the community, that the dead were promptly buried, and that the various establishments by degrees showed signs of life. This was during the height of the epidemic, when I had upwards of 200 N. C. Officers and men in hospital. I had to go out constantly at night with one or two men, and picked up in the space of a few hours as many as 120 men, women, and children, lying about the wharves, in the markets, under verandahs, &c. I rarely returned to the station without twenty or forty; many thus picked up were able-bodied men; those who appeared to be ill were sent at once to the supplementary Hospital at Grand River, and the remainder to the Stipendiary Magistrate, who disposed of them as he thought fit. Many were sent to the Protector, some to their masters, and the residue sent to the Vagrant Depôt, where, on being examined by the doctor, many of them were found to be more or less diseased, and admitted at once into hospital.

31st December, 1867. (8.) T. PRINCE,
Superintendent of Police.

APPENDIX F. (No 31.)

REGULATIONS under ORDINANCE 31, of 1867, showing alterations and additions made in each successive REGULATION.

14th May, 1868. REGULATIONS No. I.	*11th November*, 1868. REGULATIONS No. II.	*25th August*, 1869. REGULATIONS No. III.

Article 1.

Requisition to be made in triplicate. Every requisition under Article 1 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1862, shall be made in triplicate. One copy thereof shall be retained by the Protector of Immigrants; another, signed or initialed by him, and bearing the date of its registration, shall be returned by him to the requisitionist; and the third shall be forwarded by the Protector of Immigrants to the Emigration Agent for Mauritius at the Port of India whence the Immigrants are required.

Article 2.

Cancellation of Requisition. Any requisition may be cancelled, by the requisitionist's subscribing in the Immigration Office a withdrawal, in the form of the Schedule A. hereunto annexed; but such withdrawal shall only take effect one month after it shall have reached the Emigration Agent to whom the requisition has been forwarded.

Article 3.

Minimum rates of Wages and Allowances. When any requisition shall specify the wages and allowances which the requisitionist undertakes to give, the said wages shall not be less than eight shillings sterling per calendar month for each male immigrant above eighteen years of age; and the said allowances shall not be less than the following:—

Rice, one pound and a half, or two pounds of pounded maize, or two pounds and a half of cooked manioc, or five pounds of raw manioc . . .	per diem,
Dholl, half a pound . .	" week
Salt fish, half a pound .	" "
Ghee or Oil, four ounces.	" "
Salt, four ounces . . .	" "

When any requisition shall be made for male immigrants under eighteen years of age, or for female immigrants, the minimum rates of the wages and allowances to be proposed to them shall be fixed by the Protector of Immigrants.

14th May, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. I.

Article 4.

Government scale of Wages and Allowances. For all cases in which no wages and allowances shall be stipulated in the requisition, or in which requisitionists will leave it to Government to stipulate on their behalf the wages and allowances to be proposed to intending emigrants in India, a Government scale of wages and allowances shall be framed and published and shall be communicated to the Emigration Agents of the colony for their guidance.

Article 5.

Scale liable to be altered. Such Government scale shall be liable to be altered from time to time as the Governor may deem proper as regards any future contracts.

Article 6.

Contract to be fully explained in India. The Emigration Agent shall carefully explain to each intending emigrant the terms and conditions of the engagement proposed to him, and shall not allow any contract to be executed by intending emigrants unless he be satisfied that the conditions thereof are fully understood by each of them.

Article 7.

Stipulation to be made in contract when advances of wages are paid in India. In all cases in which advances of wages shall be demanded in India by emigrants before their embarkation, such advances shall not exceed the amount of one month's wages, and shall only be made to them on their consenting to the insertion of the following clause into their contract of service:—

"We acknowledge having received the advances of wages borne opposite to our respective names, and agree to deductions being made from our wages in Mauritius, to the extent of one fourth of the rates at which we respectively engage to serve, until the full amount of such advances shall have been recovered by our employers."

Article 8.

Despatch of immigrants from India. The Emigration Agent shall, as soon as practicable after the execution of each contract, despatch the emigrants engaged therein to the Protector of Immigrants in Mauritius, forwarding with them their contract in duplicate, their passes, and the other papers and documents required by law to be despatched with them.

11th November, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. II.

25th August, 1869.
REGULATIONS No. III.

14th May, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. I.

Article 9.

Proportion of females. He shall also despatch with every gang of male emigrants the number of females required by the rules in force at the time.

Announcement of arrival of Immigrants. The arrival at Port Louis of any immigrants engaged in India under requisitions forwarded, as hereabove mentioned, and the day on which such immigrants may leave the Immigration Depôt shall be announced by the Protector of Immigrants, as soon as possible after their arrival, in one or more of the Colonial newspapers.

Payment of costs of introduction, and delivery of Immigrants. An acquittance in the form of the Schedule B hereto annexed shall be delivered by the Protector on his receiving from any requisitionist the cost of the introduction of any immigrants imported for him. In such case the immigrants introduced for the requisitionist shall also be immediately delivered to him, with a duplicate or copy of their contract, and the tickets belonging to them.

Certificate of Engagement to be delivered to each Immigrant. Before such immigrants leave the Immigration Depôt, a Certificate of Engagement in the form of the Schedule C shall be delivered to each of them by the Protector of Immigrants.

Allotments. A certificate of allotment in the terms of the Schedule D hereto annexed shall be delivered by the Protector of Immigrants to each employer to whom an allotment of immigrants shall be made in conformity with Article 2 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1867. Such certificate shall operate as a binding obligation on the employers and immigrants therein mentioned to enter into a contract of service in the terms therein specified.

Engagement of allotted Immigrants. Every such certificate shall be full authority to the Stipendiary Magistrate having jurisdiction in the premises, to make out and execute a formal written contract of service in the terms of the Schedule E hereunto appended; and in so doing he shall not inquire whether the immigrant and employer consent to such contract, nor shall it be necessary for these parties to attend before him for the purpose of executing the same.

11th November, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. II.

Article 10.

Article 11.

Article 12.

Article 13.

Article 14.

25th August, 1869.
REGULATIONS No. III.

14th May, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. I.

Engagement of laborers who are not alloted Immigrants.

All contracts of service passed before any Stipendiary Magistrate with labourers who are not alloted immigrants, shall be in the form of the Schedule F hereto annexed.

Release of New Immigrant from industrial residence on his arrival.

If any requisitionist desire to release any New immigrant on his arrival from the contract passed between them, such requisitionist shall either personnally, or by his written authority given to another person, appear before the Protector of Immigrants, who shall thereupon explain to the immigrant the effect of such release; and if the immigrant agree thereto, the Protector shall cause both parties to sign in his presence a memorandum in the form of the Schedule G hereto annexed; and the immigrant so released shall thereupon be entitled to receive an Old immigrant's ticket before leaving the Depôt.

Release of a New Immigrant from any residue of industrial residence.

If an employer desire to release any New immigrant from any residue of industrial residence, under the provisions of Article 17 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1867, such release shall be confirmed by the Stipendiary Magistrate of their district on both parties expressing their consent thereto in his presence, and a Memorandum of such release in form of the Schedule H hereto annexed, signed by both parties and certified by the Magistrate, shall be delivered to the immigrant, who, on production thereof to the Protector of Immigrants, shall be entitled to receive an Old immigrant's ticket.

Transfer of a contract of a New Immigrant on his arrival.

If a New immigrant on his arrival consent to have his contract transferred by his introducer to another employer, the Protector of Immigrants, on all parties to the transfer expressing their consent thereto in his presence, shall make them sign a transfer in the form of the Schedule I hereto appended, and his confirmation thereof shall be inscribed upon the contract and shall be briefly endorsed upon the ticket of the immigrant.

If the transfer do not include all the immigrants who are parties to the contract, a copy of the contract, bearing only the names of the immigrants who consent to the

11th November, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. II.

Article 15.

Article 16.

Article 17.

Article 18.

25th August, 1869.
REGULATIONS No. II

14th May, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. I.

transfer, shall be drawn up, and delivered to the substituted employer, with the Protector's confirmation of its transfer inscribed upon it.

Transfers of contracts under Article 10 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1862.

If any contract be transferred under the provisions of Article 10 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1862, a certificate in the form of the Schedule J in the Appendix hereto annexed, and shall be endorsed upon it.

Redemption-money by whom receivable.

When any New immigrant shall be entitled under Ordinance No. 31 of 1867 to redeem the remainder of his industrial residence, the redemption-money which he shall have to pay shall be received by the Chief Clerk of the Senior Stipendiary Magistrate's Office if it be in Port Louis, or by the District Cashier if it be in a rural district; and an acquittance in the form of the Schedule K hereto annexed shall thereupon be delivered to such immigrant; upon presentation of which in the Immigration Office he shall be entitled to receive an Old immigrant's ticket.

Stamp-duty by whom receivable.

The Stamp-duty chargeable on contracts of New immigrants shall be received by the Chief Clerk of the Senior Stipendiary Magistrate in Port Louis, and by the District Cashier in each of the rural districts.

Stamp-duty or Redemption-money due to be indorsed upon ticket.

In all cases in which Stamp-duty or Redemption-money shall be chargeable on the engagement of a New immigrant discharged from a previous contract, the Stipendiary Magistrate before whom he shall be discharged shall distinctly endorse upon the immigrant's ticket the amount chargeable on the said immigrant's subsequent engagement, and the name and the residence of the party to whom such Stamp-duty or Redemption-money shall be due.

Forfeiture of Stamp-duty or Redemption-money.

In every case in which the right to Stamp-duty or Redemption-money shall be forfeited under Article 15 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1867, the Magistrate shall enter upon the ticket of the immigrant the following endorsement:

"The Stamp-duty or Redemption-

11th November, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. II.

Article 19.

Article 20.

Article 21.

Article 22.

Article 23.

25th August, 1869.
REGULATIONS No. III.

14th May, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. I.

money chargeable on the future engagements of this immigrant shall be due to Government."

11th November, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. II.

Article 24.

Stamp-duty and Redemption-money payable on demand to parties entitled thereto.

The Stamp-duty or Redemption-money received by the Chief Clerk of the Senior Stipendiary Magistrate, or by any District Cashier, shall in each case be paid out by him on demand to the party entitled to claim and receive it, or to any other party in his right, if the claim be preferred within three months after the reception of the money by such Clerk or Cashier, and if proof be shown to the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District of the claimant's right to receive such money.

Article 25.

Return of unclaimed Stamp-duty and Redemption-money to be published monthly, and posted up.

The Chief Clerk of the Senior Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, and the District Cashiers in the Rural Districts, shall, within the first week of each month, publish in the Government Gazette a return of all sums so received by them, and still remaining unclaimed in their hands, stating the names and residences of the parties on whose behalf such sums have been received; and a printed copy of every such return shall be conspicuously posted up in each of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Offices, and in the Immigration Office.

Article 26.

Payment of Stamp-duty and Redemption-money into Treasury.

All such sums if they remained unclaimed during three months shall be paid into the Public Treasury.

Article 27.

Refund from Treasury when rightfully claimed.

The Treasurer shall have power to refund every sum so transferred to the Public Treasury; but not otherwise than on a certificate signed by the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District whence the amount shall have been transferred, setting forth that the claimant is entitled to receive the said money.

Article 28.

Accounts of Stamp-duty and Redemption-money.

Accounts shall be kept by the Chief Clerk of the Senior Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, and by the District Cashiers in the Rural Districts, of all such sums received, whether as Stamp-duty or as Redemption-money; of all reimbursements thereof made by them; and of all remittances thereof made to

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the Public Treasury; and in case of each reimbursement, the signature of the recipient of the money refunded, and that of the Stipendiary Magistrate, shall be taken on the Registers of such accounts.

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Article 29.

New immigrant not engaging himself nor redeeming his industrial residence after discharge from a contract.

If any New immigrant discharged from a contract of service does not redeem the remainder of his industrial residence, or re-engage himself, within eight days from the date of his certificate of discharge, he shall be sent to the Protector of Immigrants; who shall endeavour to procure employment for him. If any such immigrant refuse to take any employment which may be offered to him on terms approved by the Protector of Immigrants, such immigrant shall become liable to be sent by the Protector to any workhouse legally established, to be there detained till he consent to take such employment; and, during such detention, he shall be subject to the regulations in force in such workhouse.

Article 30.

Re-registered Immigrants engaged and discovered to be under previous contracts.

If an immigrant re-registered under Articles 15 and 16 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1852 and thereafter engaged be discovered to be under a previous contract, and such contract be enforced, the whole or a part (as the [illegible]ay be) of the Stamp-duty [illegible]ed from the last employer [illegible]all be refunded to him on his applying to the Protector of Immigrants; the amount of every such repayment shall be proportional to the time of service remaining to be performed under the immigrant's last contract.

Article 31.

Proofs of industrial residence exhibited after re-registration.

If after his registration as aforesaid an immigrant shows proof of his having previously gone through the whole or a part of his industrial residence, his ticket shall be altered accordingly by the Protector of Immigrants, and mention of such alteration shall be made against the immigrant's registration in the Immigration Office.

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Article 32.

Re-engagement to same employer, duplicate of certificate of engagement.

Any immigrant presenting himself to be re-engaged before the expiration of his contract, or before his discharge from such contract, and not producing his certificate of engagement shall be bound to procure a duplicate of such certificate of engagement before entering into a new contract.

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Article 32.

Withdrawal and cancellation of certificate of discharge on the re-engagement of a labourer.

On re-engaging any labourer discharged from a previous contract the Stipendiary Magistrate shall withdraw from him his certificate of discharge, and cancel it, except in cases where the certificate mentions that the wages of the labourer have not been wholly paid to him, in which cases the new engagement shall be inscribed upon the certificate of discharge, and the certificate returned to the labourer.

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REGULATIONS No. II.

Article 32.

Withdrawal and cancellation of certificate of discharge on the re-engagement of a labourer.

On re-engaging any labourer discharged from a previous contract the Stipendiary Magistrate shall withdraw from him his certificate of discharge, and cancel it; except in cases where the certificate mentions that the wages of the labourer have not been wholly paid to him, in which cases the new engagement shall be inscribed upon the certificate of discharge, and the certificate returned to the labourer, but such certificate shall not operate as a certificate of engagement.

Article 34.

Engagement of Immigrants bound to have Police Passes.

If any immigrant be bound by law to have a police pass, he shall not be allowed to enter into any written engagement unless he produce such pass; and the pass, if it has not been issued in the district in which the engagement is proposed to be entered into, shall not be accepted by the Magistrate unless it bear the *acknowledgment of notice* mentioned in Regulation 44.

If there be no such reason not to admit the pass, it shall be received from the immigrant and forwarded to the Inspector of Police of the district in which it was issued, with a brief endorsement explaining the engagement entered into by the immigrant from whom it has been withdrawn.

Article 35.

Status of Employer to be inquired into before the passing of a contract.

Whenever any party shall appear before a Stipendiary Magistrate for the purpose of passing a contract of service with a labourer, if the status of such party and his capability of fulfilling the conditions of the proposed contract be not well known to the Magistrate, the contract shall not be passed until inquiries respecting such party shall have been made by the Magistrate through the Chief Police Officer of the district; and if the Magistrate be not satisfied that the person proposing to engage the labourer is in a position to pay his wages, the passing of the contract shall not be allowed.

Articles 36.

Fictitious Contracts.

Any person who shall be convicted by a Stipendiary Magistrate of having entered into a fictitious contract of service with any immigrant, shall incur a fine not exceeding £10.

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Article 36.

And any immigrant [illegible] into any such contract [illegible] liable to the same penalty.

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Article 33.

Judgment for wages due after discharge.

In every case in which a judgment shall be given in favour of a labourer under Article 36 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1867, on account of wages stated to be due to him on his certificate of discharge, a summary mention of such judgment stating the day on which the delay granted for its execution shall expire shall be inscribed upon the certificate and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate. The delay so granted shall be well explained to the labourer, and notice thereof shall be served upon the employer, at his expense, if he be not present.

Article 34.

Judgment to be carried into effect at expiration of delay, unless stayed by judgment creditor.

At the expiration of such delay, if the judgment be not satisfied, the proceedings shall be taken for the execution thereof, unless at the instance of the labourer a fresh delay be granted; in which case execution shall be deferred till the expiration of such new delay.

Article 35.

Issue of Police Pass on first declaration or new declaration.

Every Old immigrant who declares his abode and occupation at a Central Police Station under Article 43 of Ordinance 31, 1867, and every Old immigrant who makes a new declaration under Article 44 of the said Ordinance, shall receive a police pass in the form of the Schedule L hereto annexed, free of charge. Such pass shall be signed by the Inspector of Police, or by the district Sergeant-Major of Police, or by any non-commissioned Officer of Police authorised so to do; and its issue, in the case of a removal from one district to another, shall be subject to the provisions of Regulation 36.

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Article 37.

Loss of a certificate of discharge.

Any immigrant who has lost his certificate of discharge within two months from its date may obtain a duplicate thereof from the Clerk of the Court in which he was discharged, on payment of the fee mentioned in the tariff, provided he produce his ticket bearing his portrait.

If more than two months' time has elapsed since the date of his discharge, he will have to apply to the Protector of Immigrants for a permit to engage.

Article 38.

The delay so granted shall be well explained to the labourer, and notice thereof, *in the form of the Schedule M in the Appendix* shall be served upon the employer, at his expense, if he be not present.

Articles 39.

Article 40.

shall be subject to the provisions of Regulation 44.

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Article 41.

False declarations of abode or occupation by applicants for Police Passes.

If it appear to the Inspector of Police or other Officer duly authorized to deliver police passes to Immigrants that the statement of any applicant for a pass as to his abode or occupation is untrue, or that his occupation is not such as to justify the issue of a pass to him, the case shall immediately be reported to the Stipendiary Magistrate, and fully inquired into without delay; and, if the applicant be convicted by the Magistrate of having no fixed residence or bonâ fide occupation, employment, or means of subsistence, he shall immediately be dealt with as a vagrant.

If the statement of the applicant as to his abode and occupation prove to be true, a pass shall forthwith be delivered to him.

Article 42.

Delay of eight days for declaration of abode and occupation may be extended.

It shall be lawful for the Protector of Immigrants or for any Stipendiary Magistrate, or any Superintendent, Adjutant, or Inspector of Police upon good cause being shown to him for his so doing, to extend the eight days allowed by Article 43 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1867, and by Regulation 67 *infra* for the declaration of abode and occupation to be made by Old immigrants. Such extension of delay shall not exceed fifteen days; and shall be borne by the Officer who grants it, on the certificate of discharge of the immigrant to whom it is granted; and on the expiration of such new delay, no further delay shall be granted.

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REGULATIONS No. III.

Article 42.

Article 42

Unless however in [illegible] cases in which sickness [illegible] good reason be shown for [illegible] extension.

Any Old immigrant who [illegible] eight days (or any long[illegible] granted by extension as [illegible] from the date of his dis[illegible] a written engagement, or [illegible] date of the delivery to [illegible] duplicate ticket, shall [illegible] engage under written [illegible] to obtain a police pass, [illegible] unable to give a satisfactory [illegible] for such failure, be liable to [illegible] not exceeding £2 sterling, or [illegible] prisonment for a period not [illegible] ing seven days, without pre[illegible] to any further punishment to [illegible] he may be liable for vagra[illegible] otherwise.

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Article 36.

New Pass in case of a removal from one District to another.

If any immigrant to whom a Police Pass shall have been issued under the provisions of the last preceding Regulation wish to reside in another District he shall first give notice of such intended change of abode to the Inspector of Police of the District which he intends to leave; and such Police Inspector, or other Officer duly authorized to act in his stead, shall forthwith enter an acknowledgment of such notice on the immigrant's pass and on the counterpart of such pass. No new pass shall be issued to any immigrant who has removed from one District to another unless such notice has been previously given by him.

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Article 43.

Change of abode or occupation within the District of the Immigrant's domicile.

Every immigrant, on changing his abode or occupation within the District of his domicile, shall report the same at the Central Police Office of his District, so that his pass and the counterpart of his pass may be rectified accordingly. In default thereof, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds,

Article 44.

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Article 43.

Or to imprisonment not exceeding seven days.

Article 44.

In default of such notice he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £4 sterling or to imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

Article 45.

Permission to reside in a Foreign District.

It shall be lawful for any Inspector of Police, on the application of any Old immigrant, to endorse on the police pass of such Old immigrant a permission to proceed to and reside in one or more Foreign Districts during a specified period; and such endorsement shall during such period be as effectual in each district mentioned in such permission as if the said police pass had been specially issued for each such district.

Article 46.

Termination of verbal engagements.

The employer of any Old immigrant engaged by verbal contract shall be bound, on the termination of the engagement, to endorse on the police pass of the Old immigrant the words "Quitted me on" and the date of the cessation of the engagement: in default whereof the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £3 sterling.

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Article 36.

Duplicate of Police Pass. If any Old immigrant allege that he has lost a pass issued to him at a Central Police Station as hereabove mentioned, and there be no reason to presume that his statement is untrue, a duplicate of such pass shall be issued to him, on his paying the fee mentioned in the tariff hereto annexed.

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Article 45.

Police Passes obtained through fictitious verbal engagements. Any person convicted of having passed a fictitious verbal engagement with a labourer, and having thus assisted such labourer in procuring a police pass under false pretences, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Article 46.

And the issue of such duplicate shall be recorded on the counterpart of such pass. Further issues of passes to the same immigrant in the same District shall be subject to similar conditions; but every immigrant convicted of having claimed a renewal of his pass on false pretences shall be liable to *a fine not exceeding ten pounds* or to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Article 47.

Using another Immigrant's Police Pass. Any immigrant convicted of using a police pass which is not his own shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Article 48.

Exemption from payment for the renewal of Police Pass. Any Stipendiary Magistrate to whom the loss of a police pass shall be satisfactorily explained, shall have power to direct a second or any subsequent issue of such pass, free of charge. In every such case an exemption-order in the form of the Schedule N shall be given to the immigrant claiming a renewal of his pass, which exemption-order shall be filed at the Police Station whence the renewed pass shall be issued.

Article 49.

Issue of Police Passes to Immigrants employed by Job-Contractors. No police pass shall be issued to any Old Immigrant declaring that he is, or is about to be, verbally engaged by a job-contractor, unless the latter personally appear before the Officer of Police intrusted with the delivery of passes and satisfy him that the alleged verbal engagement is a bonâ fide one, and that under such engagement, the immigrant will not be without domicile, employment, or means of subsistence.

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REGULATIONS No. III.

Article 47.

Article 48.

Article 49.

Article 50.

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Article 50.

Job-Contractor required to exhibit licence. No person shall be allowed to engage labourers as a job-contractor unless he produce a licence taken under Ordinance No. 31 of 1865; nor shall any job-contractor be allowed to engage labourers for any period extending beyond the term of his licence.

Any such licence may be renewed at any time of the year and for whatever period the job-contractor may wish to renew it.

Article 51.

Security to be furnished by Job Contractor on passing written contracts. No job-contractor shall be allowed to engage labourers for any Estate by written contract unless the owner or lessee of such Estate, or the lawful representative of such owner or lessee, subscribe a guarantee for the whole term of the contract in conformity with the provisions of Ordinance No. 7 of 1865.

If such guarantee expire, or otherwise determine, before the expiration of the contract of service, a fresh guarantee shall be furnished to the satisfaction of the Stipendiary Magistrate; otherwise the contract shall be held as cancelled, and the labourers engaged thereunder shall be discharged by the Stipendiary Magistrate ex-officio.

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Article 51.

Labourers employed by Job-Contractors to be under written engagement. No job-contractor shall employ any labourer otherwise than under written contract of service, or beyond the District for which any such written contract was passed; in case of contravention, the job-contractor shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £2 sterling for each labourer so employed by him.

Article 52.

Article 53.

Any job-contractor who may desire to engage labourers without specifying in the contract of service the Estate on which the labour is to be performed, shall be allowed to pass a contract in terms of the Schedule A A hereunto annexed, and shall furnish to the satisfaction of the Stipendiary Magistrate good and valid security by a bond in terms of Schedule B B hereunto annexed, for the due execution of such contract during the whole period thereof; and every such job-contractor shall be bound to maintain or renew the said security, under the penalties provided by the existing law, with reference to other guarantees furnished by job-contractors.

Besides the general security hereinbefore mentioned, every job-contractor employing labourers under any such contract shall continue to be bound to furnish the special guarantee provided by Ordinance No. 7 of 1865, of the owner or lessee of each estate on which the labourers are next intended to work.

Every such job-contractor, before removing his labourers from one Estate to another Estate, shall give notice of such intended removal and destination to the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District; in default thereof he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5 sterling.

No special guarantee aforesaid shall be signed and authenticated by any Stipendiary Magistrate, unless it be proved to his satisfaction, that the wages, guaranteed to the labourers by the owner or lessee of the Estate on which they were last employed, have been duly paid to them.

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Article 52.

Job-Contractors employing labourers without licence or without giving security.

Any job-contractor who shall employ labourers without a licence, or without having furnished or renewed a guarantee as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds for each labourer so employed without prejudice to the penalties provided in Ordinance No. 7 of 1865.

Article 53.

Wages of labourers in service of Job-Contractors.

All wages guaranteed to immigrants under Article 64 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1867 shall be paid to such immigrants in presence of the proprietor or lessee by whom such wages shall have been guaranteed, or in presence of some person authorised to represent the said proprietor or lessee; and such proprietor or lessee, or his representative, shall sign the pay-book on which such wages shall be borne, in attestation of his having witnessed the payment thereof; in default of which the payment of such wages shall not be recognised by the Stipendiary Magistrate, and the proprietor or lessee shall not be held discharged from his guarantee in respect of such wages.

Article 54.

Immigrants who perform daily work, or job-work shall be bound to have licences.

No police pass shall be given to any Old immigrant who shall declare that he lives on daily labour or on the proceeds of job-work. unless such immigrant first procure from the Chief Clerk of the Senior Stipendiary Magistrate's office if it be in Port Louis, or from the District Cashier if it be in a Country District, a licence in the form of the Schedule O hereto annexed.*

Article 55.

The Protector of Immigrants, with the approval of the Governor, shall regulate from time to time, and according to the requirements of the locality, the maximum number of such licences to be issued in each District.

The holder of any such licence† shall be bound to accept work as a job-man (or day labourer) at the rates of remuneration contained in a tariff which shall be drawn up from time to time by the Protector of Immigrants and published with the approval of the Governor.

Article 56.

* ulation the licence was fixed at four shillings.

† By this Regulation the licence was fixed at one pound.

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Article 55.

Job-men's licences to be exhibited on demand and renewed on expiration.

Every day labourer or job-man who shall not exhibit his licence on demand to any Officer or Constable of Police or to any Inspector of Licences, or shall not renew his licence at its expiration, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds.

Article 56.

Day-labourers and Job-men to wear badges.

Every immigrant licensed to work by the day, or to perform job-work, shall be bound to were conspicuously on his right arm a badge bearing upon it the word "job-man" and the number of his licence.

Article 57.

Every job-man, convicted of not being in the bonâ fide exercise of the trade and calling of a job-man, shall forfeit his licence.

Every job-man, convicted of contravening any Regulation concerning job-men, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £2 sterling or to imprisonment not exceeding seven days.

Article 38.

Immigrants placed under the charge of the Protector.

All immigrants admitted under the provisions of Ordinance No. 31 of 1867, into the Immigration Depôt, or any Branch Depôt that may be appointed by the Governor for their reception, shall be dieted during their stay therein according to such dietary rules as may be approved by the Governor, and shall besides receive such medical care as they may require.

Article 39.

Stay in Depôt pending inquiries

All such immigrants, pending the inquiries which shall be made about them, shall be detained in the Immigration Depôt, or such other Depôt as aforesaid. and they shall be bound, during their stay in such Depôt, to perform such work as shall be allotted to them under the directions of the Protector of Immigrants, unless they be deemed unfit for such work by the Medical Officer appointed to attend them.

Article 57.

Article 58.

Portrait Tickets to be exhibited on demand.

Any immigrant, who not being engaged under written contract of service, shall fail to exhibit his portrait ticket on demand to any Officer or Constable of Police, shall be liable to a fine of £2 sterling or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days, without prejudice to any further punishment to which he may be liable for vagrancy or otherwise.

Article 59.

Article 60.

Article 61.

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Article 40.

Transfer of Lunatics to Island of Guardians. If any such immigrant either on his reception in any such Depôt or subsequently, be recognised to be a pauper according to the definition of that term in the laws which provide for the Relief of the poor, he shall be forthwith transferred to the charge of the Local Board of Guardians.

Article 41.

Vagrants. If it appear that any such immigrant is a vagrant, according to the definition of that term in Article 4 of the last abovementioned Ordinance, and if he refuse to take such employment as may be offered to him by the Protector, he shall be sent to the Stipendiary Magistrate to be dealt with as a vagrant.

Article 42.

Delivery of Deserters to their Employers. If proof be shown to the Protector that any immigrant admitted into any such Depôt is a deserter, he shall be delivered over to his employer.

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REGULATIONS No. II.

Article 60.

Article 61.

Deserters to be declared to Protector and registered by him. A deserters' book shall be opened in the Immigration Office, and all desertions declared to the Protector shall be inserted therein. Such declaration shall be made in the form of the Schedule P hereto annexed.

Article 62.

Arrestation of Deserters in the Immigration Office. If any immigrant admitted into the Immigration Depôt be declared as a deserter, he shall be detained in the Depôt, and his detention, as soon as may be, shall be notified to his employer if his residence be known to the Protector.

The names and numbers of all deserters so detained and the names of their employers, if they be known to the Protector, shall besides be published in the Government Gazette; and if, within one week from the date of any such publication, any immigrant mentioned in such notice be not claimed by his employer, the former shall be free to enter into another contract of service on presentation of a certificate in the form of the Schedule Q to any Stipendiary Magistrate.

It shall however be in the power of the Protector to transfer such immigrant to the Central Police Office of Port Louis, to be handed over to his employer.

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REGULATIONS No. III.

Article 62.

Article 63.

Article 64.

Article 65.

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Article 43.

Rules of Depôt as to ingress and egress. Any person who may wish to employ labourers shall have free access to the inmates of any of the above-mentioned Depôts provided he previously obtain a written permission from the Protector; and all immigrants in any such Depôt shall, at such times as may be approved by the Protector, be allowed to proceed in search of employment, under a permit signed by any Officer authorized to issue such permits.

Article 44.

Discharge of Immigrants from Depôt. Any immigrant in one of the above mentioned Depôts who, after identification, is not recognised to be either a vagrant or a deserter shall be free to leave such Depôt on accepting any offer of permanent employment that may be made to him through the Protector, or on satisfying the Protector that he is going to undertake, on his own account, a bonâ fide employment.

Article 45.

Cost of the maintenance of Immigrants in Depôt. The cost of the maintenance of immigrants for the time of their stay in any such Depôt shall, as far as practicable, be recovered by the Protector from the persons who shall offer to employ them.

Article 46.

Wages received for labour of Depôt-Immigrants. If wages be received for the labour of any immigrant during his stay in any of the abovementioned Depôts, the cost of his maintenance shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance, if any, shall be paid over to him.

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Article 63.

Any such permit shall not be available for more than one month and shall, to be valid, be visaed and numbered by the Police.

In no case, except upon the special and written authorisation of the Protector, shall any such permit be renewable.

Article 64.

Article 66.

Article 65.

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Article 66.

Article 67.

Article 69

Article 68

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Article 47.

Issue of duplicate tickets. The issue of duplicate-tickets to immigrants shall be subject to the following rules:—

1o.—If the applicant present his name and number and has not been declared as a deserter, a "*Permit to work*," in the form of the Schedule P hereto annexed, may be issued to him, authorizing him to remain absent from the Depôt and take employment for any period not exceeding three months: during which time it shall be notified in the Government Gazette that he has applied for a duplicate ticket; and at the end of such period, if he has not been claimed or denounced as a deserter, a duplicate-ticket shall be issued to him, on payment of the fees mentioned in the tariff hereto appended.

2o.—If the applicant do not present his name and number he shall either be detained in the Depôt till inquiries be made respecting him, or shall be sent with a Depôt pass for such information as may be necessary for his identification; after which a *Permit to work*, may be issued to him as above-mentioned; and on the expiration of the period therein fixed, if he be not claimed as a deserter, a duplicate ticket may be given to him, on payment of the fees thereupon due under the tariff hereto appended.

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REGULATIONS No. II.

Article 67.

3o.—Every immigrant to whom a duplicate ticket shall be delivered under this Regulation shall, within eight days from the date thereof, either enter into a contract of service, or apply to the Central Police Office of the District in which he elects his domicile, for a police pass; such delay of eight days shall be liable to the extension mentioned in Regulation 42.

In no case, except upon the special and written authorisation of the Protector, shall any such permit be renewable.

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REGULATIONS No. III.

Article 70.

4o.—Any person who shall be convicted of having employed or harboured an immigrant beyond the date specified in his permit to work, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5 and not less than £1 sterling.

5o.—Any immigrant, who within three days from the expiration of his permit to work or of any other permit issued to him by or on behalf of the Protector of immigrants, shall fail to deliver such permit to the keeper of the Immigration Depôt, shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

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Article 48.

Passports. The Passports deliverable under Article 61 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1867 shall be in the form of the Schedule N hereto annexed, and shall be liable to the fee mentioned in the tariff appended to these Regulations.

Article 49.

Embarking without a passport. Any immigrant who, with intent to leave the Colony shall proceed on board of any ship or vessel without having obtained the passport mentioned here above, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three pounds.

Article 50.

Detention of Immigrants prior to their deportation for misconduct. Any immigrant liable to be embarked under Article 62 of the aforesaid Ordinance shall be detained until his embarkation at the Central Police Station, or such other place as the Governor may direct.

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Article 68.

Price of a Duplicate Ticket under Article 6 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1867. The price of a Duplicate Ticket, under Article 6 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1867 shall be held to mean the fee for a new ticket and the charge for a portrait. The amount thereof shall in each case be delivered to the immigrant whose ticket has been lost by his employer.

Article 69.

Shall be in the form of the Schedule S hereto annexed, and shall be liable to the fee mentioned in the tariff appended to these Regulations. On delivery of every such passport to an immigrant his ticket and certificate, and his police pass, if he have any, shall be withdrawn from him; and the police passes so withdrawn shall be returned to the Inspector-General of Police.

Article 70.

And every immigrant who, having obtained a passport, shall attempt to proceed in a ship other than the one mentioned in his Passport, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three pounds on conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

Article 71.

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Article 71.

Article 72.

Article 73.

Article 74.

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Article 58. Complaints receivable without prepayment of fees. On the institution of a complaint by a labourer, no fees shall be charged for the issue of the consequent summonses or warrants, if in the opinion of the Stipendiary Magistrate the immigrant is unable to prepay such fees and yet appears to have a reasonable ground of complaint.	*Article* 76.	*Article* 79.
	Article 77. Stipendiary Magistrate authorized to issue process ex-officio. The Stipendiary Magistrate shall have power to order ex-officio the issue of any summonses, warrants, or other process without prepayment of fees. In every such case an order, in the form of the Schedule U hereto annexed, shall be a sufficient authority for the Clerk or Cashier issuing the process. The recovery of the fees due upon such process shall be effected in accordance with the subsequent order or decision of the Magistrate.	*Article* 80.
	Article 78. Cases in which the parties appear without summons or warrant. In every case in which the party against whom a complaint shall be made shall appear in Court for trial, before the issue of a summons or a warrant, the Clerk of the Court shall take down the complaint in writing, stating therein the voluntary appearance of the defendant, or his arrest without a warrant as the case may be. Every such complaint shall be subject to the fee mentioned in the tariff hereto annexed.	*Article* 81.
Article 59. Reimbursement of fees. In every case tried in a Stipendiary Court the party against whom judgment shall be given shall have to pay the cost of the process issued; —and in such case, if such cost has been prepaid by the complainant, it shall forthwith be refunded to him by the Clerk of the Court.	*Article* 79. Costs of suit. In every case tried in a Stipendiary Court, the party against whom judgment shall be given shall have to pay the costs of the trial.	*Article* 82.
	Article 80. Reimbursement of fees to complainant. If judgment in any case be given in favour of a complainant, the fees prepaid by him shall immediately be refunded to him on the order of the Stipendiary *Magistrate, by the District Cashier if it be in a Rural District, or by the Clerk of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court* if it be in Port Louis. If any portion of the costs be awarded against the complainant, such portion shall be deducted from the amount to be refunded to him.	*Article* 83.

14*th May*, 1868. REGULATIONS No. I.	11*th November*, 1868. REGULATIONS No. II.	25*th August*, 1869. REGULATIONS No. III.
	Article 85. Joint-Committals in other cases. In every case where several persons shall be sentenced to imprisonment under the same judgment, their committals may be ordered by the Magistrate through a single warrant, although the grounds of their committals and the terms of their sentences be different.	*Article* 87.
	Article 86. Part-payment of fine or costs after imprisonment. If any person committed under a warrant from a Stipendiary Magistrate for the non-payment of a fine or of costs, tender payment of a part of such fine or costs to the keeper of the prison in which he is confined, the keeper shall receive such payment and immediately obtain a written authority from the Magistrate to relieve such person from an equivalent portion of the time of his imprisonment.	*Article* 89.
	Article 87. Power of Attorney for the signing of contracts or Security-bonds. No person shall be allowed to sign a contract of service or a security-bond in the name and on behalf of any employer unless he produce a power of attorney in due form signed by such employer.	*Article* 90.
	Article 88. Wages-book to be kept in English or French. No wages-book shall be admitted in evidence by a Stipendiary Magistrate unless it be kept in English or French, or be produced with a literal translation made and signed by a sworn translator.	*Article* 91.
Article 50. Official signatures to be taken as genuine unless proved to be false. Whenever any document requiring to have any official signature of any Magistrate or Public Officer under these Regulations, or under any other law relative to Immigration or to masters and servants, shall purport *ex facie* to have such signature, it shall be received in all Courts of Justice as genuine, without such signature requiring to be proved; and it shall continue to be so received until the said signature shall have been proved to be a forgery.	*Article* 89.	*Article* 92.

14th May, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. I.

Article 61.

Previous regulations abrogated.

The Regulations brought into effect by the Proclamations and Government Notices hereunder mentioned are hereby revoked and abrogated :—

1. Proclamation (under Ordinance 16 of 1852), dated 31st August 1854.
2. Government Notice No. 91, dated 26th August 1857.
3. Proclamation (under Ordinance 30 of 1858), dated 12th November 1858.
4. Proclamation (under Ordinances 12 of 1855, 22 of 1857, and 30 of 1858), dated 13th December 1860.
5. Government Notice No. 96 (under Ordinance 16 of 1852), dated 8th July 1862.
6. Government Notice No. 30 (under Ordinance 16 of 1852), dated 25th February 1864.
7. Government Notice No. 100 (under Ordinance 16 of 1862), dated 29th September 1864.
8. Government Notice No. 34 (under Ordinance 16 of 1862), dated 30th March 1865.
9. Government Notice (under Ordinance 16 of 1862), dated 15th February 1867.
10. Government Notice No. 57, dated 18th October 1867.
11. Government Notice No. 16 (under Ordinance No. 16 of 1862), dated 14th January 1868.

The present Regulations shall take effect on and from the twenty-fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

11th November, 1868.
REGULATIONS No. II.

Article 90.

12. Government Notice No. 72 of 1868, dated 14th May 1868.

91.—The present Regulations shall take effect on and from the tenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

25th August, 1869.
REGULATIONS No. III.

Article 93.

APPENDIX F. (No. 41.*)

SIR,

Flacq Police Office, 23rd July, 1868.

In compliance with your wishes, I have the honour to transmit herewith my opinion as to the working of the new labour Ordinance, as also the suggestions and remarks I have considered myself called upon to make; although the experience I have had of its effects is still but short, I nevertheless trust that they will meet with your approbation.

J. H. SHELLAM,
Inspector of Police.

True Copy.

J. H. O'CONNOR,
Inspector of Police.

To the Inspector-General of Police,
Port Louis.

Remarks, &c., relative to the working of Ordinance No. 31 *of* 1867.

This Ordinance is fulfilling, or seems so far to fulfil, the expectations of most persons interested not only that the effective labour in the Island should be made available, but that the Indians should better their position.

Many immigrants who formerly called themselves gardeners, &c., have lately abandoned their vagabond and unprofitable life, and have engaged themselves to planters and others, apparently satisfied that they should at last be compelled to earn an honest livelihood, and those who were before this law really industrious, are thankful that they can now hope to gather the result of their labour, being freed from the constant depredations of their neighbours, who depended upon the labour of those more industrious than themselves to obtain a subsistence.

The law being only a short time in force, much will depend, when it comes more fully into operation, upon the way in which the Magistrates will view the law and the regulations; for, however active and zealous the Police may wish to be in carrying out its provisions, much really depends upon those functionaries and the manner in which they will apply them.

The Indians are sufficiently enlightened to know how far they are effectively protected by this and every other law, and, if they find from one cause or another, that by a few subterfuges they can easily evade any of its provisions, they will not be slow in availing themselves of such; and I fear that Articles. 43 to 47 will lead to many attempts on their part to try and defeat the intentions of the Legislature; for it could not have been intended that an Indian who hires a quarter of an acre of land, who plants it either in maize or manioc, and who is obliged to wait for several months before its produce can be made available either for the personal use of the owner or for sale, and for which he is supposed to pay a monthly rental varying from two shillings to three shillings, could be considered as a sufficient means of subsistence within the meaning of the law. The same may be said with regard to those calling themselves day-labourers, who may work for one or two days in a week and the remainder of the time go about pilfering all they can find, being in the meantime in possession of their police pass. Again, with regard to many cow-keepers who have frequently but one cow, and that not of the best breed, who are supposed to earn sufficient by its produce to support themselves, their wives, and families.

I would beg to suggest that an addition should be made in the Regulations with regard to the issue of passes, so as to compel immigrants who have obtained passes, either on change of residence or occupation in the same district, to come and notify the same at the Central Police Station, for the law will only work well if the Indians find that a constant control is kept over their actions—that they will really feel that honesty is the best policy.

I feel convinced that it will be necessary, after the expiration of the delay allowed, a clerk should attend several days in each week for the purpose of issuing passes, and it would therefore be advisable that certain days should be appointed for each district, so as to enable the Indians to obtain their passes without losing much time in so doing; as it frequently occurs, that from one cause or another, the Central Station is left during the greater part of the day without any N. C. Officer who could be depended upon to issue them correctly, and it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for the Inspector himself to perform this work, and rather unjust to hold him responsible that the books and passes should be correctly issued, considering that he is more frequently absent than present at their issue.

I also beg to call attention that, by the present arrangement, an immigrant can obtain a pass in every district of the Island, without being detected. This should not be, as it will render it difficult for the Police to trace an immigrant who may have so acted, should be required for a serious offence.

J. H. SHELLAM,
Inspector of Police.

Flacq Police Office,
23rd July, 1868.

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* This Document is also Annexure N to Appendix H. (No. 6.)

APPENDIX F. (No. 42.)*

(Copy.)

Art. 1. No provision made to deal with passengers, among whom are many incorrigible thieves and vagabonds. The same remark applies to Creoles, Chinamen, and others.

Art. 18. Provides for sick and infirm New immigrants, and not for some class of Old immigrants. What is to become of the Old immigrants of that class?

Art. 24. Who is to enforce the law and prosecute contraventions thereof?

Art. 43. Surely not the Stipendiary Magistrate whose duty it may become to adjudicate thereon.

The opinion which I first entertained as to the non-advisableness of indiscriminately giving police passes to all comers has been materially strengthened by my experience of the working of the Ordinance.

The present practice, I submit, is contrary to the spirit of the Ordinance, and must necessarily have a tendency to render it most tedious and uncertain in its operation. To use the mildest term, it is as unsatisfactory for the honest Indian as it is ineffective for the vagrant class. I believe it was owing to representations which I made to the late Honourable the Acting Procureur-General that the issue of passes was intrusted to the Police instead of the Stipendiary Magistrates, as at first contemplated; passes, in my opinion, should only be given to men in a position to satisfy the Inspector of Police of their ability to gain an honest living; and to guard against the abuse of such authority, I would allow the applicant to appeal to the Stipendiary Magistrates, and afterwards, if he choose, to the Honourable the Protector.

The carrying out of this practice would be easy and simple. Let an Inspector keep a book wherein to enter names, &c., of applicants, with grounds of refusal; extracts from which to be forwarded weekly, or otherwise, to the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District, and to the Protector, to enable the latter to form a correct judgment of the merits of the different cases. Either the Stipendiary Magistrate or Inspector of Police might enter the grounds of the appellants for objecting.

I expressed an opinion some months ago that the Ordinance effectively enforced would bring from ten to fifteen thousand Indians to the labour market; this figure is probably a little too high, but judging from the large number who have engaged, and who previously had been living in this District, partially or completely in a state of idleness—within the past two months nearly one thousand—I think it cannot be much beyond the mark. Nearly all this has been arranged without coercion. Take the Indian population of Grand Sable and vicinity thereof, where death-rate from fever and starvation, from 1st of January to 30th of June, was nearly 20 per cent., against a little over 4 per cent. on the estates in the same vicinity, and then say whether it would be either just or humane to leave these unfortunate people to perish in their own way.

This is only one of the many arguments that can be adduced in support of my view of the subject, but it is in itself worthy of consideration.

Art. 45. As to the second paragraph of this Article, I strongly recommend that the Stipendiary Magistrate or the Police Inspector should be empowered to grant an additional eight days, and fourteen more at the expiration of that period if necessary. This would be far more preferable to issuing passes which would be the means of encouraging idle-disposed Indians to remain without employment so long as their funds lasted and to initiate them into bad habits. It would not, I think, be fair to the Indian to restrict the time allowed to him to take his labour to the best market, as by the delay frequently occurring between the actual termination of his engagement and delivering of discharge, the eight days are reduced in practice to one or two, more particularly when the screw is put on to

Art. 47. induce him to re-engage.

Why should not the Police be intrusted with the same powers as the old Ordinances conferred on them, namely, arresting vagrants?

Art. 57. Cases under the new system with plaints, summonses, warrants, &c., may remain undecided for weeks.

The punishment of £5, or one month's imprisonment is quite inadequate to the offence, as the greatest possible mischief is done by this class of offenders.

Art. 62. From £5 to £50, as a penalty, with or without imprisonment from one to six months would have a different effect.

I have in the District of Grand Port about fifty incorrigible rogues and vagabonds, whose deportation is most desirable, if only on the score of economy, as the expenses of prosecuting

Art. 63. these individuals after every fresh offence, particularly before the Assizes, form no inconsiderable item in the budget.

As ineffective as Article 29 of Ordinance 13 of 1857, particularly on estates.

A strict law rigidly enforced would bring a good revenue from this source.

The laws as to declaring deaths are equally defective.

I find the laws still insufficient to protect the interests of the Indian against the greed and injustice of job-planters.

The members of the Force here have delayed lodging complaints for certain infringements of this law, because they were called upon to pay for their plaints.

Mahebourg Police Office,
25th July, 1868.

T. F. RICE,
Inspector of Police.

* This Document is also Annexure L to Appendix H. (No. 6.)

APPENDIX G.

(Nos. 44, 45, AND 46.)

APPENDIX G. (No. 44.)

RETURN showing the number of VAGRANTS ARRESTED, CONVICTED, and DISCHARGED in MAURITIUS, in each year from 1st January, 1864, to 31st December, 1871.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.			1870.			1871.		
	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.
Port Louis	10,194	4824	5,370	9,653	4102	5,551	8,663	3446	5,217	7,632	3579	4053	9,444	4441	5,003	10,526	4,521	6,005	8,218	3015	5203	5,369	1912	3457
Pamplemousses	1,670	1362	308	1,416	1176	240	1,649	1246	403	1,643	1176	467	3,801	1443	2,361	3,263	1,924	1,339	1,922	1255	667	1,711	734	977
Rivière du Rempart	773	382	391	617	327	290	1,055	352	703	895	347	548	1,013	418	595	1,200	335	865	642	193	449	472	139	333
Flacq	580	260	320	924	548	376	1,080	777	303	804	547	257	731	561	173	1,162	679	483	1,197	893	304	730	514	216
Moka	882	453	429	995	496	499	1,197	659	538	415	182	233	992	368	624	1,312	282	1,030	665	129	536	452	67	385
Grand Port	1,993	892	1,101	1,955	701	1,254	2,680	720	1,960	2,127	894	1233	3,228	1245	1,983	2,774	1,189	1,585	1,832	787	1045	1,475	645	830
Savanne	557	207	350	977	323	654	1,134	514	620	1,580	719	861	1,211	697	664	1,810	798	1,012	664	388	276	491	285	206
Black River	1,541	206	1,335	1,035	192	843	1,052	316	736	798	283	515	896	303	593	879	433	446	781	367	414	465	203	262
Plaines Wilhems	704	297	407	810	370	440	906	450	456	990	357	633	1,035	418	617	990	448	542	959	537	422	931	319	612
Grand Total Arrested, Convicted, and Discharged, in each year, in Mauritius	18,831	8823	10,011	18,382	8235	10,147	19,416	8480	10,936	16,884	8084	8800	22,357	9804	12,553	23,916	10,609	13,307	16,880	7561	9316	12,996	4818	7278

General Police Office,
7th June, 1872.

F. T. BLUNT, Capt.,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX G. (No 45.)

DETAILED RETURN of PUNISHMENTS awarded to VAGRANTS, and those otherwise disposed of, who have been ARRESTED in the RURAL DISTRICTS of MAURITIUS during the years 1864 to 1871, inclusive.

1864.

Names of Districts.	Number convicted.	To 7 days.	To 14 days.	To 28 days.	To 2 months.	To 3 months.	To 6 months.	To 9 months.	To Reformatory.	To Fine.	Number otherwise disposed of.	To Protector.	To Master.	Other Districts.	Discharged.
Pamplemousses	1352	432	388	464	11	26	8	..	..	..	308	86	40	145	37
Rivière du Rempart ..	382	..	146	219	..	11	6	..	..	..	331	25	207	43	116
Flacq	260	6	101	144	6	2	..	..	..	1	520	27	13	22	258
Moka	453	24	77	265	80	..	3	..	..	..	429	23	80	153	173
Grand Port	832	3	266	492	1	25	39	6	..	..	1101	37	210	263	591
Savanne	207	39	115	29	..	10	9	5	..	..	550	2	98	71	178
Black River	206	16	32	106	[illegible]	5	10	1	..	..	[illegible]	235	335	494	331
Plaines Wilhems	297	78	77	132	[illegible]	8	1	..	..	..	497	78	154	107	118
TOTALS	3999	598	1202	1853	164	91	76	12	..	1	4641	514	1087	1238	1862

1865.

Names of Districts.	Number convicted.	To 7 days.	To 14 days.	To 28 days.	To 2 months.	To 3 months.	To 6 months.	To 9 months.	To Reformatory.	To Fine.	Number otherwise disposed of.	To Protector.	To Master.	Other Districts.	Discharged.
Pamplemousses	[illegible]	368	507	313	11	25	11	1	..	..	246	54	58	87	47
Rivière du Rempart ..	[illegible]	..	85	232	..	7	3	..	..	..	200	23	112	34	91
Flacq	[illegible]	5	65	414	13	19	19	12	..	1	376	47	17	89	223
Moka	[illegible]	..	49	247	165	21	11	..	..	..	139	37	101	146	209
Grand Port	[illegible]	2	248	385	2	19	33	6	..	..	1264	41	548	167	498
Savanne	[illegible]	80	87	129	..	11	12	4	..	..	634	22	252	56	324
Black River	[illegible]	17	21	130	11	7	5	1	..	..	340	206	141	148	345
Plaines Wilhems	[illegible]	60	[illegible]	158	19	13	14	..	..	..	346	68	[illegible]	98	160
TOTALS	4153	472	1136	2008	221	124	117	24	..	1	4596	498	1379	828	1891

1866.

Names of Districts.	Number convicted.	To 7 days.	To 14 days.	To 28 days.	To 2 months.	To 3 months.	To 6 months.	To 9 months.	To Reformatory.	To Fine.	Number otherwise disposed of.	To Protector.	To Master.	Other Districts.	Discharged.
Pamplemousses	1246	443	327	448	8	3	14	3	..	..	403	98	76	185	44
Rivière du Rempart ..	352	..	139	198	..	10	4	1	..	..	703	53	498	44	108
Flacq	777	4	77	605	30	7	30	24	..	..	303	46	25	56	176
Moka	653	5	74	311	107	126	36	..	..	..	588	25	80	205	228
Grand Port	720	..	250	385	..	13	62	10	..	..	1960	74	982	215	689
Savanne	514	168	180	153	..	5	6	2	..	..	620	94	22	53	451
Black River	316	45	92	147	18	9	4	6	..	..	736	176	240	168	158
Plaines Wilhems	450	97	112	202	18	4	16	1	..	..	456	98	102	101	154
TOTALS	5034	762	1251	2449	176	177	172	47	..	..	5719	659	2025	1027	2008

1867.

Names of Districts.	Number convicted.	To 7 days.	To 14 days.	To 28 days.	To 2 months.	To 3 months.	To 6 months.	To 9 months.	To Reformatory.	To Fine.	Number otherwise disposed of.	To Protector.	To Master.	Other Districts.	Discharged.
Pamplemousses	1176	513	368	243	5	4	12	1	..	..	467	102	45	176	144
Rivière du Rempart ..	[illegible]	..	112	226	..	9	..	..	..	..	548	16	355	44	133
Flacq	[illegible]	10	63	440	8	..	6	15	..	5	257	16	49	40	152
Moka	[illegible]	115	16	19	1	1	..	..	..	..	253	10	24	68	131
Grand Port	894	1	181	581	2	31	78	20	..	..	1233	65	295	239	631
Savanne	719	244	317	115	..	5	7	1	..	..	861	17	352	36	455
Black River	283	66	91	96	5	18	5	2	..	..	515	120	138	104	153
Plaines Wilhems	357	75	107	160	3	2	10	..	..	..	623	111	179	214	129
TOTALS	[illegible]	1084	1285	1880	24	70	118	39	..	5	4747	457	1438	921	1931

APPENDIX G. (No. 45.)—(*Continued.*)

DETAILED RETURN of PUNISHMENTS awarded to VAGRANTS, &c.

1868.

Names of Districts.	Number convicted.	To 7 days.	To 14 days.	To 28 days.	To 2 months.	To 3 months.	To 6 months.	To 9 months.	To Reformatory.	To Fine.	Number otherwise disposed of.	To Protector.	To Master.	Other Districts.	Discharged.
Pamplemousses	1443	312	478	565	40	25	10	..	13	..	2361	422	115	1350	474
Rivière du Rempart ..	418	..	111	288	..	19	2	..	..	..	595	41	307	67	180
Flacq	561	2	25	353	9	26	108	38	..	..	173	18	10	35	110
Moka	368	150	78	113	4	18	..	1	4	..	624	97	105	218	204
Grand Port	1245	4	241	898	4	65	30	3	..	..	1983	151	651	215	966
Savanne	607	260	302	44	..	1	..	..	..	..	604	101	130	75	298
Black River	303	63	141	76	10	6	3	4	..	..	593	157	256	74	106
Plaines Wilhems	418	83	98	220	13	2	..	..	2	..	617	119	196	160	142
TOTALS	5363	874	1474	2555	80	162	153	46	19	..	7550	1106	1760	2194	2490

1869.

Names of Districts.	Number convicted.	To 7 days.	To 14 days.	To 28 days.	To 2 months.	To 3 months.	To 6 months.	To 9 months.	To Reformatory.	To Fine.	Number otherwise disposed of.	To Protector.	To Master.	Other Districts.	Discharged.
Pamplemousses	1924	468	480	843	54	61	9	..	9	..	1339	305	20	382	632
Rivière du Rempart ..	335	4	18	291	..	13	4	1	4	..	865	55	387	120	303
Flacq	679	5	127	207	33	166	92	35	4	10	483	64	23	47	349
Moka	282	49	131	55	23	19	2	..	3	..	1030	70	233	332	395
Grand Port	1189	32	161	813	37	129	12	5	..	..	1585	166	312	313	794
Savanne	798	384	287	108	..	8	9	2	..	..	1012	149	233	176	454
Black River	483	45	95	199	52	17	18	7	..	..	446	126	110	87	123
Plaines Wilhems	448	114	98	192	13	24	3	2	2	..	542	59	217	200	66
TOTALS	6088	1101	1397	2708	212	437	149	52	22	10	7302	994	1535	1657	3116

1870.

Names of Districts.	Number convicted.	To 7 days.	To 14 days.	To 28 days.	To 2 months.	To 3 months.	To 6 months.	To 9 months.	To Reformatory.	To Fine.	Number otherwise disposed of.	To Protector.	To Master.	Other Districts.	Discharged.
Pamplemousses	1255	238	299	641	29	26	6	..	16	..	667	255	88	238	86
Rivière du Rempart ..	193	..	12	150	..	20	4	3	4	..	449	23	213	51	162
Flacq	893	22	51	644	16	66	25	15	14	40	304	52	27	22	203
Moka	129	6	75	26	6	14	2	..	..	..	536	47	225	114	150
Grand Port	787	29	125	497	46	80	7	3	..	..	1045	74	238	248	485
Savanne	388	88	146	94	..	52	7	1	..	..	276	22	40	56	158
Black River	367	50	95	150	10	30	20	12	..	..	414	24	124	59	207
Plaines Wilhems	537	100	102	279	28	25	2	..	1	..	422	85	112	109	116
TOTALS	4549	533	905	2481	135	313	73	34	35	40	4113	582	1067	897	1567

1871.

Names of Districts.	Number convicted.	To 7 days.	To 14 days.	To 28 days.	To 2 months.	To 3 months.	To 6 months.	To 9 months.	To Reformatory.	To Fine.	Number otherwise disposed of.	To Protector.	To Master.	Other Districts.	Discharged.
Pamplemousses	734	186	169	337	15	13	10	..	4	..	977	375	189	283	130
Rivière du Rempart ..	139	2	36	16	..	80	..	..	5	..	333	23	70	68	172
Flacq	514	12	7	426	7	21	6	24	4	7	218	24	19	26	147
Moka	67	7	40	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	59	110	123	93
Grand Port	645	4	88	409	33	105	3	3	..	..	830	54	103	205	468
Savanne	285	19	101	60	..	61	37	7	..	..	206	35	44	24	103
Black River	203	16	65	90	17	8	5	2	..	..	262	21	67	87	87
Plaines Wilhems	319	58	141	90	2	26	1	..	1	..	612	102	130	179	201
TOTALS	2906	304	647	1448	74	314	62	36	14	7	3821	693	732	995	1401

General Police Office,
5th June, 1872.

F. T. BLUNT, Capt.,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX G. (No. 46.)

RETURN showing the NUMBER of VAGRANTS CONVICTED from 1864 to 1871.—According to STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES' RETURNS and POLICE DEPARTMENT RETURNS.

DISTRICT.		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869	1870.	1871.
Port Louis	Stipendiary	1963	2016	1651	3890	4468	3,160	1475	720
	Police	4824	4102	3446	3579	4441	4,521	3015	1912
Pamplemousses	Stipendiary	626	464	628	432	961	1,217	839	525
	Police	1362	1176	1246	1176	1443	1,924	1255	734
Rivière du Rempart ..	Stipendiary	98	86	108	111	168	296	204	9
	Police	382	327	352	347	418	335	193	139
Flacq	Stipendiary	486	1484	1744	870	518	491	912	584
	Police	260	548	777	547	561	679	893	514
Grand Port	Stipendiary	713	526	661	892	1396	1,281	924	672
	Police	832	701	720	894	1245	1,189	787	645
Savanne	Stipendiary	191	244	566	590	451	1,019	872	666
	Police	207	323	514	719	607	798	388	285
Black River	Stipendiary	64	55	191	191	209	415	274	168
	Police	206	192	316	283	308	433	367	205
Plaines Wilhems	Stipendiary	294	361	444	354	412	436	527	819
	Police	267	370	450	357	418	448	537	819
Moka	Stipendiary	508	387	580	374	375	219	117	77
	Police	453	496	559	182	368	282	129	67
TOTAL	Stipendiary	4943	5623	5578	7704	8958	8,534	6144	3740
	Police	8823	8235	8480	9084	9304	10,609	7564	4818

General Police Office,
May, 1872.

T. T. BLUNT, Capt.,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX H.

(NOS. 1, 2, AND 6, 7, 8.)

APPENDIX H. (No. 1.)

MAJOR-GENERAL SELBY SMYTH TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR GORDON.

Mauritius, 9th April, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Commissioners appointed by your Excellency, in November last, to inquire into the discharge by the police of their functions with respect to the Labour Law 31 of 1867, and subsequent regulations made thereon; and likewise into the statements contained in the petition to your Excellency from between 9000 and 10,000 Old immigrants, as well as into other subjects pointed out in the Colonial Secretary's letter of 29th November, 1871.

Two members of the Commission, Captain Blunt and Mr. Robertson, although not denying the correctness of the conclusions contained in paragraphs 245 and 248, concur with myself in dissenting from the expediency of inserting them in the terms in which they are couched.

I regret to say that the unavoidable departure to England of the Honourable John Fraser, previous to the adoption of the Report, has prevented his having had the opportunity of signing it.

The Honourable C. Antelme having dissented from some portions of the Report, has drawn up a separate one, which he will in a few days submit to your Excellency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,
E. SELBY SMYTH,
Major-General.

REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

After due consideration of the instructions contained in your Excellency's Commission dated 28th November, 1871, and also those specified in the Colonial Secretary's letter of 29th November, 1871, we proceeded without loss of time to examine witnesses upon the various questions set before us

2. We have had twenty-three meetings since the 4th December last, and examined in all 135 persons, whose names are annexed.

3. In taking the evidence of those whose testimony we believe most likely to afford reliable and valuable information upon the several subjects referred for our investigation, we have found ourselves unable to adhere to a strictly categorical line of inquiry.

4. This arose partly from the fact, that the subjects were interwoven and hinged so much upon one another, that we frequently found, as the examination proceeded, the witnesses could generally speak to more than one, and even in some cases to most of the questions under consideration.

5. We moreover kept in view that many of the witnesses were persons called from distant parts of the Colony—and that nearly all were either gentlemen in official employment who had to be taken from other important duties, or planters, labourers, or other persons whose daily avocations would be detrimentally interrupted by a protracted series of examinations.

6. It will, we hope, appear that the inquiry has been, as far as lay in our power, of a searching character, and that upon every point we have spared no pains to obtain ample information of a conclusive description.

7. We admit that we have stopped short from pursuing new matter which occasionally arose upon the examination of certain witnesses, believing it more within our province to confine our inquiries to the questions immediately referred to us by your Excellency, and thus avoiding to enter upon a wide field, which might grow wider the further we proceeded beyond our instructions.

8. We shall accordingly now proceed to discuss, seriatim, the several questions referred to us, based upon the information we have elicited during the course of the inquiry.

9. Immediately upon receiving the Commission and Letter of Instructions we proceeded to examine the Officers of the Police Force, and public functionaries who were available as witnesses, without waiting to obtain the authority of the Legislature to put those examined on oath. The evidence taken for the first few sittings is accordingly entered in the Notes of Evidence, which we now respectfully submit in the shape of statements by the witnesses, and not by way of question and answer.

10. After the Legislature had conferred on us the desired authority by Ordinance dated

practice the Stipendiary Magistrates have taken different views. No further delay shall be granted unless in exceptional cases in which sickness or other good reason be shown for a further extension.

Duplicate Pass.

32. A duplicate pass may, under Article 48 of Regulations, be issued in room of a lost pass on payment of a fee of two shillings for the first, and four shillings for all the subsequent renewals. The Stipendiary Magistrate may exempt from the payments by granting an exception order.

New Pass.

33. The Ordinance (§ 44) requires a new pass to be taken out on change of residence, the Regulations (Art. 43) add the words "or occupation." The Ordinance contained no penalty, should the declaration on change of residence not be made, but the Regulations enacted that the default of reporting his change of residence or occupation at the Police Office the immigrant should be liable to a fine not exceeding £2, or to imprisonment not exceeding seven days.

Penalty for not exhibiting Pass, or obtaining engagement.

34. By Section 46 of the Ordinance, any Old immigrant not being engaged under written contract, who should fail on demand of any Magistrate, or the Police, to produce his pass, was liable to be detained and forwarded to the Immigration Depôt for inquiries, to ascertain whether he was a vagrant or not. This provision and others which follow, containing directions as to the disposal of the Immigrant in the Depôt, have been practically set aside by the Stipendiary Magistrates in virtue of the second paragraph of Regulation 42, which provides that any Old Immigrant who within the eight days or any extended period shall fail to re-engage under written contract, or to obtain a police pass, shall, if unable to give a satisfactory reason for such failure, be liable to a fine not exceeding £2, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days, without prejudice to any further punishment to which he may be liable for vagrancy or otherwise.

Special Provisions affecting Passes of Day-labourers.

35. The provisions to which we are about to refer are not contained in the Ordinance, nor, as far as we can see, warranted, or suggested by anything contained in the Ordinance. Nor were they contained in the first set of Regulations issued in May, 1868. They first appeared in Articles 54 and 55 of the amended Regulations published on 11th of November, 1868, and were still further amended and made more stringent by Articles 56, 57, 58 and 59 of the amended Regulations now in force, issued in September, 1869. Under these clauses no police pass shall be given to any Old Immigrant who declares that he lives on daily labour, or on the proceeds of job-work unless he shall first procure from the Chief Clerk of the Senior Stipendiary Magistrate's office, Port Louis, or the District Cashier in the country, a licence, for which the Immigrant had at first to pay four shillings, but now under amended Regulations of 25th August, 1869, £1 per annum.

Penalty for not exhibiting Day-labourer's Licence.

36. The Licence must be exhibited on demand to any Officer or Constable of Police, or to any Inspector of Licences under a penalty not exceeding £2, and the day-labourer who does not renew his licence at the expiration thereof, is liable to a similar fine; if the fine be not paid, imprisonment is the result. The day labourer is also obliged to wear a badge on his arm with the word "Job-man," and the number of his licence upon it.

Protector to fix number of Day labourers and their wages.

37. Under the Articles of the Regulations already quoted, the Protector of Immigrants is required, with the approval of the Governor, to regulate from time to time and according to the requirements of the locality, the maximum number of licences to be issued in each district, and to draw up from time to time a tariff of wages to be published with the approval of the Governor. No such tariff has been issued.

Penalty for non-fulfilment of Regulations regarding Day-labourers.

38. Under Article 59 of the Regulations, the day-labourer convicted of contravening any of these Regulations is liable to a fine not exceeding £2, or imprisonment not exceeding seven days.

Certificate of engagement.

39. On engaging under written contract of service the Old immigrant, equally with the New, must give up his ticket to the employer, and receive, in return, a certificate of engagement from the Stipendiary Magistrate. The certificate of engagement must be produced on the demand of any Magistrate or the Police, in lieu of the portrait ticket and pass which are required when the Old immigrant is not under written contract of service (section 46 of Ordinance). In practice also by the construction which is put on sections 49 and 50, if he has not a written permission from his employer, he is arrested. No contract of service can be entered into before a Stipendiary Magistrate, unless the Old Immigrant produces his portrait ticket and pass.

Certificate of discharge.

40. On completion of the contract the employer is bound to hand over to the Old immigrant his ticket with a certificate of discharge from his engagement (section 6, Ordinance 1867).

Miscellaneous Papers.

41. The Old immigrant must, at various stages, be provided with other documents upon which it is unnecessary to dwell. In the tariff annexed to the Regulations, we find such entries as these—"For every pass, duplicate pass, or permit issued by Protector, five shillings. For every passport (when about to embark), two shillings. For every certificate of marriage, one shilling; for every duplicate of certificate of engagement, one shilling. For every duplicate certificate of discharge, two shillings. For every search in book or record, six pence."

Immigrant to be arrested without warrant if out of his District.

42. By the 48th section of the Ordinance it was provided that any immigrant found in a District where he had no residence, or in any house or premises, and his being unable to give a satisfactory reason for his being there, might be arrested without warrant and brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District in which he should be found, who has the power to forward him to the Immigration Depôt for inquiries—No provision was made for the immigrant making a bonâ fide change of residence. The Regulations, Articles 44 and 45, permit this, on notice being given to the Inspector of Police, who signs acknowledgment of notice on pass, and a new pass may then be granted in new District. The penalty for not giving notice (imposed by authority of Regulations alone) is a fine not exceeding £4, or imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

Temporary visits to other Districts allowed by Inspector of Police.

43. By the provisions of the Ordinance, a hawker could not pass the boundary of the District in which he resided, even for the purposes of his trade, nor could an immigrant visit a friend who lived in another District. Article 45 of the Regulations authorises the Inspector of Police, on the application of any Old immigrant, to endorse a permission on his police pass, the endorsement to be as effectual in the District mentioned in the permission for the period specified as if the pass had been specially issued for such District. Under colour of this clause, permissions are now issued to hawkers for three or six months to visit other Districts, and even for the whole Island. The innovation is

convenient, but its legality may be doubted. The obligation upon an immigrant, not a hawker, to obtain the permission of the Inspector before he can proceed to another District for a temporary purpose, remains in force.

Premises where an Immigrant resides or is employed, to be entered at any time of day or night.

44. By section 55 of the Ordinance, any Officer or Constable of Police, or any other person authorised by the Governor may, at any time of the day, or at any time of the night, under warrant of a Stipendiary or District Magistrate, enter any premises where any Immigrant is employed or resides, to ascertain whether the immigrant is under contract of service, or has his ticket and police pass, and in case the person so entering, is not satisfied with regard to the status of such immigrant, he may arrest him and bring him before the Stipendiary Magistrate.—Under this section and section 48 have occurred what were termed by the police "Vagrant Hunts," to which we shall have to refer when we come to consider the special cases and practical operation of the Law.

When condemned as a Vagrant.

45. The Ordinance 31 of 1867 provided new definitions for Vagrancy, in Sec. 46, viz. that the Old immigrant shall be a Vagrant if, upon the result of enquiries made at the Immigration Depot, it shall appear that he is not following any bonâ fide employment, whether on his own account or in the service of a third party, and that he has no visible means of subsistence. The Vagrant Laws of the Colony, however, were enacted previous to this Ordinance viz: 42 of 1844 and 4 of 1864, and these were not repealed by 31 of 1867. The Stipendiary Magistrates usually condemn to the punishment of Vagrancy without sending the Immigrant to the Immigration Depôt, as required in Sec. 46 of 31 of 1867, when the Immigrant has no pass, and by Sec. 48 when he is found in a District where he has no residence.

The Punishment of Vagrancy.

46. By Section 13 of 4 of 1864, a Vagrant may be condemned to twenty-eight days' imprisonment; hard labour is added by the Stipendiary Magistrates. The Vagrant after two or more previous convictions in two years, may, under Sec. 13, be sentenced to not less than six, or more than nine months' imprisonment. The imprisonment is undergone either in the prison of the District or in the vagrant Depôts, instituted by Ordinance 4 of 1864, especially the Central Depôt at Grand River.

Three months' Detention at Vagrant Depôt after imprisonment completed.

47. The Ordinance 4 of 1864, and the Regulations issued by the Executive Council of 4th of August, 1864, authorise the Depôt Sergeant Major, should he not be able to ascertain the employer of any unclaimed vagrant, at the termination of the term of imprisonment, to employ the Vagrant at public works for three months longer, and then to forward him to the Protector of Immigrants for allotment to a new master, unless it should be proved he was under an unexpired contract. The best comment we can make on this provision is that, although carried out previous to 1867, the present Superintendent has declined the responsibility of applying it.

After Punishment as a Vagrant.

48. The vagrant after his punishment, if he be not under contract, is sent to the Protector of Immigrants whose duty it is to provide him with employment. The Protector has informed us, that he has no difficulty in providing such employment, and generally places them under yearly engagements, but occasionally for two or three years.

Publication of the names of Vagrants.

49. By section 14 of 4 of 1864 it was provided that the names and descriptions of all persons undergoing punishment for vagrancy should be published—but this has never been done except in the case of deserters, probably owing to the numbers constantly under punishment.

Joint Committals for Vagrancy in single Warrant.

50. By the Regulations, Articles 87 and 88, it was provided that when several persons shall be convicted of vagrancy on the same day, the Magistrate convicting them may commit them to prison through a single warrant, although the terms of imprisonment to which they have been sentenced be different; and that in every case where several persons shall be sentenced to imprisonment (not for vagrancy) under the same judgment, their committals may be ordered by the Magistrate through a single warrant, although the grounds of their committals and the terms of the sentences be different. These provisions were apparently to save trouble and labour to the Magistrate and his Clerks, when vagrants and other prisoners were to be disposed of in bands.

Unequal Incidence of the Law.

51. The persons subject to the portrait ticket and pass laws which we have described, are the Indian immigrants who have completed their industrial residence, and who have preferred either to work as their own masters, or upon monthly engagements, which require no written contract, or as day-labourers. Of the 29,000 Indians of this description who took out passes in 1868-69 we find that 15,000 were gardeners, i. e. market-gardeners, hawkers, and servants, and 9700 were monthly and daily labours. So long as the Old immigrant continues to labour on the Sugar Estates under written engagement, or contracts a written engagement with any master whatever, he requires only to carry his certificate of engagement, and neither portrait ticket nor police pass. The number of Old Immigrants (adult males) employed by proprietors of Sugar Estates in 1870 was 54,383, or about double the number of those who are their own masters, or who work by the day or month.

52. The Creoles of the Colony, the ex-slaves and their descendants, the natives of Madagascar or the African Coast, the aliens of every description, and the Indians, Chinese, Arabs, and others, who arrive as passengers, are equally with the Europeans, free from the obligations of the pass laws, and an Indian immigrant may free himself from these obligations by taking passage to the neighbouring Island of Reunion, and returning thence as a passenger. The sons of Old immigrants if they been born in the Colony, require no pass, while the fathers may remain under the obligation. The class of Indian Creoles and Indian passengers is daily augmenting in numbers, and the difficulty, if not impossibilty of distinguishing between these men who are not bound to carry any papers whatever, and the Old immigrant who is liable to arrest if his papers are not on his person is obvious.

53. The inequality is especially marked in the case of day and job labourers. A Negro and an Indian may live in neighbouring huts, the negro is entitled to work when and how he pleases, the the Indian must pay a licence duty of £1 per annum and get a pass before he is permitted to work at all, and, failing the renewal of his pass, he is sent to prison.

III.—The Petition of the Old Immigrants.

54.—The next subject for the Commission's investigation, according to the instructions, is that of the alleged harsh exercise by the Police of the powers conferred on them under Ordinance 31 of 1867, as set forth in the petition presented to your Excellency.

55. Your Excellency's wish that such statements should be investigated, as well as the action of the Police, both at present, and also at the period to which the Petition relates, has been fully complied with.

56. In examining into the statements of the Petition signed by 9401 Old immigrants, we will take it sentence by sentence.

1st. "That your Petitioners suffer many and great grievances from the existing laws, by which "they are deprived of that freedom which all other inhabitants of Mauritius enjoy."

57. That such is the case, we consider amply proved, even if no other Law was in force than Ordinance 31 of 1837, and the Regulations which have followed thereupon.

2dly. "Your Petitioners are required to have and always carry with them, a ticket with their "photograph and a police pass."

Such is the law.

3dly. "Though these are supplied to them free of charge on the expiration of their five years' "term of engaged service, yet, if they are lost, as frequently happens, through being obliged always to "carry them about, your Petitioners are required immediately to apply for others, for which they "must pay five dollars for the ticket, and for the photograph, two shillings, making together twenty-"two shillings, a sum nearly equal to two months' wages on an Estate."

This is also the law, and the Protector tells us that the fee for a duplicate ticket was originally five shillings, that it was first raised to ten shillings, and then to its present rate of one pound, with "the view of preventing illicit traffic with the Tickets, and preventing applications for duplicate tickets by immigrants who are not entitled to any, such as immigrants under engagement." Rajaruthnum Modelliar says: "I have heard of tickets being stolen, but not sales, and I believe sales are effected more easily with passenger tickets." The prevention of the traffic in these tickets, has, certainly, not been gained, for we had produced before us a bundle of tickets that must have been abstracted from the Immigration Depôt, with photographs on them all correct, but wanting the stamp of the Office and signature. Mr. Anderson, the Chief Clerk of that Department, viewed them with surprise, and said: "There must be something far wrong somewhere."

Afterwards, in explaining how such things could happen, he told us the head of the ticket branch had informed him the lock of the armoire was out of order, and that several photographs of the same men are taken, and those not wanted are put aside in an open drawer. Mr. Conier who had the charge of this branch, tells us a different story, he first distinctly says that it would be impossible for any of the tickets to be lost, without his knowing it, as they are counted by himself, and then, having been shown the tickets, says they must have been stolen in 1870, when the office was painting.

4thly. "To procure one of these papers, some of your Petitioners have had to wait many days, "and to walk from 100 to 150 miles."

This is also proved, but the distance stated is, in general, very much less. As long as the system exists, such delays must occur, and in cases of duplicates, greater delays and hardships arise, for then a man must prove he is free of engagement, and when he has proved he is not under such, then and then only, can he be allowed to go to work, by paying five shillings for a permit, which never lasts more than a month.

4thly *bis*. "When at the Immigration Depôt, if they have made the slightest remonstrance, they "have been beaten with rattans."

This, we consider, has never been carried on in the manner suggested by the complaint;—occasional strokes with a rattan have been given, but more with the intention of keeping order amongst crowds of Indians, all pushing and fighting to be attended to first.

5thly. "If found without either of the above papers, they are taken to the Police Station and "locked up until they can be brought before the Magistrate; if taken on a Friday, in a district where "the Magistrate does not sit on Saturday, they are imprisoned until the following Monday."

This, we also consider proved, in fact nothing else could have been done, as the practice consists of Stipendiary Magistrates not sitting every week day.

6thly. "It may be that their wife, or some friend brings them their papers which they had "forgotten at home, but this will not procure their release until Monday."

This, we consider, is not done at the present time, but that as soon as a man's papers are produced, he is released at once if found to be correct; it may have been the custom formerly, but we have no evidence that such was the case.

7thly. "Your Petitioners cannot read their papers, which are written in English, and it often "happens that on account of some error which they cannot verify, they are lodged in prison just the "same as if they had neglected to have their papers changed in time, or had the misfortune to "lose them."

The first part of the statement is true, but as to the second the evidence is conflicting, for some of the witnesses seem to have remembered instances, whereas others say they have never heard of such acts, and we believe such instances to be very rare. It is right to mention however that such things may occasionally occur, for two photographs were produced, bearing the same number and name, the one as the other, although they belonged to two distinctly different men.

8thly. "Some of your Petitioners who had their papers in order for the district in which they "resided, have been committed to prison with hard labour, because the Police were mistaken as to the "boundaries of the district in which they really lived, and supposed them to be living in another."

It has been proved that men have been arrested in such circumstances, and we have referred

Ans. 279.
Ans. 1613.
Ans. 1216.
Ans. 1778 to 1787.
Ans. 1784.
Ans. 40. 120, 1142, 1143.
Ans. 41, 120, 481, 611, 1084, 1483, 2142, 2, 165.
Ans. 151 & 122.
Ans. 169, 2136, 2137.

more particularly to the subject, when treating of the special cases and the practical operation of the law.

8thly *bis*. "Others have been taken to prison because the estate on which they were tenants, "had changed hands and a discrepancy had thus arisen in their police papers." Ans. 1222 & 1223.

This, we consider, as not proved, although the law would allow it, only one witness gave evidence that he believed such cases had occurred, whereas the Stipendiary Magistrates of Port Louis, Pamplemouses, and Grand Port, state that they never had such cases, and would not punish if brought before them. Ans. 552, 1152, 1487.

9thly. "If any of your Petitioners has lost his papers and has not sufficient money, twenty-two "shillings, to pay for others, he gets a pass from the Immigration Office authorizing him to remain "absent for eight days; but he may not work as a day-labourer, for which he would have to obtain a "licence costing five dollars, he must find some one who will employ him continuously—if "unsuccessful at the expiration of the eight days, his pass may perhaps be exhausted, or he may be "sent to work at the Vagrant Depôt until an engagement is found for him,—there he dare not "venture to refuse to engage for whatever period, and on whatever term proposed to him."

That the immigrant has to pay for the duplicate ticket, unless he can show good cause, is the law, but a mistake has been made in saying they are sent to the "Vagrant Depôt." It should have been—they remain at the *Immigration* Depôt. The last part of the statement is only true of those who have been punished as vagrants, and are referred to the Protector of Immigrants in order that he may find work for them.

10thly. "If one of your Petitioners leaves his employ, he must present himself at the Central "Police Station of his District within eight days to have his pass put in order; he may be obliged to "come two or three days in succession, and, in the meantime, the eight days may be exceeded, and he "be afterwards arrested and sentenced to hard labour as a vagabond."

This complaint we find well grounded, and it is the law, with the exception that instead of eight days only being allowed, they can have seven days more by applying to the officials who have power to extend it, and this is generally done. The reason of the delay is that the officer who issues the passes is bound by law to see that the man's own story of himself is correct, for, if entered incorrectly, the man is liable to arrest. Ans. 238 & 262.

11thly. "A man has been lying sick with fever, and has therefore been unable to go for his pass, "and in spite of evidence to this effect, when on recovery he went for his pass, has been condemned to "imprisonment with hard labour as a vagabond." Ans. 732.

On this, Mr. De Plevitz cited the case of one "Seemoorum," and that such things have occurred, is probable from the evidence of the Superintendent of Police and also that of the Stipendiary Magistrate of Port Louis,—but we are of opinion that such cases are of very rare occurrence. Another reason why we are of that opinion is, that in Inspector Martenson's Return we find that out of 2225 vagrants received at the Central Depôt in 1871—only 82 were sick on their arrival. Ans. 126.

12thly "When one of your Petitioners wishes to go into any other District than the one for which "he has a police pass, he must get his pass endorsed, which can be done only by the Inspector of "Police who is at the station only a small part of the day; your Petitioners have friends and relatives "in the Island, and it may be that one of them hears that a brother, sister, or son, is dangerously ill, "has sent for him, yet if he goes into any other District without having his pass endorsed, he will "probably be arrested and sentenced to hard labour as a vagabond." Ans. 187.

In the first part of this paragraph there is a slight error. The District Sergeant-Majors of Police endorse the papers as well as the Inspectors whenever the latter may be absent, vide the case of Seebaluck where we find the pass extended to the whole Island by District Sergeant-Major Sullivan. That the latter part of the statement is the law as understood by the Stipendiary Magistrates, is very plain, and that they so act, is proved by the cases of "Bickram," "Daby," "Junatyram," "Suroop," "Vencatachellum," "Jeroop," and "Hamadhan." The Stipendiary Magistrate at Grand Port says that he considers immigrants so situated liable to arrest, but when so arrested he generally warns them; but we find from his Return at page 252 that in 1871 he punished twenty on this very charge. The police from their answers seem to have some doubt about the matter, as some arrest and others do not, owing to the Departmental orders that have been issued from time to time on the subject. The Procureur General is of opinion that the law does not permit or authorize the immigrant out of his District being punished, but only his reference to the Protector of Immigrants for inquiry, and on this point he says: "There is, in my opinion neither in the Ordinance, nor in the Regulations, any thing, "whether I look upon the text of the law, or I. consider its spirit, to warrant that summary process, "viz; arrest and punishment, or fine or imprisonment." In any case it seems to us a very great hardship that men, after having served five years in the Colony, should not be allowed to go into another District to visit their relatives or friends, or for any other purpose.

Ans. 1935. Ans. 144, 266 320, 174. Ans. 2087. Ans. 2171. Ans. 1140, 1188, 1472, 1504, 1505, 1869, 561, 562, 563, 560 Ans. 45, 127 175, 321, 635 172, 401, 502 Ans. 1809, 1810.

13thly. Many of your Petitioners are "sellers of vegetables and carry baskets of produce to the "markets every morning: they have their papers endorsed for the District of Port Louis, for three "months. They seldom got to town without being stopped by a policeman and having their papers "examined, perhaps on an average three times during the double journey; they must wait until the "policeman chooses to give them back their papers, and frequently lose their market in consequence."

This has already been shown at paragraph 2 to be the law, and hardships must exist so long as every illiterate constable is allowed to stop and examine tickets and passes, and to keep those thus stopped waiting until he can find some one that can read. Ans. 485, 48 487, 508, 50

14thly. Your Petitioners "are thus at the mercy of the police, and the most industrious and best "conducted men amongst them cannot stir but by their sufferance."

This is correct, so far as a man cannot go out of his district without having his pass endorsed, and is liable to be stopped and have his papers examined.

15thly. "An Old Immigrant may be honestly maintaining his wife and family, sending his "children to school, be possessed of some little property, and carefully endeavour to observe all the

"laws and Ordinances; yet, if by some mischance he loses his papers he may be, and often is, "condemned indiscriminately with a number of others, all charged on the same sheet, to imprison-"ment with hard labour as a vagabond,"

At the 3rd paragraph of the Petition, we have shown what is necessary when papers are lost. The part of the above sentence, that says *indiscriminately condemned*, we find incorrect, and that it conveys a false impression to the mind, of the manner in which the cases are heard; for we have been told by many witnesses, amongst whom the Stipendiary Magistrates and the Police, that such is not the fact, but that each case is called and heard separately. We find, however, that the Stipendiary Magistrate of Port Louis has had to examine in one day into 143 cases besides the ordinary Police and Stipendiary charges for the day, and the signing of engagements; and when we consider that the greater number of such cases have to be inquired into through an interpreter, we are obliged to remark that the inquiries must necessarily be very vague and loose. That the accused are all charged on one sheet, is shown to be the custom, but this sheet is only a form sent from the police giving the name and charge against each prisoner. But we find that it is the law, as well as the custom, to sentence the prisoners on one warrant as shown in our summary of the law already given. Ans. 566.

16thly. "The police can always arrest them, they do so by fifties at a time, and if it should "prove to have to have been without any reason, they have no redress."

It has been clearly proved that during the time of the Vagrant Hunts, fifty, and even two hundred and three hundred, men were at times so arrested and they have no legal redress. One instance appears to be on record where a policeman was punished by nine months' imprisonment and dismissal from the force, for illegally arresting an Indian; but this is altogether an exceptional case. Ans. 329. Ans. 489. Ans. 498.

17thly. "They humbly beg your Excellency to consider what use a policeman who was im-"scrupulous, would make of this power over them, which the law gives him.

We have no doubt that the powers conferred on constables by this Ordinance have been in some instances unfairly used.

58. Having thus gone through the Petition sentence by sentence, we find as the result of this minute dissection that most of the grievances complained of have a real and substantial foundation; and that although the statement given is exaggerated, and was probably very imperfectly comprehended by not a few of those who signed it, yet that it conveys no unfair representation of the sentiments of the Old immigrants respecting the grievances which bear most hardly upon them.

IV.—Special Cases annexed to Petition.

Case of Dilhoo and Seegoolam.

59. The first special complaint appended to the Petition, is that by an Old immigrant named Dilhoo.

Mr. De Plevitz informed us that it was he who had obtained the release of Dilhoo's children from the Magistrate at Moka, and the ill-treatment he had to complain of, consisted firstly, of the violation of his domicile by the police, and secondly of his children being taken to the Police Station; it is said that the children were kept in prison until the following Friday, which is suggestive of a longer period of detention than what really appears to have occurred, as Mr. De Plevitz states they were released the next morning by the Magistrate. Dilhoo's son, Seegoolam, says he was arrested on a Wednesday, and released by the Magistrate on a Friday, but Mr. De Plevitz says, he was released the next morning after he was arrested. Dilhoo has stated his story very plainly, and there can be no doubt that the sergeant and policeman with him acted most arbitrarily in entering this man's hut, and in arresting his minor children of the Indo-creole population without any specific charge. In connection with this case we quote the following general order of the police force, which we found amongst others we called for in reference to these cases and which might be used by the subordinates in their justification:— Ans. 723. Ans. 996. Ans. 983 to 985.

General Order No. 55.

The police will endeavour to insist on the production of the "Actes de Naissance" of boys born in the Colony found idling and vagabondising about the different camps, villages, &c., and should see that no one fathers a child unless it can be shown that the boy is being brought up in the habits of industry, and is really adopted for his proper good. To these juveniles, forming the future criminal class, the Government Reformatory offers a proper home; and as, in a fortnight, accommodation for nearly 100 more boys will be available, there will be plenty of room for those condemned to the Institution.

General Police Office,
2nd August 1869.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

We regret also to state that Inspector O'Connor informed us that the sergeants and some of the constables on this occasion were drunk. Ans. 327.

60. Seegoolam's own complaint of having been condemned to ten days' hard labour because he had no papers, is mentioned by Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Renouf in his deposition; he mentions him as being a deserter from a Mr. Faduilhe, but, this does not seem to refer to the same condemnation, as it was for not having his papers; but although an Indo-creole, he might have been under engagement to Mr. Faduilhe. If it be true that he was arrested for not having his papers or pass, it is an example of how harshly Ord. 31 of 1867, and the Regulations under it, have been construed by some of the Stipendiary Magistrates against the Creole Indians. Ans. 254.

Sumassee, No. 2 in Petition.

61. This immigrant has been twenty years in the Colony. He complains that about three months since, when going to obtain a new pass, he was arrested by the police, taken before a magistrate (Mr. Renouf) and condemned to five days' stone breaking.

62. In his statement to us, this man said he had been twice arrested by the police in twenty years—once eight years ago, for being out with a permission that had expired the previous day—for this he was condemned to one month's imprisonment. He asserts that on the last occasion he was sentenced to pay a fine of five shillings, but not paying, had to break stones, and Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Renouf's books show that Sumassee, for having no pass, was condemned to pay a fine. Ans. 1325.

63. It appears that he had been punished without any inquiry, although only fourteen days had elapsed from the date of the expiration of his engagement until brought before the Magistrate. The man himself asserts he was a gardener working on his own account, and that wishing to remove from Pamplemousses to Moka, he had come to the Police Station to get a new pass. Ans. 1328 & seq.

Case of Doorgachun, No. 3 in Petition.

64. This man was with Sumassee at the time he was arrested, and his case was tried at the same time by the Stipendiary Magistrate, who sentenced him to pay a similar fine, which being unable to pay, he went to prison for five days. Ans. 1330.

65. This man states he was detained three days in the police cells at the station. These two cases are in point as to the severity of the pass system on Old Immigrants.

Ramchurn's case, No. 4.

66. This immigrant complains of having been arrested early one morning at about 4 a.m. while asleep under a friend's verandah at "Nouvelle Découverte;"—that he had his ticket but no pass, and was obliged to walk all round by "Nouvelle Découverte," and from thence to Pamplemousses Station, where he was locked up at night without food. Ans. 1004.

67. The allegation of this man we find not supported by any evidence laid before us, and we did not believe the complainant himself on oath. A friend whom he called to support his statements did not support them, and added, "if he has money by him, he drinks every day."

Case of Ramluckan, No. 5 in Petition.

68. The circumstances which this man complains of, viz.: of having been arrested on the day of his being married, while in his own hut, with his ticket, pass, and lease of ground, appear exceptionally hard; as all the man's fault was that, while living (most likely unknown to him) on the boundary of Moka District, his police pass was for that of Pamplemousses. Ans. 1018.

69. There can be no doubt that the police acted most arbitrarily and unjustifiably in entering this man's hut, and as the fact of his being in his own hut must have been a "satisfactory reason" sufficient for any one, his removal therefrom for a cause which he was innocent, viz.: the ill-defined boundaries of the Districts of Moka and Pamplemousses, was most arbitrary and ill-judged. This occurred during one of the vagrant hunts at "Nouvelle Découverte" upon which we shall have occasion again to animadvert. Art. 48. Ordinance 31 of 1867.

Case of Hookum, No. 6 in Petition.

70. This man complains of having been arrested when returning home, after having been to sign the petition to your Excellency. Several contradictions appear between what he alleges in the petition and what he deposed to before the Commission, and the fact of his master being present when he was brought before the Magistrate, and his stating that Hookum was absent without leave from the estate, seems sufficient to justify the police for having arrested him. But Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Renouf clears up the matter by telling us that Hookum was brought before him on the 8th of May on a charge of vagrancy, and on the case being remanded, it was subsequently shown by his employers that Hookum had been a deserter from 9th of April, 1870, to 14th February, 1871. Ans. 1157.

71. Hookum consented to replace his illegal absence, and was condemned to replace three hundred and sixty five days and to pay the costs amounting to two shillings, or to undergo four days' imprisonment.

72. This is altogether different from the hardship he complains of in the petition. Hookum himself said to the Commission that he had not been to sign the petition to your Excellency. Ans. 1022.

Case of Budha, No. 7 in Petition.

73. This man's statement, and the proof adduced in support of it, shows that he also was a victim to the overzeal of the police, as with all his papers in regular order, he was captured, or rather taken a prisoner (in a vagrant hunt) while in his own domicile, and forcibly taken to the police station at Moka; but he, or those who formulated his complaint have grossly exaggerated both the distance he was compelled to walk, and the loss, he says, he sustained by his arrestation. Mr. Tessier, who was the lawyer employed by this man, and the others, tells us that the distance from where he lived, to the Court at Moka is three miles. So, taking it for granted that he even went four times to Moka, the distance would have been only twenty-four miles, and not two hundred miles, as he says. Again Mr. Tessier (who is the proprietor of the land where Budha lives) tells us that he does not believe that either this man or the others arrested with him suffered any loss of property. Ans. 1311. Ans. 1316.

74. Mr. Tessier, however, informs us that these men suffered great inconvenience from a practice of the police, to come at night to their premises, when they might do so by day. There can be no doubt as to all this being most arbitrary and unlawful, and, unless the police were in possession of warrants to do so, they had no right to enter the huts of honest and industrious men, or to search their premises.

75. An Indian when found in a district or in any house or premises where he has no residence, is only to be arrested when unable to give a satisfactory reason for being in such district, house, or premises.

76. Budha, with the others arrested with him, if there on the same footing with himself, were subjected to unnecessary vexation and annoyance by the police, as they could not give a satisfactory reason for being where they were found.

Ans. 1317. 77. As to not knowing what passed in the Court, Mr. Tessier, their lawyer, tells us that he explained to them what took place.

Case of Suroop, No. 8 *in Petition.*

78. This man complains of having been arrested at Rivière du Rempart, whither he had gone to see a sick friend, and notwithstanding his having his papers and pass for Pamplemousses, merely for being out of his district, without having his pass endorsed, he was condemned by the Stipendiary Magistrate to twenty-eight days' imprisonment.

Ans. 1116. 79. This man's case is a hard one, and is another instance of the harshness and severity of the Regulations carrying Ordinance 31 of 1867 into force. Under the circumstances, the Magistrate's decision was most severe.

Case of Jeecoon, No. 9 *in Petition.*

80. In the petition he states that, having gone to Port Louis to get Mr. Argent's signature to enable him to obtain a pass, he was arrested at the door of the Depôt, taken before the Police Magistrate at Port Louis, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Mr. Lenette, the pass clerk at Pamplemousses, having referred to his Books, shows that one Jeecoon received a pass on 27th October, 1869, but we may state that at the time he mentions he was made to go so frequently to the police station, the pass system had just then come into operation.

Ans. 1006.

81. As we have no means of testing the truth of this man's statement, it must be left as it is, but it may be remarked that it is most unlikely the Stipendiary Magistrate of Port Louis would so openly violate the principles he states he is guided by, in condemning a person who was anxious to put himself right before the law.

Ans. 568.

Case of Ubeluck, No. 10 *in Petition.*

82. This man's case is another instance of the severity with which the pass system bears on the Old immigrant who may wish to maintain himself.

83. The gist of his complaint is, that he was condemned to seven days' imprisonment by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Pamplemousses for not having a pass; and also for having had to pay one pound two shillings sterling for a duplicate portrait ticket. He admits that he had formerly had a ticket given to him gratis, but had lost it. In requiring the payment of the one pound two shillings sterling, no illegality was done to him.

Ans. 1090 & seq.

84. As regards his allegation of having been sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Port Louis, he having been arrested at Savanne, notwithstanding he had all his papers, besides a permission from his employer, the books of the Stipendiary Magistrate do not mention his name, as they certainly ought to have done, had he been brought before him.

85. This man states that the petition to your Excellency was not read to him before he signed it.

Case of Rajchunder, No. 11 *in Petition.*

86. This man's complaint dates so far back as 1865, when in December he had to go five successive days to the Immigration Depôt for his photograph, and on each day he was turned out with violence.

87. One might naturally suppose that, after a lapse of years, an offence of this kind might have been condoned. It must be borne in mind that, in December 1865, the photograph system had just lately come into operation, and there most probably was some delay in his getting his ticket from the many applicants at the time; and besides, Mr. Lecorgne the photographer tells us that three days are required to complete a photo portrait.

88. The complainant says he was struck each day; while before the Commission he said it was on the last day that he went to the Depôt that he was struck, and that not severely.

Ans. 826.

89. This man states he was never ill-treated by the police, and has never given them money not to annoy him.

Case of Ramburum, No. 12 *in Petition.*

90. The substance of this man's complaint is, that having gone with six others to the police to get their passes put in order, they were arrested and locked up for the night, but were liberated next morning, on the evidence of Mr. de Plevitz.

Ans. 1032.

91. In his statement to the Commission he alleges he was fined five shillings for selling flowers.

92. Nothing has been brought forward to show that this man's statement is untrue. As regards the fine of five shillings, if pronounced at all, it must have been by a Magistrate, and most probably

was inflicted for hawking flowers without a licence, or without permission to sell the produce of his ground.

93. No great hardship was endured by the complainant, and although the case is illustrative of the impolicy of the pass system, we see nothing in it that can be attributed as intentional and undue severity on the part of the police towards Old immigrants.

Case of Aubeeluck, No. 12 *in Petition.*

94. This is one of the cases arising out of a vagrant hunt where the boundaries were ill-defined; and the statements of complainant are in the main supported by the evidence of Police Inspectors and others. It was further proved that prisoners might be sent from district to district without food if the prisoners have arrived too late or early for the official distribution of rations; and the complainant's statement as to his having been arrested and taken with others to the police station at Pamplemousses is alluded to by both Mr. O'Conner and Stipendiary Magistrate Dupuy in their depositions; but there is this difference, that Inspector O'Conner alleges that Aubeeluck was arrested on a Saturday at Ville Bague, about 4 miles from the police station at Pamplemousses, that he and others were brought to the Central Station at Pamplemousses, there rationed, and on Monday they were forwarded to the Stipendiary Magistrate at Moka. This must be an error, as Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Dupuy states that Aubeeluck was brought before him in May, 1869, and released, his papers being "en règle." Aubeeluck's complaint is therefore so far corroborated.

Ans. 618. Ans. 405. Ans. 2284.

95. It is difficult to understand why these men should, after having been released by the Magistrate, have been sent to Plaines Wilhems by rail, and from thence to Moka. The Question 468 seems to have been put with the view to elucidate the truth of this man's statement, as to whether a band of Indians applying for police passes could be repeatedly turned out of the station with violence without the Police Clerk knowing it, and the reply was, "I think it impossible." The same witness, in reply to Question 456, says that Indians have never been kept waiting fifteen days for their passes.

Ans. 468.

96. It is quite possible that Aubeeluck and the others may have had to return several times to the station before getting their passes—the question appearing to be whether they resided in the Moka or Pamplemousses Districts—but having had to return fifteen days and to travel two hundred and twenty miles in so doing is probably an exaggeration.

Ans. 456.

97. We have in this case another instance of the great annoyance, trouble, and perhaps loss, occasioned to individuals by living in places where the confines of districts were supposed to meet, and which were so ill-defined that neither the Police, the Magistrates nor the Surveyor-General seemed to know much about them; but in the several cases complained of under this head, more indulgence might have been shown by the police to industrious men, whose only offence was in living at a place supposed to be in one district, while it may actually have been in another, and which the police themselves were by no means sure of.

Case of Mootooga, No. 14 *in Petition.*

98. This man makes no complaint of having been arrested by the police; on the contrary, he says he was stopped by them, and told what to do to prevent his being arrested; in fact he only complains of the delay he experienced in obtaining his pass.

Ans. 465.

99. Inspector O'Connor and the pass clerk, Mr. Lenette, both give a reason for this man having had to wait eight days for his pass, viz.. that it was in consequence of his attempting to bribe the police peon. The bribe was certainly very small—that of sixpence. If he persisted in going to the station every day, notwithstanding that he was told to return in eight days for the pass, he has only himself to blame.

Ans. 348.

100. It is open to doubt whether, after the lapse of so many years, there may not be a mistake as to Mootooga being the immigrant who offered a bribe to the police peon.

Case of Jadhaya, No. 15 *in Petition.*

101. The complainant alleges he was obliged to go a distance of seventy miles, backwards and forwards between his place at "Mountain Long," and the police station at Pamplemousses, to obtain a pass; and while there he saw several Indians beaten with a broom and rattans, and was himself, on one occasion, beaten with a broom by the police clerk. He further states that he was asked two shillings by a white man outside the station, to facilitate his obtaining his pass.

Ans. 1039

102. Inspector O'Connor declares this statement to be untrue, and the police clerk states he has no knowledge of such an occurrence, and that Jadhaya came to him on 18th of May, 1869, and got his pass. On the previous day Jadhaya had been to the Protector's Office to procure some information required. The police clerk says he has no knowledge of what take place outside his office, and therefore could not say whether a white man asked for money or not, but on his representation, one Alizart was prosecuted by the Inspector before the District Magistrate, because he had said that the police took money from Indians in order to obtain their passes.

Ans. 340. Ans. 466. Ans. 472.

103. It is difficult to arrive at the truth in a case of this kind unsupported by any evidence; neither is their anything to show that the complainant went five times to Pamplemousses, and walked seventy miles.

Case of Madhoo, No. 16 *in Petition.*

104. This man could not be found.

Case of 102 *Persons who were stated to have been beaten with Rattans at the Immigration Depôt.*

105. Of the 102 persons who state in No. 17 of the Petition that they were beaten at the Immigration Depôt, the Commission have heard in support of it the following Old immigrants, viz.: Chatoory, Prang, Goomun, Seepersade, Bundhully, Beckharry, Dwareeka, Ramtohul, Bickram, and Boodhun, who all solemnly affirm to have been beaten at the Immigration Depôt either by the clerks or peons.

106. The Protector, Mr. Beyts, informed the Commission that no subordinate in his department is allowed to have a rattan in his possession while in the execution of his office,—this is expressly forbidden—and that this order was given in consequence of its having been brought to his notice about two years ago that a peon had actually, whilst on duty, beaten an immigrant. The peon was subsequently dismissed; the Protector does not believe that others were beaten, as no complaint had been made to him, and his orders to his clerks, &c., are to treat the immigrants with the greatest kindness.

107. In reference to this charge, Mr. Argent, Chief Clerk of the Immigration Depôt, admits having seen, on one or two occasions, Indians struck at the Depôt, and says that in December, 1866, a peon was dismissed for doing so.

108. Fakeer Mamode, a peon in the Immigration Department, solemnly affirms that he never struck or kicked an Indian at the Depôt, as he knows he would be dismissed from his place if he did.

109. Mr. Anderson, Acting Chief Cerk Immigration Depôt, declares that for the last five or six years he has not seen rattans in the hands of the peons—has not seen them used to beat with, but to give a stroke from the office being crowded with immigrants. Knew of a peon having been dismissed for it. Mr. Conier, a clerk at the immigration office, disclaims ever having struck any immigrant.

110. The exculpatory evidence adduced to the Commission on this head is far from satisfactory, and does not remove the impression that the practice of the peons striking immigrants at the depôt must have prevailed, and that until very lately, as Rajaruthnum tells us he saw, in 1870, a peon use a rattan to an Indian, while Mr. Conier was sitting by and did not attach any importance to the circumstance.

111. There can be no doubt that Indian peons, inbued with the idea of the importance of their office and authority, are most likely to have acted as represented by these men, and the Protector had to dismiss one for this abuse of authority. Such a practice should not be allowed to exist for a moment in such a department.

112. With the view of ascertaining what other complaints may exist among Old Immigrants as to the present Labour Law, the Commission have interrogated a number of Indians on the subject of their griefs, and have had before them certain of the petitioners, whom we requested the police to obtain for us from different parts of the Island. Seebaluck, Manaken, Doolec, Ramiah, Maulodin, Ramen, Rajoo, Govind, Chanagee, Janatyrayam and Sawock, all men from the three Indian Presidencies, were unanimous as to the burden imposed on their industry by the heavy Licence Tax they have to pay as day-labourers, and although the erroneous statement of Mr. Anderson, that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 Old Immigrants destitute from being unable to pay this Licence duty, cannot for a moment be believed, yet the fact is there, that a labour tax of £1 is imposed upon a class of men who have completed the obligation they had contracted, of serving five years as labourers in the colony. This tax may have been imposed with the idea of preventing an increase of vagrancy, as the then Superintendent of Police, in his Report printed in the Appendix, seems to consider that the day-labourers in Port Louis were chiefly vagabonds. Mr. Superintendent Spencer is of opinion that the tax encourages vagrancy, but such an idea is untenable; as why should a man who is lazy and not willing to work pay £1 for a licence to allow him to remain at home; for, if he has a pass and ticket, he can remain unmolested. Mr. Spencer thinks the Labour Law, in this respect, hard upon honest Indians, and no doubt all such disciplinary class laws are so.

113. The Honourable Procureur-General has given it emphatically as his opinion, that Ordinance 31 of 1867 does not authorize Article 56 of the Amended Regulations; and further, that the Section 56 of the Amended Regulations seems to him "in direct violation of the laws which ought to regulate "the Labour Market, and is in direct violation of the liberty of free men, and not warranted by any "law that I know of."

114. The Commission has examined several other Indians who work about the streets and bazaars of Port Louis, and they all protested against the pass system as being vexatious, and as infringing on their personal liberty. One man, named Jugun, complained of not being able to obtain a return passage to India after having been 25 years in the Colony. This his Honour (the Chairman) immediately put to rights, by referring the man to the Protector for a back passage. Several others complained that they had been deceived as to a back passage by the recruiters in India.

V.—The Practical Operation of the Law apart from the Statements in the Petition.

(1) *The Cases to be found in the Magistrates' Books.*

115. From a glance at the books of the Stipendiary Magistrates, it will at once be found that the complaints which in the Petition are directed against the police are really complaints against the operation of the law. On the 27th of June, 1870, we find that in the Stipendiary Court of Black River, Vencatachellum, 118,567, gardener, is charged with being out of his district without permission, and he is thereupon fined five shillings. On 5th of August, 1870, Raman, 197,693, is charged with change of occupation—he had been a gardener and committed the offence of becoming a shopman without notifying the change to the police—and was fined four shillings. On 10th of October, 1870, Moonasamy,

No. 157,356, was tried for not getting the police to alter his pass, when coming from Plaines Wilhems, where he was servant to Mr. Chéron, to come to work at Black River with Mr. Feillafé, and fined four shillings.

116. On the 5th of October, 1870, Lutchman, 128,438, was fined the same sum for having no police pass. In the Stipendiary Court of Plaines Wilhems, on 5th of October, 1870, Mahadoo, 242,304, was charged with vagrancy. He produced a pass from the Immigration Depôt of date 21st of March, 1870. He alleged he had no employment and was sick. Having no employment, he had no police pass, and he was therefore fined £1 and costs, or, in default of payment, twenty-two days' imprisonment. On the same day, Pempsing, 109,208, is charged with having no police pass, and is fined ten shillings and costs. Seewoo, 33,270, who had come out of jail on 1st Oct., 1870, finds, himself once more before the Stipendiary Magistrate on the 8th, he has no employment and is sent to the Immigration Depôt. Ramdeen is in the same predicament, and two days more than the eight allowed him by law to find employment having elapsed, although alleging sickness as the reason, he is sent to the Depôt. Somaro is escorted from Port Louis to Plaines Wilhems, and, being brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate, acknowledges that he has no employment. He is forthwith sentenced to twenty-eight days' imprisonment with hard labour. Madersaib is charged with vagrancy, his vagrancy consisting in this—that having taken out a police pass as a servant, he had taken employment with several persons, one after the other, as a day-labourer,—for this offence he is fined two shillings and costs. Veerasamy is charged with vagrancy, but on being brought before the Magistrate, it is found that he is an industrious tinsmith, and is at once discharged.

117. Bhoodoo on October 10th, 1870, was charged with vagrancy. He worked at Beau Bassin as a labourer, and had been found by a policeman on the highway at that village without his pass. No inquiries were made by the policeman in the village, but he took his prisoner to the Rose Hill Station, one mile and a half distant. It being Friday, the Magistrate had no Court the following day, and the prisoner is detained till Tuesday. On the Tuesday the Magistrate sent the accused under escort to Beau Bassin, and it is found that his statement is perfectly correct. The prisoner is accordingly released on the Wednesday morning. On October 12th, Dookeet is charged with vagrancy. He produces his papers; they are found to be *en règle*, after having spent at least one day, and probably more, under arrest, because the police could not see as well as the Magistrate that his papers were "*en règle*." Luximon Sahib, on October 14th, was charged with vagrancy. He had no police pass, having been discharged from his engagement on 23rd September, but whatever the length of the engagement, a pass or a new engagement within eight days is *sine qua non*, and so he is fined £1 and costs. Chavremootoo is charged on 14th October with vagrancy, and, after inquiry, it is found he had changed his occupation and not notified it to the police, and so he is fined ten shillings and costs. Mooblah, on the same charge, asserted that his papers had been robbed, but the police constable, who probably did not understand one word of his language, having asserted that he had told him a different story, Mooblah was sentenced to twenty-eight days' imprisonment with hard labour.

118. In the Stipendiary Court of Rivière du Rempart, Canahe, 280,926, was charged on 3rd October, 1870, with not having a portrait, or notified his change of abode or occupation. It was found proved, and he was punished. Doodjee, Sutwa, Dukooba, and Ranjee, are all charged on 10th October with not exhibiting their portrait ticket on demand. If the men were engaged labourers, they do not require to carry their portrait tickets—in fact by law these ought to have been in the custody of their masters. The Magistrate, however, is not aware of this; he imagines that immigrants ought always to have their portrait tickets, and so he fines them £2 each, or seven days' imprisonment. In explanation of the amount of the fine, the Magistrate states that the Executive Regulations under which the punishment is inflicted have provided a maximum punishment of £2, without any discretionary power to the Magistrate to reduce it. He had written or spoken to the Protector on the subject, but had heard nothing more of the matter. Ramasamy brought a complaint against his master, De Riquebourg for assault and battery, but the Magistrate having found the claim to be unfounded, he dismissed it, and fined the complainant ten shillings for having brought it. Not having the money, the complainant was imprisoned for five days. Upon the law which authorizes a complainant to be thus disposed of we have made some remarks, when treating of the action of the Stipendiary Magistrates in general.

119. Patchapun was equally unfortunate. He charged his master, Lagard, with "neglecting to endorse his pass, as required by Article 46 of Regulations under Ordinance 31 of 1867." That Regulation is in the following terms: "The employer of any Old immigrant engaged by verbal contract shall be bound, on the termination of the engagement, to endorse on the police pass of the Old immigrant the words: 'quitted me on,' the date of the cessation of the engagement, in default whereof the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £3." Patchapun was liable to arrest if his pass was not correct, and he accordingly summoned his employer to have it put on *en règle*. The magistrate, however, finding that under Article 2 of Ordinance 15 of 1852, oral contracts were sufficient for terms of one month, drew the co[illegible]on that no oral contract can be for less than one month, and, as Pachapun had not been one month in the service of his employer, that the Regulation did not apply. The logic is not irresistible, but such as it is a judgment dismissing the complaint would surely have met the exigencies of the case. The Stipendiary Magistrate of Rivière du Rempart, however, was evidently indisposed to do things by halves. He dismissed the complaint, it is true, but he found it to be malicious, and sentenced the complainant to fourteen days' hard labour, with costs.

120. We asked Mr. Messiter, the Stipendiary Magistrate of Grand Port, who had not brought his books, to favour us with an abstract of the cases disposed of by him for the year 1871, and we find that in addition to 1033 cases of vagrancy, he had 89 on the charge of "having no police pass," 40 obtaining police passes under false pretences, 22 obtaining tickets under false pretences, 20 changing occupation and abode without reporting to the police, and 20 for being out of district. Mr. De Joux the Police Pass Clerk in town, informed us that: "the Indian requires to come to the police if he changes his occupation—say from being coachman to groom, or from a hawker of vegetables to a

hawker of drapery." And again: "I am obliged for the sake of the men themselves to be very careful in stating nothing on the passes but what is strictly true—for example, if I were to state that a servant resided with his master, when in reality he resided out of the house, he would be liable to be arrested if found by the police living elsewhere than shown in the pass."

Ans. 262.

Ans. 582.

121. Mr. Dupuy, the Stipendiary Magistrate of Port Louis, told us: "Some men have been "brought before me for having changed their residence, without having given notice to the police, "and it appeared that they had merely followed their master who had changed his residence. They "supposed that this saved them further trouble. I did not condemn them."

(2) *Immigration Department.*

122. That which has struck us most in the Immigration Department is, that it has been transformed from an office where the immigrants may come freely for advice and assistance, into a department by means of which fees are levied from the immigrants, in addition to the ordinary taxation fixed by law.

123. Previous to the year 1864, the Old immigrants were provided with tickets by the Stipendiary Magistrates, when they had completed their industrial residence. By Ordinance 16 of 1862, section 14, it was enacted that "Every immigrant who shall have completed or redeemed his "industrial residence, or who shall have been released therefrom, shall forthwith be entitled to "receive from the Stipendiary Magistrate of his district an Old immigrant's ticket, in the form of Schedule G hereunto appended."

124. Schedule G was a ticket nearly similar to that now issued, but without the portrait. This continued to be the law until section 14 was specially repealed by section 70 of the Ordinance 31 of 1867, and sections 39 and 42 of that Ordinance rendered portraits necessary, and enacted that only a portrait ticket could prove the status of Old immigrants.

125. While the law of 1862 was in force, Mr. Beyts, on the 20th July, 1864, wrote to the Governor, suggesting that a portrait should be added to the duplicate, charging the additional cost to the immigrant, and requesting authority to try the experiment, having found a photographer willing to undertake the duty. That authority was granted by a Government order of 20th July, 1864, the only doubt expressed being as to the rapidity of the operation.

126. On the 26th September, 1864, Mr. Beyts again wrote, stating that the experiment had succeeded, that the immigrants did not object to pay the four shillings demanded of them for the portrait, and suggesting that steps should be taken "for generalising the system." He requested authority to call for tenders. This was also allowed by Government order, dated 30th September, 1864.

127. On the 13th October, 1864, Mr. Beyts again wrote that the only tender given was that of Mr. Lecorgne, the photographer, with whom the experiment had been tried, and at the same rate of four shillings for each portrait in duplicate, and recommending that the arrangement be accepted. This was authorized by Government order, dated 18th October, 1864, and thus the system of portrait tickets was begun, under which the immigrant population was obliged to pay about twenty thousand pounds sterling up to May, 1868, before any law was obtained, or in operation, to warrant the charge.

Vide Annexures 6 & 7., p. 452.

128. Mr. Lecorgne, the photographer, informed us that from the 25th August, 1864, to 5th November, 1869, when his first engagement came to an end, he had taken 116,558 photographs at four shillings each, which yielded him in that period twenty-three thousand three hundred and eleven pounds twelve shillings sterling, thus rendering him the most highly paid public servant in the Colony, for the time, with the exception of the Governor.

Ans. 2300, 2301.

129. At one time he was making as much as thirty pounds sterling a day. Mr. Lecorgne stated that no one shared in these exorbitant returns, except the cashier and other clerks in the Immigration Department, to whom he allowed from twenty to thirty dollars a month, for their extra trouble in collecting the money.

130. Even if the charge of four shillings on the immigrant had been allowed by law, we should have considered it one of unnecessary severity upon the labouring population, but it appears to us to have been imposed without law.

131. At present the charge for photographs has been reduced to two shillings, a more economical arrangement, and the photographer is paid by a salary. The charge is still, however, about six times the value of the article produced, and since it is not for the benefit of the immigrant, but solely for police purposes, the justice of exacting any fee from him is at least doubtful. The case with regard to New immigrants is quite different. Coming as entire strangers, under the obligations of an onerous contract, some means of identification may be necessary and just in their case, which may be neither just nor desirable in the case of Old immigrants, who, having completed their contract of service, resume once more their rights as citizens under the protection and subject only to the obligations of the common law.

132. When the law provided (42 of Ordinance 31 of 1867) that nothing but the photograph ticket could prove the status of Old immigrants, a system of duplicates was unavoidable, even had the amended Regulations not required an Old immigrant to constantly carry his ticket with him. The system of duplicates was made as burdensome to the Old immigrant as possible. As the first step to getting a copy of his ticket, the immigrant had to begin by paying five shillings for a "permit "to work." The paying of these five shillings brought him no privilege, but merely subjected him to fresh liability to arrest and punishment, if he exceeded the time mentioned in the permit. Then came the charge of one pound sterling for the duplicate ticket. At the time when this charge was laid on, we find the Protector stating in his Annual Report: "The wages of Old immigrants fell towards the middle of the year, below the rates of New immigrants; but they have since risen again, and are now at an average of about sixteen shillings per month for able-bodied men, besides food,

Report for 1868 dated 31 May/69.

"lodging, and medical care." The charge for the permit to work and the duplicate ticket was thus within three shillings of two months' money wages of Old immigrants at the time the rates were fixed, or fifteen per cent. of their annual money income.

133. The licence duty of one pound sterling upon the day-labourer was still more unjustifiable. The Protector admitted that he approved of its increase from four shillings to one pound sterling in August, 1869. We saw a considerable number of those who are subjected to this extraordinary tax. They were chiefly men broken down with labour or disease, too feeble to be employed on sugar estates, too weak also to be taken on monthly engagements in town, but before they could venture to pick up a living on the quays, or by running messages, they were subjected to this tax of one pound sterling as a preliminary step. One old man came to us, who had exhausted his means, to obtain one pound seven shillings sterling to get a permit to work, a new duplicate ticket, and photograph; but after he had done so, he found he was still unable to work, because he had still to pay £1 for a licence, before he could get a police pass, which would save him from arrest and punishment as a vagabond. We sent him to the Immigration Office, with a suggestion that the one pound which he had paid for his ticket, should be returned to him, in order that he might pay his licence, and thus get a chance of earning a living.

Ans. 2017 & seq.

134. As to the internal administration of the department, we were by no means satisfied with what we discovered, although it was impossible for us to go with all the minuteness which we could have desired into the affairs. An immigrant called Boodhun having come to us at an early period of our investigations, to ask us to give him "a good paper," we were able, from the investigations made into his case, to have some kind of insight into the working of the department. Nothing could exceed in theory the care with which matters seemed to be arranged to attend to the cases of the immigrants, to affix the legal charge to their tickets, and to check the amount paid to the cashier, to prevent the immigrants being imposed upon. But the moment we came to a practical test, we found that the whole control of the ticket branch—that is, the branch which settles the status of immigrants—was centred in a clerk at a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling per annum, who frankly admitted to us that he did not know the law. He, on getting from the Stipendiary Magistrate of Pamplemousses, Mr. Renouf, the off-hand opinion that Boodhun "deserved to be made "to replace five years," at once so settled the question against the immigrant, without any reference to the Protector. On being asked whether he knew of the Ordinance 16 of 1852, of which section 6 is to the following effect: "No proof of industrial residence shall at any time be required of an "immigrant for more than three years antecedent to the period of such residence being called in "question," he answered, "I have nothing to say to this, we have never acted upon this article at "the office." The Ordinance of 1852 is repealed by the New Ordinance of 1867, but its effect is saved as regards the rights of parties acquired under it. It may therefore be the law which rules the cases of all the immigrants who arrived between 1852 and 1867, and yet the Clerk had never heard of it.

Ans. 1753 & seq.

Ans. 1771.

Ans. 1772.

135. Payments of money, we were told, were made after the ticket clerk had marked the amount on a memorandum, and the immigrant had been sent under charge of a peon to the cashier, whereupon the memorandum was at once forwarded to the chief clerk, who entered the amount paid in his book as a cheque upon the cashier. In the case of Boodhun, however, who alleged that he had paid twenty-two dollars (£1·8) for his duplicate ticket, in place of one pound two shillings sterling, we found that neither the cashier nor the chief clerk had any thing to do with the transaction, being absent from illness; that the initials of three clerks, Conier, Courtois and Joseph, appeared on the documents, but that the immigrant had paid the money and received his ticket from the hands of Courtois alone, who acted for the cashier. In calling for the books to see how the sum was entered, we found that neither the book of the cashier nor that of the chief clerk contained any entry of the names of the immigrants, who are charged so heavily, and put to so much trouble to obtain their tickets; but that it had been the practice of the cashier to keep those particulars, which he considered unimportant, on flying jottings, which he destroyed, and only entered in the books abstracts of the transactions for the day. The attention of the Protector having been called to this loose style of doing business, by the examination of the clerks before us, he, with great promptitude, agreed to alter the system, which, on reflection, he could not but perceive to be liable to great abuses. We cannot understand how such a method of book-keeping should have escaped the notice of the Audit Department. We also understand that in future the immigrant himself shall pass to the chief clerk, after paying his money to the cashier, in order to state how much he has paid, in place of a mere memorandum being sent from the one officer to the other. In the event of the Immigration Department continuing to receive fees, we recommend that these be paid by stamps purchased at the Treasury.

Ans. 1263.

Ans. 853 & seq.

Ans. 944 & seq.

Ans. 1406, 1407.

Ans. 1358, 1369.

136. A considerable portion of the examination of Mr. Beyts was latterly directed to the *variance* which appeared in the working of the law, from the terms of the Ordinance, section 46. There it was distinctly laid down that the non-possession of a pass was not to be in itself an offence punishable in the first instance, but it was to be sufficient *primâ facie* evidence to warrant the police to detain the immigrant, and for the Stipendiary Magistrate to forward him for inquiries to the Protector of immigrants. The Protector seemed to be of opinion that if the immigrants were punished without being first of all sent to him for inquiries, it was a violation of the law. We were disposed to regard the matter in the same light, because even after giving effect to Regulation 42, which authorized the Magistrate to punish for non-possession of a pass, there seemed to be no authority for the Magistrate to inquire into the fact of vagrancy of an immigrant without a pass, except under the provisions of Article 46.

Ans. 1950 & seq.

137. Since the oral testimony was completed, we have obtained information which throws great light upon this and other questions relating to the amendments of the Regulations. A committee had been appointed in 1869 by Governor Sir Henry Barkly, consisting of Mr. Beyts as Chairman, the Inspector-General of Police (O'Brien), and Mr. D'Emmerez de Charmony, District and Stipendiary

Magistrate of Black River, to inquire into the working of the new law. Those gentlemen made an interim report, which we had before us during our examination of the witnesess, and we were led to believe that no final Report had ever been presented. Such a Report, however, was made on the 2nd August, 1869, and in it are comprised all the recommendations for alterations of the Regulations, which have made the law of 1867 so much more onerous than its authors intended. In regard to the question just referred to, we find the following recommendation:—

138. "5. We consider that Article 46 ought to be amended, so as to allow the Magistrates to "deal personally with the cases in which immigrants overstep the time granted to them for "entering into a new engagement, or for applying for a police pass, and that a fine or imprisonment "should be made awardable by the Magistrate, when satisfactory reasons are not shown to him for "having allowed the delay to elapse."

139. Mr. Beyts subsequently added, in his capacity of Protector of Immigrants:—"If the measure "suggested in this paragraph were carried out through a Regulation, there would be a repugnance "between the Regulation and Article 46 of the Ordinance; but the Magistrates might be instructed how "to act in the cases to which the Regulation would refer." We do not know whether any special instructions were so given, but from the date of the amended Regulations, which were immediately issued upon this Report, the immigrant without a pass has either been punished by the Magistrate under the Regulation, or the absence of a pass has been taken as a proof of vagrancy, and the immigrant condemned as such.

140. We think it unfortunate that no official means are provided to enable the Protector to ascertain what is passing in the Stipendiary Courts, and we see no reason why a copy of the weekly reports, now supplied to the Procureur-General, made as complete as possible, should not be forwarded to the Protector, and that he be requested to report weekly to the Governor upon anything claiming attention.

Ans. 1,839, & seq. & 2,011 & seq.

141. The Protector appeared unaware of the number of persons who had been arrested on a charge of vagrancy, although it appears to us to be one of the duties of his office to see that the immigrants are not improperly so charged, or were properly charged and punished; and especially when the numbers swell up, as we see they have done, to endeavour to ascertain the underlying cause.

142. Moreover, after being punished as vagrants, those of them who have no masters ought, by law, to be forwarded to him, that he may provide them with work, in his Report for 1868, dated 31st May, 1869, he stated: "Of the efficiency of the New Labour Law in regard to the repression of "vagrancy, some idea may be formed from the fact that about 1200 vagrants are now in the vagrant "prisons, atoning for the lawless lives they had been leading." No one could have imagined, from such a statement, that in the year 1868 no less than 26,904 persons had been arrested on the charge of vagrancy. In the following year 30,834 were so arrested. It seems to us that this formed a most important branch of the working of the immigration system.

143. It was also part of the system intended to be inaugurated by the Ordinance, that the Immigration Department should endeavour to find employment for all immigrants who might be in want of it, without requiring them to be sent thither under charge as vagrants. No serious attempt seems to have been made to carry out this intention, and we have added to our recommendations a suggestion, that the idea embodied in section 59 of the Ordinance should be worked out and extended.

144. We noticed with pleasure, in the evidence given by the Protector, a desire to ameliorate the condition of the immigrants under the Ordinance, so far as he believed to be safe and practicable, and to reform at once any abuses pointed out to him. His proposals in his Report for 1870 seem quite inadequate as remedial measures, but they display a desire to introduce a better system. We are satisfied that with an officer of his experience, capacity, and unquestioned activity, any new or improved system which may be sanctioned by your Excellency will be carried out with zeal and intelligence.

(3.) *The Police.*

145. We now pass on to examine the manner in which the police put in force the Ordinance and its Regulations, and what Magistrates and others think of the conduct of the police.

Ans. 1,156, 1,452.

146. The Magistrates specially intrusted with the carrying out of the Ordinance speak to the conduct of the police as being neither illegal nor harsh. One, indeed, states that he does not consider that the police take sufficient notice of contraventions under the law, and that they do not stop the Indians sufficiently to examine their papers.

Ans. 1,349.

Ans. 1423.

Ans. 1419.

147. Of the persons named by Mr. de Plevitz himself as being able and willing to speak to the ill-treatment of Indians, Mr. Leblanc can mention one instance of the arbitrary arrest of Indians, but says it is the only case he had heard of, notwithstanding that there are 185 or 190 tenants on the estate he manages, and these employ as many more Indians as themselves, and also that if these men had cause of complaint, he would have heard of it, and that "cases of Indians "being unnecessarily stopped by the police are now much more rare than formerly." Mr. C. Clyte has no complaint, but, about a year ago, he saw some Indians stopped to have their papers examined, but has never seen any arrested. Mr. Mallet Senior says the same.

Ans. 1697.

148. The Mayor of Port Louis says he may have sometimes thought that the police have been too harsh in arresting Indians, and that some of his own men have been arrested, but when applied for, they were at once released.

Ans. 1,870, 1,871, & 1,913.

149. Hon. E. Icery states that his Indians have never complained of annoyance or ill-treatment from the police, and that they would complain to him if they had any, as they always lay their grievances before him. Mr. Perrybere, on the other hand, stated that his men complained of being arrested on Sunday on the highway within a short distance of the estate. But this and another complaint as to shooting dogs in the camps were the only ones he had heard in twenty-four years.

150. These are all the opinions of any consequence on the subject given before us. We will now examine what the police themselves say on the subject.

Ans. 142, 154, 161, 175 & 318 to 321. Ans. 508, 503.

151. It appears that the officers and non-commissioned officers are of opinion that the constables make use of the powers conferred on them, at times, to arrest and annoy Indians by examining their papers out of spite; that cases have occurred of their making unscrupulous use of their powers; and that a great deal of annoyance and vexation does occur; that they are, or have been, in the habit of stopping Indians on their road into town, and that the Indians are frequently kept waiting about, for hours, until a sergeant or somebody can be found to read the papers, and that although released at one Station, they may be stopped at the next.

152. These, we consider, are cases that occur round the town of Port Louis, and the Indians not being engaged to any one, their complaints do not reach the ears of planters such as those we have mentioned. Nor are they likely to reach the ears of Magistrates, who only learn as much as the interpreters choose to tell them, and these are not likely to encourage complaints to come forward, who have nothing to do with the business of the Court for the day.

153. That abuses may have occurred is all the more probable, when the great desire manifested for the arrest of Indians, as evinced in the general orders and memoranda issued by the Inspector-General of Police, to be found in the Appendix, is considered. The character of the law itself must also be kept in view, a law which has been described by her Majesty's Land Emigration Commissioners in England as a "law no doubt of an unusual and stringent character, subjecting, "as it does, the Old immigrants not employed on estates to a control which, in this country, has "been applied only to men under ticket of leave. The opinion, however, of those on the spot, and "with the best means of judging, was so decided and unanimous as to the necessity of such a law "that it was allowed to go into operation." This alleged unanimity of opinion may be questioned, as we find that the Chamber of Agriculture expressed the opinion, "that no severe measure tending to deprive them of their liberty of action should be adopted against the Old Immigrant" and that this opinion was shared in by all the members of that chamber.

154. The law being such as we have before described it, it may readily be believed that with the best and most careful Police Force in the world, it could only be carried out in such a manner, as to bring the police most unpleasantly in contact with the people. The latter know nothing of the law. It is written in a language which to them is a sealed book, even if they belonged to the more educated and cultivated class of their countrymen. Taken, as they are, from the lowest class of the Indian population, they can only learn the law by their dealings with the police and the Magistrates. Unfortunately the Police Force in Mauritius is very far from being capable of carrying out such laws as these with discretion and care.

155. It is composed of upwards of 600 men for active duty, of very various nationalities, the European portion being for the most part recruited from the sailors who come into port and desire to remain in the Colony, the remainder being old soldiers. The Creole portion is recruited from the mixed race born in the Colony, and the Indian from the various races which go to make up our heterogeneous labouring population. The tickets, passes, and other documents are printed in English, which one half of the Police Force cannot read. A device was adopted to remedy this, by having the Police Pass printed in different colours for the different districts, but as a man may lawfully leave his district, if he has the authority of the Inspector of Police noted on his pass—and this is not shown by any difference in the colouring, the device only the more certainly ensured the arrest of the Indian out of his district, even where he had put himself perfectly "*en règle*." When the Ordinance first came into operation, it was undoubtedly put in force with an excess of zeal on the part of the Force. It was quite unnecessary for us to take much evidence on this point, as we were all aware of it from the mode in which our own servants and those of our personal friends were constantly liable to arrest. It may be sufficient on this head to refer to the evidence of Lieut. Maclean, the Garrison Adjutant, as to the annoyance caused to the military by the system, even when the Police were only occupying a portion of the barracks on sufferance. That is a picture of what was at the time going on all over the Colony. Of the 30,000 so called vagrants arrested for 1869, nearly 7,000 (6869) were at once discharged. That means that about one in four had been arrested without sufficient cause, that the police using the very wide powers given them by the law, had detained in custody for inquiry several thousands of persons who did not come under any of the very stringent provisions of the law.

Ans. 318 et seq.

156. We are afraid, however, there was more at that date than excess of zeal on the part of subordinates. The evidence to which we have already referred, in dealing with the special cases annexed to the petition, shows that a practice existed of having "vagrant hunts," when all the disposable force of the Police was employed to scour several districts of country, and to take into custody every Indian whether at work, or in his house, or passing about his avocations on the highway, whose papers were not *en règle*, or which might be imagined to be not *en règle* by some policeman who could not read; or whose papers might have been in a moment of unsuspecting security left behind in his hut.

157. The evidence in regard to the special cases annexed to the Petition shows that on one of these occasions the police had gone in the night to a populous settlement, the sergeants being drunk and the men also, and taken the inhabitants prisoners, although they had passes, on pretence that their passes were for the neighbouring district, but the boundaries of which were not known to the police themselves. On this occasion, as on another similar occasion, the Police arrested as vagabonds, Creole Indian children in their parents' houses, and dragged them off to the Police Station, although these children were under no special laws applicable to immigrants, and had all the rights and privileges of the ordinary citizens. We cannot express in too strong terms our reprobation of such raids as these.

Ans. 327.

158. On other special occasions it is evident the law had also been carried out in a very improper manner. There is the instance given by Mr. Dupuy, the Stipendiary Magistrate for Port Louis, when in the year 1870 about thirty Indians, who had, on a Sunday, been attending a funeral at the Bois Marchand Cemetery, a few miles from town, were not interfered with when following the

Ans. 569.

coffin, but were successively arrested at Terre Rouge Station as they came up in detachments, on their return home. These men, whose passes were perfectly *en règle*, were detained at the Terre Rouge Police Station till next day, then taken before the Stipendiary Magistrate of Pamplemousses, who referred them to the Stipendiary Magistrate of Port Louis, whose court they reached on Tuesday, when they were at once set free.

159. There was another case at the Hindoo Temple in the same neighbourhood, when the sergeant at Terre Rouge Station arrested people in the verandah of the Temple under pretence that they had no passes, and when the acting priest remonstrated, he was himself arrested and taken off to the Police Station.

160. It would be impossible to follow up the individual cases of hardship, and still more to say when the police had transgressed the very wide power which the law gave them. Where such extensive powers were confided to a Force necessarily composed of many nationalities, there must be numberless cases of oppression which the framers of the law never contemplated, but which are the necessary consequences of their policy. We have every reason to believe that a much better spirit prevails in the Force at present, that arrests are not made so recklessly as formerly, that vagrant hunts have been entirely discontinued, and that individual cases of hardship are less numerous.

161. We believe the only, or at all events the best security which the inhabitants can have for the due and proper exercise, by the police, of their important functions, is for the Governor to hold the heads of the Force in town and in the country to the strictest responsibility for the acts of those under their command.

(1) *The Stipendiary Magistrates.*

162. Mr. Renouf, the Stipendiary Magistrate of Pamplemousses, having been referred to in a good many of the cases which formed the complaints annexed to the Petition, and as his mode of putting the law in force over the large district of Pamplemousses was thus called in question, we examined him on two separate occasions. To enable a just appreciation to be formed of Mr. Renouf's magisterial action, we shall cite one or two instances.

163. In the case of Sumassees already referred to in the special cases annexed to the Petition, the entry of Mr. Renouf is as follows: "No. 139, 23rd June, 1870. Police-Constable Drenning *v.* "Sumassee, No. 80,578. Breach of Art. 42 of Reg. under Ordinance of 1867. Defendant was "discharged on the 9th of the month. He has no police pass—fined four shillings, and two shillings "costs, or five days' imprisonment." Ans. 1159.

The entry for Dorgachurn is the same, and the same judgment.

164. Even on the assumption that they had been discharged on the 9th of January, that was only fourteen days before their appearance before the Magistrate, and they had already passed three or four days at the Police Station. The Regulations quoted, viz.: 42 of the Consolidated Regulations of 1869, no doubt authorizes punishment to be inflicted, even within the eight days allowed by the Ordinance, if no sufficient excuse is given for not finding employment, but the main scope of the Regulations was to allow seven days, or, as some contend, fifteen days more to the original eight, to permit the immigrant to find employment. The extension of seven days had not been exhausted, and the men had found employment, and the pass was all they required. There was no room for supposing that they had wilfully and intentionally exceeded the eight days, and in these circumstances it was certainly open to the Magistrate to have dealt more leniently with the accused.

165. In the case of Moneeram, Mr. Renouf again punished, when thirteen days only had elapsed without a pass. The next case on which Mr. Renouf was examined was that of Saivook. On finding that he had just come out of prison where he had been condemned for nine months as a vagrant, the Magistrate forthwith sentenced him to six months more and hard labour, when the law required that he should have been sent to the Immigration Depôt, that he might be but *en règle*, and employment found for him. In the case of Ghoomance, 3rd March, 1871, on the statement that "the Defendant had no papers, states that he is in the service of Mr. Geneve—no proof"—the accused was sentenced to twenty-eight days' hard labour, without any reference to Mr. Geneve, or any attempt to find out the truth of the accused's statement. In the case of a boy, Carthasamy, who was charged on 10th June, 1870, with being "out of his district," an offence to which a boy born in the Colony, or indeed any boy at all, is not subject, not being an immigrant; it had been found on inquiry that the statement the boy had given regarding his father was correct, but the father had died the previous day, while the poor boy was in custody. The Constable also informed the Magistrate that his mother lived in Port Louis. The Magistrate added to his note: "The mother of defendant does not present herself, and it is not proved that she exists." Thereupon, this boy is at once sentenced to five years of the Reformatory under Ordinance 1 of 1867, Article 5, as if he had been guilty of larceny or some crime of a similar nature, and sentenced to imprisonment, for which, by law, a detention in the Reformatory may be substituted. It is due to Mr. Renouf to say that in explanation of the severity of his sentence, he afterwards sent to us a circular to the Stipendiary Magistrates by the late Mr. Jules L. Colin, Procureur-General, in which he set forth that finding sentences for two years in the Reformatory did not work well with the Government Regulations, he requested them to extend their sentences to suit the Regulations. Upon the point, whether Indians born in the Colony are subject to the Labour Law the same as an Indian immigrant, Mr. Renouf thinks they are, although the law expressly deals with immigrants, and not persons born in the Colony. Mr. Didier St. Amand, District Magistrate of Moka, lays the burden on the Creole Indians to prove that they are not immigrants. Ans. 1,165 et seq. Ans. 1,161. Ans. 1425 & seq. Ans. 1,424.

166. The case, however, which most attracted our attention, was that of Comeerasamy, No. 266,020. He was charged with a breach of Regulation 58, which requires that "any immigrant who, not being engaged under written contract of service, shall fail to exhibit his portrait ticket on demand to any officer or constable of police, shall be liable to a fine of £2, or to imprisonment for a Ans. 1436.

period not exceeding seven days, without prejudice to any further punishment to which he may be liable for vagrancy or otherwise." The entry in regard to the case is as follows: "Plaintiff on oath—"I charge the defendant with having failed to produce to me his ticket yesterday at about 8 a.m. "when I arrested him at Terre Rouge; he stated to me that his ticket was in the possession of Mr. "Bestel, and that gentleman sent the ticket of Defendant to the station yesterday evening." Mr. Bestle is an employer of labour at Pamplemousses, and if the Defendant was his engaged servant, as was apparently the case, the ticket was in the hands of Mr. Bestel properly, under the requirements of the law. The statement of the Police Constable showed the immigrant had spoken the truth in the matter, for Mr. Bestel had sent the ticket to the station in the evening, when apprised of his servant's arrest. The decision of the Magistrate, however, was: "Defendant to pay £2 fine and two shillings costs, or seven days' hard labour." We have no hesitation in saying that this judgment was entirely contrary to the Regulations. The Magistrate was asked: "have you any explanation why "you fined the Defendant, when his ticket was apparently in the hands of his master?" and the answer was, "The man did not exhibit his ticket to the police on demand, and the fine is £2, even "though the ticket is accounted for; the important thing is the portrait on the ticket which must be exhibited to the police." Two other cases of the same description were observed under date of February 8, 1871, when two men, Rooghun, 257,035, and Mootoosamy, 248,198, having failed to exhibit their portrait tickets, were each fined £2, and in default of payment, imprisoned, they stating that their tickets were in the hands of their masters.

167. Among the special cases annexed to the Petition, we have already referred to that of Seegoolam, a Creole Indian. Seegoolam having been born in a British Colony and the child of British subjects, was free-born in every respect, and not subject to the peculiar laws affecting immigrants, and ought not to have been punished for having no papers. Ans. 992.

168. Mr. Renouf appears to have been the originator of the idea that the tax on day-labourers should be raised to £1. The letter in which he conveyed this idea to the Commission over which Mr. Beyts presided in 1869, is as follows: "Several of the planters of my district having observed "that the job-men's licences at four shillings per annum were a great deal too low, and had "degenerated into an abuse; and as I am of opinion that it has been prejudicial to agriculture, and "that those who wish to obtain such licences are quite capable of paying a higher tax for the same, "I would recommend that the said rate of licences be raised to £1 or £2 per annum, in order that "those licences be not taken out as they are now, as a protection to vagrancy, instead of an "encouragement to real labour.

"I am, &c.,

(Signed) "CHAS. RENOUF,
Stipendiary Magistrate."

"16th June, 1869.

169. We have already mentioned that the Commission of which Mr. Beyts was President adopted this idea, and recommended the licence tax to be raised from four shillings to one pound.

170. A question arises under Regulation 42 with regard to which the practice of Stipendiary Magistrates is various. That Regulation provides that "it shall be lawful for the Protector of "Immigrants, or for any Stipendiary Magistrate, or any Superintendent, Adjutant, or Inspector of "Police, upon good cause being shown to him for his so doing, to extend the delay of eight days "allowed by Article 43 of the Ordinance No. 31 of 1867, and by Regulation 67, for the declaration of "abode and occupation to be made by Old immigrants. Such extension of delay shall not exceed "fifteen days." Mr. D'Emmerez reads the fifteen days as inclusive of the original eight; Mr. Martindale of Plaines Wilhems thinks they are exclusive, Mr. Farquharson of Rivière du Rempart reads them also as additional to the original eight; but Mr. Dupuy, the Stipendiary Magistrate in town, agrees with Mr. D'Emmerez that the fifteen includes the original eight. By the second paragraph of the same Regulation, the Magistrate has power to punish if the immigrant has not found employment, or taken out his police pass, either within the eight days allowed by law or any additional period allowed to him, so that punishments can be justified under the Regulation, whatever may be the correct reading of the extension. Ans. 2,095. Ans. 2,128. Ans. 2,243.

171. Under section 46 of the Ordinance, immigrants found without passes were to be forwarded to the Immigration Depôt for inquiries, and we have already explained, when treating of the action of the Immigration Department, how the Stipendiary Magistrates came to be authorized to punish for the offence of having no pass, without requiring any reference to the Immigration Department. This no doubt led the Stipendiary Magistrates also to overlook the requirements of section 46 in its bearing upon the offence of vagrancy. We think there can be no doubt, from the terms of this section, and as the scope of the law was described by Mr. Douglas in his Report to the Secretary of State, that it was intended to deal with immigrants accused of vagrancy under section 46, before applying to them the ordinary vagrant laws of the Colony to which they had formerly been subject. Section 46 in fact provided a new definition for the vagrancy of immigrants. It was that, "if upon the result of inquiries made about him at the Immigration Depôt, it should appear that he was not following any *bonâ fide* employment, whether on his own account or in the service of a third party, and that he had no visible means of subsistence, he should be deemed and taken to be a vagrant." Regulation 63 moreover requires the Protector to offer work to one thus found to be a vagrant, and it is only on the refusal of the immigrant to accept such work that he is to be punished as a vagrant. The Stipendiary Magistrates themselves punish for the offence of vagrancy under the old laws without any reference to the Immigration Office, so that the system, as framed by Mr. Douglas, has never obtained a trial. The Stipendiary Magistrates had to administer the old laws which were not repealed as well as the new, and in the absence of any instructions we can easily understand how they continued to act under the unrepealed laws of 1844 and 1864.

172. Under the Ordinance No. 15 of 1852, Sect. 1, every Stipendiary Magistrate dismissing a complaint made before him by either a master or servant, as being frivolous or unfounded, shall condemn the plaintiff, if a servant, to a penalty not exceeding £5. If the complaint be so dismissed

as vexatious or malicious, the plaintiff, if a servant, shall be condemned to a fine not exceeding £2, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding one calendar month; and if a master, to a fine not exceeding £20. Mr. Farquharson, of Rivière du Rempart, said quite truly in his evidence: "I consider Sec. 1 of Ordinance 15 of 1852 a very severe law, and I only apply its provisions in very special and particular cases, where the case is too clear to be overlooked." We have seen that one of the cases where he applied it was when a servant had asked his pass to be put *en règle*, in terms of Regulations 46, and we observed in the books of another Magistrate the Section enforced, where an Indian servant had accused the Interpreter of the Court of beating him. We did not devote special attention to this subject, but we mention it now as it undoubtedly affects Old as well as New Immigrants, and is well worthy of your Excellency's consideration.

N Ans. 2251, 2255.

173. The jurisdiction the Stipendiary Magistrates exercise is a summary one, and it is of the utmost consequence that the Magistrate, in such circumstances, should not be wholly dependent on the interpreters and peons of the Court for his information as to what the complaints are which are brought before him, and of the evidence which is produced. Some of the interpreters of these Courts are no doubt competent and trustworthy, but we have no regularly trained interpreters forming a branch of the Civil Service, as is the case with some Colonies. We believe that in this direction there is great room for reform and improvement.

VI.—The Beneficial Result aimed at by the Framers of the Law.

(1.) *The General Objects Contemplated.*

174. The first public reference to the Ordinance is in a despatch accompanying the Blue Book of the Colony, of 1866, dated 23rd September, 1867, in which, after pointing to the Old immigrants as the cause of an increase in gang robberies and crime generally, which it was alleged had taken place —after stating that the overcrowding and the filth and dirt of their villages had intensified, if not engendered, the frighful epidemic, and the too entire and uncontrolled liberty accorded to that class had degenerated into license, the objects of the law which had already been laid before the Legislative Council are set forth to be:

175. (1.) A registration of the dwelling-places and occupations of all immigrants who have completed their industrial residence.

176. (2.) To establish some sort of superintendence over their villages, which would admit of the enforcement of Sanitary Regulations.

177. On laying the Ordinance before the Legislative Council, the Governor, in his minute, described its provisions as having the same object in view, and he mentioned two relative results which it was hoped the Ordinance would accomplish, viz.:

178. To aid the Police in the prevention of crime.

179. To prevent overcrowding; the fever having, it was said, owed much of its virulence to this cause.

180. In a despatch of 11th of August, 1868, accompanying the Blue Book of 1867, after the Ordinance was passed, the objects of the law were similarly described, and the increase of crime and deterioration of the sanitary state of the Island insisted on, as mainly due to the license permitted to the Old immigrants.

181. Your Excellency has been good enough to forward to us at our request the Report * by the late Mr. Sholto Douglas, the Procureur-General who framed the law, submitted to the Secretary of State along with the Ordinance, when it went home for confirmation. The Procureur-General does not refer either to the prevention of overcrowding, or to the superintendence over villages, which appeared to be considered two of the principal objects aimed at, and there are, in fact, no clauses of the Ordinance relating to these subjects. A law was already in existence for the prevention of overcrowding, which had been passed in 1860, but as explained by the Honourable the Mayor of Port Louis, in his evidence, it was not put in force until the epidemic of 1867 had done its worst.

182. The superintendence both of the town of Port Louis and of the villages in the districts are placed under the General and Local Boards of Health, by laws entirely apart from the Ordinance of 1867, and a sanitary tax is levied on the community for the purposes of these boards.

Ans. 1,712 & 1,717.

183. A registration of the Old immigrants not under contracts of service has been certainly obtained, i.e., the police can now, from the counterfoil of the passes in their possession, tell at any time how the Old immigrants are employed, and where they live. The former result is usually obtained by the decennial Census, and is thought to be sufficient for all practical purposes. The latter, the possession by the police of the addresses of Old immigrants, is said to be useful in detecting crime, but Mr. De Joux, the Police Pass Clerk in town, who has more experience of its working in this respect than perhaps any other person in the Colony, says: "I have found that when an application "is made to me by a detective officer, that very few men suspected of theft or burglary, or similar "offences, have ever been men with regular passes."

Ans. 242.

(2.) *Was the Ordinance intended to induce the Old Immigrants to re-engage on Estates?*

184. In the despatch of 11th of August, 1868, to which we have already referred, it was stated: "Mr. Beyts shows from the returns of the Civil Status, that the death rate among the Indians "employed on sugar estates was only 6·1 per cent. as compared with 13·6 per cent. amongst those "who were their own masters. By far the greater mortality on sugar estates, moreover, among women "and children, the former, as a general rule, refusing to be treated at the hospital. Among the "labourers under engagement, the deaths, as already reported, did not exceed the extremely low rate

* For this Report, see Appendix F. (No. 25.)

"of 4·08 per cent." This had led some to believe that one of the objects of the new law was to induce the immigrants to re-engage on the estates where the mortality among them had been less. Mr. Beyts had not compared the deaths on sugar estates with the deaths among the general population in a district ravaged by the fever. The fever was very partial in its range, and had been especially deadly among the Indian population in Port Louis, whereas the districts of the Island, where the largest sugar estates are situated, were almost, if not altogether, free of the disease. Mr. Beyts, not taking any account of this important difference, had compared the deaths among the general population with those of the sugar estates generally, whether within the range of the fever or not. His comparison thus involved a very serious fallacy. Even as it stood, the proportion of 4·08 per cent. was not an extremely low average, if by this was meant an average of death rates in general, but a rate which the Governor had noticed in his despatch of July 5, 1865, to be a very high one. He there stated: "It is clearly shown in the accompanying report from the General Sanitary "Inspector that the death rate in Mauritius is far above what it ought to be. In Port Louis, for "example, though no epidemic raged during the past year, the mortality is estimated at no less "than 4·3 per cent. whilst in the rural districts it was so high as merely to reduce the general "average of the Colony to 3·79." In point of fact, the death rate on sugar estates in Black River for the year referred to by Mr. Beyts, amounted to nearly 20 per cent. or 200 per thousand.

185. We did not consider it necessary to go into the question very minutely, nor does Mr. Douglas mention this as one of the objects he had in view, and if the result has been to induce men to re-engage on the sugar estates (which the Procureur-General does not believe), that cannot be regarded as one of the leading objects of the Ordinance. The Mayor of Port Louis told us that, at the time, the law was understood to be framed in the interests of agriculture, while we have had evidence from Mr. de Joux, the clerk who issues the police passes in town, that "men "are induced to work in the fields rather than be troubled with their passes, and the necessary "inquiries in town.

Ans. 1,699. Ans. 237.

186. From the report of Mr. Douglas, it will be seen he borrowed the idea of the pass system from the adjacent Island of Reunion, and that his object was more effectually to repress vagrancy, and in repressing vagrancy to diminish crime, and especially gang robberies.

(3.) *The Reduction of Gang Robberies.*

187. As this offence of gang robbery—i. e., housebreaking at night by a gang of robbers—figures largely both in the reports in the new Ordinance at the time of its passing, and in the evidence taken by the Commission, we have thought it right to apply to the Registrar of the Supreme Court for a return showing the number of such robberies from 1852 (the date of the organization of the Supreme Court) up to the year 1871. It will be seen from this return that these offences, which numbered 2 in 1852, took a sudden start in 1863 to 11 cases, the number in the gangs ranging from five to twenty-three.

188. In 1864 there were fifteen cases, the largest number in a gang being thirteen; in 1865 there were ten cases; in 1866 the same number, the largest gang being fourteen. In 1867, the year in which the Ordinance was framed, the number had been reduced to seven cases, the largest number in a gang being seven. It is the opinion of the Procureur-General actually in office, that the number of gang robberies was reduced by the resolute manner in which the cases were followed up by the Crown Prosecutors, and the determination of the Court to put them down by the strong arm of the law. In 1852 the sentence imposed in the only case in which there was a conviction was five years' imprisonment with hard labour. In 1864, in one case the sentence was twenty years' imprisonment with labour. In others fifteen, twelve, and ten years. This higher scale of punishment has since continued, the ringleaders almost invariably being sentenced to ten or fifteen years' imprisonment.

189. The Ordinance came into force in May, 1868, in which year there were nine cases, the highest number in the gang being ten; the following year the number of cases fell to two, in one case the gang having numbered twenty four; in 1870 there were again only two cases, and in 1871 one case, the gang having numbered sixteen.

190. There has thus been unquestionably a decided reduction in the number of these cases tried since the new law came into force; although the gangs appear to be now larger, we have not been able to ascertain whether there has been an absolute diminution of the crime itself apart from the cases tried; but as in 1869, when the cases were reduced to two, the number of persons arrested as vagrants amounted to 30,000, it is to be supposed this lessened the number of persons available for crimes of every description.

191. A just estimate of this subject cannot, however, be formed without having regard to the artificial increase of population which took place between 1850 and 1865. Between 1850 and 1854, the newly-imported immigrants amounted to 68,163, but between 1855 and 1859, no less than 112,636 were introduced, and an additional number of 69,993 between 1859 and 1865, in all 250,000 in fifteen years. It would be impossible to expect that, with a population increasing in this manner, crime should not also increase, especially such a crime as gang robbery, which is one in which the natives of the Madras Presidency, who form a large proportion of the immigrants, are prone to indulge. It will be seen from the return already alluded to, that nearly all the persons implicated in these crimes were Madrasses. In the year 1864, also, 30,000 men who had completed their industrial residence were free to engage themselves, or be suddenly thrown on their own resources. The greater proportion re-engaged, but there will, always in such cases be a residue to swell the number of the predatory class.

192. Equally as the increase of gang robberies in 1863, '64, '65, and '66 may be considered as the reflex of the very large immigration which had taken place, so its decrease will probably be found traceable in no small degree to the reduction of population by the epidemic of 1867, and

the very small immigration since that period. In the year just named 24,150 of the Indian population were swept away; in 1868, 15,254 perished. In the former year there was no Immigration from India; in 1868 only 1968 immigrants arrived, and in 1869 there were 1682 additional.

193. As the agricultural interest of the Island has, since 1868, been very prosperous, there has been a steady demand for labour acting upon the reduced population, and thus both wages have increased, and time has been gained for the settling down of the immigrants into habits of order and industry. In ordinary cases, apart from any special law, we should have expected crime to show a diminution in such circumstances.

(4.) *The Reduction of Crime generally.*

194. The reduction of the number of convictions in the several Courts since 1866, the year in which the excessive increase of population had led to the maximum of disorder, has been very marked. In that year the number of cases before the Assize Court was 105. In 1867, the year of the epidemic, the number of cases fell to 51. In 1868, 84 cases were tried; 1869, 49; 1870, 55; and 1871, 63. The present Procureur-General, however, stated in his evidence that he could not admit for one minute that passes and portrait tickets had diminished the number of murders, manslaughters, or other offences against the person. We observe, in confirmation of this opinion, that Captain Blunt, the Acting Inspector-General of Police, in a Report for 1871, recently laid before the Legislative Council, states that murders have increased "from 15 persons charged in 1870, to 43 persons charged in 1871."

195. In 1866 the number of persons arrested brought before the District Courts was 9016, of whom less than one-half were convicted, viz. 4189. In 1867, as an effect of the epidemic, the number at once fell about 40 per cent., viz., to 5610 arrested and 2733 convicted. In 1868 the number arrested was 5269, and convicted 2378. In 1869 the number arrested was 4695, convicted 2058; 1870, arrested 5034, convicted 2306; 1871, arrested 4154, convicted 1,659.

196. It is clear from this statement that not only has the number of arrests and convictions decreased in consequence of the epidemic, but that the reduction has continued, with the exception of the year 1870. Has this been a consequence of the New Labour Law? Before coming to any conclusion it will be necessary to advert to a very curious increase which has taken place in "Contraventions" side by side with the reduction in crime. The following table we have taken from the report of Captain Blunt just alluded to:—

Year.	Charged.	Convicted.	No. of Days' Imprisonment.	Fines. £	s.	d.
1867	6,899	6,240	1,742	4,188	17	0
1868	9,277	7,716	370	5,478	1	0
1869	10,963	9,284	715	4,591	10	6
1870	17,358	14,114	4,671	6,342	0	0
1871	13,340	11,179	2,055	4,729	5	7

197. The new Ordinance was put in force in the middle of 1868, and it will be observed that the contraventions in that year rose to fifty per cent. The rise continued in 1869, until, in 1870, the number of contraventions amounted to fully two and a half times the number in 1867. The Ordinance of 1867 enacted certain new contraventions, but nothing to explain the sudden rise of these cases. A most pernicious system existed until quite recently of giving to the police half the fines in cases of contraventions. Abundant evidence can be found in the statements of the witnesses of the demoralisation to which this gave rise. It may be sufficient to quote Police Ans. 412. Serjeant-Major Warren, who told us: "I have heard a man say when he was dressed in his uniform in the barrack room 'I have got no money; I must go out to get a contravention.'" From the above table, it will be seen that, while the convictions for crimes in the District Courts do not amount to fifty per cent., and in the year 1871 to about forty per cent. of arrests, the convictions for contraventions amounted, in 1867, to ninety per cent., and in 1871 to eighty-four per cent. of the charges. In 1870 the amount of fines was £6342, of which the police got one-half. In explanation of the statistics of 1869, Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien, the Inspector-General of Police, spoke of one of the causes "as the more stringent measures taken against the Indian." We fear that this also explains the apparent decrease of crime which has taken place. It is notorious in the Colony that crime has not decreased, and when we find that a Police Force, which has not been multiplied, has had to deal with a vastly increased number of contraventions, and arrested so-called vagrants, as will be seen by the next sub-heading, to the number of 30,000 in one year, it was physically impossible for it also to attend to the more legitimate duty of the detection and punishment of crime.

(5.) *The Reduction of Vagrancy.*

198. The only other question to be considered under this head is as to the effect of the new Ordinance upon the reduction of vagrancy. We have already mentioned that the first Ordinance dealing with vagrancy was passed in 1844, and a new Ordinance authorizing the formation of Vagrant Depôts, and for other purposes, was enacted in 1864. The number of vagrants arrested throughout the Colony, exclusive of Seychelles, in 1865 was 21,758, and in 1866, 23,227. By Section 16 of Ord. 4 of 1864, in the construction of the Ordinance, the word "Vagrant" was to be held to include rogues and vagabonds as defined by Ordinance 42 of 1844, and also "deserters from service."

199. When a large number of immigrants are introduced, and bound for five years to an employment which is new to them, and which they may dislike, or when they may find themselves uncomfortable on the estate to which they are sent, there always and necessarily will be, a large

number of deserters. It is a result of the immigration system which must be faced. It was the opinion of the late Mr. Prince, Superintendent of Police, as given in the Report* already alluded to, that desertion from the estates was the great cause of vagrancy.

200. Again when, from year to year as was formerly the case, large bands of men had completed their industrial engagement at the same time, and were suddenly thrown on the general labour market, or on their own resources, a great many who did not desire to re-engage on the estates would fail at first to obtain a livelihood, especially as no efforts had even been made by Government to assist them to dispose of themselves in a way suitable to their habits and inclinations.

201. We have already mentioned that in the year 1864 thirty thousand men completed their industrial residence in the same year. We do not know how many were thus added to the Old immigrant population in 1865 and 1866—but these two years were marked by other events having a strong tendency to increase vagrancy. In the former, upwards of twenty thousand immigrants arrived in the Colony, being forced from their homes in larger numbers than usual by a famine in Bengal.

202. The Colony was then suffering depression from other causes, there was no general demand for labour, and the railway had just discharged several thousands of hands. In these circumstances it was with difficulty that the new arrivals could be placed. They at length were so, but undoubtedly by displacing or preventing from obtaining employment nearly an equal number of Old immigrants, who were thus left to shift for themselves.

203. It is impossible to doubt, from the Report* of Mr. Prince and the action taken by the Governor and Procureur-General, sustained by the Council, that in the epidemic year of 1867, from the causes we have already indicated, vagrancy and the crowding of Indians into town, for protection and food, had overwhelmed any benevolent agencies which existed, and that hundreds of the unfortunates miserably perished. As twenty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-seven vagrants, however, had been arrested in 1866, that did not indicate any want of vigour in the laws then existing, so far as the mere power to arrest and punish was concerned, and we cannot believe that when Governor Sir Henry Barkly and the Procureur-General Douglas saw these unfortunate men perishing by the score, that their only thoughts were how to make arrests more numerous, and punishment more severe. We believe we can detect from the whole scope of Mr. Douglas' report, that he found the existing system of arresting at haphazard, and punishing, to be insufficient to improve the habits of the population, and that, by borrowing the system of passes from the Island of Reunion, he intended and anticipated that the industrious immigrant would thus be saved from arrest, while those who had no passes, he proposed, should be sent to the Protector, and have employment offered to them before any punishment was inflicted for vagrancy.

204. Unfortunately the untimely death of Mr. Douglas left the ordinance to be carried out by others, and it appears to us that the whole scope and aim of the law has been perverted, and whatever remedial measures there were in Mr. Douglas' provisions entirely lost. The law has been worked with the sole view of increasing the number of captures of vagrants and the number of punishments; the police in their zeal far outstripping the limits of discretion, and arresting thousands of men annually who were not subject to any of the provisions of the law. The number of so-called vagrants arrested increased from 10,970 in 1867, to 26,904 in 1868; and rose in 1869 to 30,904. For 1870 the number was 22,802, and for 1871 14,884. The causes of this decrease in the two past years we shall presently advert to. In the meantime, as we fortunately have a return by the Inspector General of Police of how the vagrants in 1869 were disposed of, we shall insert the results here:—

Number Arrested.	Condemned with Hard Labour.	Fined.	Reformatory.	Transferred to Districts.	Sent to Depot.	Sent to Masters.	Discharged.
30,824	12,538	2070	150	3615	2450	3132	6869

205. It will be seen that of the number captured, about one-fourth were either immediately set at liberty or discharged by the Stipendiary Magistrates, on being taken before them. The first result of the system, as worked out thus, was that nearly 7000 persons in one year were arrested as vagrants who ought not to have been so arrested; but to these must be added 3615, who are entered as transferred to the districts. If they had been ultimately punished, they would have come under the three heads of punishment; they had been transferred for inquiries, and the result had been found to be satisfactory. We may assume also that in the case of the 2450 sent to the depot, the offence of vagrancy had not been proved, or they would assuredly have been punished. Some of them may have been deserters, whose masters were not discovered by the police or the Stipendiary Magistrate, but at least we may assume that 1800 of them were sent because of some trifling defect in their papers, or because of sickness, reasons apart from absolute vagrancy. This result gives us 12,284 persons of the gross total, who cannot, in any sense, be regarded as vagrants requiring extraordinary means to be adopted for their punishment. Of the 3132 sent to their masters we say nothing here, as we are not dealing with the question effecting engaged labourers. Of the 14,758 remaining, we have no doubt that several thousands were punished as vagrants because they were unacquainted with the requirements of the law of 1867. In 1869 the number who had taken out police passes was 29,000, and in 1871, 36,000.

206. Mr. Boyts could give us no information as to the reason of so many vagrants, except that it was owing to the number of convictions (Ans. 2016), but on inquiry he would have found that the chief cause of the great number was improper arrests. We fear also that immigrants may be deemed

* For the Report of Mr. Prince here alluded to, see Appendix F. (No. 26.)

to be vagrants upon very insufficient grounds. The Stipendiary Magistrates do not generally enter in their books the grounds upon which men are held to be vagrants, consequently little information of this description is laid before the Procureur-General in the weekly returns; nor could we find out what was deemed to be vagrancy in any satisfactory manner. But there seems to be in the mind of many of the officials a distrust of the genuineness of any employment which an Indian may adopt on his own account. The Superintendent of Police in Port Louis "believes that any man who is lazy has only to obtain a day-labourer's licence, which in my opinion is nothing but a licensed vagrant." Mr. Inspector Bell, of Grand Port, says: "I don't think the Ordinance has put a check on vagrancy; I believe there are now as many vagrants as before, but who more easily evade the police by means of the passes." Mr. De Joux believes that the reduction of licences in town to day-labourers is to be accounted for by the number of fictitious engagements that are now in existence. "My opinion is," he says, "that the Indian will pay a dollar to a friend to certify that he is engaged to him for a period, rather than pay £1 to the Government for a licence." Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Renouf believes that the Ordinance was a great protection for vagrancy; he states "that there are a great many spurious documents going about; by means of these documents an Indian may make himself the occupant by a lease, and proprietor too, of certain portions of ground of which he is not lessee or proprietor."

207. Whether, therefore, the Indian becomes a hawker, a licensed day-labourer, has a pass from the police, is in honest employment, or is the lessee or proprietor of a piece of ground, he is still regarded by the official eye as simply a vagrant disguised.

208. The reduction of the number of vagrants arrested, from 30,824 in 1869 to 14,884 in 1871, is owing to the immigrants having learnt the law by a dear-bought experience, also in consequence of orders which have been issued to the police force, admitting greater latitude to hawkers to circulate from district to district, and by the abolition of the right of the police to half the money obtained from contraventions, and, above all, by a better spirit which pervades the administration, and which has been imparted to the police, and to the directions given by Your Excellency as to the spirit in which the laws are to be administered.

209. We believe, if to these had been added some clear and distinct instructions to the Stipendiary Magistrate, to obey the requirements of the Ordinance 31 of 1867, by sending immigrants arrested without a police pass to the Protector, and to cease entirely to try immigrants under the Vagrancy Laws of 1844 and 1864, until the employment contemplated in the Regulations had been offered and refused, these swollen vagrancy returns would speedily have vanished.

210. We would beg to be allowed in conclusion, under this head, to direct attention to the very full and instructive reports of Mr. Martenson, Inspector of the Vagrant Depôt. It will be found that vagrants are condemned two, three, four, five, and even six times. Mr. Beyts mentioned to us the case of a man, who, after having been sentenced several times as a vagabond, was ultimately sent out of the Colony. "But," he added, "this has been very seldom done, and it is a remedy which will be always sparingly used." We do not see why men of this description should be kept in the Colony against their will, and looking at these vagrancy returns, the law which prevails elsewhere, of giving the immigrant a free return passage at the end of ten years' complete residence would be a great boon to Mauritius.

VII.—The Provisions of the Law which we recommend for Repeal or Alteration.

211. The section of the statute which we deem the most open to objection is the section 48 of the Ordinance 31 of 1867, which provides that any immigrant found in a district where he has no residence, or in any house or premises, and his being unable to give a satisfactory reason for his being there, may be arrested without warrant and brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate. This section puts the immigrant out of the pale of the common law, as regards his security from arbitrary arrest, and reduces him to a servile condition, in so far as it prevents his free locomotion in search of work, to buy and sell, to recover debts, or to perform the offices and duties of relationship and friendship.

212. Stringent as the clause is as it stands, it will be observed that the immigrant was only to be arrested, if he was unable to give a "satisfactory reason for his being there," and after arrest the Stipendiary Magistrate was to forward him to the Immigration Depôt for inquiries. Taken in connection with Articles, 44 and 45 of the Regulations, the practice has been for the Stipendiary Magistrate to punish without reference to the Immigration Depôt, for a temporary absence from district without the indorsation of the Inspector of Police, or for a change of residence without indorsation by the Inspector of the District left, and a new pass taken out in the new district.

213. We recommend the repeal of this clause, together with the Regulations 44 and 45.

214. The abuses which have proceeded from section 55 lead us to recommend the same course in regard to it. This section authorizes any officer or constable of police, or any other person authorized by the Governor, at any time of the day, or at any time of the night, under warrant of a District or Stipendiary Magistrate, to enter any premises where any immigrant is employed or resides, to ascertain whether the immigrant is under contract of service, or has his ticket and police pass, with power to the person to arrest if not satisfied. It is under this section that the "Vagrant Hunts" took place. We accordingly recommend that the section be repealed.

215. The repeal of these two sections and the relative Regulations will restore the Old Immigrants to the liberty of removing from district to district, either temporarily or permanently, as he may choose, and leave him in security in his hut from arrest by constables and others, so long as he is not accused of any crime or offence against the ordinary laws of the Colony.

216. The other disabilities under which the Old immigrants rest arise from the system of portrait tickets and passes, which we now accordingly proceed to consider.

217. We think it extremely desirable that whatever obligations may be laid upon the immigrants with regard either to tickets or passes, they ought to obtain them without many objectionable formalities and journeys which now exist.

218. The system under the law of 1862 was that the Stipendiary Magistrate issued Old immigrants tickets to the men, as soon as they had completed their industrial residence, and gave out such duplicates as might be required. It cannot be reverted to, however, without abolishing the obligation to have the portrait attached to the ticket, and although the opinion of some members is, that such benefits result from the portrait as to require its continuance, yet, in the main, we do not consider it ought to be a matter of legal obligation on Old immigrants, as it is, after all, only applied to a portion of the population.

219. In any case we recommend the repeal of Regulation 58, which imposes a penalty for not exhibiting the portrait ticket on demand, and Regulation 70, with accompanying Tariff, under which the charge of one pound is made for a duplicate, and five shillings for a permit to work.

220. We have only now to consider the propriety of retaining the police pass, in its present or some modified form.

221. We have no hesitation in at once recommending that the special Regulations imposing a licence duty of one pound upon day labourers, in relation to their passes, be forthwith abolished.

222. The authority given to the Protector under these Articles, to fix the number of day labourers and their wages, has fortunately never been exercised.

223. As regards the system of passes itself, we are met, first of all, by the consideration that the requirements of the Ordinance have never been properly carried into practice, so that the views and intentions of the framers of the law have not been fairly tested by experience. Regulation 42 imposing a penalty for the non-possession of a pass, without requiring any reference to the Protector, and the power assumed by the Stipendiary Magistrates to punish for vagrancy, without taking into consideration the provisions of Section 46 of the Ordinance and of Regulation 63, have completely altered the system originally devised.

224. We have accordingly had to consider, whether a recurrence to the provisions of the Ordinance with some modification, taken in connection with Regulation 63, would not sufficiently remove the abuses which admittedly exist, and at the same time maintain salutary provisions in the interest of public order.

225. By the Ordinance, a new pass was not required on change of occupation, and no penalty (as now under Regulation 43) if the new pass was not taken out on a change of residence. The abolition of these Regulations would therefore get rid of those painful cases before the Stipendiary Court where a groom is charged for having become a coachman, a gardener for becoming a shopman, a servant for changing masters, or even for following his master to a new dwelling, without giving notice to the police. It would be necessary also to abolish Regulation 41, which places the duty upon the Police Pass Clerk, of satisfying himself that the statements made by an applicant for a pass are true, which leads to unreasonable delays, and which also gives him the authority, if he should disbelieve the applicant, to hand him over to the Stipendiary Magistrate, which appears to us to be a most improper amount of power to repose in the Police Pass Clerks.

226. There would still remain the obligation to take out a police pass within eight days, the extended period being only allowed by Article 42 of the Regulations, of which we also suggest the abolition because of the penalties it enacts.

227. The time allowed by the Ordinance for an Old immigrant newly released from contract of service, which may have lasted five years, and generally in the case of immigrants who re-engage after their industrial residence is completed, lasts at least one year, to obtain a new engagement, or to take up some industry on his own account, is unreasonably short, and in any point of view must be extended. The modification in the Regulations as to the time allowed, was more favourable to the immigrant, but the benefit was more than taken away by the authority given to the Magistrates to punish, if employment had not been found even within the original eight days, if no sufficient explanation was given.

228. The possession of a police pass, is sometimes useful to the Old immigrant who works on his own account, enabling him to prove at once that he is neither an engaged labourer nor a vagrant; while in the case of an immigrant having no police pass, and who, when taken before the Stipendiary Magistrate, can give no satisfactory explanation of his residence and occupation, the Stipendiary Magistrate is bound by the Ordinance to send him first to the Protector of Immigrants, who is to offer him work, under Regulation 63, before any further steps are taken to punish for the offence of vagrancy.

229. We have considered whether the possession of the Old immigrant's ticket would not serve these purposes, without having recourse to another document; but it has seemed to us a hardship to require Old immigrants to carry about with them at all times the document which proves that they had completed their industrial residence. The police pass of a form similar to that now existing can be more easily disposed of, and we would recommend that it be issued as now, free of charge, and renewed without fee when it had become dilapidated, or been lost.

230. In the case of all descriptions of hawkers, and persons who require to take out a licence, it is unnecessary to require of them a police pass also. The licence shows that they are neither engaged labourers nor vagrants, and as they are a class whose labours are most useful to the community, it seems to us that they ought to be encouraged in every way.

231. We do not conceal from ourselves, that with the rising class of Creole Indians, becoming every day more numerous, the passes may cease to be of much utility, but in the meantime, and to the extent we have mentioned, we think they ought to be retained.

232. To carry out these recommendations it would be necessary to repeal Regulations 41, 42, 43, 56, 57, and 59, also the second paragraph of Section 43 of the Ordinance, together with Section 45, which seems an unnecessary interference with contracts of service.

233. It would also be necessary for the proper working of any system, where the pass is

retained, to allow only of certain designated officers and constables of police, acquainted with the language of the passes, to demand their production.

234. The Section 53 of the Ordinance which contains a penalty on the wrongful arrest of a labourer, about which a good many questions were asked of the witnesses, is not, as the Protector seemed to imagine, applicable to officers of police, but refers to employers or servants of employers, wrongfully arresting immigrants alleged to be deserters, or wrongfully inducing the police to arrest them. This is the view taken by the Stipendiary Magistrates, and we think, with justice.

235. We have already, when treating of the Immigration Department, referred to the fact that Section 50 of the Ordinance had not been seriously attempted to be put in force, and we recommend that it should be so, in order to give the immigrants every opportunity of obtaining engagements.

236. And in connection with the reduction of vagrancy, we have referred to the desirability, which we repeat here, of the Colony providing a return passage to all immigrants who desire it, after a definite period of residence, in addition to the five years of industrial service.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

I.—As to the Discharge by Officers and Constables of the Police Force of their Functions with respect to the Enquiries made by them to discover the Authors of Crimes and Offences.

237. We have found that violence was at one time used to obtain evidence, but that this has ceased to be practised as a system, although occasional instances have undoubtedly occurred down to the present period. The plans recently adopted by the Detective Force to obtain evidence from accused persons have been rather based on trickery and espionage than violence, such as shutting up detectives in a cell constructed for the purpose; to overhear conversations of the accused; to place men under tables for a like purpose; to keep the accused under remands on the untried prisoners' scale of food of one and a quarter pound of rice per day; to take the prisoners out under charge of a detective to walk; or on take refreshments in shops—all with the view of getting the accused to say something against himself which may afterwards be used as a confession, or to accuse others against whom he might be brought forward as a witness.

238. We found also that formerly fictitious crimes had been got up by the detectives for the purpose of entrapping men they wished to get convicted, and that persons have been so convicted. We have recommended that prisoners, when remanded, be sent to the nearest gaol instead of the police cells.

239. We regret to add that the custom of taking money to refrain from bringing charges, or extorting money under threats of bringing charges, appears to have occurred frequently in the Police Force.

II.—The Old Immigrants' Petition, and the Labour Law of 1867.

240. We have found the statements in the Petition, although put in an exaggerated form, to be mainly justified by the law, as it exists under the Ordinance of 1867 and the Executive Regulations following thereon. We have had no reason to doubt that the Petition justly reflects the sentiments of the Old Immigrant population subject to the law.

241. Of the eighteen special cases annexed to the Petition, we have found more than one unfounded, and several not of a serious nature. But the chief cases we have found proved, and to have involved a great amount of hardship to industrious persons, in consequence of conduct on the part of the police, which we have characterized as arbitrary and ill-judged.

242. The accusation with regard to the use of the rattan in the Immigration Office we found much exaggerated.

243. We found that the general complaint of the Indians examined before us, other than those whose cases were annexed to the Petition, was of the day-labourers' licence; of the operation of the pass, and as to return passages to India; and these complaints we found were well founded.

244. We have ourselves made an inquiry into the practical operation of the law as that is exhibited by the cases which come day by day before the Stipendiary Magistrates, and we have had the opportunity of observing how the law was worked out at the Immigration Department, and by the police.

245. We found that in the Stipendiary Court of Pamplemousses the law had been sometimes misunderstood, and hardships in consequence inflicted both on Creole Indians and Old Immigrants.

246. That in all the Stipendiary Courts, the Old Immigrant charged with vagrancy had not been dealt with under the Section 46 of the Ordinance 31 of 1867, as contemplated by the framers of that Ordinance, but under the Vagrancy Laws passed anterior to that Ordinance which had not been repealed.

247. We recommend that the Stipendiary Magistrates sit every day, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

248. We found that the Immigration Department had become an office for extracting fees from the Old Immigrants, in addition to the ordinary taxation.

249. That the provisions in the Executive Regulations which have rendered the Ordinance of 1867 much more burdensome on the Old Immigrants, had been recommended by a Committee of which the Protector of Immigrants was Chairman in 1869.

250. That clerks, ignorant of the Immigration Law, had most responsible duties confided to them, and disposed of important questions relating to the status of immigrants without reference to the Protector.

251. That the mode of book-keeping was very loose, under which it was impossible to trace any individual payment by an Old Immigrant.

252. We recommend that in future no money be paid at the Immigration Department, but that whatever fees are retained should be payable by stamps purchasable at the Treasury.

253. We found also that the vagrancy branch of the immigration question had not received due attention, that the Protector was not informed of what was passing in the Stipendiary Courts, and that thus the difference between the provisions of the Law of 1867 with regard to Old immigrants suspected of vagrancy, and the practice of the Stipendiary Magistrates, had not been detected.

254. We found that Section 59 of the Ordinance of 1867, providing that Old immigrants in want of work, could repair in the Immigration Depôt, had not been practically put in force, and taken in connection with the non-compliance with the provisions respecting vagrancy in Section 46, that thus the measures intended by the framers of the law to be worked simultaneously with the pass system, had not been carried out.

255. With regard to the police, we found that they carried out their duties, occasionally, with more than an excess of zeal, and we have animadverted on their conduct in connection with vagrant hunts, and other instances of an oppressive application of the law, but the subordinates have certainly a justification for their conduct in the General Orders issued by the Inspector-General, which pressed constantly upon the force the duty of arresting vagrants, and of keeping up the numbers arrested.

256. We believe the exceptional state of affairs in 1867 called for exceptional legislation, and that a labour law of some kind was required. Unfortunately the framer of the law, Mr. Douglas, died immediately after it was put in operation, and we think the Executive Regulations afterwards enacted altered the aim and scope of the measure as it originally stood.

III.—Amendments of the Law suggested.

257. After careful consideration of the working of the Ordinance and the Regulations, we suggest the following alterations of the law:

258. The repeal of Section 48 of Ordinance 31 of 1867, and of Regulations 44 and 45, which prevent the free locomotion of the Old immigrants.

259. The repeal of Section 55, which permits officers and constables of police to enter the immigrant's hut at any time of the day or night, to ascertain whether his papers are *en règle*.

260. We think that the portrait now attached to the ticket ought not to be a matter of legal obligation on the Old immigrant.

261. We recommend the repeal of Regulation 58, which imposes a penalty for not exhibiting ticket on demand.

262. We are of opinion that the existing system for obtaining a duplicate ticket is objectionable, especially the charge of £1 for the ticket, five shillings for a permit to work, and two shillings for the photograph. That Regulation 70 and relative tariff ought to be repealed, and that the immigrants ought to obtain duplicates without many of the formalities and journeys which are now required.

263. We suggest that the following fees be abolished, viz.: on Passports, Certificates of Marriage, all Certificates now paid for, and written orders of all kinds for searches in books.

264. The licence-duty of £1 imposed upon day-labourers by Regulation 56 and relative tariff, ought at once to be abolished, together with the penalties in Regulations 57 and 59.

265. We suggest that the police pass be in the meantime retained, as a means of distinguishing the Old immigrant working on his own account from an engaged labourer or a vagrant; but that it be given on the declaration required by Section 43 of the Ordinance, without the restrictions imposed by Regulation 41, which requires the Police Pass Clerk to satisfy himself of the truth of the declaration, thus occasioning much delay and annoyance to the immigrant.

266. We think the time (eight days) allowed by the Ordinance for an Old immigrant obtaining a new engagement, or setting himself up in a new industry, ought to be extended, but we recommend the repeal of Regulation 42, which gives seven days additional to the eight, because of the penalties which are added, and which are unauthorized by the Ordinance.

267. We do not think any notice to the police necessary on a change of occupation, or a change of residence within a district. This involves the repeal of Regulation 43 with its penalties, and Regulation 44—with its heavy penalty for not notifying to the police a change of residence from one district to another—requires modification.

268. Persons holding licences ought not be required to take out a police pass.

269. We recommend that only designated Officers and Constables of Police acquainted with the language of the passes be authorized or permitted to demand their production.

270. Duplicate and new passes ought to be issued free as well as the originals.

271. We are of opinion that the immigrant suspected of vagrancy ought to be dealt with under Section 46 of the Ordinance 31 of 1867 on the system evidently intended by the framers of the law, and that Regulation 63 referring thereto ought to be retained.

272. And that with a view to prevent cases of confirmed vagrancy, we recommend that a return passage to India be given after a residence of five years, in addition to the industrial service.

We respectfully submit this our Report to Your Excellency's consideration.

E. SELBY SMYTH, Major General.
JOHN GORRIE.
F. T. BLUNT, Captain,
Acting Inspector General.
J. A. ROBERTSON.

4th April, 1872.

A member of the Commission prepared a small book which he submitted to us, embodying all the information to establish in a small compass the status of the immigrants, but as this was not unanimously adopted, as being a new system to which it was undesirable to subject the immigrants, we beg to annex it with its explanation in the Appendix, as great pains appear to have been bestowed in modelling it.

RAPPORT présenté par l'Honorable Antelme sur la Pétition des anciens Immigrants et les cas spéciaux qui y sont annexés, conformément aux Instructions données à la Commission instituée par Son Excellence le Gouverneur, le 28 Novembre 1871 et celles contenues dans une lettre du Secrétaire Colonial en date du 29 du même mois.

VOTRE EXCELLENCE,

Mes opinions différant de celles de mes collègues sur un grand nombre de points, j'ai pensé que je devais à Son Excellence de lui présenter séparément ce Rapport, qui est l'expression sincère et aussi abrégée que possible de ma pensée, plutôt que d'offrir mon concours à celui de la majorité des Commissaires, moyennant des concessions et des changements qu'il leur aurait été difficile de m'accorder sans faire le sacrifice de leurs convictions.

LA POLICE.

1. L'enquête n'a pas établi que la police fut dans l'habitude d'employer la violence, la menace ou les promesses pour arracher des confessions aux accusés.

2. L'espionnage, et ce qu'on appelle vulgairement "les ruses de guerre," sont les moyens généralement employés par elle, non pour arracher des confessions, mais pour les surprendre, recueillir des informations utiles et arriver à établir la preuve des crimes. Placer un constable dans une cellule voisine ou bien dans la cellule des accusés, et même sous une table quand ils sont réunis dans le bureau de l'Inspecteur de Police, paraissent être les stratagèmes auxquels on a le plus souvent recours.

3. Le Magistrat de District de Port Louis, M. Rouillard, a déclaré que des aveux et des informations obtenues de cette manière avaient été sanctionnés (countenanced) par plusieurs Juges de la Cour Suprême.

4. L'enquête a établi aussi que la police avait eu recours, il y a quelques années, à des vols fictifs pour mettre la main sur des hommes soupçonnés d'appartenir à des bandes de voleurs. On ne saurait trop condamner un pareil procédé. La société devient complice du crime quand elle le provoque. Son droit de se protéger ne saurait aller aussi loin.

5. Sauf quelques cas isolés dont il serait facile d'empêcher le retour en les signalant aux Magistrats, je ne crois pas que la police ait abusé les "Remands" pour amener les accusés à faire des aveux.

6. Dans un pays comme le nôtre, habité par tant de races différentes par le langage, les mœurs et la religion, et où il est si difficile par conséquent d'arriver promptement à se procurer la preuve complète d'un crime, je crois qu'il serait très-dangereux de restreindre le pouvoir qu'ont les Magistrats d'accorder des "Remands" à la police.

7. Les soldats libérés, les matelots, les anciens esclaves et les Indiens qui composent le corps des constables de la police, ne possédant pas tous les garanties de moralité qu'on peut désirer, il est tout naturel de supposer qu'ils doivent se rendre coupables quelquefois d'exaction, mais je crois néanmoins que cela arrive rarement, parce que les habitants de ce pays, sans distinction d'origine, très-disposés à payer quand ils sont pris en flagrant délit, ont une rare énergie pour résister à l'arbitraire.

8. En revanche, il me parait prouvé que les constables reçoivent souvent de l'argent pour ne pas dénoncer les contraventions.

9. Je m'abstiens d'exprimer une opinion sur la police que nous avions avant l'établissement des Magistrats de District, c'est-à-dire avant 1852, parce que l'enquête a été très-superficielle et très-incomplète sur ce point; qu'aucun fait spécial et susceptible d'investigation n'a été mentionné, et que je ne pense pas que Votre Excellence ait eu l'intention de nous faire remonter si haut dans le passé.

PÉTITION DES ANCIENS IMMIGRANTS.

Je vais examiner la pétition des anciens Immigrants phrase par phrase:

"*That your Petitioners suffer many and great grievances from the existing laws by which they are*
"*deprived of that freedom which all other inhabitants of Mauritius enjoy.*"

10. Ceci est une généralité. Nous verrons ci-après que l'Ordonnance 31 de 1867, qui a mis des restrictions à la libre circulation des Indiens, a eu pour objet principal de les protéger eux-mêmes contre leurs passions et leur imprévoyance.

"*The Petitioners are required to have and always carry with them a ticket with their photograph and*
"*a police pass.*"

11. Le ticket établit l'état civil de l'immigrant. Il contient son nom et son numéro. Il est pour lui ce que l'acte de naissance est pour le créole.

12. Le "Pass" ou pouvoir de circuler est délivré par la police à l'immigrant qui a prouvé qu'il a terminé sa résidence industrielle et qu'il a un domicile et une occupation.

13. La photographie de chaque homme est collée sur son ticket pour empêcher les anciens Immigrants de se prêter leurs tickets ou d'en faire commerce, ce qui serait la légalisation de la désertion. Cette ingénieuse idée a eu aussi pour effet de mettre obstacle aux vols de tickets, qui avaient lieu autrefois sur une grande échelle.

14. Rien de plus simple et de moins compliqué que ce système, grâce auquel la société longtemps troublée et agitée par le crime et le désordre, a enfin trouvé le calme et la sécurité. Est-ce trop que de demander à l'immigrant, dans l'intérêt public et celui de sa propre conservation, d'avoir toujours avec lui ces deux documents: Ticket et Pass?

"*Though these are supplied to them free of charge on the expiration of their five years' term of*
"*engaged service, yet if they are lost, as frequently happens through being obliged always to carry them*
"*about, your Petitioners are required immediately to apply for others, for which they must pay five dollars*
"*for the ticket, and for the photograph two shillings, making together twenty-two shillings, a sum nearly*
"*equal to two months' wages on an estate.*"

15. Le coût du "Duplicate Ticket" fut fixé dans l'origine à cinq shillings, puis porté à dix shillings et enfin à £1, pour empêcher le commerce de ces documents. Il saute aux yeux que si un ancien Immigrant pouvait, par exemple, céder son ticket pour dix shillings et en obtenir un duplicata pour cinq shillings, il résisterait difficilement à une pareille tentation.

16. Quoiqu'il en soit, cette fraude ne pouvant se commettre qu'avec difficulté depuis que le portrait de chaque immigrant est affixé sur son ticket, je crois que les Pétitionnaires ont raison de trouver que le prix de £1 est trop élevé.

17. Il est bon en même temps de rappeler que la loi permettant au Protecteur des Immigrants de faire délivrer gratuitement les "duplicate tickets" sa sévérité dans la plupart des cas est plus apparente que réelle.

18. L'Indien peut également obtenir un second "pass" sans frais avec l'autorisation du Magistrat Stipendié. C'est ce qui a lieu dans la plupart des cas. Monsieur de Joux, chargé de délivrer les Pass au Port Louis, a déclaré que sur 4000 "duplicate pass" délivrés pendant une partie de l'année dernière, 280 seulement ont donné lieu à la perception du droit. Il est donc évident que la loi est exécutée avec une grande indulgence.

"*To procure one of these papers some of your Petitioners have had to wait many days and to walk*
"*from* 100 *to* 150 *miles.*"

19. Il n'est pas douteux qu'à l'époque où l'Ordonnance de 1867 fut mise à exécution, les immigrants ont éprouvé des retards et des ennuis provenant de la difficulté de régulariser la position de tant d'hommes à la fois. Ils eurent à venir et revenir plusieurs fois au bureau du Protecteur et à la Station de Police, mais il faut dire aussi que cette Ile n'ayant que quarante milles de longueur sur vingt de large, que la station de police étant au centre de chaque quartier, que cinq districts sur sept étant traversés par des lignes ferrées, et les autres routes, sans cesse sillonnées par des carrioles et des charrettes sur lesquelles il est toujours facile aux Indiens d'obtenir place pour une somme très-modique, le préjudice éprouvé par les Pétitionnaires n'a été aussi grand que leur Pétition pourrait le faire croire.

"*When at the Immigration Depôt if they have made the slightest remonstrance they have been beaten*
"*by rattans.*"

20. Mon opinion est que l'enquête a établi que des Pions ont employé quelquefois, il y a plusieurs années, le rotin pour maintenir l'ordre parmi des bandes d'hommes interceptant la circulation dans les bureaux du Protecteur ou cherchant à les envahir pour être expédiés les premiers, mais que le Protecteur a mis fin à cet abus dès qu'il en a eu connaissance.

21. Je suis très-porté à croire que M. de Plévitz n'aurait attaché aucune importance à ce fait s'il n'avait pensé qu'il produirait à l'extérieur une grande sensation parmi les personnes qui n'ont aucune connaissance du caractère et des habitudes des Indiens.

"*If found without either of the above papers they are taken to the Police Station and locked up until*
"*they can be brought before the Magistrate; if taken on a Friday in a district where the Magistrate does*
"*not sit on Saturday, they are imprisoned until the following Monday.*"

22. Ceci est un grief réel, et il est vraiment à regretter que les Magistrats n'en aient pas eux-mêmes fourni le remède en siégeant tous les jours. L'institution des juges stipendiés ayant été fondée pour assurer aux classes laborieuses une justice prompte et sommaire, le but est manqué quand les Magistrats prennent plusieurs jours de congé par semaine.

"*It may be that their wife or some friend brings them their papers, which they had forgotten at home,*
"*but this will not procure their release until Monday.*"

23. Cette allégation ne repose sur aucune preuve.

"*Your Petitioners cannot read their papers, which are written in English, and it often happens that*
"*on account of some errors which they cannot verify, they are lodged in prison just the same as if they had*
"*neglected to have their papers changed in time or had the misfortune to lose them.*"

24. Les Pétitionnaires disent qu'une aussi criante injustice se commet souvent, et cependant ils n'ont pas pu en citer un seul exemple ni fournir une seule preuve.

"*Some of your Petitioners who had their papers in order for the district in which they resided, have*
"*been committed to prison with hard labour, because the police were mistaken as to the boundaries of the*
"*district in which they really lived, and supposed them to be living in another.*"

25. Aucun homme n'a été condamné aux travaux forcés pour le motif indiqué ci-dessus, mais il a été prouvé que des hommes ont été arrêtés, conduits devant le Magistrat et relâchés par ses ordres. De pareilles erreurs sont d'autant plus regrettables qu'elles sont faciles à éviter.

"*Others have been taken to prison, because the estate on which they were tenants had changed hands;*
"*and a discrepancy had just arisen in their police pass.*"

26. Cette assertion n'est appuyée d'aucune preuve.

"*If any one of your Petitioners has lost his papers, and has not sufficient money, twenty-two shillings, to*
"*pay for others, he gets a pass from the Immigration Office authorizing him to remain absent for eight days,*
"*but he may not work as a day-labourer, for which he would have to obtain a licence of five dollars, he must*
"*find some one who will employ him continuously; if unsuccessful at the expiration of the eight days, his*
"*pass may perhaps be exhausted, or he may be sent to work at the Vagrant Depôt until an engagement is*

"*found for him; there he dare not venture to refuse to engage for whatever period or whatever term proposed*
"*to him.*"

27. Aucune de ces allégations n'a été prouvée. J'ai déjà expliqué qu'un Ancien Immigrant doit payer le coût de son "duplicate ticket" à moins qu'il n'en soit exempté par le Protecteur. Aucun homme ne s'étant plaint qu'on lui avait refusé une exemption lorsqu'il était hors d'état de payer par suite de pauvreté, je dois en conclure que l'hypothèse dont il s'agit ne s'est jamais réalisée.

28. A l'exception des vieillards, des infirmes et des malades, tout Indien à Maurice peut se procurer la somme de vingt-deux schellings. Cela n'est pas douteux pour moi.

29. D'un autre côté je ne puis admettre, à moins de preuve contraire, que le Protecteur ait jamais refusé de faire délivrer gratuitement un "duplicate ticket" à un homme placé dans une de ces trois conditions.

30. Le "Pass" auquel il est fait allusion ci-dessus est sans doute celui qui est donné par le Protecteur à l'Indien qui a perdu ses papiers, pour qu'il aille chercher le coût du "duplicate ticket" ou les renseignements nécessaires pour établir son identité.

31. Quelquefois au lieu d'un "pass" on lui délivre un "permit to work" pour le temps nécessaire à l'accomplissement des formalités prescrites par la loi, pour s'assurer s'il est sans engagement ou non; et je suis d'opinion qu'avec ce "permit to work" il peut travailler comme un journalier, sans avoir de patente à payer.

32. En tout cas le Protecteur est toujours prêt à assurer de l'ouvrage aux Indiens qui en ont besoin. Il l'a déclaré devant la Commission.

33. "*If one of your Petitioners leaves his employ, he must present himself at the Central Police*
"*Station of his district within eight days, to have his 'pass, put in order.' He may be obliged to come*
"*two or three days in succession, and in the meantime the eight days may be exceeded, and he may be after-*
"*wards arrested and sentenced to hard labour as a vagrant.*"

34. Le délai de huit jours peut être augmenté de sept jours encore, en tout quinze jours.

35. Cette mesure est sage et pleine de prévoyance. En forçant l'immigrant à se choisir un domicile et une occupation dans un court délai, elle le protége contre bien des dangers. Anciennement l'immigrant parcourait l'Ile à l'expiration de son engagement, mangeant et s'enivrant aux dépens de ceux qui sollicitaient ses services, presque toujours suivi de rusés coquins, et finissant trop souvent par dissiper ou se laisser voler en quelques semaines les épargnes d'un rude labeur de plusieurs années.

"*A man has been lying sick with fever, and has, therefore, been unable to go for his pass, and in spite*
"*of evidence to this effect, when on recovery he went for his pass, has been condemned to imprisonment with*
"*hard labour as a vagabond.*"

36. Il faut que des cas comme celui dont il s'agit soient bien rares pour que les dix mille pétitionnaires n'aient pu citer qu'un homme qui ait été condamné dans de semblables circonstances.

37. Le Magistrat Stipendié du Port-Louis, M. Dupuy, dit que pareille chose est impossible. R. 559.

38. M. de Plévitz a cité le cas du nommé Seemoorun. D'après lui cet Indien aurait été malade pendant deux ans, ce qui l'aurait empêché d'aller prendre son "pass." Il a affirmé ce fait sous serment, et malgré cela Seemoorun a été condamné. Mais il faut dire aussi que d'autres témoins ont déposé contre Seemoorun et que le Magistrat a ajouté plus de foi à leurs témoignages qu'à celui de M. Plévitz.

39. Il est à remarquer que M. Plévitz a déclaré que ce Seemoorun, qui aurait été malade pendant deux ans sur sa propriété, n'a pas été visité une seule fois par un médecin.

"*When one of your Petitioners wishes to go into any other district than the one for which he has a*
"*police pass, he must get his pass endorsed, which can be done only by the Inspector of Police, who is at*
"*the Station only a small part of the day; your Petitioners have friends and relations in the Island, and*
"*it may be that one of them hears that a brother, sister, or son is dangerously ill and has sent for him, yet*
"*if he goes into any other district without having his pass endorsed, he will probably be arrested and*
"*sentenced to hard labour as a vagabond.*"

40. Les Sergents Majors endorsant les "pass" quand les Inspecteurs s'absentent, la première partie du paragraphe ci-dessus contient une erreur. Mais le grief dépeint dans la seconde partie du paragraphe, est réel et digne d'attention. L'obligation imposée à l'immigrant de ne point sortir de son district sans une autorisation de la police, est une atteinte grave à la liberté des sujets de Sa Majesté, et bien qu'elle ait pu trouver sa justification dans les conditions exceptionnelles où se trouvait la Colonie en 1867, tout se réunit aujourd'hui pour inviter le Gouvernement à faire disparaître de la loi une restriction qui ne pouvait être que temporaire par sa nature, et qu'il serait aussi rigoureux qu'impolitique de maintenir plus longtemps d'une manière aussi absolue.

41. "*Many of your Petitioners are sellers of vegetables, and carry baskets of produce to the markets*
"*every morning: they have their papers endorsed for the District of Port Louis for three months. They*
"*seldom go to town without being stopped by a policeman and having their papers examined, perhaps on an*
"*average three times during the double journey; they must wait until the policeman chooses to give them back*
"*their papers, and frequently lose their market in consequence.*"

42. Il est certain que la police a le droit d'arrêter les Indiens pour examiner leurs papiers, et je suis porté à croire qu'elle n'a pas toujours exercé ce pouvoir, surtout dans les premiers temps de la mise à exécution de l'Ordonnance 31 de 1867, avec la discrétion, la modération et l'intelligence désirables; mais l'enquête n'a point établi qu'elle se soit rendue coupable envers la classe des bazardiers spécialement, du système de vexation et d'oppression dont parle le paragraphe ci-dessus de la Pétition.

43. "*Your Petitioners are thus at the mercy of the police, and the most industrious and best conducted*
"*men among them cannot stir but by their sufferance.*"

44. Si la police a été investie de certains pouvoirs dans l'intérêt de l'ordre public, elle n'en est pas moins responsable de la manière dont elle les exerce, et tout sujet de S. M. pouvant s'adresser

au Gouverneur par Pétition pour lui signaler les abus de pouvoir dont il peut être victime, je n'admets pas qu'aucune classe ne la Société soit à la merci des constables ou de leurs chefs. Mais il me paraît bien certain en même temps, que beaucoup d'actes vexatoires et d'erreurs regrettables auraient été évités, si le pouvoir d'arrêter les immigrants et d'examiner leurs papiers avait été confié seulement à des hommes d'élite, intelligents et capables de comprendre l'esprit et la lettre de l'Ordonnance 31 de 1867, au lieu de l'être à tous les constables et sergents indistinctement.

45. "*An Old immigrant may be honestly maintaining his wife and family, sending his children to*
"*school, be possessed of some property, and carefully endeavouring to observe all the laws and ordinances; yet,*
"*if by some mischance he loses his papers, he may be, and often is, condemned indiscriminately with a number*
"*of others, all charged on the same sheet, to imprisonment with hard labour as a vagabond.*"

46. Cette allégation n'a été soutenue devant la Commission par aucun ancien immigrant possédant quelque propriété, et envoyant ses enfants à l'école. Et cependant les pétitionnaires disent que cela arrive souvent. Mon opinion est qu'un Indien placé dans de telles conditions, n'est jamais embarrassé pour prouver par témoin qu'il n'est pas en état de vagabondage.

47. Il n'est pas exact non plus de dire qu'un Indien arrêté dans de telles circonstances est souvent "*condemned indiscriminately with a number of others.*"

48. Cela pourrait faire penser que les accusés sont jugés tous ensemble et en même temps, tandis que l'enquête a établi que chacun d'eux était jugé séparément.

49. Toutefois, s'il n'était de notoriété publique que les vagabonds, surtout à l'époque où la colonie en était infestée, cherchent rarement à se défendre, on ne comprendrait pas que M. Dupuy, Magistrat Stipendié de Port Louis, ait pu juger jusqu'à 113 prisonniers par jour, sans compter les autres affaires de police et de Magistrat Stipendié, et les contrats d'engagement à signer.

50. Il faut espérer que l'Honorable Magistrat que je viens de nommer ne sera plus appelé à remplir une tâche si difficile, mais si les circonstances en décidaient autrement, je crois qu'il serait de son devoir de faire connaître sa situation au Gouverneur et de lui demander un ou plusieurs assistants.

51. "*The police can always arrest them—they do so by fifties at a time—and if it should prove to have*
"*been without any reason, they have no redress.*"

52. Il n'est pas exact de dire que l'immigrant n'a aucun recours contre la police au cas d'arrestation illégale. Son droit à cet égard est le même que celui de tous les autres habitants de la colonie. Il résulte de ce grand principe inscrit dans le Code Civil que tout homme qui cause à autrui un dommage lui en doit réparation.

53. A l'époque où l'Ordonnance 31 de 1867 fut mise à exécution, des "vagrant hunts" furent faites dans certaines localités recherchées par les vagabonds, et les purgèrent de ces hôtes dangereux. L'opération consistait à faire partir des Constables, des Sergents, et des Inspecteurs de différentes stations, et à les faire converger tous vers le même point, avec ordre d'arrêter en chemin tous les Indiens pour examiner leurs papiers.

54. Il n'est pas douteux que ces "vagrant hunts" ont donné lieu à un grand nombre d'arrestations, et aussi par suite de la précipitation avec laquelle elles étaient faites, à de nombreuses erreurs. Dans des temps calmes comme ceux où nous nous trouvons actuellement, elles n'auraient pas d'excuse; mais il est incontestable qu'à l'époque où elles ont été exécutées, elles ont rendu de grands services à la société en général, et particulièrement aux immigrants industrieux et honnêtes, au détriment desquels les vagabonds commettaient presque toutes leurs déprédations.

55. "*They humbly beg your Excellency to consider what use a policeman who was unscrupulous could*
"*make of this power over them which the law gives him.*"

56. J'ai déjà exprimé l'opinion qu'un tel pouvoir n'aurait dû être conféré qu'à des hommes d'élite et intelligents sur la modération et la moralité desquels on aurait pu reposer la plus entière confiance.

Cas Spéciaux Annexés a la Pétition.

1.—*Dillo.*

57. La police est entrée dans la case de cet homme en 1868, et a demandé à vérifier ses papiers ainsi que ceux de ses fils. Ceux des fils n'ayant pas été exhibés, ils ont été arrêtés et conduits à la station de police, mais remis en liberté dès le lendemain, le père s'étant procuré dans l'intervalle et ayant produit leurs actes de naissance.

58. Il n'a pas été possible de savoir si la police a péntéré dans la case de Dilloo avec ou sans warrant.

59. Dillo habite dans le voisinage de Mr. de Plévitz, c'est-à-dire dans une localité que Mr. Didier St. Amand, Magistrat de District, a déclaré être un repaire de vagabonds.

60. Mr. de Plévitz a rédigé la déclaration de Dilloo de manière à en faire un document à sensation. Ainsi il lui fait dire que les enfants arrêtés, tous les trois nés dans la colonie, avaient neuf, douze et treize ans, tandis que Dilloo lui-même a déclaré devant la commission que ses fils avaient douze, dix-huit et dix-neuf ans. On lui fait dire aussi que les papiers des jeunes gens arrêtés avaient été brûlés en même temps que sa case, et devant la commission Dilloo déclare que sa case n'a jamais été détruite par le feu.

61. Cette affaire montre combien il est difficile pour la police de distinguer les Indiens introduits dans la colonie de ceux qui y sont nés.

62. 2° Seegoolum: La plainte de Seegoolum est mensongère. Il résulte en effet des livres de Mr. Renouf, Magistrat Stipendié des Pamplemousses, que cet homme a été condamné pour désertion, et non pour être allé dans un autre district sans pass.

2.—*Sumassee.*

63. Cet homme a été condamné pour avoir négligé de prendre son pass.

3.—*Doorgachurn.*

64. Condamné pour le même motif.

4.—*Ramchurn.*

65. Cet homme a été arrêté à 4 heures du matin sous la varangue d'un boutiquier, à deux cents pas de sa case. Il s'était probablement soûlé dans la boutique, et n'avait pu regagner son domicile. L'enquête a établi que c'est un menteur et un ivrogne.

5.—*Ramluckun.*

66. Cet homme été arrêté par suite d'une erreur de la police au sujet des limites entre le quartier de Moka et celui des Pamplemousses et remis en liberté sur l'ordre du Magistrat de District de Moka.

67. Il assure qu'il devait se marier le jour où il a été arrêté, ce qui rendrait l'erreur de la police doublement déplorable.

6.—*Hookhun.*

68. Plainte fausse. A été condamné pour désertion.

7.—*Budha.*

69. Arrêté comme Ramluckun et en même temps que lui par suite de la même erreur au sujet des limites entre Moka et Pamplemousses, et relâché également sur l'ordre du même Magistrat.

70. Comme Dilloo et Ramluckun, Budha ne pouvait manquer d'insérer dans sa plainte quelque chose à sensation. Aussi affirme-t-il qu'il a parcouru avec ses camarades, avant d'obtenir justice, une distance de 200 milles, et perdu dans cet intervalle tout ce qu'il possédait. Malheureusement pour lui des témoins dignes de foi ont réduit ses griefs à leurs justes proportions. La distance parcourue a été de 24 milles seulement au lieu de 200, et il n'a rien perdu de ce qu'il possédait.

8.—*Suroop.*

71. L'enquête a été incomplète au sujet de cet Indien. Il prétend avoir été condamné à vingt-huit jours de prison pour le seul motif d'être allé d'un district dans un autre, sans faire endosser son pass. Cela est peu probable. Le Magistrat qui a prononcé le jugement n'ayant pas été appelé à expliquer sa décision, je ne puis admettre comme prouvé le fait avancé contre lui.

9.—*Secowan*, connu aussi sous le nom de *Jeecon.*

72. Cet homme se plaint d'avoir été condamné pour vagabondage. *Res judicata pro veritate habetur.*

10.—*Ubeluck.*

73. Se plaint d'avoir payé £1.2 pour un *duplicate ticket* et d'avoir été condamné à vingt et un jours de prison par M. Dupuy, bien qu'il fût parfaitement en règle. Malheureusement pour lui son nom ne figure même pas sur le livre de ce Magistrat.

11.—*Rudjohunder.*

74. Allègue qu'il a reçu des coups de rotin au dépôt des immigrants en 1865.

75. Dans sa plainte écrite, il prétend qu'étant allé plusieurs jours de suite au dépôt des immigrants en 1865, il y a été battu chaque jour. Devant la Commission, il a bien voulu admettre qu'il n'avait été battu qu'une seule fois, le dernier jour. Cet Indien avoue qu'il aime Maurice. Q. 823.

12.—*Ramburum.*

76. La déclaration écrite de cet homme, s'exprime ainsi:

"In May, 1869, Mr. Rivet handed over his Estate to Mr. de Plévitz. The latter sent us to the "police to get our passes put in order. On arrival, we were arrested, and next morning brought "up before the Magistrate, when we were liberated, through the evidence of Mr. de Plévitz, but we "were told by the Magistrate that if we did not get our passes immediately altered, we should be "arrested and condemned to twenty days' imprisonment."

77. Il résulte évidemment de cet exposé que le pass de Ramburun devait être irrégulier.

78. Prié par la Commission de faire connaître la nature de cette irrégularité, M. de Plévitz a fait cette réponse:

"I do not know; the men had changed their residence." Q. 729.

79. Pourquoi alors les a-t-il envoyés à la police pour mettre leurs "pass" en ordre?

80. Il est évident pour moi que Ramburun et M. de Plévitz ont caché à la Commission une partie de la vérité.

13.—*Aubeluck.*

81. Cet Indien allègue qu'il a été arrêté *en Mai*, 1869, pendant un "vagrant hunt," conduit à la station de police de la Ville Bague, puis le lendemain au Tribunal des Pamplemousses, le surlendemain devant celui de Port Louis, puis de Port Louis aux Plaines Wilhems, et enfin des Plaines Wilhems à Moka où on l'aurait remis en liberté.

82. Les livres de M. Dupuy, Juge Stipendié au Port Louis, constatent qu'Aubeluck a, en effet, comparu devant ce Magistrat en Mai 1869 et qu'il a été remis en liberté par ses ordres.

83. Il paraît donc évident, d'après cela, qu'Aubeluck n'aurait parcouru, sous escorte, le lendemain de son arrestation, que la distance de la Ville Bague au Port Louis, à peu près quinze milles.

84. Même réduite à ces proportions, la plainte de cet homme établit qu'il a été victime de

l'ignorance de la police, à moins toutefois qu'il ait été relâché par M. Dupuy, comme cela arrive souvent, parce que ses papiers auraient été apportés au dernier moment par quelque parent ou ami.

85. Il est très-difficile d'arriver à connaître toute la vérité au sujet de ces plaintes, parce que les constables et les sergents qui ont opéré les arrestations, n'étant pas désignés par les plaignants; on en est réduit à formuler une opinion sur des déclarations faites *ex parte.*

14.—*Mootooga.*

86. Il n'y a rien de sérieux dans la plainte de cet homme. L'enquête a établi que l'Inspecteur de Police O'Connor l'avait renvoyé à huit jours pour avoir son "pass," parce qu'il avait offert six pence à un pion pour se faire expédier avant les autres.

15.—*Jadhaya.*

87. Dans sa déclaration écrite par M. de Plévitz, cet Indien allègue qu'il a parcouru soixante-dix milles pour obtenir son "pass."

88. L'enquête a établi que son domicile n'est qu'à quatre milles de la station de police. En supposant donc qu'il soit allé quatre fois à la police comme il l'a déclaré, cela ne ferait, aller et retour, que trente-deux milles au lieu de soixante-dix.

89. Il se plaint également dans le document rédigé par M. de Plévitz:

1°. D'avoir été battu à la police;

2°. D'être constamment arrêté aux différentes stations de police;

Et 3°. D'avoir donné à *un white man* deux shillings pour passer avant les autres.

90. Devant la Commission il a déclaré qu'au moment où il a reçu un coup de balai, il y avait une foule d'Indiens cherchant à pénétrer violemment dans le bureau du pass district clerk (attempting to push in the office), et qu'il n'avait jamais dit à personne qu'il était constamment arrêté aux différentes stations de police.

91. Il a maintenu avoir donné deux shillings, mais comme il n'a eu son "pass" qu'au bout de quatre jours, il est peu probable que cette somme ait été donnée pour passer avant les autres.

92. Il n'est pas impossible que cette somme de deux shillings ait été payé pour un "*duplicate pass.*" C'est la somme fixée par la loi.

16.—*Madhoo.*

93. Cet homme n'a point comparu devant la Commission.

17.—102 *Indiens.*

94. Les plaignants au nombre des 102 se plaignent d'avoir reçu des coups de rotin à différentes époques au bureau du Protecteur des Immigrants.

95. J'ai déjà dit que les pions des bureaux du Protecteur des Immigrants se servaient quelquefois de rotins, il y a quelques années pour maintenir l'ordre et la libre circulation dans le département, mais que le Protecteur leur avait défendu d'en porter, dès qu'il avait eu connaissance qu'un homme avait été frappé avec violence. Le pion qui s'était rendu coupable de ce fait fut même démis de ses fonctions.

96. Messieurs Argent, Anderson, et Conier, assurent que les pions ne portent plus de rotins depuis qu'ils en ont reçu l'ordre mais d'un autre côté Rajaruthnum affirme avoir vu un pion se servir d'un rotin dans le courant de l'année 1870.

97. Pour ma part je crois que de tels faits, s'ils se reproduisent encore, doivent être fort rares et s'expliquent, il faut le dire, par l'extrême difficulté de maintenir l'ordre dans les bureaux publics parmi des bandes d'Indiens toujours portés à parler haut ou à se disputer sous les plus futiles prétextes.

18.—*De Plévitz.*

98. M. de Plévitz dit qu'il est à sa connaissance que la police a extorqué de l'argent des Indiens dans plusieurs occasions, mais devant la Commission il n'a pu citer un seul cas, et s'est borné à dire que le fait lui avait été affirmé *by hundreds of Indians.*

RÉSUMÉ.

99. Il résulte de l'examen que je viens de faire, que sur les dix-huit cas spéciaux énumérés ci-dessus, quatre seulement, ceux de Dilloo, Ramluckun, Budha et des 102 Indiens, ont été en partie prouvés.

100. Dilloo a prouvé que ses enfants nés dans cette colonie et âgés de douze, dix-huit et dix-neuf ans, ont été arrêtés dans sa case, parce qu'ils n'avaient pas avec eux leurs actes de naissance.

101. Ramluckun et Budha ont prouvé qu'ils ont été arrêtés par suite d'une erreur de la police au sujet de la limite entre les Districts de Moka et des Pamplemousses.

102. Enfin il a été prouvé que les pions du Protecteur des Immigrants ont frappé quelquefois des hommes avec des rotins, pour maintenir l'ordre et la libre circulation dans ce département.

Témoins Désignés par M. de Plévitz.

103. M. de Plévitz ayant indiqué à la Commission (Q. 918) Messieurs Leclerc, Leblanc, Mallet père, Mallet fils, la femme Anoondie et l'Indien Sadagour comme pouvant fournir des renseignements sur d'autres cas de mauvais traitements subis par les Indiens, ces personnes ont été sommées de comparaître.

104. Messieurs Leclerc, Leblanc et Mallet père ont confirmé le fait déjà connu et prouvé de

l'arrestation d'un certain nombre d'Indiens à la "Nouvelle Découverte" par suite de l'erreur de la police au sujet de la limite entre Moka et Pamplemousses.

105. Quant à Sadagour, il a fait connaître à la Commission, qu'en 1870 il payait tous les mois à un sergent de police la somme de sept piastres pour vendre du rum *sans patente*. Comme il ne pouvait que gagner à un pareil marché, il faut que le sens moral manque complétement à cet homme pour avoir cité ce fait comme preuve de mauvais traitement.

106. Les autres témoins désignés par M. de Plévitz ont déclaré n'avoir rien à dire contre la police.

107. Il est peut-être bon, en terminant, de faire remarquer que M. Leblanc a dit que le système des pass avait eu pour effet de donner des habitudes plus régulières aux Indiens et de diminuer le nombre des vols.

Plaintes portées devant la Commission.

108. En dehors des dix-huit cas spécifiés dans la pétition, certain nombre d'Indiens alléguant avoir des griefs à faire connaître, ont été entendus par la Commission.

109. Vingtasa Sinatambou, Président depuis 22 ans de l'Eglise des Hindous au Port Louis, s'est plaint de ce que la police aurait arrêté des hommes sur les terres mêmes de l'Eglise et pendant les cérémonies religieuses, parce qu'ils n'avaient pas leurs papiers.

110. Le fait ayant été porté par petition à la connaissance de Sir Henry Barkly, il a immédiatement donné des ordres pour que les arrestations se fissent dans les rues adjacentes, mais non sur les terres de l'Eglise.

111. Le témoin trouve cette satisfaction insuffisante.

Je suis d'opinion que dans l'état actuel de la colonie, Votre Excellence pourrait sans inconvénient aller plus loin encore que Sir Henry Barkly et pousser le respect des susceptibilités religieuses des Hindous jusqu'à interdire toute arrestation dans le voisinage de leur Eglise pendant les cérémonies religieuses.

112. Un autre Indien nommé Boodhun, barbier à la Briqueterie, s'est présenté devant la Commission pour demander "*un bon papier*."

113. Cet homme, débarqué dans la colonie il y a quatorze ans, a déserté aussitôt son arrivée et n'a point accompli, par conséquent, sa résidence industrielle.

114. Il a présenté à la Commission un "duplicate ticket" pour lequel il a prétendu avoir payé vingt-deux piastres au Caissier du bureau du Protecteur des Immigrants.

115. Il a fait confirmer cette assertion par un de ses camarades nommé "Somra."

116. Je crois ces deux dépositions fausses et mensongères.

117. Il est inadmissible que deux anciens immigrants établis dans la colonie depuis quinze ans, aient pu ignorer que le coût d'un "duplicate ticket" était de vingt-deux shillings et non de vingt-deux piastres.

118. Lorsqu'ils ont comparu pour la première fois devant la Commission, ils ont prétendu tous deux que la somme de vingt-deux piastres avait été payée et comptée par Somra pour Boodhun, et en présence de ce dernier. Entendu une seconde fois, Boodhun a fait une version toute différente de la première. Il a déclaré que la somme de vingt-deux piastres lui avait été prêtée dans sa case par Somra, qu'il l'avait mise dans sa poche, et que c'était lui qui avait payé et compté cet argent au bureau du Protecteur.

119. Lorsque cet homme s'est présenté au bureau du Protecteur des Immigrants pour réclamer son "duplicate ticket," il a déclaré qu'à son arrivée dans la Colonie il s'était engagé avec M. Chapman, propriétaire aux Pamplemousses. En conséquence le clerc chargé de la délivrance des "tickets" l'a référé au Magistrat Stipendié de ce quartier, pour savoir s'il devait encore ou non sa résidence industrielle à la Colonie. Ce Magistrat ayant répondu que c'était un *déserteur* et qu'il devait encore toute sa résidence industrielle à la Colonie, le "duplicate ticket" a été délivré avec mention de ce fait.

120. Il y a peut-être là une erreur à signaler. L'Ordonnance 16 de 1852, Section 6, porte en effet ce qui suit: "No proof of industrial residence shall at any time be required of an immigrant "for more than three years antecedent to the period of such residence being called in question."

121. Il est vrai que l'Ordonnance de 1852 a été abrogée par l'Ordonnance 31 de 1867, mais cette abrogation n'affecte en rien les droits acquis aux immigrants arrivés dans la Colonie de 1852 à 1867.

122. Quoi qu'il en soit, cette erreur n'a causé aucun préjudice appréciable à Boodhun, puisqu'il n'a contracté aucun engagement jusqu'à présent pour accomplir toute ou partie de sa résidence industrielle.

123. Un nombre assez considérable d'Indiens venus de la campagne et surtout de la ville ont protesté vivement contre la taxe de £1 (job licence) imposée aux *day-labourers*.

124. Enfin plusieurs autres ont réclamé leur passage de retour dans leur pays, affirmant qu'au Dépôt des Immigrants, dans l'Inde, on leur avait donné l'assurance que le Gouvernement de cette Colonie accordait cette faveur à tous les immigrants à l'expiration de leur résidence industrielle.

125. J'aurai l'honneur de faire connaître un peu plus loin à Votre Excellence, mon opinion sur ces deux points importants.

L'ORDONNANCE No. 31 DE 1867, SON OBJET ET SES RÉSULTATS.

126. Après l'émancipation, les anciens esclaves passèrent de l'état de servitude à l'état d'une liberté illimitée. On connaît les conséquences de cette politique. Ils abandonnèrent les habitations, préférant une existence misérable au travail des champs, et moururent en grand nombre faute de soins, surtout pendant l'epidémie de 1854.

127. Privée de ses anciens travailleurs, la Colonie en demanda à l'Inde. Les premiers immi-

grants expédiés de cette vaste Contrée arrivèrent en 1834. De cette époque à la fin de l'année 1871, on en a introduit 374,440 des deux sexes, et sur ce nombre 100,350 seulement sont retournés dans leur pays.

128. La plus large immigration a eu lieu de 1850 à 1865. On a introduit dans cet intervalle 250,000 Indiens des deux sexes.

129. Une immigration faite sur une pareille échelle ne pouvait manquer de jeter sur cette Colonie une partie de l'écume des populations de Calcutta, Madras et Bombay.

130. C'est ce qui explique en partie comment la Colonie a eu à souffrir de la présence de tant de vagabonds. On peut se faire une idée de leur nombre par les arrestations faites de 1861 à 1866.

Année.	Arrestations.
1861	23371
1862	16667
1863	21391
1864	22121
1865	21826
1866	23336

(Voir le Rapport de Mr. Prince, Annexe No. 2.)

131. C'est dans cette situation que l'épidémie de 1867 trouva la Colonie. Elle ne pouvait manquer de sévir avec violence sur une classe d'hommes mal logés, mal nourris et manquant de soins médicaux.

132. C'est en face de la mortalité qui eut lieu à cette époque, que Sir Henry Barkly sentit la nécessité d'avoir recours à des mesures Législatives devenues indispensables au double point de vue de l'état sanitaire et de la suppression des crimes. L'Ordonnance 31 de 1867 fut présentée.

133. Cette Ordonnance a établi le système des "pass" emprunté à l'Ile voisine où le vagabondage est une chose à peu près inconnue.

134. Elle exige que tout immigrant qui a fini sa résidence industrielle, se présente au bureau du Protecteur pour se faire délivrer un "portrait ticket."

135. Elle l'oblige à s'adresser ensuite à la police pour se faire délivrer un "pass" ou pouvoir de circuler, lequel ne lui est accordé (Voir Regulation 41) qu'autant qu'il justifie qu'il a un domicile, une occupation, ou d'autres moyens d'existence.

136. Il est tenu d'exhiber son ticket et son pass à tout officier de police ou constable qui lui en fait la demande, sous peine d'une amende de £2 ou sept jours d'emprisonnement, sans préjudice de toute autre peine pour vagabondage.

137. S'il veut se rendre pour un motif quelconque dans un autre district que celui de son domicile, il ne peut le faire qu'en obtenant l'autorisation de l'Inspecteur de Police de son quartier, laquelle est donnée sur le "pass."

138. Dans le cas où il veut changer de résidence, il en informe l'Inspecteur de Police, qui constate le fait sur le "pass" même, et alors il peut obtenir un autre "pass" dans le district qu'il a choisi pour son nouveau domicile. S'il transporte son domicile d'un quartier dans un autre sans faire cette déclaration, il est passible d'une amende qui ne peut excéder £4 ou d'un emprisonnement qui ne peut dépasser quatorze jours.

139. Le "pass" doit être pris par l'immigrant dans les huit jours après l'accomplissement de sa résidence industrielle ou l'expiration de son engagement. Le Protecteur et tout Magistrat Stipendié, Superintendant, Adjudant ou Inspecteur de Police, peuvent étendre le délai à quinze jours.

140. Aux termes de la Section 55 de l'Ordonnance en question, tout officier de police ou constable, ou autre personne autorisée par le Gouverneur, porteur d'un warrant du Magistrat Stipendié ou du Magistrat de District, peut pénétrer la nuit comme le jour sur toute propriété où un immigrant réside ou est employé, pour s'assurer si ses papiers sont en règle, et l'arrêter pour le conduire devant le Magistrat Stipendié, s'il n'est pas satisfait des explications fournies par lui.

141. Quant aux immigrants engagés, ils peuvent circuler librement dans toute la Colonie, du moment qu'ils ont en leur possession leur certificat d'engagement et une permission délivrée par l'employeur.

142. Par des réglements publiés en 1868 et 1869 en vertu des pouvoirs conférés au Conseil Exécutif par l'Ordonnance précitée de 1867, il a été fait défense à la police de délivrer un "pass" à un ancien immigrant lorsqu'il déclare qu'il travaille comme journalier (day labourer), ou par entreprise (job work) à moins qu'il ne produise une patente (license) délivrée par le senior clerk du Magistrat Stipendié en Ville ou le Cassier du Magistrat de District dans les campagnes.

143. La taxe imposée pour cette patente, fixée d'abord à quatre shellings, a été élevée en 1859 à la somme de £1.

144. Cette taxe, si contraire aux règles de l'économie politique, et si inique en apparence, a été établi parce que sans elle tout le système de restrictions créé par l'Ordonnance 31 de 1867, devait infailliblement avorter et ne rien produire de bon.

145. J'ai déjà expliqué que le "pass" ne peut être délivré par la police qu'à l'immigrant qui a une résidence et une occupation ou autres moyens d'existence. Or il est arrivé qu'un grand nombre de vagabonds, dès la mise à exécution de l'Ordonnance 31 de 1867, ont déclaré qu'ils étaient "day labourers" et que c'était là leur occupation et leur moyen d'existence. Il saute aux yeux que si on s'était contenté de cette déclaration, elle pouvait devenir le bouclier de tous les paresseux et pillards dont la Colonie était infestée, et le but de la loi était manqué.

146. Le Gouvernement pensa alors qu'en assujettissant les "day labourers" à l'obligation de prendre une patente, la ruse serait déjouée.

147. Il est bon de faire remarquer ici que M. Prince, Supérintendant de Police, dans son rapport du 31 Décembre, 1867, assure que les vagabonds se font toujours passer pour "des laborers." Le Paragraphe 10 du rapport est ainsi conçu:

"In Port Louis there are hundreds of Indians, principally Old immigrants, who style them-
"selves day labourers; these are for the most part pickpockets, idle incorrigible vagrants, and
"mendicants."

148. Ayant fait connaître ci-dessus les Dispositions principales de l'Ordonnance 31 de 1867, j'ai à examiner maintenant si le système inauguré par cette loi, a eu pour effet de diminuer le nombre des vagabonds et par suite celui des crimes?

149. Les chiffres fournis par M. de Joux, Pass Clerk du département de la Police, semblent ne pas permettre le doute à cet égard. Voici en effet le relevé qu'il a fourni des condamnations pour vagabondage, pendant les années 1870 et 1871:—

Pour l'anée 1869	10,526
" " 1870	8218
" " 1871	4454

150. Ces chiffres sont pour la ville du Port Louis seulement, mais M. de Joux a déclaré qu'il croyait que la même diminution proportionnelle avait eu lieu dans les autres districts.

151. Ce dernier point est d'ailleurs prouvé par les témoignages des Magistrats Stipendiés entendus devant la Commission. Voici des extraits de leurs dépositions:

152. Didier St. Amand, Magistrat Stipendié à Moka: R. 1171: "I consider that the labour laws
"have reduced vagrancy and crimes to a great extent."

153. Messiter, Magistrat Stipendié dans le District du Grand Port: R. 1518: "We had
"vagrancy, desertion, &c., existing to a very great extent previous to the enactment of that
"Ordinance (31 de 1867)."

154. Martindale, Magistrat Stipendié du District des Plaines Wilhems: Q. 2134: "Do you find that there are as many vagrants in the Island as before?"

A. No.

155. D'Emmerez de Charmoy: Q. 2159: "Judging from my Court, inasmuch as there has been
"a reduction in the number of vagrancy cases tried by me, I must believe that vagrancy has
"diminished."

156. Le crime, surtout le crime contre la propriété, étant un produit naturel du vagabondage, devait nécessairement subir, après la mise à exécution de l'Ordonnance 31 de 1867, le mouvement décroissant déjà constaté dans le nombre des vagabonds.

156 Bis. Le tableau suivant des condamnations prononcées par les différentes Cours de District, de 1866 à 1871 inclusivement, en est une preuve convaincante:

Année.	Condamnations.
1866	4180
1867	2733
1868	2378
1869	2058
1870	2390
1871	1659

157. Il est vrai qu'à côté de cela nous avons eu une forte augmentation dans le nombre des contraventions, mais cela s'explique en grande partie par l'extrême rigidité avec laquelle on a appliqué depuis l'épidémie de 1867 les nouvelles comme les anciennes Ordonnances destinées à protéger la santé publique.

158. Sans doute la mortalité qui a eu lieu en 1867 et 1868 parmi les vagabonds dans la ville de Port Louis, a contribué dans une certaine mesure à la réduction dans le nombre des crimes, mais ce serait manquer à l'exactitude historique de ne pas en faire remonter le principal mérite aux auteurs de l'Ordonnance 31 de 1867.

159. Je ferai remarquer à Votre Excellence que M. Didier St. Amand, qui a déclaré qu'il y avait une grande diminution dans le nombre des crimes, grâce à l'Ordonnance de 1867, est Magistrat Stipendié et de District d'une des localités qui ont le moins souffert de l'épidémie.

160. M. Rodolphe Leblanc, témoin désigné par M. de Plévitz, a déposé devant la Commission comme suit:

"The habits of Indians are more regular since the pass system has existed. *The number of thefts*
"*has considerably diminished;* before that system of passes was introduced in the legislation, Indians,
"lessees, owing ten and twelve months' rent, disappeared at night, carrying with them all that they
"possessed."

161. M. Bell, Inspecteur de Police, a fait une declaration non moins importante:

"The Ordinance 31 of 1868, a-t-il dit, has put a stop in a great measure to highway and gang
"robberies, which were very frequent before it was published."

"From my experience of highway and gang robberies, when committed by Indians, they were
"generally committed by Indians not residing in the district where the robbery took place. See Q.
"190 et 191."

162. Ce témoignage a éte confirmé par celui de M. Newton. Voici en effet la question posée à ce témoin et sa réponse:

163. Q. 1075. Do you consider that Ordinance 31 of 1867 is unnecessarily harsh towards the Indians?

164. A. "I cannot give a full answer to this question; but there is one observation that I wish to
"make on behalf of this Ordinance. Before it was promulgated, I believe that vagrancy existed on a
"large scale in this Colony. One fact, which can be ascertained by referring to our Criminal Statistics,
"seems to me patent: Robbery by gang, committed by gangs of Indians, was very frequent indeed. I
"think that since the promulgation of that Ordinance they became less frequent, and I also think that

"it is because vagrancy was more effectually and easily checked by the carrying out of the Ordinance
"that this result was obtained."

165. Il faut dire enfin que les immigrants industrieux étaient ceux qui souffraient le plus des déprédations commises par les vagabonds.

166. Dans les campagnes en effet les camps habités par les engagés devenaient souvent le théâtre de leurs exploits. Ils s'y introduisaient la nuit et profitaient du sommeil des hommes pour leur enlever leur linge, leurs animaux et souvent même leurs instruments de travail.

167. Sur quelques propriétés, les femmes de nos laboureurs, chargées des soins du ménage pendant que les maris travaillent, n'osaient pas s'éloigner dans les champs pour y ramasser du bois à feu dans la crainte d'être arrêtées. Sur mon habitation une de ces malheureuses fut délivrée juste au moment où les vagabonds qui l'avaient arrêtée s'apprêtaient à lui couper les poignets pour s'emparer de deux anneaux en argent qu'elle portait autour des bras.

168. Hors des Camps, c'étaient les rouliers, les revendeurs, les boutiquiers, les jardiniers, les marchands de bijoux qui étaient les principales victimes des vagabonds. Or il suffit de jeter les yeux sur le dernier recensement de la population de cette colonie pour se convaincre que toutes ces industries sont en grande partie entre les mains des anciens immigrants ou de leurs descendants.

169. En voici le tableau:

Carriers.

Indian Males	1717
" Females	6
General Population	287

Hawkers and Pedlers.

Indian Males	3494
" Females	215
General Population	232
Females	20

Shopkeepers.

Indian Males	1469
" Females	89
General Population	1095
Females	74

Gardeners.

Indian Males	5954
" Females	549
General Population	630
Females	53

Jewellers, Silversmiths, and Goldsmiths.

Indian Males	362
" Females	3
General Population	29

170. Si le système des "pass" n'a pas eu pour effet de protéger ces hommes, comment expliquer qu'ils ne soient pas venus en grand nombre s'en plaindre?

171. D'un autre côté Roy, Rajarathnum, Vingtasa Sinatambou et Casaven Modelliar, les quatre Indiens les plus instruits et les plus respectables qui ont été entendus, n'ont rien dit contre le système des "pass" ou bien l'ont approuvé implicitement.

172. Parlant du système des "pass" l'Abbé Roy a dit: "It has a beneficial effect upon the
"morals of the Indians; it hinders vagabonds wandering about, and prevents robbery also." Voir Q.
1541.

173. Vingtasa Sinatambou s'est plaint qu'on arrêtât des hommes dans le voisinage de son Église pendant les cérémonies religieuses, mais il n'a rien dit contre de système des "pass."

174. Voici les questions posées à Casaven Modelliar et ses réponses:

175. Q. 2198. You are aware that certain of your countrymen are required to take a ticket and a pass?

176. A. I am.

177. Q. Do your countrymen complain to you of this system?

178. A. No, they never complained to me.

179. Quant à Rajarathnum, il a déclaré que les Indiens se plaignaient seulement du coût du "duplicate ticket" et du temps qu'il fallait perdre pour se le procurer. Il a ajouté que si l'on pouvait faire disparaître ces deux motifs de plainte, ses compatriotes seraient parfaitement satisfaits. Voir Q. 1599, 1600, et 1606.

180. Enfin ce qui prouve encore d'une manière éclatante à mes yeux l'heureuse influence que la législation de 1869 a exercée sur les habitudes, le caractère et la conduite des immigrants, c'est la diminution considérable qui a eu lieu depuis cette époque dans le nombre des condamnations prononcées contre les serviteurs sur la plainte de leurs maîtres. Le dernier rapport du Protecteur des Immigrants, page 8, paragraphe 37, constate que ces condamnations qui s'élevaient encore à 14,875 en 1868, sont tombées à 8152 en 1869, et 4954 en 1870.

introduisait de dix à douze mille hommes tous les ans, peut-être même davantage. Aujourd'hui une introduction de trois à quatre mille hommes suffit amplement à nos besoins, et ce nombre ne peut qu'aller en diminuant.

CONCLUSIONS.

230. L'étude que je viens de faire des différentes questions soumises à la Commission me conduit à recommander à Votre Excellence, dans l'intérêt des immigrants, les modifications suivantes à la législation actuellement en vigueur :

231. 1° Qu'à l'avenir l'exécution de l'Ordonnance 31 de 1867 et de ses réglements, en ce qui concerne l'examen des pass et des tickets, soit confiée dans chaque district à quelques hommes d'élite, intelligents, sachant lire et écrire et inspirant toute confiance par leur caractère.

232. 2° Que les Magistrats Stipendiés soient tenus de siéger chaque jour de la semaine.

233. 3° Que le "duplicate ticket" soit délivré à l'Indien dès qu'il a justifié de son identité et sans qu'il soit besoin de remplir les formalités de publication dans la Gazette du Gouvernment pour savoir s'il est engagé ou non, lesquelles formalités durent un mois.

234. 4° Que le droit pour le duplicate ticket fixé actuellement à £1 2*s.* soit réduit à six ou huit shillings.

235. 5° Que le droit pour un duplicate pass soit fixé à un shilling.

236. 6° Qu'il ne soit perçu aucun droit pour un nouveau pass, quand on ne peut plus écrire sur l'ancien faute de place ou lorsque ce dernier, par l'effet du temps ou de l'usage, est devenu illisible.

237. 7° Que le droit de faire délivrer un pass gratuitement soit accordé au Protecteur comme au Magistrat Stipendié.

238. 8° Que les anciens immigrants qui ont des patentes de revendeurs (hawkers) ou de rouliers (carriers) aient le droit de circuler librement dans toute la colonie pendant la durée de leurs patentes.

239. 9° Que tous les immigrants non-engagés puissent circuler librement dans la colonie pourvu qu'ils ne changent pas de domicile ou d'occupation sans en informer la police, et que toute absence de plus de quinze jours soit considérée comme un changement de domicile, sauf le cas de maladie.

240. 10° Que pouvoir soit donné au Protecteur des Immigrants et au Magistrat Stipendié de faire délivrer un "pass définitif" emportant le droit pour toujours de circuler librement dans toute la Colonie à tout immigrant industrieux et de bonne conduite.

241. 11° Que le droit de £1 pour le "Day Labourer License" soit aboli, mais que le day labourer soit passible d'être arrêté et condamné pour vagabondage malgré son "pass" s'il ne travaille pas réellement pour gagner sa vie et qu'il soit sans moyens d'existence connus.

242. 12° Enfin qu'on accorde aux immigrants qui seront introduits à l'avenir un passage de retour dans l'Inde aux frais du trésor public, après un temps de résidence à fixer par le corps législatif.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, de Votre Excellence,
Le très-humble Serviteur,
C. ANTELME.

APPENDIX H. (No. 2.)

PROTEST OF THE HON. H. N. D. BEYTS, PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS, AGAINST THE REPORT OF THE POLICE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

To His Excellency The Honourable Sir Arthur H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Mauritius and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

I cannot help protesting against some of the remarks and conclusions of the Report which has just been presented to your Excellency by the Police Inquiry Commissioners. I do so with a firm conviction that I shall meet with a just and impartial award at your Excellency's hands in regard to the points respecting which I feel compelled to appeal to your Excellency's decision.

2. I feel chiefly aggrieved by the sweeping condemnation passed on the present management of the Immigration Department in paragraphs 122 and 248 of the Report, to which I take the liberty of drawing your Excellency's attention; but I consider that I am scarcely less justified in complaining of the unfoundedness of many of the remarks and criticisms of the Report, and of the unfairness of some of its conclusions.

3. Paragraph 122 of the Report is worded as follows: "That which has struck us most in the "Immigration Department is that it has been transformed, from an office where the immigrants may "come freely for advice and assistance, into a Department by means of which fees are levied from the "immigrants in addition to the ordinary taxation fixed by law."

Paragraph 248, expressing the same conclusion in fewer words, says: "We found that the "Immigration Department had become an office for extracting fees from Old immigrants in addition "to the ordinary taxation."

4. It is clear that the above-quoted conclusion casts a severe and unqualified censure on the Immigration Department—one which, if it is deserved at all, can scarcely leave your Excellency any alternative but that of instantly suspending me from the office which I hold. If the Immigration Department—a Department entrusted to an officer styled the Protector of Immigrants—whose very title points out to him unmistakably the line of conduct he has to pursue towards immigrants, apart from all laws and instructions specifically defining his duties—is really transformed as it is said to be, so as no longer to be a Department where immigrants can come freely for advice and assistance, the inference is unavoidable, that a change in that department is imperatively necessary. If it has been so transformed, it is evident that the spirit in which it should be managed is egregiously misunderstood, or has been culpably lost sight of, and that the officer to whom the Department has been confided is utterly unworthy of the post he has hitherto been allowed to fill.

5. I do not hesitate to admit that such, and such alone, should be the consequence of the ignorance, or neglect, or wilful and intentional misperformance of duty, of which the Head of the Immigration Department would stand convicted if the conclusions of the Commissioners were well-founded. But, Sir, I boldly deny their being well-founded; I deny their resting on any foundation admissible by an impartial judge as sufficient to support them. Where are the grounds on which they rest? Has it been in the remotest manner proved that immigrants have at any time been hindered by me from coming to me for advice and assistance?—that I have knowingly tolerated the existence of any obstacle hindering their freely coming to me?—or that I have negligently suffered such obstacles to grow up and constitute the *transformation* which the Report has depicted?

6. It is said that the transformation has converted the Immigration Department into "*an office for extracting fees from the Old immigrants in addition to the ordinary taxation.*" If this part of the charge be true the burden of it lies wholly on the Executive, for no fee has been *extracted from immigrants*, as the Report expresses it, without the previous sanction of Government itself.

7. I freely admitted, in my answers to the questions put to me by the Commissioners that I disapproved of the Immigration Office being made a Revenue Department; that I thought that the papers which immigrants have to apply for should be subjected to the lowest charges possible; and that, although I thought it unadvisable that these charges should be altogether done away with, I considered that they should be reduced to a minimum. But that such had been stated by me to be my opinion is nowhere acknowledged in the Report, although it clearly appears in the reproduction of my answers. Vide Answer 353 in Appendix to Report.

8. It can hardly be asserted in justification of the terms in which the conclusion of the Report is expressed that it has simply *reproduced my own remark* as to the conversion of the Immigration Department. There is a broad difference, quite apparent to any impartial eye, between my personal declaration and that of the Report of the Commission: I simply counselled the reduction of the fees which under the orders of the Executive I have now to levy in the Immigration Department; but I certainly never did admit that the Immigration Department had been *transformed; nor that advice and assistance are no longer freely given there to immigrants; nor that it is now an office where fees are extracted from immigrants.*

9. I here hasten to advert to that part of the letter of Major General Smyth in which he acknowledges that Captain Blunt and Mr. Robertson concurred with him in dissenting from the expediency of inserting paragraphs 245 and 248 in the terms in which they were couched, although they did not deny the correctness of the conclusions intended to be conveyed by those parts of the Report. This admission is most important, and reveals more than it may appear to signify at first view. It establishes first, *beyond a doubt*, that *the terms* at least of paragraph 248 were not in accordance with the true meaning of the members who dissented from it; and next, that *the only member of the commission* whose sentiments the terms employed wholly conveyed was Mr. Justice Gorrie.

10. The Commission consisted of the following gentlemen:—

1. His Honour General S. Smyth.
2. His Honour Mr. Justice Gorrie
3. The Honourable C. Antelme.
4. The Honourable J. Fraser.
5. Captain F. T. Blunt.
6. J. A. Robertson, Esq.

His Honour General Smyth, Captain Blunt, and Mr. Robertson having dissented, the Honourable Mr. Antelme having likewise dissented from the others and presented a separate Report, and the Honourable Mr. Fraser having presented no Report, it follows that the paragraph, as retained, expressed the sentiments of only one member of the Commission—His Honour Mr. Justice Gorrie. How far it is consistent with the rules which generally regulate the proceedings of Public Commissions that the opinion of one member should prevail over those of all the others, I leave it to your Excellency to appreciate.

11. I now beg to point out those remarks of the Report which, in my opinion, are unfounded and erroneous.—Paragraph 57, referring to the raising of the fee for a duplicate ticket from five shillings to ten shillings and then to its present rate of £1, says: "The Protector tells us that the fee was raised "with the view of preventing illicit traffic with tickets, &c. The prevention of the traffic has "certainly not been gained, for we had produced to us a bundle of tickets that must have been "abstracted from the Immigration Department."—To this is added the surprise expressed by Mr. Anderson, the Chief Clerk, on seeing those tickets—and his exclamation: "There must be some-"thing far wrong somewhere!"

If I had been present I might have explained that the fact of a bundle of tickets having been abstracted from the Immigration Office simply proved that some person had been guilty of that abstraction, and that the Clerk who had had charge of them had been guilty of neglect in not having kept them in a well-closed press or box, secure from abstractions; but that it established no proof whatever that Indian immigrants now pass over their tickets to one another as easily as they used to do before; that is, before the fee was increased; and before the further check of the photograph had been resorted to.

12. I may here remark that the fee was raised before the portrait-system was adopted, and that, in my opinion, the adoption of this system is a much surer guarantee against illicit traffic in tickets than the enhancement of the fee; and therefore that the fee may now more safely be reduced than it could have been formerly.

13. The Report quotes the following statement contained in the Petition: "If one of your "Petitioners leaves his employ, he must present himself at the Central Police Station of his district "within eight days, to have his pass put in order; he may be obliged to come two or three days in "succession, and in the meantime the eight days may be exceeded and he be afterwards arrested and "sentenced to hard labour as a vagabond"—and in reference to this statement the Report says:—"This complaint we find well-grounded, and it is the law, with the exception that instead of eight days "only being allowed they can have seven days more by applying to the officials who have power to "extend it, and this is generally done."

This is simply an imperfect representation of the law in regard to the pass-system. The law (Regulation 42) goes on to say:—"and on the expiration of such new delay (i. e. extension of delay not "exceeding fifteen days) no further delay shall be granted, unless however in exceptional cases, in which "sickness or other good reason is shown for a further extension."

I only ask whether this does not clearly and distinctly lay down that a further extension of time is grantable beyond the fifteen days,—and that too without any limitation whatever as to time, in cases where good reason for such further extension is shown; and I ask moreover whether such good reason does not exist when the Inspector of Police or other officer lawfully entrusted with the issue of passes has himself to delay the issue of the pass, or its rectification, in consequence of the inquiries which he has to make.

14. It is important that I should particularly draw your Excellency's attention to this inaccurate representation of the law, as the Regulation which is thus distorted is precisely one of the amended Regulations which I have been blamed in the Report for having suggested. While the former Regulations, those of the 10th November 1868, laid down a limit of delay which could not be exceeded under any circumstances, the new Regulation 42, introduced at my suggestion in September 1869, allowed the delay to be extended indefinitely whenever good reason for it could be shown.

15. Is it any argument to say that the officer entrusted with the duty of issuing and rectifying passes according to changes necessitating fresh entries, may unlawfully not grant the extension of delay which is due and rightly claimable in any case;—and that therefore the immigrant is no less exposed to hardship? That would simply be an abuse of authority and a breach of duty on the part of such officer;—and there is no law beneficial to immigrants or others that may not similarly miscarry if the officers who are entrusted with its administration misperform or violate their duty.

16. To the general conclusions of the Report as to the truthfulness of the allegations contained in the Petition, it is not my purpose to allude, especially as they are to be tested anew by the inquiry which is going to be made by the Royal Commissioners.

17. As one instance amongst many of the hastiness of the decisions come to, and of the remarks passed, in the Report, I may mention the case of Suroop (No. 8 in Petition, page 27). This man's personal allegations, unsupported by an iota of evidence, are taken to be proved, and thereupon judgment is passed both upon the law and on the Magistrate who administered it, (although he had not been called upon for the least explanation regarding it), in the following terms:—"This man's "case is a hard one, and is another instance of the harshness and severity of the Regulations carrying "Ordinance 31 of 1867 into force. Under the circumstances, the Magistrate's decision was most "severe."

The Honourable Mr. Antelme, alluding to this case, properly remarks:—"L'enquête a été incom-"plète au sujet de cet Indien. Le Magistrat qui a prononcé le jugement n'ayant pas été appelé à "expliquer sa décision, je ne puis admettre comme prouvé le fait avancé contre lui."

18. Another striking instance of the facility with which the ordinary rules of evidence are reversed in the Report is the account of Case 12 of Petition (Page 29). After stating that the complainant had been sentenced to a fine of five shillings for selling flowers, the Report says:—"Nothing "has been brought forward to show that this man's statement is untrue."—Nothing I say could more clearly indicate the bias of the Report. The rule *Ei incumbit probatio qui dicit* is totally discarded: it is absolutely reversed; and the doctrine is laid down that the allegation of a complainant has to be taken as proved if nothing be adduced to show that it is untrue!! I ask whether this is consistent with the rules of evidence followed by the Judges of this Colony?

19. In regard to the charge of immigrants having been frequently beaten with rattans in the depôt, I cannot help emphatically protesting against the conclusions of the Report and declaring them to be altogether unfounded.

The Report, says "the exculpatory evidence adduced to the Commission on this head is far from "being satisfactory." Not only was I never called upon to produce any exculpatory evidence, but I was not even allowed to hear the inculpatory depositions when they were taken—I knew nothing about them till the printed Report came into my hands. How can it, under such circumstances, be affirmed that the exculpatory evidence was far from satisfactory?

True it is that the charge was in the Petition and its Appendices:—but to that I had only made a general reply—awaiting the special cases to examine each of them in its turn. No opportunity of doing so was ever afforded to me.

20. Although a stringent Department Order forbidding the use of rattans by peons under pain of dismissal from office, as far back as 1866, had been exhibited to the Commission, in the Order-Book of the Immigration Department, and it had been proved that a peon had actually been dismissed under the rule so laid down, yet the Report says:—"Such a practice (that of beating immigrants) "should not be *allowed* to exist for a moment in such a Department."

Was it proved that such a practice had been *allowed* to exist? Was it not unquestionably proved that the practice had on the contrary been distinctly *forbidden*?

No conclusive evidence can be held to have been adduced of the Order having been infringed, but admitting that it was infringed, would it follow that the practice was allowed? When perjury is committed before a Judge in a Court of Law, is it allowed by him? When a robbery or any other offence is committed in his house, is it committed with his sanction?

21. Another glaring instance of the errors incurred by the Commission by their not having elicited sufficient information is the version given of the case of Jugun, an old man who wished to return to India (paragraph 114).

You know, Sir, too well the opinion I hold, and have ever held, in regard to the question of return-passages, not to be able to see at a glance the injustice and impropriety of the terms in which this case is represented. It is stated thus:—"One man, Jugun, complained of *not being able to obtain a* "*return passage* to India after having been 25 years in the Colony: this His Honour the Chairman "immediately *put to rights* by referring the man to the Protector for a back-passage." Does this not imply that the man, though entitled to a return passage, could not obtain it? Was it asked whether the man had ever applied to the Protector for the return passage? Whether the return passage had ever been refused by the Protector? If not, was it fair to let the assertion stand as it is given? to let him say that he was unable, though old, and notwithstanding his having been 25 years in the Colony, to obtain a return-passage?

I could have understood its being stated that the poor old man was not aware of his being entitled to a free return-passage. But, even if so, he could scarcely allege, after 25 years' stay in the Colony, that he did not know where to go to ascertain whether he had a right to a free passage or not. When sent to me by the Commissioners, this man was distinctly informed by me that he was entitled to a free passage. He has not however taken advantage of that privilege yet. How is this to be reconciled with his complaint as to his *not having been able to obtain a return passage*? and with the statement made in the Report that this case was *put to rights* by the Chairman of the Commission?

22. In regard to the various comments made in the Report with reference to the adoption of the system of portrait-tickets, I need only say that not a single step was taken by me in that matter without the previous sanction of Government, and that those comments therefore reflect upon the Executive itself.

But let us see whether they are such as to reflect any deserved blame even on the Executive.

In justification of the adoption of the scheme I need only quote the opinion entertained regarding it by the Honourable Sholto Douglas, then Procureur-General, two years after the measure had been brought into operation. He said: "The system of portrait-tickets has been for some time past in "operation, and has been productive of good results. Not only has it proved a check upon the use, "by Indians, of tickets not belonging to them, and which have been stolen or purchased by them "with a view to concealing their identity, but it has also proved of use in the detection of crime, the

"duplicate of every photograph being kept in the Immigration Department where the portraits "are taken."

I may add that the prevention of false personation has been effected by the adoption of portrait-tickets more successfully than it could have been by any other measure; and that this has not only been the means of maintaining order amongst immigrants by hindering unlawful transfers of tickets between them, but that it has moreover hindered departures under falsely-assumed names, and helped in checking fraud in transfers of titles of property.

23. The rate of the charge is referred to as having been exorbitant. But what is not explained is that when the scheme was adopted there were fewer photographers in the Colony than there are now; that, as an agreement was entered into for five years with the photographer who undertook the work, the term of that agreement had necessarily to be awaited, and its conditions to be observed; that tenders were invited through all the newspapers, and no photographer volunteered to do the work at a lower price than that which was accepted; that, to realise the desired effect, the system had to be applied to the whole immigrant population within as short a time as possible; that the system, until it was made compulsory by law, had been imposed upon nobody; and that all who, until then had declined to submit to it, had been left perfectly free to do so.

24. The total sum paid to the photographer is alluded to in terms clearly intended to denounce it as a lavish expenditure; but might the sums paid out on contracts for steam communication, etc., at a time when steamers were scarcer and dearer than at present, not be just as well referred to as money spent far in excess of what now has to be laid out for the same object?

Had the Commissioners made further inquiry into the effects of the portrait-system they would have learnt the further fact that the amount annually paid by immigrants for duplicate-tickets has thereby been reduced from an average of £5200 to £1170 in 1870, and £1226 in 1871; that the saving that immigrants have thus been enabled to realise since 1864 has already amounted to £23,000, and is likely to continue at the rate of £4,000 per annum so long as the fee on duplicate-tickets will be maintained at its present rate.

25. But the Report goes on to say that the charge even now (two shillings for two portraits) is *six times the value of the article produced.* Each portrait is thus stated to be worth no more than two pence. As the authors of the Report are doubtless too scrupulous to advance such a statement without good reasons for doing so, I recommend their being requested to indicate the means by which the cost might be reduced to such an extent, as an important economy might thereby be realised by Government. But this I fear is only another example of the errors into which the Commission fell by the hastiness of their proceedings.

26. To illustrate the use of a "permit-to-work," the Report says, in reference to an immigrant who had procured one on payment of the ordinary fee, "The paying of those five shillings brought him "no privilege, but merely subjected him to fresh liability to arrest and punishment if he exceeded "the time mentioned in the permit."

A permit-to-work is a document issued to an immigrant who has no papers, for the purpose of enabling him to work during a probationary period of one month. Yet it is said to bring to its recipient *no privilege but that of being arrested after its expiration, if he exceeds the time for which it is granted.* As well might it be argued that a railway-ticket carries with it no privilege but that of exposing its possessor to be arrested and punished if he travels beyond the distance for which it is granted.

27. I should stop here, were it not that there still remain numerous charges levelled against my Department which I cannot leave unrefuted.

28. The Report next takes up the internal management of the Immigration Department and says: "As to the internal administration of the Department, we were by no means satisfied with what we "discovered, although it was impossible for us to go with all the minuteness which we could have "desired into the affairs." And the result of the inquiries into the working of the Department is thus expressed in the chapter styled "Summary of Conclusions:"

Paragraph 251. "That the mode of book-keeping was very loose (sic), under which it was "impossible to trace any individual payment by an Old Immigrant."

29. I regret that I should have to do so, but I cannot help meeting the assertion contained in the foregoing paragraph with a positive denial. Had the Commissioners come to my office to look into the system followed there; had they chosen to ask me for further explanations regarding it, they might have learnt that it was quite possible to trace out any individual payment made by an immigrant, as well as any other sum received in the office. They would have discovered that the practice was to file a voucher in the office for every sum received, and that all the vouchers so filed have to be exhibited to the Auditor who periodically examines all the accounts of the office.

But not one of the Commissioners ever visited the office for the purpose of examining into its management, not one of them looked minutely enough into its system of internal management to understand it thoroughly; and yet it is asserted in their Report that the system was loose and far from being satisfactory. I say that the judgment passed upon it is utterly unfounded—I challenge a further inquiry into the matter by competent persons, and have not the least hesitation in appealing to the opinion of the Auditor-General as to the efficiency of the checks which have been in force in the Department.

30. But the official vouchers which are kept for exhibition to the Auditor are called "flying jottings"; it is stated that they are destroyed by the Cashier, whereas they are never in the Cashier's possession, and can only be destroyed by the Auditor after his examination; and it is affirmed that "*the Protector with great promptitude agreed to alter the system, which, on reflection, he could not but* "*perceive to be liable to great abuses.*"

This last allegation, to say the least of it, is quite inaccurate. I neither did directly nor indirectly avow that the system followed in my office was liable to great abuses.

I simply declared that I was quite disposed to adopt any measure likely to strengthen

the guarantees already existing in the system which I followed. So, even the readiness I evinced to admit any useful suggestion coming from the Commission has been travestied into a confession of guilt?

31. The Report further says:—"We also understand that in future the immigrant himself shall "pass to the Chief Clerk, after paying his money to the Cashier, in order to state how much he has "paid, in place of a mere memorandum being sent from one officer to the other."—What is represented here as a measure only intended to be put in practice in *future*, is a measure actually in practice in the Immigration Department from time immemorial, as might easily have been ascertained if the other Officers of the Department had been questioned with regard to it. (See Mr. Anderson's Answers 1257 and 1258).

32. In paragraph 137 it is said:—"Since the oral testimony was completed we have obtained "information relating to the amendments of the Regulations. A Committee had been appointed in "1869 by Governor Sir H. Barkly, consisting of Mr. Beyts as Chairman, the Inspector-General of "Police (O'Brien), and Mr. d'Emmerez de Charmoy, District and Stipendiary Magistrate, to inquire "into the working of the new law. Those gentlemen made an Interim-Report which we had before "us during the examination of the witnesses, and we were led to believe that no final Report had ever "been presented."

By whom were the Commissioners led to believe that there was no final Report? Did the very designation Interim-Report not clearly show that there must have been a further Report? Was it not the easiest matter in the world to procure that other Report from the Colonial Secretary, to whom it must have been sent? Simply because I could not, when once questioned abruptly, instantly remember it, or point out its precise date and indicate at what period it had probably been written, it was immediately inferred, without my having been requested to procure the wanted document—without my having been asked to assist the Commission in seeking for it—that it was wished and intended to withhold it from them? I merely ask whether any such concealment of a public document—of a Report which had been submitted to the Governor of the Colony, and to the principal Law Officer of the Crown, was possible?—and I moreover ask whether the harbouring of such a suspicion towards a public officer holding the confidence of Government—a confidence of which not a vestige could justifiably be withdrawn from him—was proper on the part of the Commission?

33. Continuing the reference to the above mentioned *final Report*, the Commission, or rather the Report presented in their name, says:—"Such a Report, however, was made on the 2nd August, "1869, and *in it are comprised all the recommendations for alterations of the Regulations which have* "*made the law of* 1867 *so much more onerous than its authors intended.*"

And paragraph 5 of that final Report is quoted as a proof quite conclusive that the Report which had so been attempted to be *concealed* from the Commissioners was a document which there was reason to conceal, and that it was *a document which rendered the law of* 1867 *much more onerous than its authors intended.* The paragraph quoted will be found in the copy of the final Report which I herein enclose.

34. Had the Commission given me an opportunity of explaining the object of the recommendation contained in the above-mentioned paragraph 5, and the reasons which had led the Committee on the Labour-Laws to submit it to the Governor of the Colony, I might perhaps have hindered the Commission—I certainly do believe that I would have at least hindered the majority of the Commissioners—from arriving at the conclusion they have come to regarding it—a conclusion the utter inaccuracy of which it is perfectly easy to demonstrate.

35. The object of that recommendation was not to render the law *more onerous* to immigrants, but just the reverse: it was intended to render the law *less onerous* to them; and such I hold has been the consequence of the change, except in cases where the new regulation framed in accordance with the recommendation may have been misconstrued or misapplied by the Magistrates.

Under the former system the immigrants who had overstepped the time granted to them for entering into a new contract or taking a police-pass, had to be detained and forwarded to the Immigration Department for further inquiries. In practice, this rule often inflicted great hardship upon the immigrant. From Savanne, Grand Port, Flacq—the furthest districts—immigrants presumed to be vagrants were sent to me in Port Louis for the further inquiries. I had generally to send them back to the districts whence they had come, as the further inquiries could only be prosecuted where they had been domiciled, and their detention was thus, very frequently, inevitably prolonged to an extent certainly never contemplated by the authors of Ordinance No. 31 of 1867—however it may have been endeavoured to incriminate their motives.

36. It is obvious to all but those who will not see it, who are so blinded by their prejudices as not to be able to see it, that the further inquiries could not be prosecuted in Port Louis when the immigrant's abode had been in another district; that they could only be prosecuted in the district of the last domicile of the immigrant, and could not be made otherwise than through the local authorities, unless a large increase of staff had been added to my Department, for the special purpose of making such inquiries.* It was therefore that I, as Chairman of the Committee of 1869, submitted to the Governor paragraph 5 of the final Report of the Committee of 1869.

37. But, Sir, permit me to ask whether paragraph 5 of that Report constituted the whole of the Report? Whether it was fair to the Committee of 1869 to say that their Report comprised all the recommendations which have made the law of 1867 much more onerous than its authors intended, basing that assertion on one single paragraph of that Report, even if the opinion conceived of the intent and effect of that paragraph were not as incorrect as it is? Should the whole of that Report

* Seeing that in paragraph 247 of their own Report the Commissioners say, "We think it extremely desirable that whatever obligations may be laid upon the immigrants with regard either to tickets or passes, they ought to obtain them without many of the objectionable formalities and journeys which now exist" (sic), I am sure that these explanations would have sufficed to convince most of the Commissioners of the expediency and advisability of the recommendation contained in paragraph 5.

(which the Commissioners *then* undeniably had in their possession) not have been produced to show how far such an insertion was justified?

38. I enclose a copy of the whole of that Report, and beg to submit a summary explanation of every one of its clauses, so that your Excellency may at once see how just it is to say that the recommendations they contained contributed to render the law of 1867 more onerous than it was, or was intended to be.

39. Clauses 1 and 2 of the Report merely contain preliminary remarks, concluding with the observation that modifications seemed to be needed both in the Ordinance and in the Regulations.*

40. Clause 3 suggests that the penal sanction of Article 21 of Ordinance 31 of 1867 be extended. That article, dealing with fictitious contracts, simply rendered them liable to cancellation. We thought it right to recommend that a fine should be made awardable against both parties to such contracts.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Was this making the Ordinance of 1867 more onerous, or was it pointing to one of its most important deficiencies? Is it the interest of the community that fictitious contracts should be tolerated? Is it not rather the interest of the community that such contracts should be repressed? If so, did we, by recommending that the parties to such contracts should be punished, in any manner contribute to rendering the law more onerous?

41. Clause 4 recommending that the delivery of the police pass should be made subject to the Police Inspector's being satisfied as to the *bona fide* of the declaration made by the applicant.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, commenting on this recommendation, said that he doubted whether the ordinance meant the applicant *to be entitled* to the pass whether he declared his abode and occupation *rightly or wrongly, truly or falsely*. What else did we recommend than the carrying out of what the Governor himself considered to be contemplated by the ordinance?

* * * * * * * * * * * *

We only recommended the ascertainment, by the Inspector of Police, of the veracity of the declaration. Was that rendering the law more onerous to any but those who were guilty of having made, or were induced to make, *false declarations?*

42. To Clause 5 I have already alluded in paragraphs 32 to 37 of this letter.

43. Clause 6 referred to Article 47 of Ordinance 31 of 1867. In practice, this provision had proved ineffective. The defaulter (a man presumed to have made a false declaration as to his abode or occupation, or who had made no declaration at all) on receiving a *summons* generally decamped, and under the law as it stood a warrant could only be issued against him after a summons had failed to bring him forward.

We thought it right to recommend that the preliminary process of the summons, which had been recognised to have made the law perfectly nugatory, should not be *compulsory* but that it should be left to the discretion of the Magistrate either to issue a summons or a warrant according to the circumstances of each case, and the reasons he had for acting with more or less celerity. Was this intended to render, or did it tend to render, the law more onerous to any but those who infringed the law? and if so, was it not calculated to protect society against the misdeeds of such violators of the law.

44. Clause 7 recommended that a fine should be awarded against *the master* in every case where the servant was not discharged in accordance with Article 4 of Ordinance 15 of 1852. Was that rendering the law more onerous to the immigrants?

45. Clauses 8 and 9 (V. enclosure A) were manifestly proposed for the protection of immigrants against the fraud and deception likely to be practised upon them by dishonest job-contractors.

Paragraphs 13 & 14 of this letter.

46. Clause 10 proposed that Regulation 42 should be modified. I have already demonstrated quite clearly that the intent of this proposal was to modify the law so as to make it more beneficial and less burdensome to immigrants.

47. Clauses 11 and 12. We did not certainly recommend in these clauses that either fine or imprisonment should be made awardable against immigrants;—but what immigrants? Defaulters under Regulations 43 and 44, those who, without lawful excuse, failed to declare changes of abode or occupation, or removals from one district to another.

If the pass system is to be continued, and its principal objects are—as they undoubtedly are—to ascertain the abode and occupation of every immigrant not working under written contract, the process must be made compulsory. If it be enacted on the one hand that the declarations must be made, and permitted on the other that they be not made, it must be obvious to all but those who will not see it that the system had just as well be abandoned—indeed that it would be far better to give it up altogether.

Whether it should be maintained or not is quite another question—one which it is not my present purpose to deal with; but its maintenance being assumed to be necessary (and the Police Inquiry Commission, I see, do not venture to recommend its abolition), it should evidently not be maintained as a mere sham and a delusion.

Shall it nevertheless be said that it is not the less true that these at least of our recommendations rendered the system more onerous? Is this a fair and impartial appreciation of our motives, or of the results we aimed at?

48. Clause 13 was obviously meant for the protection of immigrants employed by job-contractors.

49. Clause 14. This clause proposed the limitation of the number of jobmen's licences according to the requirements of each district; to render the licences forfeitable when not used *bonâ fide*; to compel the holders of such licences to work as jobmen under a tariff to be published with the approval of the

* Whether the suggested modifications had to be carried out by Regulations under the existing Ordinance or through an amending Ordinance, was a point to be determined by the Executive Council itself.

Governor; to punish the infringements of the existing regulations requiring jobmen to wear badges by which they may be distinguished; to raise the price of the jobmen's licence from 4s. to £1 per annum.

All these were steps which the Stipendiary Magistrates—the very officers who had followed out the working of the pre-existing regulations—had represented to us as necessary, to render those regulations effective. The three first, though provided for by the new regulations, have never been carried into effect.

50. The 4th measure (that which refers to badges) is defensible, I hold, on the same ground as the pass system. If *requisite*, the wearing of the badges must be made compulsory: if *not requisite*, it should not be prescribed by law at all. But to enact in a law *that badges shall be worn*, and to allow, by the same law, *that they be not worn*, would evidently be making a law merely that it might be turned into a laughing-stock.

51. The 5th measure recommended in Clause 14 (the raising of the fee to £1) is alluded to in Police Inquiry Commissioners' Report in terms clearly implying a reproach. Yet the report does not say a word in explanation of the reasons which had led to the enhancement of the fee, although the Commissioners might easily have ascertained those reasons by consulting the *Final Report of the Committee of* 1869, which report they had in their possession.* Nor do the Commissioners acknowledge, in their report that I had distinctly informed them of my having recommended, *just one year before the presentation of their report*, the reduction of that very fee to half of its amount; nor that I had accompanied that recommendation with remarks clearly showing that I desired to see a considerable relaxation of the restrictions set on free labour by the Ordinance of 67 and the regulations passed under it. Yet, in answering their questions, I had quoted those remarks from my 12th Annual Report. Ans. to Q. 2019.

52. As I had pointed out to the Commissioners all the recommendations which I had already submitted to your Excellency for the purpose of rendering the regulations bearing on *immigrants not under written contracts* less stringent,—by referring them to the printed report in which those recommendations were given in detail, would it not have been only fair—in the report which they had to frame, which was destined to be made public, to be sent to the Home Government, and which doubtless will reach the Indian Government too—would it not have been fair to represent that I had myself recognised and declared to Government that the labour laws had in some respects over-reached their objects? Protector's 12th Annual Report.

53. I here beg leave to appeal to your Excellency's memory for even more than I considered myself free to mention to the Commission. I take the liberty of appealing to your Excellency for the confirmation of the fact that although my Report was dated 13th April, 1871, it had been under preparation for at least a month before that date.

54. To continue with the final report of the Committee of 1869, I beg to pass on to its Clause 15. Four measures were suggested in that clause, in allusion to "*permits to work*":

1st. That each permit should be sent to the Police Office for a *visa*;

2nd. That the permit should be countersigned by the Police Inspector in the district of the domicile of the immigrant.

3rd. That the employment of an immigrant beyond the time of his permit should be made punishable.

4th. That the permit should be made returnable by the immigrant within three days after its expiry, under a penalty.

Were these suggestions put forward with the view of rendering the system more onerous or more effective? Was the 3rd proposal not clearly intended for the relief of the immigrant and for the purpose of securing him against his being unlawfully employed?

55. Clause 16 suggested that holders of police passes should be allowed to go from one district to another, with the permission of the Inspector of Police or of the Stipendiary Magistrate; and that licensed hawkers should be made entitled to such leave for periods of several months.

Was this not evidently intended to relieve the immigrant from some of the restrictions until then imposed? Did this tend to make the law more onerous or less so?

56. Clause 17 suggested that the immigrants should be required to keep their tickets in their own possession, and to exhibit them on demand to any constable or officer of police.

It had been the practice until then to allow the tickets of Old immigrants verbally engaged to be withdrawn from them by their employers, and this was the chief reason which led the Committee to recommend the change suggested in the 17th Clause. A penalty (not recommended by us) was attached by the Executive Council to the non-exhibition of the ticket to any constable or officer of police demanding it. Whatever the reasons may have been for the introduction of the penalty into the new regulation by the Executive Council, is the Committee to be blamed for its having been introduced?

57. Clause 18 contained a suggestion unquestionably meant for the protection of the immigrant against an abuse of power on the part of his employer: it proposed that the latter should be subjected to the obligation of making a declaration at the Police Office on his discharging his servant. The collateral advantage was thereby secured of enabling the police to know the subsequent abode and occupation of the servant discharged, the ascertainment of which was the main object of the pass system.

58. Clauses 19 and 20 are merely explanatory of the previous suggestions.

59. Now that a complete review of the whole of the Final Report of the Committee of 1869 and the text itself of the Report, have been placed before your Excellency, I respectfully beg to appeal to your Excellency's own opinion regarding it, confident that the unqualified condemnation passed upon it

* See in Appendices to the Final Report, Letters of Messrs. Messiter, Laddiche, Renouf, and Sir G. Fropier, recommending that the fee be increased, and stating their reasons for that recommendation.

will not be repeated; that the motives of the members of the Committee will not be impeached—nay, confident too that your Excellency will acknowledge, as your predecessor in office impliedly did by his approval of the recommendations, that the Committee only did what in the circumstances in which they were placed, seemed to them to be most advisable in the interest of the Colony.

60. The Report of the Police Inquiry Commission goes on to say: "The Protector appeared "unaware of the number of persons who have been arrested on a charge of vagrancy, although it "appears to us to be one of the duties of his office to see that the immigrants are not improperly so "charged." And yet I had declared to the Commissioners that the proceedings of the Stipendiary Courts were not reported to me. But they were reported, and have been reported almost ever since the institution of the Stipendiary Courts, to the Procureur-General in weekly returns, addressed to him. Was it not then clearly his duty, or that of his substitute, to see that the immigrants had not been improperly charged? Mr. Gorrie who had himself held the office of substitute Procureur-General till September, 1870, should surely have been aware of that.

61. When Indians born in the Colony and not subject to all the labour laws were reported to the Procureur-General as having been punished under laws to which they were not subject, *why did neither he nor his substitute check such illegalities?*

62. When improper arrests, such as those alluded to in paragraph 206 of the Report, did occur and were reported to the Procureur-General, *why did neither he nor his substitute check them?* Was it not their duty to do so? why did they not inform me or the Governor that the law had been so violated? For what purpose are the proceedings of the Stipendiary Courts reported to the Procureur-General if not to enable him to judge of their legality and to take steps for the protection or defence of those who may be wronged in these courts?

63. Your Excellency is aware and need not be told that long before the appointment of the Police Inquiry Commission I had represented it as a highly desirable step that the proceedings of the Stipendiary Magistrates should be reported to the Protector as well as to the Procureur-General; indeed that I had complained of my not being in a position thoroughly to protect the interests of immigrants, because I did not know how they were dealt with in the Stipendiary Court. I need not submit to your Excellency any further observation on that score, especially as, in compliance with your Excellency's orders, the Procureur-General has begun sending me the weekly returns addressed to him by the Stipendiary Magistrates.

64. In paragraph 171 it is said, the Stipendiary Magistrates had to administer the old laws which were not repealed as well as the new, and in the absence of any instructions we can easily understand how they continued to act under the unrepealed laws of 1844 and 1864.

Here again I may inquire whose duty it was to issue the requisite instructions. Is it not the Procureur-General who has to advise the Governor on these matters? Did the conflict of laws adverted to in paragraph 171 of the Commissioners' report not exist while Mr. Gorrie himself was substitute Procureur-General?

65. In paragraph 250 it is said, in reference to the Immigration Office: "Clerks ignorant of the "immigration laws had most responsible duties confided to them, and disposed of important questions "relating to the status of immigrants without reference to the Protector." This remark is incorrect: no clerk ignorant of the immigration law is empowered or authorized to dispose of important questions relating to the status of immigrants without reference either to the Protector or to the chief clerk, his lawful substitute.

66. Paragraph 254 says:—"We found that Section 59 of the Ordinance of 67, providing that Old "immigrants in want of work could repair to the Immigration Depôt had not been practically put in "force, &c.," and that thus the measures intended by the framers of the law had not been carried out.

This again is a complete error. Immigrants in want of work are and ever have been, perfectly free to come to the Immigration Depôt; but no Old immigrants who have their papers and are free to take service do come into the depôt in search of employment, for the simple reason that they can easily find employment without the help of the depôt, and prefer freely exercising their own choice. —The only immigrants who come to the depôt asking for employment are *deserters anxious to elude the engagements by which they are bound.*

The state of the colony, in regard to its requirements as to labour, was evidently totally unknown to the Commissioners. They appear not to have known that, although there was a temporary lull in the demand for labour in 1867 when the Ordinance No 31 of that year was passed—labour has since been uninterruptedly in demand, and that about 8000 immigrants are now due to satisfy the requisitions which remain to be carried out by our immigration agents in India.

67. There are several other passages in the Report of the Police Inquiry Commission to which I have serious objections to offer; but my numerous occupations, as your Excellency is doubtless aware, hardly leave me any time to devote to correspondence extraneous to that involved in the ordinary course of my duties. I am therefore induced to go no further, especially as I believe that I have said enough already wholly to substantiate every exception that I have taken to the Report of the Commission. I think I have superabundantly shown that the Report contains numerous errors, that its remarks and criticisms are in many instances quite unfounded, and that its inferences in some instances are unfair as well as unfounded.

68. I need hardly say that my objections do not at all apply to the separate Report presented by the Honourable Mr. Antelme, whose argumentation is unexceptionably just and impartial. Had the same care been taken in the preparation of the other Report, while I should have been spared the disagreeable duty of troubling your Excellency with this protest, the results of the inquiry of the Police Commission would, I hold, have been more useful to the public, and, I firmly trust, far more satisfactory to your Excellency.

69. With reference to the suggestions presented by the Police Inquiry Commission for the

improvement of our present labour-laws, and for the purpose of ridding them of what seemed to the Commission to constitute the defects and imperfections of those laws, I shall say nothing for the present; I shall have occasion to refer to them hereafter.

70. In conclusion, I beg of your Excellency, as a particular favour, to forward a copy of this letter to his Lordship the Secretary of State; and I also respectfully request that a copy of it be laid before the Council of Government, to whom the Report of the Police Inquiry Commission has already been communicated. Should your Excellency see no objection, I should further request that a copy be sent to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, as I have been informed that they also have received the Report of the Police Inquiry Commission.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant,

H. N. D. BEYTS,

Protector of Immigrants.

APPENDIX H. (No. 6.)

COLONEL O'BRIEN, TO THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, SUBMITTING HIS REASONS FOR DISAGREEING WITH THE REPORT OF THE POLICE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

AUGUST 24, 1872.

To HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED to make INQUIRIES into the CONDITION of the INDIAN LABOURERS in the ISLAND of MAURITIUS.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honour to submit my reasons for disagreeing with the report of the Police Inquiry Commission.

2. The conclusions arrived at by that Commission I maintain are not borne out by the evidence brought forward, while there is ample further proof available to show that, though as must necessarily take place in starting a novel law of the character of Ordinance 31 of 1867, a few individual cases of hardship did occur, such as that noted in answer 569, the action of the police was neither "arbitrary" nor "ill-judged."

P. C. R. 241, 569.

3. The police have but to give the laws of the colony their full effect; and it was their duty to see that their provisions were enforced.

4. I submit that the orders in the department have had no other end than to make the Ordinance a protection to the honest, and as little irksome to the industrious population as possible.

G. O's., viz., 5 of 22nd April, '64. 18, of 16th May, '67. 38, of 8th June, 69'. 64, of 18th Sept. 69'. 67, of 6th Oct., 69'. 76, of 20th Oct., '69. 28, of 23rd April, '70.

5. The attention of the Commission was drawn to selected memoranda and general orders having but one object, as will be seen by Annexure A. As regards the former, I would observe that they have no effect generally throughout the department, and are mostly a portion of those remarks made by me on the weekly reports, sometimes of one district, sometimes of another, where neglect of duty, contraventions and all sorts of departmental detail are equally commented on, so that the "great desire manifested" or "excess of zeal" (255) sanctioned by the general orders issued by the Inspector General, as adverted to, resolves itself into two orders of mine and one of my *locum tenens*, promulgated at a time when vagrancy was rife, and the subject of universal complaint, while *though in the possession* of the Commission, it would appear that a file of other general orders, which was handed in to one of the members, was not submitted to *all the others*, and the file itself, when returned to my office, was found minus a page (31) on which one of the principal instructions as to the *modus agendi* of the police was laid down.

Annexure A. P. C. R. 153, 255. Annexures B. C. D. E. N.B.—See Index.

6. From the tenor of those orders, I trust you will see that the charge of a "manifested desire" for the arrest of Indians," and, therefore, the encouragement of the "unscrupulous use of their powers" by this Department is unfounded—a desire that I beg to repudiate, and from which I feel sure my antecedents and long residence in India, where I am well known, will exonerate me. The punishments recorded as inflicted on men who have used violence—not, however, "spite"— or who may "have caused a great deal of annoyance and vexation" to the immigrants, establish that, in the cases brought to my notice, such practices had never my countenance or sanction.

G. O. 28 of 23/4/70. P. C. R. 153. P. C. R. 151. 1470. P. 20, A. 142, 151. A. 2179. 2181.

7. While on the subject of this paragraph 151, let me examine the evidence on which it is based. Answer 142 certainly gives no grounds for the assertion contained therein. Answer 154 has evidently no connection with the labour law. Answer 161 is merely a question of the opinion of one whose duties have never brought him in contact, directly or indirectly, with the working of the Ordinance. Answer 175 indiscriminate examination of papers never having been the rule in the department. Answer 318 cites two instances—in one the man was condemned by the Magistrate, and it is presumable that in his opinion the necessity for the arrest existed, or whence the condemnation? The second you will remark caused prompt attention on the part of the Inspector-General of Police, and none of those answers substantiated a case of "spite," or afforded any grounds, I conceive, for the assumption of such a charge. To Answers 318 and 324, I reply that the police but carried out the orders of the military authorities, the men on duty (changed every two hours) did not know, in fact could not know the military officers, private servants, and, therefore, did not admit them into barracks in accordance with garrison orders, Annexure F, paragraph I, 29th January, 1868; neither does the law, and if not the law, certainly not an ordinary policeman, recognise a letter being a warrant for an Indian to be out of his district. The charge, moreover is the unsupported opinion of a subaltern of artillery, and cannot be deemed the "opinion of officers, or non-commissioned officers of police" (151). Should obstructiveness be the gravamen of this charge, the records of my department and further inquiry, if needed, will show, it is not against the police such an accusation would rest.

A. 142, 154, 161, 175. 318 to 324. Annexure F., para. 1, dated 29th Jan., 1868, signed, P. A. Maclean. P. C. R. 151.

8. The attempt in paragraph 151, therefore, to make the police convict themselves has, I trust, been refuted to your satisfaction, while the justification by my general orders of acts of "excess of zeal" or of "arbitrary conduct" (paragraph 255) attempted to be set up is answered, I hope, by the fact that only such orders as could lead to such an inference and tell against the Department were made known to the Commission (*vide* Annexure A.), all of other tendencies, though attention was drawn to them by Inspector Bell, Answer 201, being withheld (*vide* Annexure E).

P. C. R. 255. A. 201.

9. Having examined the answers on which the charge is based, I would, on the other hand, beg to draw your attention to the universal opinion of the Magistrates, than whom no one could be better

A. 525, 526, 570, 571, 573, 574.

judges, to the report of the Honourable C. Antelme (paragraph 42), who concludes his remarks on the department with "Si quelque chose m'étonne ce n'est pas qu'il y ait eu quelques abus, mais qu'il n'y en ait pas eu d'avantage et que les hommes chargés de diriger la police, aient reussi avec des instruments si mal choisis, a rendre en peu de temps l'ordre et la sécurité à la colonie sans causer a aucune classe de la communauté des maux intolérables." To the Honourable E. Icery and Dr. T. L. D'Arifat, large employers of labour, gentlemen natives of the Island, of great experience both as planters and medical men. To the answer of the Honourable T. A. Chateauneuf, who, besides a long residence in India, has been employed in the Immigration and Poor-law Departments here. To the evidence of the Revd. F. Roy, an educated native of India, who, as a minister of religion, has the best opportunities of judging of his countrymen. To the statements of Revd. P. Ansorge, Revd. S. Hobbs, two clergymen whose long residence in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies render their testimony of much value, and to the evidence of most of the native witnesses themselves.

552, 1493, 2139, 2140, 2149, 2150, 1696, 1689. P. C. R. 206. 1732. A. 1870, 1871. 1943. 1537. 1688, 1677. 1557, 1569, 1586, 1922 of petitioners. Also see P. 261, 265, 266, 272, 272, 273, 273, 273, 274, 274, 275 (for 8 men.)

10. Deeming it best to remove, if possible, the personal accusations insinuated by the report, made during my absence, first from your minds, I shall now proceed to remark on the observations in the case of Dilhoo's children (page 23), who were stated to have been arrested twice, once during a vagrant hunt in July, 1868 (*vide* case attached to petition), a statement which has been admitted by the Commission, though indignantly contradicted by Inspector O. Connor, A. 332 (a question of the value of testimony that I leave to your appreciation), and secondly, in September 1869, when returning from Flacq.

P. C. R. 332.

11. In the Report, paragraph 59, you will observe "Dilhoo has stated his story, &c., the policeman "acted most arbitrarily in entering this man's hut" (N.B. at la 'Nouvelle Découverte' in Moka or Pamplemousses district), "and arresting his minor children." If the arrest was illegal the man had his remedy under the law, or by reporting the individuals departmentally for excess of duty. He had moreover Mr. de Plevitz, 730, whose zeal in his behalf cannot be doubted, but who did not attempt to stop the arrest by enlightening the police as to the status of the lads. If the occasion was that quoted by Inspector O'Connor, the records of the Department show the severe penalties that the misconduct of the men entailed. What "connection with the case" (page 23), however, this has with a general order *issued a year afterwards* I confess I am unable to observe. It cannot be the second arrest that is alluded to—first, because the second arrest took place in Flacq, and no infraction of domicile in Nouvelle Découverte could possibly have occurred while, secondly, there was no attempt to set up the claim of a pseudo father; the real aim, therefore, of this general order is *non inventus*, and its misquotation evident. I, however, gladly here take the opportunity of explaining the object of the order in question.

59. A. 730. 327. G. O. No. 55. 2nd Aug., 1869.

12. The Legislature of the Colony having passed a law, No. 1 of 1867, establishing a Reformatory, it was, up to June 1868, almost a dead letter, owing to there being no place fit to detain boys in and attempt the work contemplated—hence to prevent the contamination that must necessarily have occurred, had they been kept in large numbers at the Vagrant Depôt, to which a few were committed, and where no proper accommodation existed for keeping them separate from the adult prisoners, the police were discouraged from taking up lads, who, though vagabondising, were considered to be in a better moral atmosphere than a prison.

13. When, however, the Reformatory, was established, and accommodation was provided for more boys (as it was notorious that they were about in large numbers committing depredations all over the colony, as in fact the subsequent convictions amply proved), I, on a case of a fictitious adoption being brought forward, issued the order in question, little, I confess, imagining that promulgated a year subsequently, in the interest of the neglected native children, for whom I had done so much, it could be thus interpreted and cited by a public Commission, as a cloak for acts of oppression admitted to be *previously* executed by the police, or of accusations against an absent man.

14. For any one unacquainted with the state of the colony, and its laws relative to the Indian immigrant population, to form a just idea of this island in 1867, I consider impossible. The necessity for special legislation having therefore been considered paramount by the Secretary of State, and the Local Legislature, a necessity that supported by the opinions of the late lamented Honourable S. Douglas and Mr. T. Prince, as well as those of Messrs. O'Connor, Rice, and Bell (Inspectors of Police, the two former previously members of the home constabulary, and the latter an officer who served nine years in the East India Company's army, and had passed in the languages), hereto annexed, opinions in which I fully concurred, as soon after my arrival as I became acquainted with the state of the Indian population, nothing remained for the police but to give the law its full force.

Annexures G H. I.

15. Gang robberies were rife, and were committed mainly by Indians, to the detriment of their fellow countrymen, living usually in districts foreign to the residence of the thieves, and misery in its most frightful form of pauperism, sickness, and destitution was rampant in a colony where communities, of every class, colour or race, were utterly disorganised by the fearful epidemic, which in this small island in that year carried off 41,201 persons. Every police station was a dispensary, private as well as public charity was stretched to the utmost, and society was so disorganised that vagrancy was greatly increased, the lawless preying on the helpless, the sick being picked up everywhere, and conveyed to the so-called Vagrant Depôt, which became a vast hospital, the able-bodied vagrants barely being sufficient to bury the dead—in fact, I believe I am not, both as Inspector General of Police and a member of the General Board of Health, over stating the case if I say that the working of the extra-mural cemeteries and other urgent sanitary requirements absolutely necessary to the public health, were constantly retarded and at a stand still, hired and prison labour being alike unattainable owing to the virulence of the fever.

Mr. Bell, ans. 190, 191, p. 27. Mr. Barrister Newton, p. 168, ans. 1075, 1078. Dis. Mag. Didier, p. 187 ans. 1189. Mr. R. Leblanc, p. 219, ans. 1344.

16. If all classes of the community, therefore, thus suffered, it was not to be supposed that the police escaped the epidemic, on the contrary, perhaps the accompanying figures will show that it was in our ranks its greatest violence was felt. Every officer in the force was constantly down, and hardly a single man was free, while to fill up the many casualities, I was forced to take all who offered, men who were necessarily put on immediate duty, but who, both during this period and during the fearful

Annexure J.

hurricane of March, 1868, I feel sure there is ample proof to show did their duty. Is it therefore fair, five years afterwards, for those who mainly were personally ignorant of the then state of the Island (for out of the Commission there were but two members, or at most three who were in the colony at the time, two of whom are far from censuring this Department) to thus advance such sweeping condemnations?

17. From my experience, during 17½ years, of India, where I passed the examinations required for the Staff in Hindustani, &c., and of Ceylon, a colony in which a large Indian immigrant population exists, from my many conversations with Indians who, talked to in their own language, are more prone to speak without reserve than in a foreign tongue, from the fact of the numbers of men who return to the colony; from the fact of the large sums of money they take back with them to Hindustan, or invest in the bank, in shops, in hiring land or in the purchase of live stock here, and from their general cheerfulness and the attention they meet with on the estates, I have no hesitation in saying the *honest* Indian who *will work* is far better off in Mauritius than in his own country,—has been greatly protected by the recent legislation, and enjoys to a greater extent advantages usually not obtainable in his own land, while allowing for difference of habits, race, &c., I conceive he compares favourably with the labouring population of Europe.

Ord. 31 of 1867.
A. 399, 1873.

18. It may be taken as an axiom that no man (the restless excepted) emigrates who can do well at home, when to this is added the prejudices of caste, and the great aversion that Indians, natives mostly of inland countries, have to cross the sea, so well known to them under the vague horrors of "Kala pance," it may be assumed that with the poorer class who come to work and form the honest population, we get a large infusion of the criminal class; or, at the best, of the scum of the Presidencies, utterly unaccustomed to the regular labour and discipline necessary on estates, where large numbers of men have to be worked together. As an illustration of this I may mention I have met many old soldiers who, to my personal knowledge, must have been actively concerned in 1857 in the mutiny of an army in which they and their forefathers had for a century eaten the salt of the Honourable East Indian Company; these men belonged to a service which did not then agree to go abroad, and it requires but little knowledge of the Bengal Sepoy and his history to show he would not emigrate to work as Coolie from choice, on the contrary, he would, if he did leave his country, naturally finding the work distasteful—I may almost say impossible,—run off, and pass his time vagabondising, preying upon his neighbours.

19. It was against men of these tendencies that Ordinance 31 of 1867 was aimed, in hopes of bringing them under proper surveillance and into regular habits, and it was with such men the police had to deal so largely, many of its agents being recruited from among fellow-immigrants. Can it, therefore, be wondered at, when the lower classes of the natives of India are notoriously one of the most venal and untruthful populations in the world, that isolated cases of irregularities took place? for, allowing for human nature, how could a man who possibly came from the same village, embarked in the same ship, and passed five years' industrial residence with the same master, be expected, in the novel relative positions of constable and offender, to overlook former ties,—hence, ever since I have been in the colony, I have been anxious, if possible, to recruit Indians of other races than those imported as labourer supplying the want of the intimate knowledge of the immigrant population so unecessary to us by a better organised system of detection; for though I do not concur in the sweeping remark of the Commission (paragraph 4, page 5), that the late detective force has been "composed in part of unscrupulous men;" still the history of every police in the world (*vide* Vidocq, or the informers lately both in Ireland or in France), shows that it is only through men of the same apparent proclivities that an insight into the habits and working of criminals can be obtained.

a. 4, p. 5.

20. Turning to another portion of the Report, I would now beg you to observe that the inference contained in paragraph 18 is, I deem, unfair to my predecessor, Colonel Auson, Royal Artillery, now Governor of Penang, whose standing orders, page 78, show that no traditions of slavery existed under his rule, or with his sanction; and I consider as fair might it be to brand the civilisation of the 19th century with the barbarities of the Middle Ages as to accuse this Department of acting on traditions of an institution that not a member of the force has any personal cognizance of.

Para. 18.
Annexure Q.

21. Torture, the getting up of fictitious (690) cases, tampering with evidence—(an accusation of which, however, Mr. Magistrate Rouillard, who had the best opportunity of judging of the Detective Force, Answer 525 acquits it), or compulsion has never been tolerated, or had my sanction; and even the use of the cells, specially constructed by my predecessor, though allowed by some of the Judges of the Supreme Court (*vide* page 81, answer 531), has but on rare occasions, in my time, been resorted to; not, however, to bring the over-heard conversations up directly against prisoners, but to enable the police, by such conversations, to obtain a clue to the production of direct proof. In connection with those charges, however, let me beg of you to peruse Answers 212, 475, 514, 515, 516, 520, 669, 670, 387, 388, 395, 396, ere you form your judgment.

A. 690, 388, 525, 526, 571, 573, 574.
Ans. 531, p. 81.
212, 475, 514, 515, 516, 520, 669, 670, 387, 388, 395, 396.

22. With the scale of rations issued to prisoners the police have nothing to do. The quantity was fixed by the medical authorities, and no report as to their insufficiency for police prisoners was ever brought to my notice, though care was taken (*vide* General Order No. 14 of 24th February, 1869) that persons arrested the previous night should be fed before being taken before the Magistrate in the morning. If, therefore, any prisoner has not been so fed, and this to the knowledge of any member of the Force, then such neglect is in direct disobedience of the above quoted order.

23. That in the working of the law, time and practice may not and has not suggested ameliorations cannot be doubted, and that the necessity for many of the restrictions imposed in 1867 may be relaxed five years later I may admit when I have more experience, but to call the law or regulations as inflicting hardship (paragraph 11), or harsh and severe at the time is, I opine, a reflection on the framers

ra. 79.

of the law, the Legislature that passed it, the then head of the Colony, and the Secretary of State who impressed and sanctioned its enaction.

24. For the system of registration I alone am responsible. The problem I had to solve was how to get a vast population under some regular system of annotation. Assuming the Old immigrants numbers to reach in a few years, with the men then in the colony, some 390,000 to 400,000, classification had to be obtained, when it struck me that by dividing it into groups of 15,000 for each letter of the alphabet, and again sub-dividing these 15,000 for facility of departmental record under three heads, reference would be easy, as out of the 5000 but a few hundred would be found in each district,—this is now working so simply that no delay occurs, formerly it may have been otherwise, but it could not have been prevented, the Indians did not know the details of the Ordinance, long explanations had to be given, while crowds attended on officers new to their work, and it is, I think, much to their credit that few clerical errors have been complained of. A. 2136, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339.

A. 2136, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339.

25. Quarantine laws often inflict hardships on the few in the interest of the many, and recent travel on the continent of Europe, where the habits of the migratory Englishman are not so noxious to the public health and safety as those of the erratic Indian in 1867 were to the population of this Island, has shown me that passes and passports, details of profession and occupation, even of appearance, though photography be not adopted, are insisted on, and freedom of circulation is not restricted in Mauritius alone—while the sanitary advantages aimed at by the law for this Colony must not be lost sight of.

26. When on this point let me draw your attention to the following extracts of a despatch of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, dated Downing Street, 6th June, 1868:—

"I infer, morever, from the statements made to me that the population who crowd into these "cabins is composed to a large extent of Indian Coolies, whose original term has expired, and who "have not entered into any agreement for further employ on Estates, and many of whom have no "fixed or regular occupations. This state of things would appear to me dangerous to the health of "the Island, and likely to be prejudicial to the future peace of the Island by fostering the growth of an "uneducated, uncontrolled class in the principal town of the Island.

"It is an acknowledged principle of legislation that the sovereign power may properly prevent "any man from so using what belongs to him as to inflict serious injury on his neighbour or to be a "nuisance to the public, and I consider that the Government and Legislature should at once, and "without delay, interfere to prevent this."

Extract of a despatch from the Duke of Buckingham & Chandos, dated 6th June, 1868.

Again: "It appears to me very desirable also that you should consider the expediency of placing "under some general regulations the immigrant Coolies who choose to remain in the Colony after "their terms of engagement have been fulfilled, otherwise it appears to me that these labourers whose "introduction has proved so beneficial to the Colony, may eventually give rise to very great "evils if they are allowed to remain in the Colony uncontrolled, and without special employ-"ment."

27. With reference to the Regulations, I append all the reports on record of those called for at the time, from some of my Inspectors, which will show you that the amendments were the results of defects discovered in the practical working of the Ordinance, and must again appeal to my General Orders to show that the statement in paragraph 207, that every Indian is "looked upon by the official "eye as a vagrant," is unfounded. As a member of the Committee which drew up these Regulations, however, I would remark that (I can answer for myself, and I believe you will learn the same from my colleagues) our object was to give effect to the spirit of the law, but in no way to be vexatious to the Indian.

Annexures L, M, N, O.
P. C. R. 207.

28. Much stress is laid in the Report on the Vagrant Hunts (paragraph 157). These were instituted years before I took over-charge of the Department, and were less often, I believe, resorted to in my time than formerly.

P. C. R. 157.

29. The term, whence derived I know not, doubtless is an unfortunate one, and shocked eyes which would pass over the expression daily seen in the English papers of "Police Raid" unobserved. Yet, though based seemingly on Answer 327, I certainly can find nothing in Mr. O'Connor's statement, viz., that ten or eleven men were arrested, to warrant a paragraph 157, that "on "one occasion the police took the inhabitants of a populous settlement prisoners," though the fact of the party being under sergeants, men who could read, causes the assertion in the previous paragraph to fall equally to the ground.

P. C. R. 327, 157.
P. C. R. 156, 157,
Ans. 725.

30. That many men had to travel several miles to get their passes is no doubt true; though you will observe most of the complaints on this head are greatly exaggerated. The law required them to procure documents that could only be issued in certain central localities, hence, if their residence happened to be at a distance, there was no remedy for the evil; but that they were made to go backwards and forwards through the vexatious action of this Department is, I trust, sufficiently disproved by the evidence itself to need but little comment.

P. C. R. 87.

31. To refute the statement in paragraph 204, relative to the police "far outstripping the limits of discretion with the sole view of increasing the number of punishments," and arresting "thousands of "men" illegally, I would beg to refer you to the Magistrates themselves, to show that they who had the best opportunities of judging, one and all, were of a contrary opinion.

Par. 204.
552, 1493, 2139, 2140, 2149, 2150, 225.

32. I now turn to paragraph. 225, and feel sure that had General Order No. 21 of 8th March, 1871, one of those on the file kept back, been produced to the Commission, this paragraph would not have been inserted in the Report, as you will observe the question of change of occupation had been settled by the Procureur-General a year previously.

P. C. R Par. 225.
G. O. 21 of 8th March, 1871.

33. The Island is, as you are aware, intersected by many chains of mountains, and rivers running in ravines, often several hundred feet deep, covered with dense tropical vegetation. These were the resorts in olden time of the Maroons, or runaway slaves, and soon served a similar purpose for the Indian absentee, who emerged but to commit depredations. Soon small squatters established

P. 438, 439, par. 5, 6, and 7, P. 432, par. 18, 19. Ans. 326, 1174.

themselves, and crowding on land, evidently insufficient to afford them means of an honest livelihood, afforded homes to the criminal deserter or idler. La "Nouvelle Découverte" being one of their principal rendezvous (Answer 326)—To send a man or men to any one locality would be simply to enable the evil-doer to escape through the wood and walk off to another spot, his worldly goods being on his back, simultaneous action either by districts, or in connection one post with another had to be resorted to, and, if occasional mistakes did take place (though they were as much as possible guarded against by having non-commissioned officers who could read and write and knew the laws in charge of parties), such as must be inseparable from the difficulty of discriminating between Old Immigrants, Passengers, and Country-born, all of pure Indian extraction, so often did escaped convicts and other criminals, find themselves in the hands of the officers of the police. Such visits brought to light breaches of the sanitary laws, and other contraventions that would easily have been got out of sight, had an inspection proceeding regularly, *seriatim* from village to village been attempted, no unimportant consideration, and one rendered imperative by the Secretary of State's despatch previously quoted.

34. I may here mention, that the records of my office show I have done my utmost to bring under rectification the boundaries of districts, and appeal to my General Orders to prove that the rules in this Department only allowed men to be arrested who could give no satisfactory reason for being out of their districts, hence the inference that the ill-defined limits served as a cover for acts of oppression by the Force cannot be, I think, laid to our charge.

P. C. R. 544. Art. 5, Ord. 21 of 1867. Annexure P.

35. Another point on which great stress is laid by the Commission is on the fact of a portion of the fine in contravention cases going to the police, and to the increase of late years the number, which it indirectly infers, is consequent on the police receiving their share under the Ordinance 31 of 1867. This, though it possibly may serve to incriminate the police when such is the object, is a mistake, as reference to the law must show that the police had no pecuniary interest in arresting old resident Indians under it whatsoever, as it was only in the case of a New immigrant deserter that any portion of the fine went into the informer's pocket, if the Magistrate so decided. I have always been a strong opponent to the police thus receiving portions of fines, though I fail to see with many of the class under me what can replace such an incentive.

Annexure P.

36. The excess of contraventions of late years is, in my opinion, mainly traceable (*vide* Annexure P.) to the carrying out of the improved sanitary legislation by this Department, and not to the (*vide* A. 544, P. C. R. par. 197) interested zeal of the police, as the Report attempts to show.

37. That the crimes against the person have not been reduced among Indians by Ordinance 31 of 1867 is not, I consider, to be wondered at, such offences among this class being almost entirely confined to cases proceeding from the disparity of the sexes among the Indians.

P. C. R. Par. 239.

38. I certainly do not agree with the wholesale condemnation passed on the Department relative to the taking of bribes by members of the Force; as to officers, I may say no case was reported ever to me, and had it existed, any one who knew of it, and who must have been aware how strongly against it I have ever been, has been guilty of the grossest neglect of duty in not bringing such instances to my knowledge. As for the men, I would remark that I find by a return in my office that from May, 1861, to May, 1872, 11 years, 51 men, viz., 16 Europeans 21 Indians, and 14 Creoles, were dismissed the Force for taking or attempting to take bribes, or about one in every 200 per annum. I am therefore inclined to side with the Hon. C. Antelme, whose knowledge of the Island and his countrymen, and the many foreign races in it (*vide* paragraph 7, page 84), is far greater than mine.

Honourable C. Antelme's Report. Par. 7, p. 84.

P. C. R. Par. 204.

39. Against the assertion, as far as I am concerned, that (204) the law was worked with the sole view of increasing the number of captures, or of obtaining men to work on the Estates or roads, I give the most emphatic contradiction that the usages of society will permit, and I here would appeal to my antecedents during the five and twenty years I have had the honour to hold Her Majesty's Commission, and would ask if a man who went through what I did in 1863 in the interest of natives of India (Sikh pioneers imported into Ceylon), is likely to sanction acts of oppression here, while I refer you again to my file of General Orders, to show that a contrary spirit existed.

P. C. R. Par. 61.

40. I fear the Commission (*vide* E.) were misled by such orders only as were published with the Report, or by those who, though possessing but little practical knowledge or experience, doubtless desired to have it believed that by the "much better spirit now prevailing in the Force," a police millennium had been arrived at, necessarily to their credit, but reckless of the support due to their absent Chief and the good fame of their Department.

A. 171, 1520, 1873, 1887, 2134, 2159, 218, &c., &c. 180, 1911, 91, 1180, 075, 1344.

41. The opinion of all competent to judge is so unanimous as to the effect of the law in the suppression of vagrancy that I will not detain you in enlarging on the subject, though I would here remark that the data furnished to the Commission cannot represent fairly the state of the case in regard to gang robberies, for necessarily many more occurred and fell through, owing to various causes, than obtained convictions before the Supreme Court.

42. Adverting to the conclusions arrived at in paragraph 205, "that no doubt thousands were "punished as vagrants because they were unacquainted with the requirements of the law," I would remark that, though this is more a reflection on the whole of the Magistrates of the Colony than on the police, I must draw your attention to General Order 42, of 28th May, 1868, to show you that every effort to give publicity to the Ordinance was used; and I feel convinced, such is the rapidity with which rumours travel among this class, that there was hardly an Indian in Mauritius who was unaware of the fact that he had to put himself *en regle* a fortnight after the action on my order was taken. The above statement, moreover, seems unsupported by any evidence brought before the Commission.

43. You will perceive that the Hon. C. Antelme, one of the two in-official members of the Commission, is far from accepting the sweeping condemnation contained in the Report, and I regret much that I have not had the advantage attendant on the publication of that of the other in-official member, the Hon. J. Fraser, as, in a conversation I recently had with him in London, he informed me that, in the document submitted by him, he was far from accepting the censure passed on my Department.

44. Having now touched on most of the principal points dwelt on by the Commission, I would beg you to observe the evident tendency that (I write under correction) appears to me to be evinced in the Report to incriminate the police, to the publication of part of my orders, the suppression of others (*vide* 13, C. D. E.) in the possession of at least two members of the Commission, the mis-quotation adverted to page 23,) and to the fact that, if charges are not directly, straight forwardly, and honestly brought forward they are insinuated throughout the document.

P. C. R. 20.

45. In illustration of what appears to me to be the desire alluded to, let me draw your attention first to paragraph 20, where with the oath of the complainant on the one side, and the unhesitating denial of an Indian merchant (evidently a respectable witness), and of the defendant on the other, the allegation was stated as not *proved* satisfactorily.

P. C. R. Para. 19. Para. 96. Para. 100.

46. Again (P. C. R. page 17), 6thly., "It may have been the case formerly" is a statement put forward to cover an accusation of vexatious action in this Department, though it is stated that *no evidence exists* to support such an assertion. The same spirit pervades para. 49, where to make arbitrary action more glaring a probability is cited. Again, in paragraph 96, probabilities or doubts—paragraph 100 (which strange to say are never favourable), are made to tell against the Department.

87 to 92.

47. While on this point let me draw your special attention to paragraphs 102 and 103. One Jadhaya, complaining of delay in receiving his pass and of being beaten, brings forward no evidence, yet though the statement is declared by the Inspector and Police Clerk, both reliable witnesses, to be untrue and the man's complaint, as to distance, is shown to be an exaggeration (*vide* Mr. Antelme's Report, paragraphs 87 to 92); the Commission however say, "they have difficulty in arriving at the truth." Surely the difficulty seems to be in not finding an accusation against the Police substantiated.

48. Far be it from me to impute unworthy motives to any one, but I submit it cannot, from the above as also the tenor of the whole document, but strike an impartial reader that the colour of the accuser (*vide* Colonial Secretary's Letter of Instructions), possibly most unintentionally, pervades much of the examination, and I fear may unwittingly be felt in the judgment of a Commission which allowed itself to publish the opinion of a single member in the report submitted as the work of the whole (*vide* Honourable the Protector of Immigrants' Protest—paragraph 10).

49. I have to regret the delay that has occurred in sendingt his Report—arriving but a month ago in the Colony, in addition to taking over my duties, getting settled at my work, I found I had the whole Police Report to go into, and that I had in consequence to be examined on laws, &c., which for the last year and a half I had, during my absence in Europe, necessarily ceased to follow.

50. If I have written strongly, it is that I feel strongly, as I submit must any honourable man at being thus attacked when absent, for it is a remarkable coincidence that though the Acting Inspector-General of Police, a member of the Commission, was fully aware of all orders in the Force, and that copies were in his hands or those of another Commissioner (*vide* D.), yet no evidence of any kind that could throw credit on the Department, or its administration prior to the last few months, seems to have been brought forward or elicited by him, and I contend that any one acquainted with the Force must say that the Police was in no worse order when under Colonel Anson, Mr. Prince, myself, and Captain Gordon, than it was during the last six months;—a short period to inspire fresh life, discipline, and organisation to a corps of nearly 1000 men—a transformation that I confess I have not, in any one particular, as yet observed.

51. In conclusion, I beg you will make allowances for any short-comings there may be in the Report, taking into consideration the position I am placed in at suddenly finding myself in presence of two such inquiries, as that on the police and the one I have the honour of addressing, and of the necessity of vindicating myself against the accusations made by the former against myself and Department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector General of Police.

General Police Office,
24th August, 1872.

ANNEXURES.

A.
(Copy.)

Port Louis Mauritius, General Police Office,
22nd July, 1872.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I put on paper as far as I can remember the verbal order given to me by the Acting Inspector General relative to the General Orders, signed as true copies by me, and handed to the Police Commission, "That I should pick out the orders directly referring to the fact, that the Inspector General drew the attention of the Officers to the fact that few vagrants had been arrested in comparison with the number going about the Colony, and requesting the Officers not to relax their efforts to arrest them.

Your most obedient Servant,
WM. SEED.

Lieut.-Colonel O'BRIEN.

B.
(Copy.)

General Police Office, 20th August, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to forward to you a book of General Orders which was handed in by me to Mr. Judge Gorrie, when I was heard on the Police Enquiry Commission, and which has since been returned to me with the accompanying note from Captain Blunt.

I beg also to state for your Information that General Order No. 28 of 1870, page 31, hereunto annexed, which was in the book when I handed it in was missing when the book was returned to me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. A. SPENCER, Superintendent.

To the Inspector-General of Police.

C.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 28.

The object of the new Labour Law (Ordinance 31 of 1867), being to stop vagrancy and diminish the erratic tendencies of the Indian population, the exertions of the Police should in no way be relaxed in carrying out the spirit of the Ordinance, at the same it should be carried out in such a manner as will prevent its action being vexatious to the honest man and legitimate trader.

Thus, in case of a respectable Indian found for a day or so out of his district, possessing both ration licence and pass, *en règle*, with photograph, numbers, &c., all corresponding, and being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, it would be, evidently, an act of injustice to arrest such a man—possible to his great pecuniary detriment—when, perhaps, he left his district to collect money owing, purchase goods, &c., especially when the law only authorizes Inspectors to grant migratory permission to hawkers—a permission that was not extended to other trades, as its necessity was not foreseen at the time.

General Police Office, 23rd April, 1870.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Inspector-General of Police.

D.
(Copy.)

10th July, 1872.

MY DEAR SPENCER,

I send them back, but the Commissioners want a copy of all of them.

Yours truly,
F. T. BLUNT.

E.
(Copy.)

19th August, 1872.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

You ask me whether I recollect having seen at the Police Enquiry Commission the Police General Orders No. 38 of 1869, and No. 28 of 1870, one of which you showed to me, and which you

said had been cut out from a set of such orders stitched up together after that they had been submitted to the Police Enquiry Commission: in reply, I have to state that I had not seen or read Orders No. 38 and 28, until I saw them in your hands.

Your very truly,
J. A. ROBERTSON.

Colonel O'BRIEN, Inspector-General.

F.
(Copy.)

MILITARY GARRISON ORDER.

Garrison Office, 29th January, 1868.

1. To prevent the entering of all coloured persons, except those having passes signed by the Garrison Adjutant, or servants with passes signed by their employers, those employed as Military labourers in Barracks, and all Messengers with letters, &c., addressed to Officers and others residing in Barracks, will be admitted at all times.

2. Orderlies from the different Staff Officers are to be allowed in and out of Barracks at any time of day.

3. Respectable civilians to be allowed to enter the Barracks.

4. To allow no liquor, empty casks, or bottles without acquainting the Garrison Adjutant or Garrison Sergeant Major.

5. To take charge of all public property.

6. To allow no person to loiter about the gate-way or under the verandah of the Guard Room.

7. No Sailor to be allowed in the Barracks except passed in on duty by proper authority.

8. To take charge of all prisoners confined to Guard Room, and allow no one to speak to or pass anything to them through the window.

9. All Carts entering Barracks to keep the proper road, and in no instance to be allowed to cross the grass.

By order:
P. A. MACLEAN, Garrison Adjutant.

G.
(Copy.)

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN MEMORANDUM FROM SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, DATED THE 30TH JULY, 1867.

1. Vagrancy exist with both classes of Immigrants, viz., New and Old, but chiefly among the latter.

2. Generally by Old immigrants.

In illustration of my reply, I will furnish a few examples, to prove the correctness of the assertion:—

A gang robbery at night, attended with burglary and violence, was committed at "Recréation," the proprietor of which was severely beaten and the ladies assaulted; murder would have probably ensued had assistance not arrived to repel the attempts made by the robbers.

After the lapse of a few months, when the thieves were arrested, the leaders of the band were found to be Old immigrants, the whole of whom resided in Flacq.

Another gang robbery was committed at "Valetta;" the band was estimated to consist of about 20 persons; after enquiries made, it was clearly ascertained that the band was composed principally of Old immigrants from Plaines Wilhems (who found a refuge with the small gardeners), and the chief of the band was, as usual, an Old immigrant.

A robbery of a similar description was committed at "Roslyn Cottage," by a band of Indians from Pamplemousses; it was afterwards discovered that the band was entirely composed of Old immigrants.

It would only be a repetition to enumerate any further cases, as the facts are unfortunately so clear as to admit of no doubt that gang robberies are committed at the instigation and under the direction and control of Old immigrants.

3. About 3000.

4. The number of Old immigrants under engagements on estates, and having licences, may be estimated about 4000.

At least 50 per cent. of the Indians, not under engagement, may be considered as vagrants; the laws at present in force, viz., Ordinance 6 of 1838, 42 of 1844, and 4 of 1864, have had but little effect in repressing vagrancy among Old immigrants. Provided his papers are *en règle*, an Old immigrant is not likely to be arrested by the police, and not being required to conform to any regulations restricting his freedom of action, he wanders over the colony, as a rule, continually changing his residence, this unrestricted liberty is generally admitted to be one of the greatest evils under which the colony labours, and one which loudly calls for remedy. I would strongly urge a system of registration, by which Old immigrants would be compelled to establish, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the district in which they resided, that they were in a position to earn an honest livelihood, otherwise they should be detained until employment could be found for them, being allowed the option, if they so desired, of returning to India.

The adoption of this system would be attended with the most beneficial results, as there would always be obtained a sufficient number of men to work on the estates, and the heavy expenses at present incurred in recruiting New immigrants would be considerably reduced, and a proportionate reduction effected in the actual expenditure for police and jails.

It would have also the effect of repressing vagrancy among the New immigrants (a most important point), as being aware that they could not be harboured with the impunity with which they are at present, one of the greatest inducements of desertion would be removed.

In order that the law may be beneficial in its operation, it would be necessary that its provisions should be enforced with strictness, without being arbitrary.

It would be conferring a real benefit on the Old immigrants, those of that class who are at present vagrants, by causing them to work their position would be ameliorated, and the sad scenes of misery and destitution which I have witnessed during the past six months would not again be likely to occur; an incentive would be given to industry, crime would decrease, and taxation which presses so heavily on the industrious would be much obviated.

Old immigrants should not be permitted to remove from one district to another without previously receiving permission to that effect.

Special legislation is necessary for the Indian population, and in all countries where Indian immigrants have been introduced regulations similar to those proposed have, I believe, been established, as a result been attended with the greatest advantage, the Indians are placed under a control, judicious and necessary, their identification is easily proved, and, if required for any offence, may be traced with facility, an operation often attended in Mauritius with difficulty.

With a view to prevent evasion of the law, it should be compulsory that all engagements between master and servant should be contracted before a Magistrate.

I may, perhaps, be too sanguine in my expectations respecting the adoption of the measures now advocated, but I trust to time and experience for the realization of my hopes, and the satisfaction to be derived from an Act which will tend to the prosperity of the colony, both in a moral and social point of view.

To the Superintendent of Police.

O. L. O'CONNOR.

H.
(Copy.)

Central Police Office, Grand Port,
21st September, 1867.

Sir,—I have the honour, in reference to the draft Ordinance for the Suppression of Vagrancy, &c., to offer the following observations:—

Articles 20 and 21 are so good as they stand, that I fear that any alteration or curtailment must impair their efficiency. I have known several instances of thieves engaging each other before Stipendiary Magistrates, so that they might follow their nefarious calling unchallenged by the Police, unless of course detected in a crime. A case tried at the present assizes, where two Indians were sentenced to 10 years each for burglary with violence, was of this class. The band was composed of nearly 30 Indians, and had committed serious crimes in this and adjoining districts. The leader, a most notorious character, escaped punishment. He is, notwithstanding his real pursuits, a proprietor, possessing three quarters of an acre of land in one district, and having about the same quantity in two others. This very respectable individual had, at one time, nearly 20 convicted thieves under his engagement (43 and 44). I assume it to be intended by these Articles to keep Indians under surveillance, but the means to be employed will not, in my opinion, accomplish that. The holders of passes will of course, by such means, be recognised at the Stipendiary Courts, be free from arrest, &c. But, can a Stipendiary Magistrate exercise an effective surveillance over the holders of passes? or prevent the many abuses by which the system is beset?

The duties of Stipendiary Magistrates seldom bring them in contact with the holders of such passes, when following their avowed occupations. I do not know what objections could be urged against investing these powers in the Police, but I think no valid ones.

One of the best preventives to crime is for the Police to know the persons and characters of all the residents in their respective districts, and therefore every facility should be afforded them for acquiring that knowledge, and yet it would appear that the authorities invariably adopted such measures as almost to preclude the possibility of that.

For example, the petty traders, who usually combine a less creditable calling than their avowed one, when changing, are called upon by Ordinance 27 of 1845 to report themselves to the Civil Commissary. This authority has since been delegated to the District Cashiers instead of to the Police, who consequently, except by chance, seldom see a very interesting class of persons; again, the job-planters who pick up all classes of incorrigibles, in changing their districts are not seen by the Police except by chance, as they follow the usual course, report themselves to the District Cashier, who looks at their faces and licences, and writes on the latter "*seen*." This is not required in connection with the revenue, but to carry out the provisions of Ordinance 27 of 1845, and that in the most useless manner.

The object of such a requirement was, I imagine, to give the Civil Commissaries an opportunity of knowing their inhabitants, but the present system more than defeats that end. In passing, I may mention that in 1866 only about one-third of the job-planters in the district were licensed.

About one year ago a job-planter came from another district to this, and before he had been here one month, his band had committed the following crimes, viz., burglary with violence 4, arson 3, highway robbery 4, besides some smaller offences.

It so happened that I knew this job-planter and his character, and had I have known of his having taken up his residence in the district, I might not have prevented all these serious crimes, but

that I should have prevented the commission of some of them is certain, for after the first I should certainly have looked through the men and their residences, by which means alone I or my constables would have recognised several old offenders, and some escaped prisoners, who in all probability as soon as they knew they were really under the surveillance of the police, would have contented themselves by working for their bread instead of plundering.

Certain other powers originally invested in the Civil Commissaries by the same Ordinance, with the same object in view, have since been transferred to the District Clerks—such as delivering to gardeners the requisite permission to hawk the produce of their land, cow-keepers to sell milk, &c. The District Clerks have no means of knowing the character of these individuals. I remember an instance where five Indians, all living on half an acre of land, each had a hawker's permission.

Sometime ago I prosecuted to conviction a most notorious band of cow-stealers. They had between them about an acre of land which they rented, and they possessed permits for selling milk, vegetables, &c., notwithstanding the majority of them having been previously convicted.

Once, after having convicted a man of this class, I asked a District Clerk how it happened that he gave a free licence to so notorious a character, his replies (or rather queries) were: How was I to know? Why did not you tell me?

It may be answered that District Clerks should take the necessary steps to ascertain the character of parties, and to see that these privileges are not abused,—they, as a rule no doubt do this, and sometimes succeed,—and when they fail, which is very frequently, it is from circumstances beyond their control.

The only apology I have to offer for this long digression is, that the subject is indirectly connected with the question at issue, but still it will, I hope, go far to prove the necessity of giving the Police every facility for knowing the inhabitants of their districts, their mode of living, &c.

I regret not to find in the Draft Ordinance, some provision for compelling engaged Indians to retain their certificates of engagement, and forbidding employers to keep them. This is a matter of vast importance, for not only would it prevent numerous unnecessary,—and in some instances, vexatious arrests, but it would have a tendency to prevent crime. I attribute several cases of crime which have occurred to the system of depriving Indians of their certificates of engagement.

If some provision could be made,—

1. To render it necessary for Stipendiary Officials to hand certificates of engagement to the engaged.
2. To prevent employers from taking possession of these documents.
3. And to punish Indians by the infliction of a small fine when found without such certificates:

it would render considerably more facile the work of the Police force and Stipendiary Magistrates, prevent Indians being subjected unnecessarily to arrest, and protect planters from great inconvenience in losing the services of their labourers for 1, 2, and 3 days.

I have, &c.,
T. F. RICE, Inspector of Police.

To the Superintendent of Police.

I.

Printed as Appendix F. (No. 3.)

J.

Return showing the Casualties which have occurred in the General Police Force of the Island of Mauritius from the 1st of January, 1867, to 31st of December, 1870, inclusive.

DATE.	Average strength of Force	No. of men enlisted.	Hospital admissions.	Dismissed.	Resigned.	Discharged physically unfit.	Pensioned.	Died.	Greatest number in Hospital.	Least number in Hospital.
1867	807	218	1968	63	46	80	..	98	177	12
1868	820	231	1136	117	42	35	..	24	60	11
1869	906	236	967	126	40	73	14	18	52	11
1870	887	177	779	107	37	49	4	9	47	5

One Officer died, and four others obtained leave of absence on account of sickness. Nearly the whole of those who resigned did so through ill-health, consequent upon frequent attacks of fever, and wished to leave the Colony for the purpose of recruiting their health.

Inspector Thompson, who obtained leave of absence in 1870, died in England in 1871, from the effects of the fever.

K.

Printed as Appendix F. (No. 2.)

L.

Printed as Appendix F. (No. 42.)

M.

Flacq Police Office, 20th July, 1868.

SIR,

I have the honour respectfully to request information on the following points, so as to prevent, if possible, any misunderstanding as to the way in which Article 44 of Ordinance 31 of 1867, and Articles 35 and 36 of the Regulations are to be carried into effect.

1. An Old immigrant having obtained a Police Pass to reside in a certain part of the District, and having stated his occupation, must he, on changing his residence or occupation in the same District, give notice to the Police, and obtain a fresh pass, or is he at liberty to do one or both, and so long as he does not leave his District, cannot be compelled to apply for a fresh pass?

2. Can an immigrant, having obtained a Police Pass, leave his District and go to another, and there enter into a contract of service before a Magistrate, without having previously given any notice to the Police of the District where he had obtained a pass? The Magistrate merely having the pass taken from him, and sent to the Police Station of the District where the contract was entered into?

I apply for this information, because although by the Ordinance it seems that an immigrant ought to give notice to the Police on *every change of residence*, no distinct mention has been made in any of the orders issued on this subject, and, if Indians having once obtained a Police Pass, can change their residence without, however, leaving their District, without notifying such changes and having the same notice on the pass and counterfoils, the Police will find it rather difficult to at once trace an Indian resident of the District, for this class of the population is constantly changing not only their residences but their occupation, and an Indian may one day be a gardener in one part of the District, and a week afterwards a carriole driver, or something else, fifteen or twenty miles distant from his declared residence.

H. SHELLAM. Inspector of Police.

To the Inspector-General of Police,
Port Louis.

(True Copy.)

O. L. O'CONNOR, Inspector of Police.

N.

Printed as Appendix F. (*No.* 41.)

O.

Bambous Police Office, 24th April, 1869.

SIR,

With reference to Memo. No. 155, of the 5th inst., calling upon Inspectors for any remarks they might have to offer upon Ordinance 31 of 1867:

I have as yet scarcely sufficient practical experience of the working of this Law to warrant my giving an opinion on the subject to which any value could be attached, yet there are some things which strike me still wanting, more effectually to suppress vagrancy, benefit the planter, and be a source of increased revenue to the Government. I will touch on those points with which the Police are connected.

2. The pass system, intricate as it may appear to the uninitiated, is nevertheless remarkable for its simplicity, when understood, and is admitted by all to be of incontestable utility in acting as a check upon the vagrant propensities of the Indian. It is now in admirable working order, and cannot I think be improved; the law itself, at least that portion of it with which this Department is in any way connected, leaves room to imagine for but little amelioration, and if it has not produced the results some were sanguine enough to expect, the fault lies not with the Police.

3. When this Ordinance was being framed, vagrancy was a plague—31 of 1867 the remedy to be applied, but it appears to have been entirely lost sight of that there was wanting the necessary persons to administer the prescription.

Indeed it is so evident that the very limited number of men that this Force, with the innumerable calls upon it, has at command for the proper enforcing of this law, is so wholly inadequate to effect the object in view that to repeat it is simply to utter a trueism, and while the Force (Mounted Police and their men) told off for the special duty of suppressing vagabondange, tracing and watching the constant mutations of the Old immigrant, and seeing that the provisions of this law are fully observed, are few indeed, and not more I think than before it came into vigour. The name of the vagrant population is "Legion;" and I feel convinced that unless there is a very considerable augmentation to that branch of the service employed for this purpose, the law must remain as it is, I don't say a dead letter, but very much more inoperative, and far less productive of good results than it should be; the machinery is there, but the motive power is wanting, and could it be obtained, I fancy (it is perhaps my inexperience practically that leads me to this conclusion) that there is very little that requires altering.

4. There is a great outcry with reference to Article 69 about licensing day-labourers at $1 per man; as if vagabondage were thereby encouraged and licensed, which seems absurd, for I am sure that there is not even a simple Constable of the Force with ordinary intelligence who could take that

view of the case, or consider this licence sufficient to protect an Indian from arrest were he really leading the life of a vagrant, or could he not show that he was earning his livelihood honestly. The only thing that I consider admitting of amendment in this Article is that the sum charged for the licence is too low, and should be raised from $1 to $5, which would not only be a source of increase but would also I think effectually prevent the idly disposed from taking out one with a view to avoid permanent employment, for to get his $5 he would first have to work, and having got it, would probably rather keep it than give it away for a doubtful protection.

5. There is another suggestion I would offer—which is, that if the increased Force recommended in paragraph 3 were approved, that *part* of the men employed in this particular duty should go in plain clothes, as used to be the plan formerly, that they should go on foot, and that as an incitive to exertion a portion of the penalty should be allowed to the informer, or detecting Officer, in cases where fines are imposed.

6. Finally I would call attention very briefly to Article 46 of Ordinance 31 of 1867, and to the inconveniences that arise therefrom.

This Article says any Old immigrant not being engaged under written contract of service possessed prior to the above period, who shall fail on demand of any Magistrate, or of the Police, to produce his pass issued under the provisions of the said Articles 43 or 44, or a certificate of engagement duly signed by a Stipendiary Magistrate, shall be liable to be detained and forwarded to the Immigration Depôt, and be there further detained until inquiries have been made about him, &c.

It is not for me to question the possibility of the Honourable the Protector being able to ascertain whether the numbers of men who have already been arrested by the Police, often in remote parts of the Island, on the supposition of their being vagrants and forwarded to the Depôt for inquiry have visible means of subsistence or not, except their own bare word be taken for it. I only know that men have often been referred back from the Immigration Depôt for Passes, who, on their presentation, at the Police Office, have been unable to state their place of abode or occupation; and could cite more than one case, where were Article 43 of the same Ordinance to be strictly observed, they should not have been granted at all, and I cannot help thinking that the proper place in which such inquiries should be made, and the status of an Indian established, be the District in which he says he has his occupation and domicile.

I feel sure the inconveniences of this Article (46) gives rise to are too palatable to need further comment, and cannot have failed to have been pointed out by other Officers of the Police, whose longer experience renders them better qualified to give an opinion or suggest a remedy.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,
F. TIMPERLEY, Acting Inspector of Police.

To Inspector-General of Police,
Port Louis.

P.

RETURN of SANITARY CONTRAVENTIONS* taken by the Police, from 1st of January 1868, to 31st of July 1872.

DISTRICTS.	1868.			1869.			1870.			1871.			1872.			REMARKS.
	Taken.	Condemned.	Dismissed.	Taken.	Condemned.	Dismissed.	Taken.	Condemned.	Dismissed.	Taken.	Condemned.	Dismissed.	Taken.	Condemned.	Dismissed.	
Port Louis	522	442	80	51	34	17	145	105	40	48	38	10	..	..	..	
Pamplemousses	201	153	48	130	105	25	289	272	17	95	85	10	70	42	28	
Rivier du Rempart	57	50	7	19	10	9	31	10	21	9	..	9	7	2	5	
Flacq	166	81	85	60	57	3	46	26	20	2	2	..	5	4	..	1 Untried
Plaines Wilhems	77	28	48*	32	17	15	9	3	6	33	22	9*	13	2	7*	
Moka	36	31	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	35	32	3	
Grand Port	745	559	186	58	37	19*	136	93	43	69	37	32	35	31	4	
Savanne	61	55	6	25	22	3	8	6	2	13	12	1	17	15	2	
Black River	9	7	2	14	11	..	40	33	7	11	9	2	16	12	4	
Total	1854	1386	467	389	296	91	704	548	156	289	214	73	198	140	53	

In Port Louis.
- In the year 1871, 56 Warrants, in virtue of Article 11 of Ordinance 6 of 1869, executed. All the premises found clean.
- In the year 1872, 6 Warrants, in virtue of Article 11 of Ordinance 6 of 1869 executed. All the premises found clean.

* In 1868, 2 Cases not found.
" 1869, 2 " "
" 1871, 2 " "
" 1872, 2 " " and 1 case untried.

General Police Office,
29th August, 1872.

Q.

Extract from Standing Orders of the Mauritius Police Force, compiled by COLONEL ANSON, *dated 9th January* 1863.

CONFESSIONS.

61.—No Inspector, N.C. Officer, or Constable is on any account to suffer any statement in the nature of a confession to be extracted from a person charged with felony, either by any member of the Police or any other person.

2. While it is the duty of the Police to receive from accused persons all statements which they may make spontaneously, and while it is not improper to ask incidentally a few questions, with a view to obtaining the prisoner's explanations, it is quite irregular in any Police Officer to interrogate a prisoner closely, to subject him to a cross-examination, to confront him with the intended witnesses in the case, or call on him to explain diversities between his statements and theirs, or to inform a prisoner that he has already implicated himself fatally, or even seriously, as any such course must tend to place him unfairly at a disadvantage as to any statements he may make, with the conviction that the charge is already established against him.

To Her Majesty's Royal Commissioners appointed to make inquiries into the condition of the Indian labourers in the Island of Mauritius:—

GENTLEMEN,

In continuation of my communication of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that yesterday I had an opportunity of having a conversation with the Hon. C. Antelme, when I brought the Police General Orders, quoted in paragraph 4 of my Report, to his notice (annexures C and R), and that subsequently he sent me in a letter (S), which I beg may be appended to the other documents already before you.

As I have thus to address you for a second time, perhaps I may be permitted to allude to one more point to which I find I did not draw your special attention in my Report; it is that the Police is guided mainly in its action by the orders of Government and the interpretation placed on the various laws by the Law Officers of the Colony.

In regard to Ordinance 31 of 1867, many instructions (see margin and Annexture T) were issued, these were on the file alluded to in paragraph 5 of my Report; and all those from December, 1869, to September, 1870, were issued from the Procureur-General's Office when one of the members of the Commission was in that Department. Hence, two members having cognizance of these instructions (paragraph 4, Colonial Secretary's Letter of Instructions), surely it was to be expected that a Commission appointed to investigate, if the allegations put forward against and by the Police appear "well founded," would have been in duty bound to elicit the orders I have quoted, and given them equal prominence to those printed and annexed to the Report.

G. O's., viz., 59, of 23rd June, '68, 101, of Dec. 22, '68, 12, of 7th Feb. '69. 13, of 24th Feb., '69. 34, of 24th May, '69. 61, of 4th Sept., '69. 64, of 18th Sept., '69. 76, of 29th Oct., '69. 1, of 12th Jan., '70. 11, of 2nd March, '70. 78, of 14th Dec., '70. 3, of 12th Jan., '71. 21, of 8th March, '71.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

General Police Office,
14th September, 1872.

ANNEXURES.

R.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

Officers and Constables are directed to give every assistance to Indians under engagements, whether New or Old immigrants, in making complaints to the Stipendiary Magistrates, or the Protector of Immigrants; with this view, any engaged Indian who may state to the Police that he wishes to make a complaint to any particular Stipendiary Magistrate, or to the Protector of Immigrants, is to be forwarded to such Stipendiary Magistrate, or to the Protector, accompanied by a ticket according to the accompanying form.

General Police Office,
22nd April, 1864.

A. E. H. ANSON,
Inspector-General of Police.

The undermentioned Indian is herewith forwarded to the Stipendiary Magistrate of District, for the purpose of making a complaint.

Name . . . . . .
Father's name . . . . . .

Police Station Remarks.

Inspector of Police.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 18.

The following copy of a letter from the Assistant Colonial Secretary is published for the information of the Force.

T. PRINCE, Superintendent of Police.

General Police Office,
10th May, 1867.

"General Branch.—Registered No. A/867

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"9th May, 186 .

"Sir,—I am instructed by the Governor to inform you that on account of the fever now "prevailing, His Excellency has directed that immigrants are not to be sent to Port Louis for their "photographs until further orders.

"2. I am further to authorise you to allow New immigrants who come to the close of their "industrial residence, and require Old immigrants' tickets, to keep their New immigrants' tickets "unchanged until they can be permitted to come to Port Louis.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient Servant,
"W. H. MARSH,
"Assistant Colonial Secretary."

"To the Stipendiary Magistrates,
"Rural Districts."

GENERAL ORDER, No. 38.

Particular attention is called to existing Regulations which lay down, that in the event of a man being arrested for vagrancy, and stating that he is employed close by; the prisoner is to be taken at once for identification and for the verification of his statement to his master, provided he resides within a reasonable distance, say a quarter of a mile.

Too great care cannot be exercised when arresting vagrants, so as not to confound the innocent with the guilty. The object of the law is as much for the protection of the industrious, as the punishment of the vagabond, and it is especially framed to enable masters and servants respectively to have a hold on one another; this cannot be the case if the Police interfere and indiscriminately arrest the Indians.

This Department is specially charged to see that every man not under written engagement complies with the law, and is leading an honest life as declared, and the Force, in strictly carrying out its duty, should be particular to see that no oppression takes place. That honest labourers are not interfered with, and that gentlemen are not unnecessarily deprived of their men's services. Were it to be otherwise, the Police would lose that confidence in the estimation of the public which it is so desirable in the interests of all to retain.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

General Police Office,
8th June, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 64.

The question having been asked as to whether Article 14 of the amended Regulations, under Ordinance 31 of 1867, is intended to apply to hawkers of vegetables and merchandize, and whose itinerant vocations lead them through many, or most of the Districts of the Island, but whose residences remain fixed in the districts in which they may have taken out Police Passes, the following reply is published for general information.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN.
Inspector-General of Police.

General Police Office,
18th September, 1869.

"The authority may be made to extend over a considerable period, and need not be so worded as "to require renewal at every short interval. The Article was made rather with a view to hawkers, &c., "than to any other class of labourers."

W. GREEN,
"Acting Crown Solicitor."

GENERAL ORDER, No. 67.

In order to place no obstruction in the way of Old immigrants, who are under the law, carrying on their trade in a legitimate manner as hawkers, the Detective Inspector in Port Louis, and the Inspectors in Rural Districts, may, under Art. 45 of amended Regulations, endorse the Passes of any such men who are known to be of good character and domiciled in the respective Districts, but who, for the purposes of their calling, may have to circulate in one or more parts of the Island. Such endorsement to be valid for three months, and to have effect only in such Districts as shall be noted, and which have to be those in which the man has to travel in the prosecution of his business.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

General Police Office,
6th October, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 76.

The question having been asked whether the amended Regulations of Ordinance 31 of 1867 Article 45, and the reply of the Acting Crown Solicitor, published in General Order No. 64 of the 18th ultimo, apply to hawkers already licensed for the whole Island; the opinion of the Honourable the Procureur-General is published for general information:—

"No. 982. Although on payment of a certain sum, licences to hawk wares are issued to all "applicants by the Internal Revenue Department, and that those licences are available throughout "the Colony, yet the possession of such a licence by an Old Immigrant does not in any way exempt "him from the special obligations which the Legislature, in divers matters imposed upon the class to "which he belongs.

"Thus, to an Old immigrant only licensed as a hawker, and not engaged by written contract to "any person, is equally, with other immigrants, bound to hold a Police Pass, and to declare every "change of his abode and occupation according to the provisions of the law common to the holders "of Passes. Experience has shown that there are circumstances under which this unexceptional "restriction acted as a hardship, and especially in cases of immigrant hawkers, whose calling "required their constant removal from district to district, and it was rather with a view to the relief "of hawkers than of any other class of labourers that Article 14 of the amended Regulations was "passed—to relax the restrictions which the law had originally placed on the movements of the "immigrant population. A circular will shortly be addressed on this point to the Stipendiary "Magistrates.

"26th October, 1869."

"JULES COLIN.
"Procureur and Advocate General."

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police."

General Police Office,
29th October, 1869.

General Order No. 28, of 23 April, 1870, *vide* Annexure C.

S.

Port Louis, Le 9 Septembre, 1872.

MONSIEUR,—

Après avoir, sur votre demande, pris connaissance des ordres ou instructions donnés à la Police, et portant les numéros 5 du 22 Avril, 1864, No. 18 du 10 Mai, 1867; No. 38 du 8 Juin, 1869, No. 64 du 18 Septembre, 1869, No. 67 du 6 Octobre, 1869; No. 76 du 20 Octobre, 1869, et enfin No. 28 du 23 Avril, 1870, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir qu'ils ne m'ont pas été communiqués pendant l'enquête sur la Police; mais je vous ferai remarquer que n'ayant pas assisté à toutes les réunions de la Commission; il est possible que mes collègues en aient pris lecture en mon absence.

J'aurais été heureux, si je les avais connus, d'en faire mention dans mon rapport.

Votre bien dévoué,
(Signé) C. ANTELME.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 59.

The following copy of a Circular from the Colonial Secretary to all Stipendiary Magistrates is published for the information of the Force. On receipt of the Pass from the Magistrate, the Inspector will cause the counterfoil to be endorsed with the employer's name, and will then himself destroy the Pass.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

General Police Office,
11th July, 1868.

Circular from Colonial Secretary.

"General Branch Regtd. No. A/ 1326.

"Mauritius,
"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"9th July, 1868.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to instruct you, that whenever an Old Indian who "is in Possession of a Police Pass, under Ordinance 31 of 1867, is engaged before you, his Police Pass "should be taken from him, and handed over to the Police Inspector of your District, with his employer's "name endorsed thereon.

I have, &c.,
"FELIX BEDINGFELD,
"Colonial Secretary."

"To Stipendiary Magistrates."

GENERAL ORDER, No. 101.

The following letter from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary to the Inspector-General is published for general information.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

General Police Office,
22nd December, 1868.

"General Branch.—Regtd. No. A/ 2493.

"Mauritius,
"Colonial Secretary's Office,
22nd December, 1868

"Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 273 of the 5th inst., bringing to my notice that no term has been "fixed in Ordinance 31 of 1867 for the Old immigrant in possession of a portrait ticket to put himself "*en règle* by obtaining a Police Pass, I am directed by the Governor to inform you that Article 46 of the "Ordinance above referred to settles this question. The delay therein fixed having expired, any Old "Immigrant found without a pass is to be presumed a vagrant, and may be arrested and sent to the "Immigration Depot, and if on enquiry it be found that he is not a vagrant, he must be sent back to "the District where he resides to get a pass.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient Servant
"EDWARD NEWTON,
"Acting Colonial Secretary."

GENERAL ORDER, No. 12.

The following Extract from a letter, No. 186, of this date, from the Honourable Procureur-General is published for the information of the Force:—

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

General Police Office,
17th February, 1869.

EXTRACT.

"An Old immigrant who does not provide himself with proper papers, but who shows that he has "*bonâ fide* employment, exposes himself to arrest, and to all the inconvenience attendant thereon, but "he is not a vagrant, and the law does not contemplate his condemnation for an offence which he "proves he is not guilty. Such persons should be forwarded to the Protector of Immigrants to be "furnished with regular papers, and they may be confined in the Immigration Depôt until this be "done.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient Servant,
"JULES COLIN,
"Acting Procureur and Advocate-General."

"To the Inspector General
"of Police."

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.

The following copy of a letter from the Honourable the Procureur-General is published for the information of the Force.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

General Police Office,
24th February, 1869.

Letter from the Procureur-General.

"Registered No. 198.

"Mauritius,
"Procureur-General's Chambers,
"22nd February, 1869

"SIR,—Referring to your letter, No. 52, of the 16th inst., relative to the question of whether a day-"labourer is obliged to obtain a fresh licence in the event of his changing his residence, I have the "honour to state that the Indian cannot be subjected to the expense of paying for a new licence each "time he changes his abode.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient Servant,
"JULES COLIN,
"Acting Procureur and Advocate General."

GENERAL ORDER, No. 31.

The question having arisen as to whether an Old immigrant under verbal engagement is to be bound to carry with him, and produce when called on, his Police Pass and Portrait Ticket, the following opinion of the Honourable the Procureur and Advocate-General, is published for the information of the Force.

General Police Office,
24th May, 1869.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

EXTRACT.

"In the first case the verbally engaged must keep upon his person, and produce when required "all his papers, viz., ticket, photograph, police pass, &c., in order that his status may be at once "identified by the Police.

"As to the master to whom the Indian gives his papers for custody, it is very doubtful whether "he can be prosecuted.

"With regard to immigrants regularly engaged, a permit, or pass signed by the master, is "sufficient to authorise such immigrant to circulate freely."
"21st May, 1869."

"JULES COLINS,
"Procureur and Advocate-General."

GENERAL ORDER, No. 61.

The following copy of a Report from the Acting Substitute Procureur-General is published for the information of the Force:—

REPORT No. 300.

"According to Article 55 of Ordinance 31 of 1867, a warrant of a Stipendiary or District "Magistrate is necessary to enter, by day or night, any premises wherein any immigrant is em-"ployed or resides, in order to ascertain whether such immigrant has a ticket and pass in due "form.

"I am of opinion that this has been enacted, not only for the protection of the proprietor of "the premises, but also for that of the occupant, and the more especially so when the search "takes place in the middle of the night.
"24th August, 1869."

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

General Police Office,
4th September, 1869.

General Order No. 64, of 18th September, 1869, *vide* Annexure R.

General Order No. 76, of 29th October, 1869, *vide* Annexure R.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

The following letter forwarding certain remarks by the Honourable the Procureur-General on the issue of police passes, permits to work, &c., is promulgated for general information.

"Mauritius.
"Colonial Secretary's Office, 8th January, 1870.

"SIR—I am directed by the Governor to forward to you, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of certain remarks of the Procureur-General respecting the issue of police passes,

permits to work, &c., and I am to instruct you to communicate the same to such of the Officers of your Department as it may concern.

"The presidents of prison committees have been requested to instruct the gaolers to forward to the inspector of their District the police passes of all immigrants whose sentence may exceed one month.

"I have, &c.,
"EDWARD NEWTON,
"Colonial Secretary."

The effective operation of those parts of the law which contemplate the suppression of vagrancy depends so much upon the proper execution of the police pass system, that it is essential the Officers connected with the management of that section, and especially those charged with the issuing of passes, should make themselves familiar with the spirit as well as with the letter of the law, and should carry it out with energy and judgment; for otherwise the system cannot fail to be the means of fostering the sloth and poverty which it was intended to eradicate.

Unfortunately there have been numerous instances in which these duties have not been performed in a satisfactory manner: though it is believed such cases were in part due to the rapidity with which it was necessary to issue passes at the outset of the scheme, and to the absence of explicit instructions explanatory of the law.

These observations might be brought under the notice of the Officers of the Police Department, and their attention invited to the several matters hereunder mentioned, with instructions strictly to follow in future the course indicated:—

POLICE PASS.

1st. The declaration made by an Old immigrant of his place of abode, his occupation, &c., under Article 43 of Ordinance 31 of 1867, does not in itself warrant the issue of a pass until the Police have perfectly satisfactory proof of the veracity of the declaration: in other words, the statements of the immigrant should in all cases be carefully tested before a pass is issued. If the immigrant allege that he is under verbal engagement, no pass should be issued till the employer has satisfactorily certified the fact; if the applicant be a gardener, tilling his own land, a lease or other deed should be produced in support of his statement; or if his occupation, as declared, is that of a licensed trader—the licence should be produced, and enquiries made with reference thereto; and so on according to the special circumstances of each particular case: moreover, it should be borne in mind that the only object of such an investigation is the ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the applicant's statements; thus no notice should be taken (as has been done in some instances) of extraneous points, such as whether the documents produced by the immigrant have been stamped and registered.

2nd. The Police Pass should be taken out by the immigrant in person, and no intervention by agents or employers should be allowed.

3rd. Notwithstanding the express terms of Article 54 of the Regulations, to the effect that job-men must take out their licence before obtaining a Police Pass, a diversity in practice on this point has been apparent. It is important that there should be uniformity in this matter, and that the issue of the Police Passes to job-men should take place on the production by them of their licences.

4th. As regards the notice of removal of an immigrant from the District to which his pass applies, it is not sufficient that he should simply notify his intention to quit the District; he should state the District in which he is about to reside, and that District should be mentioned in the acknowledgment of the notice made on the pass, and on the counterpart of the pass.

5th. The passes for Foreign Districts provided for by Article 14 of the amended Regulations, instituted particularly with a view to hawkers whose itinerant vocations lead them through several districts, but whose fixed residence is in the District in which they have taken out their passes. The authority endorsed on the pass may be made to extend over a considerable period, and need not be so worded as to require renewal at short intervals; it should also enable the bearer to reside in any of the Districts mentioned by the endorsement, as well as in the District for which the pass was originally issued.

6th. Instructions have been issued to the Prison authorities to forward to the Police the passes of all immigrants sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment, on receipt of these Passes a note of the offence, &c., should be made on the pass, and the counterfoil and the pass should then be returned to the gaoler. The utility of these means of supervision is self-demonstrative.

PERMITS TO WORK.

Arrangements have recently been made at the Immigration Department for sending all permits to work, under cover, to the General Police Office, to be there delivered to the parties to whom they refer. Before being delivered, they should be visée'd by the Police, and should moreover be counter-signed by the Inspector of Police of the District in which the immigrant intends to work, if it be his wish to take work in a Country District.

JOB CONTRACTORS.

As the amended Regulations (Article 6) prohibit the employment by job-contractors of labourers engaged verbally, the Police should strictly enforce the law against persons who contravene the Regulations on this point; for the class of labourers who are thus employed by job-contractors are for the most part deserters, vagrants, &c., who take to this mode of working to evade the obligations imposed upon them by the law.

Central Police Office,
12th January, 1870.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 11.

Ordinance 31 of 1867.

In cases of men having their passes endorsed for the purpose of proceeding from one to another District (in accordance with the Honourable the Procureur-General's remarks, Police Passes Article 4, published in General Order No. 1, of this year), and then changing their mind, and wishing to remove to a third. The Inspector-General would remark that it seems to him there is no necessity to send the immigrants back to the District from which they originally started, as it is perfectly competent for the Police to re-endorse the pass for the District to which they propose moving.

General Police Office,
2nd March, 1870.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL ORDER No. 78.

An Officer of the Force having suggested a travelling police pass being issued to Indian immigrants, to obviate the necessity of the many endorsements on the regular police passes, the subject was referred to the Honourable the Procureur-General, and the following reply received:—

"REPORT No. 451.

"The Regulation under which leave is granted to Immigrants, to go temporarily to a Foreign "District, is No. 575 of the Labour Laws.

"I think it would not be expedient to increase the number of papers an immigrant, *en règle*, is "bound to have on his person. He has already to be in the possession of a portrait ticket and of a "police pass, and I think all reasonable checks ought to be obtainable by means of two documents "in such cases. If a third is now introduced, a fourth may be deemed advisable at a later period. I "think it would be increasing the man's difficulties concerning the regularity of his status.

The Inspector-General, also, at the suggestion of the Honourable the Procureur-General, now directs, that in cases of men of the Indian population (hawkers, &c.) whose avocations cause them to wander constantly from District to District, the permission to go to a Foreign District should, as formerly, be written at first on the Police Pass, but that whenever a duplicate police pass is required on account of there being no longer any room for further writing on it, there be issued a duplicate free of charge.

General Police Office,
14th December, 1870.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Lieut-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

Licensed hawkers of respectability need not in future be restricted to three months' pass to proceed to other Districts for the purpose of hawking their goods; but may be accorded a pass for six months. This is done with a view to save time and labour in renewing these passes.

General Police Office,
12th January, 1871.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Lieut-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 21.

The following queries having been submitted to the Honourable the Procureur and Advocate General for opinion, are published, with the replies received, for the general information of the Force:—

1st, "Whether an Indian who changed his occupation without changing his residence was "bound to give notice to the Police, agreeably to Art. 43 of Regulation No. 154 of 1869?"

"I am of opinion that a change of 'master' cannot well be considered as a change of "'occupation,' and that which the law requires is, that Old Immigrants should notify to the "Police any change in abode or 'occupation.' In the case before the Magistrate the man "had continued to live in the place indicated in the pass, and his occupation was still "that of a labourer.

"The Police are wrong to suppose that because a Magistrate dismisses a case when the case "is not proved before him that they are thereby prevented from prosecuting similar cases. "The duty of the Police is to prosecute cases that fall within the terms of the law, and to "prove the contraventions if they can.

"There is nothing in the Magistrate's decision which throws a doubt upon the right of the "Police to prosecute under the Regulations spoken of, but there has evidently been a "misunderstanding of the Magistrate's decision."

"General Police Office,
"8th March, 1871."

W. F. F. GORDON, Capt.,
"Acting Inspector-General of Police."

APPENDIX H. (No. 7.)

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE IMPUTATIONS MADE BY COLONEL O'BRIEN AGAINST CAPTAIN BLUNT AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GORRIE IN HIS LETTER TO THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS OF 24TH AUGUST, 1872.

General Police Office, 23rd December, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—In continuance of my reports to your address respectively of the 24th August, and 14th September last, I have the honour to forward a copy of a communication, received from England, from the Honourable J. Fraser, by which you will perceive that, at least half of the Police Enquiry Commission were unaware that the file of General Orders in this department, handed in to one of the members, formed part of the documents before it. Moreover Mr. Fraser's testimony goes to show that this gentleman, like two of his colleagues, did not connect the question put to the Honourable Mr. Beyts by the then head of the Police Department with documents forming part of the evidence before the inquiry, and also that the same prominence was not given to the file handed in by Mr. Spencer, as to the orders "picked out" by Mr. Seed by direction of his chief. Had it been otherwise, and had those members who were aware of the tenure of some of my orders brought those orders to notice, both the Honourable Messrs. Fraser and Antelme, state that their reports would in justice necessarily have been materially modified.

Mr. Fraser you will see had not, when he wrote, the evidence of the Police Inquiry Commission before him, which will account for the error into which he has fallen in his concluding remarks. Had he had that evidence under review, he doubtless would have noticed Mr. Bell's allusion to these orders,—and have remarked, that nowhere in the examination of officers, or members of the force, were any questions put to elicit the existence of orders of the tendency of No. 38 of 1869, and 28 of 1870, though their existence and their being actually before the Commission is admitted by two of its members.

Answer 201, alluded to in par. 8 of my report of 24th August.

In conclusion may I express an earnest hope that you have been furnished with copies of the correspondence through the Colonial Secretary's Office, noted in the margin occasioned by my previous reports, which correspondence has taken place since their submission to you—for I deem that in justice to all parties who considered that the facts brought forward in defence of myself and department reflected on them, as also for the full appreciation of the case, that these documents, referring as they do to others, forming part of your inquiry, be attached to my evidence with which they have such immediate and intimate connection.

Letter A/1607 of 9th Sept., 1872.
Letter 319, of 9th Sept., '72.
Letter 322, of 10th Sept., '72.
Letter of 14th Sept., '72.
Letter A/1729 of 26th Sept., '72.
Letter 227 of 30th Sept., '72.
Letter A/1730 of 26th Sept., 1872.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector General of Police.

To Her Majesty's Royal Commissioners.

Letter 226 of 30th Sept., '72.
Govt. Order 4382, of 14th Nov., '72.
Letter A/1882 of 16th Oct., '72.
Letter A/1885 of 16th Oct., '72.
Letter 259 of 26th Oct., '72.

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9 Idol Lane, London, 25th October, 1872.

MY DEAR COLONEL O'BRIEN,—In reply to your question regarding two Police General Orders, one No. 38 of 1869, the other No. 28 of 1870, copies of which you forward to me, I beg to inform you that I have never seen them previously. I have not the evidence taken by the Police Commission before me, but I feel certain that the point was pressed as to the arrest of Indians found out of their districts, and I more than once expressed my strong opinion that arrests, for being *merely out* of their districts was illegal. I feel the more confident in this statement, from a reference to my report, of which I subjoin an extract. Had I seen, or been aware of the existence of Order 28 of 1870, the terms of that extract would necessarily have been materially modified; you will, however, gather from this extract that the police officers do not themselves seem to have been aware of the order referred to.

I remain, yours very faithfully,
J. FRASER.

To Colonel O'Brien, Mauritius.

EXTRACT FROM MR. FRASER'S REPORT TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE POLICE COMMISSION, DATED 7th MARCH, 1872:—

Paragraph 6 (*Old Immigrants' Petition*).

"Here the petitioners have, I think, good reason of complaint, for it is clear that according to the "interpretation given to Article 48 of Ordinance 31 of 1867, by a great number of Magistrates, In-

"spectors of Police and Constables, they are justified in arresting, and condemning an Immigrant to "prison with hard labour, merely because he happens to be out of the district, for which his pass is "taken out and in which he lives, fortunately such cases are rare, but they ought not to happen at all. "For myself I find nothing in the Ordinance or Regulations making it incumbent on an Indian to have "his pass endorsed by the police, or altered, unless he changes his residence, occupation, or employer. "By Article 48 above alluded to, arrest is only justifiable when persons are found out of their district under "suspicious circumstances. Copies of all the Magistrates' books containing their decisions, are "forwarded every week to the Procureur General, and these decisions therefore would appear to meet "with his approval, and with such weighty authority against me, I feel somewhat diffident of "expressing my opinion too strongly. But if Article 48 has been rightly interpreted, and applied "hitherto, the sooner it is changed the better it will be, in my opinion."

Registered No. 26.

General Police Office, 25th January, 1873.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your No. 674 of the 1st inst., I have the honour to forward my letter with its annexures of 23rd ult., as well as of the correspondence alluded to, which have, agreeably to the wishes of Her Majesty's Royal Commissioners, been duly printed at the Police Press.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector General of Police.

To the Secretary, Royal Commissioners.

GENERAL BRANCH.—*Regtd. No. A*/1607.

Mauritius, Colonial Secretary's Office,
9th September, 1872.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 7th instant, forwarding copy of a communication which you have sent to the Royal Commissioners, containing your reasons for disagreeing with the report of the Police Enquiry Commission, I am directed by the Governor to request you to transmit a copy of the above communication to Captain BLUNT, and to call upon him, if you have not already done so, for explanation of the circumstances to which you refer in paragraphs 5, 44, and 50, for His Excellency's information.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. NEWTON, Colonial Secretary.

Line Barracks, 14th September, 1872.

SIR,—In reply to your letters No. 319 and 322, calling for any explanations I may wish to offer on the paras. mentioned therein, viz.: 5, 8, 32, 40, 44, and 50, I have the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the inferences which cannot fail to be drawn from the statements therein contained are, so far as I am concerned, all most unfounded.

At paragraph 5 it is stated that "*though in the possession* of the Commissioners, it would appear "that a file of other General Orders which was handed to one of the members was not submitted *to all* "*the others*, and the file itself, when returned to my office, was found minus a page 31, on which one of "the principal instructions as to the *modus agendi* of the police was laid down." "Paragraph 8 states "that only such orders as could lead to such an inference and tell against the Department, were made "known to the Commission." Paragraph 32 refers to General Order No. 21 of 8th March 1871, as "one "of those on the file kept back." In paragraph 40 I am charged with misleading the commission by only producing "such orders as were published in the report," and of not supporting an "absent chief and the good fame of the department," to my own credit;—again at paragraph 44 with "the publication of part of your orders, the suppression of others," and in paragraph 50, I am stated to have withheld General Order No. 28 of 1870.

The file of General Orders alluded to was on the table of the commission, and remained there during the whole of its sittings, after having been produced,—when the sittings for taking evidence were concluded, I, as head of the police, took them away.—This file of General Orders was a collection that the Superintendent had made of all Orders referring to Ordinance 31 of 1867, for his own personal convenience. It was not an official document belonging to the Office. Copies of all General Orders are sent to each station in the island; to the Superintendent's Office, the Adjutant's Office, the Sergeant-Major's Office, also when asked for, to the Inspector-General's Office, and monthly to the Colonial Secretary.

The General Order No. 28 of 1870, to which you especially allude, was read by me to the Honourable Mr. Beyts, when that gentleman was under examination on the 25th January, 1872. Q. 2035.—It is incorrectly entered in the text of the evidence as No. 60 of 1870; but that order has nothing whatever to do with the question I put on Mr. Beyts' annual report, paragraph 50, article 5, for it refers to immigrants in Government employ having a pass endorsed by the officer of their department, whereas General Order No. 28 of 1870 relates to immigrants not under engagement, and having all

their papers *en règle*, being out of their district for a day or two and able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, on business, &c. General Order No. 22 of 1871 runs thus: "The attention of inspectors "is called to General Order No. 28 and 63 of 1870,—when an Indian is found out of his district with "his paper *en règle*, with photographs, numbers, &c., all correct, and able to give a satisfactory account "of himself, he should not be arrested merely because he may have left his district." These two Orders were read by me to the honourable Mr. Beyts, and he was asked whether they did not carry out his wish and intention as expressed in his Annual Report, paragraph 50—5: had General Order No. 60 of 1870 been one of the orders read, it would not have borne on the subject, nor could the question put have received the answer recorded as given. The page 31 of the file of general orders was taken out by me, after the commission had concluded its sittings for taking evidence, and was attached to my Annual Report on the working and statistics of the police, which I submitted to His Excellency on the 12th February, 1872; the commission having concluded its sitting for taking evidence on the 5th February, 1872. In that Report, I thus allude to these two General Orders No. 8 of 1870, and 28 of 1870, when speaking of the decrease in the number of vagrants at para. 23 2nd. "From the less "stringent interpretation latterly given to the law, *from orders that have been issued to the police*, the "Indians are not so liable to arrest. I will quote two or three of these orders, from which it will be "seen that some of the most marked of the Honourable the Protector's suggestions, viz.: paragraph "50—5 and 6, in his Report last year have been anticipated, and that such was and is the practice in "the force. General Orders No. 8 of 1870, and 28 of 1870, marked A. 1. and B. 1. By this marked reference to these, it appears to me that I took the strongest measures in my power to "support my "absent chief and the good fame of the department." This Report was laid before Council on the 20th February 1872, and was printed, commented on, and *before the public months before* the report of the Police Commission was completed. Had I wished to "suppress" these orders or to have "misled" others by withholding them, I should hardly have put them into a public report. The "much better "spirit now prevailing in the force" could hardly be supposed to allude to the time I had been in charge, as Mr. De Plevitz alludes to the fact at the P. S. to the petition, vide XVII of the Report, that is *before* my appointment.

I cannot but regret, that although I have for six weeks been in daily communication with you on matters of duty, yet you have not once alluded to the file of orders or missing page.—Had you done so, I would have at once given you the above explanation.

In conclusion, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to withdraw the accusations and insinuations concerning me that are contained in the above paras. of your letter to the Royal Commissioners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. T. BLUNT, Captain,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

GENERAL BRANCH—*Registered No. A*/ 1730.

Mauritius, Colonial Secretary's Office,
26th September, 1872.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., enclosing copies of one from Captain Blunt to yourself, and of your reply dated respectively 14th and 16th inst:—

It is more than implied in your letter to the Royal Commissioners of Enquiry of the 24th ultimo, that Captain Blunt improperly kept from the knowledge of his colleagues on the Police Commission, or from the greater part of them, certain general orders of the police force, and that a page from a collection of these orders was cut out and removed by him with a view to the concealment of its contents.

Captain Blunt's answer shows that the whole of the file of Police General Orders was before the Commission, and on its table during its whole sitting; that the order to which you more especially refer (No. 28 of 1870,) was read to Mr. Beyts by Captain Blunt, at a meeting of the Commission: that page 31 was removed from the file with a view to the publication of this very order (No. 28 of 1870) in the annual report on the Police, and that this latter report, including the General Order in question, had been laid before the Council of Government, and published in the local newspapers before the report of the Police Commission was drawn up.

This reply appears to the Governor to afford conclusive disproof of any attempt to conceal, or suppress the papers referred to, and His Excellency cannot doubt that on reflection your own sense of justice will prompt you at once to withdraw those portions of your letter which appear to censure Captain Blunt, and to express your concern at having cast undeserved imputations on an officer who, during a considerable portion of your absence from the colony, efficiently discharged the duties of your post.

His Excellency directs me to add the expression of his extreme surprise that notwithstanding the frequent and almost daily personal intercourse, which must necessarily have taken place between yourself and Captain Blunt on official matters, you should have thought proper to make so grave a charge against that Officer, without first asking him for any explanation of the circumstances which had attracted your attention.

His Excellency is of opinion that the consideration which a subordinate Officer has a right to expect from his Chief, and the courtesy which one gentleman is entitled to anticipate from another, alike demanded the adoption of this course.

Had it been followed the simple and complete ation afforded would have probably

prevented you from suggesting an unfounded charge, and would have saved you from the mortification of that retractation and apology which Capt. Blunt is now entitled to demand, and which are manifestly his due.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
EDWARD NEWTON,
Colonial Secretary.

To Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, Inspector-General of Police.

Registered No. 226. General Police Office, 30th September, 1872.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. A/ 1730 of 26th instant I have the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, that in my report I expressed that it was "far from me "to impute unworthy motives to any one," and I can only again repeat the assertion with my assurance that I had no intention that such a construction should be placed on any portion of that document. I was already on oath when called upon to furnish my report on the Police Inquiry Commission by the Royal Commissioners; I considered myself so when I drew up my report, it being part of my testimony, and I claim the privilege of a witness in regard to it and its contents; of the good or bad faith of others I can constitute myself no judge, and I had and have no desire to make any imputations on any one,—for the truth of the facts submitted by me, I am responsible to Her Majesty's Commissioners, of their correctness, or of any collateral issue that may depend on them, they will be the judges.

Finding printed and annexed to the Police Inquiry Report but such documents as could reflect unfavourably on me and my Department, I asked Mr. Seed how this came to be the case. Receiving his reply, I inquired of Mr. Spencer, who gave me his answer, on which I made further inquiry from Mr. Robertson, and subsequently from the Honourable Mr. Antelme. Their answers fully showed that they had no cognizance of the existence of any orders that could exculpate the police; and Capt. Blunt now fully accounts for this, as he says he took away the file when the sittings for taking oral evidence (February 5) were over; therefore, from that date to the 9th April (over two months), when the Commission was drawing up its reports, and had most need of documentary evidence, the file was not in their possession.

I would take the liberty of remarking that when drawing up my report, I was under the impression that it was to be considered a confidential document till handed in by me in evidence.

Of the fact that one of my orders in favour of Indians had been published some time before by Captain Blunt in a report on a totally different subject, I was not aware, nor do I see, that thereby he vindicated me or the police, before the Police Inquiry Commission, whose report has gone forth with only such Annexures as were condemnatory of the Department attached to it, resulting in undeserved obloquy being cast upon the Force in the eyes of the world. Copies of all orders are printed and are generally available. I, therefore, conceive, had one been required, a copy, even in manuscript, could have been made.

That I should not have noticed that Mr. Beyts was shown the order is sufficiently explained by the misprint. In conclusion, I would remark that having for over 25 years had the high privilege of serving Her Majesty in many responsible positions both faithfully and honourably, and having hitherto, to the satisfaction of my superiors, performed my duty conscientiously towards this Island, I find myself attacked when absent, and myself for the first time, much against my will, forced into unpleasant conflict with other public servants of the Colony in order to defend myself. I am not the accuser, but the accused, and must claim the latitude allowed to the defence.

Finally I cannot but feel myself deeply aggrieved by your letters No. A/1730, A/1729, and the course adopted towards me, a witness under examination by the highest tribunal in the Island, and I have the honour to express a hope that His Excellency will perceive that the retraction of any of the facts of my report would be to admit my testimony to be untrue, and my concurrence in the report of the Police Inquiry Commission, a conclusion that my conscience and honour alike render impossible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary

General Branch—*Regtd. No. A*/1885.

Mauritius, Colonial Secretary's Office,
16th October, 1872.

SIR,—I have received and laid before the Governor your letter No. 226 of the 30th ultimo.

His Excellency regrets to perceive that you have failed to recognise the error into which you have fallen, or to take that course with respect to it which His Excellency had anticipated you would voluntarily have hastened to adopt.

On the 7th ultimo, you forwarded to me for His Excellency's information the copy of a letter addressed by you, on the 24th of August, to the Royal Commissioners of Inquiry. It is impossible seriously to contend that in this letter grave charges (especially that of having kept from the knowledge of all but one of his colleagues on the Police Inquiry Commission documents then in his possession) are not more than implied against an officer holding an important post in the Police Force, and by whom during a part of y[illegible]ce from the Island that Force was commanded.

In my letter No. A/1730 of the 26th ultimo, I pointed out to you that the proper course for you to have adopted before writing a letter of this description would have been to call for such explanations of the circumstances which had attracted your attention as could be afforded by the officer in question, with whom, as your Adjutant, you were in almost daily official communication.

You reply that you could not apply for information to Captain Blunt, because he had been a member of a Commission which had put forth a report, in your opinion, "condemnatory of the Police Department." It is sufficiently obvious that this reason, if a valid one, would have equally precluded your applying for information to any other member of that Commission—at all events (even if an exception were made in favour of Mr. Antelme, as being the writer of a separate report), this objection would have rendered it impossible for you to apply for information to Mr. Robertson, who is equally responsible with Captain Blunt for a report which both have signed, and of which, as a matter of fact, Mr. Robertson was to a considerable extent the author.

But you have felt (and in His Excellency's opinion have very rightly felt) no scruple in requesting information from Mr. Robertson as to what passed during the sitting of the Police Commission, nor can the fact of his having been also a member of that Commission supply any better reason why you should not have equally applied to Captain Blunt; whilst if, as appears from your letter now under acknowledgment, you anticipated that your letter of the 24th of August would be regarded as confidential by the Royal Commissioners, it became doubly your duty to ascertain the facts with the most careful accuracy, before making a statement which was so likely to operate to the prejudice of another, and of which (at all events for a considerable time) he would have remained in ignorance.

I also pointed out to you, in my letter of the 26th ultimo, that after the explanation afforded by Captain Blunt, which appeared to His Excellency clear, simple, and satisfactory, it was your duty to withdraw imputations which were shewn to be unfounded, and to express regret for having too hastily made them.

In answer to these remarks, you observe that you were naturally led into the mistake of supposing that your order No. 28 of 1870, had not been produced before the Police Commission by the misprint to which reference is made in Captain Blunt's explanation, and that you had never seen the Annual Report on the Police Department for 1871, and were consequently unaware of its contents and of the prominence therein given to the order in question. Nevertheless, you consider that "conscience and honour render it impossible for you" to retract any of the statements you have advanced.

His Excellency has remarked with surprise your statement that you had never seen the Report on the Police for 1871. If there be any document with the contents of which the Inspector-General of Police might be expected to be perfectly familiar, it is the Annual Report upon the condition of the force under his command during the previous year, more especially when that year is one during which he has himself been absent from the Colony.

It was, at all events, in the hands of every member of the Police Commission, and is quoted by name by Mr. Robertson in the draft report prepared by him.

The special manner in which, in the report on the police, attention is invited to the order No. 28 of 1870, is a sufficient proof that although after the lapse of many months the production of this particular order may naturally have escaped Mr. Robertson's recollections, he was fully cognizant of its existence and contents at the time when the report of the Police Commission was prepared.

His Excellency has observed with still greater surprise the conclusion at which you have arrived. Far from demanding a persistence in assertions, shewn to be inaccurate, it appears to His Excellency that "honour and conscience" imperatively dictate the immediate withdrawal of allegations which can no longer be sustained.

Your ignorance of the actual facts acquits you of any intentional misrepresentation. But you are now in a different position from that which you occupied when your letter was written.

Your attention has been called to the report which you had not seen, and the misprint of which you were not cognizant has been pointed out to you.

Under such circumstances it appears to the Governor that the only course which can properly be adopted is to admit that a mistake has been made, and to express regret for having made it.

His Excellency, therefore, cannot consider your letter to be satisfactory, or to contain that frank disavowal of the charges implied in your letter of the 24th of August which Capt. Blunt is justly entitled to require at your hands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
EDWARD NEWTON,
Colonial Secretary.

The Inspector-General of Police.

Registered No. 259. General Police Office, 26th October, 1872.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. A/1885 of the 16th inst., I regret to find His Excellency does not consider my communication of the 30th ult. satisfactory.

With reference to Capt. Blunt, I must again refer you to my letter to the Royal Commissioners, to my disclaimer that it was far from me to impute unworthy motives to any one, and to my assurance that it was never my intention to go beyond the latitude accorded to the defence, or to constitute myself thereby an accuser. My statement that Capt. Blunt, as a member of the Police Inquiry Commission, did not draw the attention of his colleagues to the file of orders (*vide* letters of Messrs. Antelme and Robertson), while he caused to be produced certain documents which he caused to be specially "picked out" (*vide* letter of Mr. Seed), is admitted, and I cannot but maintain that his

having published one of my orders in another document to another address, and on another subject, seems to me to have no bearing on the case. The police was on its trial; and if the head of the Department considered it his duty to have all orders and memos. carefully "picked out" likely to tell against his predecessors in office, and to cause them to be printed and go forth to the world as annexures to a report, signed by himself, condemnatory of the Department of which he was the acting head, he ought, certainly, in my opinion, in fairness to those absent, and under him, to have equally drawn the attention of his fellow-commissioners to the other side of the question. He certainly did not appear to have done so, and I would specially bring under advertence the care noted in para. 11 of my report, where, to justify an irregularity on the part of the police in 1868, the Commission, of which he was a member, quoted an order issued a year subsequently (2nd August, 1869). Surely I had a right to expect that my *locum tenens* would vindicate me in so glaring a misquotation, the effect of which was to throw blame on his Department and his absent Chief. Instead of any attempt at vindication, however, Capt. Blunt, I find, at the time when the report was not yet written, by his own shewing, removed a most important file put in by another officer, in which were to be found several orders that could exonerate the Department, such file not being his property, but the property of the Commission. He did so, moreover, it would appear, without calling the special attention of his fellow-Commissioners to the fact that evidence was being removed without a copy being left. The fact, therefore, of its separation from other orders, and "picked out" memoranda, which it would manifestly modify, destroys much of the importance of the judgment of the Commissioners, which could only see one side of the case.

From this I conceive the action taken does not exonerate Capt. Blunt, for the importance of the document in question, as evidence, was derived from the position from which it was removed. The Police Inquiry Commission's report, with its annexures, was published to the world, had been commented on by the press in England and India, and the Force branded as "corrupt and unscrupulous." An influential body, the Aborigines Protectionist Society, were fully cognizant of it before even I left England, at a time when I, and I believe Mr. Fraser, a member of the Commission, had not received copies; and I certainly cannot admit that any other publication, short of one having the same prominence as Mr. Seed's selection, can be considered as vindications of his predecessors, or of his Department, by the Acting Inspector-General before the Police Inquiry Commission.

At the time I made my inquiry from Messrs. Seed and Robertson, Capt. Blunt was on leave; and by the time he came back, further acquaintance with the attitude he had adopted towards me in my absence, unmindful of the fact that to me he mainly owed his position, led me to infer that he would be the last person to consult when I or my Department were called on for defence. If the Police Inquiry Commission, each member of which it appears from your letter had a copy of the statistical report, failed to note the annexure, it cannot be wondered at that though I had previously read the annual return, I should have failed to have remarked the annexure, particularly, as I was so fully occupied in preparing a report on that of the Police Inquiry, and had not Capt. Blunt's return under my eyes; the more especially, as it certainly never struck me, as already stated, that the missing general order (a copy of which *en parenthèse* might have been easily procured, rather than have mutilated the file), being published as an annexure, could possibly constitute a vindication of me through my orders before the Police Inquiry Commission; nor do I see that the statistical return figures as one of the printed annexures to that inquiry, which went forth with but such documents as were ordered to be "picked out."

As to Mr. Robertson's draft report alluded to, I was unaware that he had furnished one, so can form no opinion on it; and as the statistical return was not annexed to the report of the Commission, I was ignorant till now that the Commissioners had been furnished with copies, and must only regret that they did not consider it necessary to give to General Order No. 28 the prominence accorded to Mr. Seed's file.

In conclusion, I can only reiterate that in writing my report, I considered myself bound as a witness on oath openly to bring forward facts, irrespective of all personal considerations. I had no intention of making accusations, or of imputing motives to any one. For the facts themselves I cannot consider myself responsible, or called on to apologise. The question is one of appreciation—it was my duty to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and should unfavourable impressions be the result, they cannot be placed at my door.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector-General of Police.

Registered No. 4382.

The following order of His Excellency the Governor is communicated to the Inspector-General of Police for his information and guidance:—

Government order on letter No. 259, dated 26th of October, 1872, and headed: Respecting Captain Blunt and Police Inquiry Commission.

It is idle to continue a correspondence with an officer who is unable or unwilling to perceive the points at issue. They are in this case very simple. He either meant to charge Judge Gorrie and Captain Blunt with having suppressed a document or he did not do so. If he did not mean to do so he should have no scruple in stating this. If he did he should admit that inquiry has shewn that no ground for such suspicion exists, and that the suppressed document was in fact produced, commented on, and made a subject of examination before the Police Commission, and afterwards given the utmost possible publicity and prominence by Capt. Blunt.

The only answer Capt. Blunt's letter of the 14th September appears to have received from

Colonel O'Brien was that he was prepared to prove before the Royal Commission what he had advanced. This cannot be regarded as the explanation to which that officer is entitled, and Colonel O'Brien will inform him that he, as requested, transmitted his explanations to the Governor, and that those explanations appear to His Excellency to be perfectly satisfactory.

W. H. MARSH,
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

14th November, 1872.

General Branch—*Registered* No. A/1729.

Mauritius, Colonial Secretary's Office,
26th September, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you the copy of a letter which he has received from the Honourable Mr. Justice Gorrie, on the subject of certain paragraphs of your letter of the 24th ultimo, addressed to the Royal Commissioners of Inquiry.

You will perceive from this letter that the inferences which (whether you intended them to be so or not) must necessarily be drawn from those paragraphs are erroneous, and His Excellency cannot but express his regret that you permitted yourself to bring (at all events by implication) charges of partiality and improper suppression of papers against a Judge of the Supreme Court, without more carefully assuring yourself of the grounds on which those charges rested.

I need not point out to you that such accusations, serious when preferred against any man, become doubly so when urged against one whose office renders the strictest impartiality on his part a more than ordinary duty.

His Excellency anticipates that your own good feeling will prompt you voluntarily to express to Mr. Justice Gorrie the regret which you will no doubt feel at having made use of language of which he is justly entitled to complain, as at least appearing to suggest imputations on his conduct as a member of the Police Commission, and His Excellency therefore abstains from giving those instructions which he would otherwise have been inclined to direct me to convey to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
EDWARD NEWTON,
Colonial Secretary.

Chambers, 12th September, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 10th inst., and I beg you will convey my thanks to His Excellency the Governor for transmitting me a copy of the communication made by Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien, Inspector-General of Police, to the Royal Commissioners.

I have perused that communication, and in particular Articles 5, 8, 32, and 44 thereof, and in reply I have to state:

1. These paragraphs, especially Nos. 5 and 8, imply a charge directed specially against myself, as being the member of the Commission to whom Mr. Spencer alleges he handed in the book or file of General Orders, that I had cut out one or more of the General Orders from the book for the purpose of keeping them from the knowledge of the Commission.

2. I deny and repudiate in the most emphatic manner this extraordinary and offensive imputation.

3. If Mr. Spencer gave in any book or file of General Orders at the time when he was heard as a witness, as appears from his letter, then it was handed in to the Commission, and Mr. Spencer had no right to use the name of any individual Commissioner in the manner he has done. I do not recollect whether the witness handed in any such documents when he was examined, but if he did, the book or file would be placed by the Chairman among the other papers in his "dossier," as was his practice with all the documents of the Commission, and be laid on the table at each succeeding meeting of the Commission for the inspection of all the members who chose to look at them. The Annexure No. 10 to the report (p. 461) shows that the file of General Orders must have been in the General Police Office in March 1872, four months before it is said in Mr. Spencer's note to have been returned by Captain Blunt.

4. When Colonel O'Brien states that the attention of the Commission was only drawn to selected memoranda and General Orders, quoting Mr. Seed's letter Annexure A. in support, he shows that a confusion exists in his mind as to what was submitted to the Commission, and what was printed in the Appendix to the Report. Mr. Seed's letter evidently refers to the extracts he was asked to make for the purpose of printing in the Appendix.

5. If, on the other hand, Mr. Spencer gave in the book or file of General Orders when he was examined as a witness, it is clear the Commission must have had the whole before them, and the insinuation that either I or any other Commissioner kept back Order No. 28, if amongst the others when Mr. Spencer handed them in, is of course absolutely true. Its tenor is precisely the same as that of those printed, viz., stimulating the exertions of the police as to vagrants, and encouraging them to "diminish the erratic tendencies of the Indian," with a saving clause as to hawkers, to which the Commissioners refer in Articles 43 and 208 of the Report.

6. In paragraph 32 of his letter, Colonel O'Brien refers to an order in the Appendix, but nothing contained in any order of the Police, or opinion of the Procureur-General, could alter the law and the Executive Regulations with which the Commissioners were dealing in paragraph 225 of the Report.

7. The statements in paragraph 44 that a tendency was evinced in the Report to incriminate the Police—meaning, no doubt, thereby that such was the tendency in spite of the evidence, and that charges are insinuated throughout the document, and not honestly brought forward, are not merely unwarranted imputations on the integrity of the Commissioners, but they could scarcely have been ventured upon by any one who had considered the evidence given by the officers of police themselves.

8. I beg also to be permitted to draw the attention of the Governor to paragraph 48, where an insinuation is again made against me, under colour of a reference to the Colonial Secretary's letter of instructions that I acted when on the Commission as an "accuser." This charge is made because it was my duty some months previously to the Commission, to draw the attention of His Excellency to a particular instance of irregularity in getting up evidence in a case of arson tried before the Supreme Court. The accusation thus made shews the spirit in which my effort to obtain greater purity in the administration of justice has been met by the Inspector-General of Police, and I need not say that if such efforts are to be encountered by the systematic opposition and hostility of the police authorities, it will be hopeless to endeavour to introduce a better system.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN GORRIE.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

General Police Office, 30th September, 1872.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. A/1729 of the 26th inst., giving cover to an enclosure from Mr. Justice Gorrie, I seize the opportunity of stating, as I have already done (paragraph 48 of my Report), that it is far from me to impute any improper motive to any one, and, further, I gladly avail myself of this occasion to disclaim any intention of, directly or indirectly, casting an imputation on the high office of Judge of the Supreme Court.

My Report to the Royal Commissioners was written under exceptional circumstances. I having to make it on matters which took place during my absence, I was directed to afford them all the information I could, and I did so. I found myself and Department accused in my absence, and branded in the public press in India and England as "a corrupt and unscrupulous police" without any defence being set up or my having had an opportunity of vindicating myself. Moreover, I found (the question of good or bad faith being a collateral issue) that the documents on which mainly rested the defence were not supplied to all the members of the Commission, and further, as it now would appear, were not before it when they drew up their Report, Captain Blunt having taken away the file at the very time when the taking of oral evidence having ceased, the Commission had the more need of documentary testimony to enable them to come to their conclusions.

It appears to me that his Excellency's orders to the Commission (Colonial Secretary's letter A/1989 of 29th November 1871) clearly laid down that it was their duty to take and elicit evidence both against and in favour of the police, and I have, I conceive, just reason to complain, that while selected memoranda and orders were before the Commission, and were printed and attached to the Report, thereby leading to the imputations cast on the Department, that all orders likely to lead to vindication of the action of the force, though their existence was equally known to two of the members, were not brought to the notice of the other members, and did not receive the same prominence; for from my conversation with Mr. Fraser, and the known character of General Smyth, I feel sure they were in the same ignorance as Messrs. Antelme and Robertson, as my conviction is that no old soldier would allow another to be thus treated behind his back, and Mr. Fraser I know did not concur in condemning the Department.

The orders in the Force are printed, therefore it was easy for Mr. Seed to procure a copy of what he wanted; the date, however, of transmitting Captain Blunt's letter is proof that it was not till the 10th of July, 1872, that the actual file handed in by Mr. Spencer was returned.

Captain Blunt states he took off the file General Order 28, and a careful perusal of paragraph 8 of my report will show you that my statement that the file was found minus a page is, therefore, correct, though I in no way intimated, or intended to intimate, that Mr. Gorrie had done this; therefore I trust he will see the necessity of withdrawing the words he has used in paragraph 5.

In regard to my paragraph 44, and to Judge Gorrie's reply thereto, I would remark that nowhere do I say that a tendency in spite of the evidence exists; but I say—"*writing under correction*"— that, looking to the cases I cite, a bias appears to me, perhaps most unintentionally, to have existed against my Department. This, however, is but the impression caused on an absent man by the perusal of the Report.

I regret much to observe Judge Gorrie, in paragraph 8, states that I have met in a bad spirit his efforts to obtain greater purity in the administration of justice. This I cannot but feel a most unjust accusation, as I have but to remind him that I was not in Mauritius at the time, and had no cognizance of the case to which he alludes, and on which he reported, nor of his letter on it till recently.

The Royal Commissioners called on me for a report on the Police Inquiry Commission. I furnished them with my views on the subject, bringing forward such facts as were in my possession that could be used in explanation of the action of my Department. For the correctness or otherwise of those facts I am answerable to the Royal Commissioners, and I am prepared to substantiate them. I,

however, beg again to reiterate that if in the wording of my report I can be construed to cast any unfair reflection on Mr. Justice Gorrie, or his high office, I beg to state that it was far from my intention ever to do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. T. N. O'BRIEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

General Branch—*Registered No. A*/1882.

Mauritius, Colonial Secretary's Office,
16th October, 1872.

Sir,—I have received and laid before the Governor your letter No. 227 of the 30th ultimo.

I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that he remarks with pleasure your statement that if the wording of your letter of the 24th of August, to the Royal Commissioners of Inquiry, can be construed as casting reflections upon the conduct of Mr. Justice Gorrie, as a member of the Police Inquiry Commission, it fails accurately to represent your meaning, and that you altogether disclaim any such intention.

Although your letter does not contain those expressions of regret which might naturally be expected from a public officer, who had, even unwittingly, made use of language which implied his belief in an unfounded charge of partial conduct in the exercise of a public duty against one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, yet, as it appears, from a letter which he has addressed to the Governor, that Mr. Justice Gorrie, is willing to accept the explanation you now tender, His Excellency does not consider it necessary to pursue the subject further.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
EDWARD NEWTON,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX H. (No. 8.)

COLONEL O'BRIEN, TO THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, ON THE MODIFICATION THAT MAY ADVANTAGEOUSLY BE MADE IN THE LAWS RESPECTING THE INDIAN POPULATION OF MAURITIUS, MORE ESPECIALLY IN THE WORKING OF ORDINANCE 31 OF 1867.

To Her Majesty's Royal Commissioners appointed to make Inquiries into the Condition of the Indian Labourers in the Island of Mauritius:

General Police Office, 12th January, 1873.

Gentlemen,—Agreeably to your request, I have the honour to forward a report as to the modifications that may be, in my opinion, advantageously made in the laws respecting the Indian population of this Colony, more especially in the working of Ordinance 31 of 1867, as also with regard to the action of the police in reference to those laws.

2. Before entering into details, there are two points, touched upon during my examination, on which I should wish to say a few words.

3. The first is, whether it would be better to amend the existing laws or to frame new ones. This is a matter that I imagine will so entirely depend on the result of your investigations, and on the extent of the changes you may recommend, that I can only give as my opinion that all must hinge on the extent and nature of those changes. If they are to be extensive and radical in principle, then a new law will undoubtedly be best; if they are to be but modifications (the spirit and purport of the law being unaltered), then assuredly the existing law should, in the main, be undisturbed. For though the law of 1867 was a digest of many previous Ordinances, yet it was but, in some respects, a tentative measure, intended, as I conceive, to put a stop, with a strong hand, to a then vast existing evil, and to be gradually relaxed or modified, according as the results of time, experience, and circumstances might render advisable.

4. There is no doubt that in operation many confusing cases have arisen which were not at first foreseen, and which would now in a new enactment be rectified, thus rendering a fresh code an advantage; on the other hand, though I am quite of the opinion of your chairman in regard to patchwork not being equal to a new garment, yet it is a grave matter, I conceive, especially at the present moment, to alter a law that is now know, and thus, as it were, to revolutionise the position of the Indian, leading to suspicion and anxiety in the native mind, the result of which cannot help being detrimental to Indians themselves, and to the general peace and prosperity of the Island. The question, however, is so entirely political and legislative that it can hardly be within the province even of comment by me.

5. Be the change, however, what it may, it is and has ever been my opinion that for laws and their enactments, penalties, &c., relative to Indians, a population differing so essentially from the European in its habits, religion, nature, &c., it is to Indian, and not to English sources, that we should mainly go for a basis—one of the principal ameliorations being a knowledge, if only colloquial, of at least one Indian dialect on the part of the higher Executive Officers—a recommendation I made some years ago relative to the officers of my Department.

6. The second point on which I would slightly touch is that of class legislation. Averse, as every thinking man must be, in the abstract, to such enactments, and especially mindful as I am of the difficulties attendant on such a measure in a Colony containing such a mixed population as Mauritius, yet, practically, such measures are a necessity. The Indian engages in his own country voluntarily, so does a soldier and sailor, and, if the Articles of War and Shipping Acts take the place of the common law for these classes of Europeans, special enactments by which in addition their rights are protected must exist for the immigrant. It may be said at the end of their engagements this should cease, but this can hardly be, for while the soldier or sailor merges into the mass of the population of his own country, the Indian, though a British subject, is still a foreigner in a foreign land, and as the *dictum* communicated in the Duke of Buckingham's despatch, quoted by me in paragraph 26 of my report of 24th August, is an acknowledged principle of government, I can see no greater hardship in special legislation for the Coolie, to prevent a recurrence to the state of things existing in 1867, than in enforcing the Peace Preservation Act in Ireland, or in legislating in the interests of the public health in certain large ports or garrison towns of Great Britain.

7. The three great difficulties that present themselves to me in legislating for the Indian here are—first, the nature and classes from which the immigrants are derived, which may be divided into the good and bad; second, the local requirements of town and country; and, third, the difficulty of drawing a line between the Indian Creole, the Indian passenger, and the immigrant. There is also another difficulty that must, so long as emigration is carried on from the three Presidencies, beset all the details of legislation for the Indian in this Island, viz., the difference in the races from which emigration takes place, for so vast is the Indian continent, that the difference in language and habits is not more marked between an Englishman and an inhabitant of any other European country than between a native from the northern and southern provinces of Hindostan.

8. As I have already stated in evidence, I consider immigration a boon to the hard-working,

honest man, especially to him of low caste, who is thus emancipated from the trammels that have, and must ever, so long as caste exists, fetter him and his industry in his native country. To the high-caste man, however, who certainly would not emigrate except under exceptional circumstances, the loss of caste is the loss of every tradition and bond of respectability, when suitable employment being difficult, if not impossible, of attainment, the transition, I fear, in many cases, from absentee to vagrant, marauder, and thief is not difficult.

9. Again, the necessities of the labour-market must be borne in mind. In the country districts the respectable Indian is a domestic servant, a hawker, shop-keeper, small land-holder, gardener, &c. In town, however, the demands of the port, docks, &c., require a floating supply, so that while in the country the system of surveillance could be now materially and beneficially relaxed, in town, where it is most needed, it is with difficulty carried out at all, and is of little avail. The only remedy in my opinion, therefore, being the concentration of this class of the population in certain localities, by the encouragement of a system of native villages, or bazaars in healthy sites in the suburbs, under special regulations somewhat analogous to the Cantonment rules in India; a system that might be extended, when needed, to villages or agglomerations of Indian dwellings in the country. Several schemes for such villages were, some years ago, under the consideration of the General and Local Boards of Health, but seem now to have fallen to the ground.

10. The pass system I consider should be retained, and if clerical aid is available it can be worked with little, if any, vexation to the Indian, who should be bound to have a *bonâ fide* residence.

11. Here, therefore, perhaps it would be best to consider the Ordinance and its Regulations *seriatim*, so I will only premise that so long as the fees are such as to prevent illicit traffic in documents the object of the law should be considered attained, for it never was the intention to make it of a fiscal nature. I, therefore, would issue the photographic ticket in the first instance free, and would reduce the charge of £1 2*s.* for duplicates, as laid down in Article 70 and 84 of Regulations, continuing, as at present, the right of exemption to the Protector. See Phot. Ticket. Art. 39 of Ord. Duplicate Ticket. Art. 70 and 84 Reg.

12. The portrait ticket, in my opinion, should be retained—1st, as a check to aid in tracing and discovering delinquents, as well as to prevent arrestation by mistake; and 2ndly, as a moral check, for I cannot but deem that the fact of his likeness being in the possession of the authorities may often deter a man from committing a crime or breach of the laws.

13. In like manner I would abolish the fee for permits to work, though I would not allow the permit to be renewable except after investigation by the Protector, these permits being often but the cloak of great irregularities. Permit to work. Art. 70 Regu.

14. The police pass in this instance should be cancelled and returned to the officer of the district where issued, with a note stating that the immigrant has been re-engaged. This is, in fact, done now for the immigrant *en règle*. Art. 34 Regu. Engagement of immigrant in foreign district.

15. If the power were given to the Stipendiary Magistrates of districts, who could send in a monthly return of permits to the Protector, the Indian would be saved the loss of money and time in going to town. Art. 37. Immigrant who has lost certificate to apply for permit to work.

16. I should issue a police pass as at present to the Old immigrant, say for a year or 18 months, after he completed his industrial residence, during which period he would be subject to the same surveillance now in force, with the permission, on endorsement of his pass, to visit other districts, &c., thus he would have time to shew that he had settled down to habits of industry, and was not likely to abuse the greater liberty accorded to him. At the end of this probationary period, I would give him *a general pass*, which he need only have *visé* once a year; this pass might be somewhat in the same form as that issued to passengers, and it might be a question if, in their own interests, to prevent, by mistake, possibility of arrest, the Indian Creoles might not be invited to procure such passes from the police. The pass to the Old immigrant should be issued only when he showed he was actually earning an honest living, or had a fixed residence in town, and should be forfeited on conviction of any misdemeanour or crime. In the event of such forfeiture he would be replaced under the head of an Old immigrant under probation for a further period of surveillance. The annual pass should be subject to the sole restriction of a notification to the nearest Police Station of any permanent change of domicile. In town a *bonâ fide* residence in a fixed camp, with the certificate of the officer in charge, might entitle an Old immigrant to one of the general passes which should be for the whole Island. Art. 40. Police passes. Art. 41. False declaration of abode.

17. To enable a proper registration to be kept, and to prevent fraudulent declarations, this clause should remain, except as to the necessity of declaring change of occupation, it being only necessary that such declaration be a *bonâ fide* one at the time of the issue of the pass and of each annual successive *visé*. Art. 42 Regu. and Art. 43 of Ord. 31 of 1867.

18. Allows but eight days for obtaining police passes; this is practically put aside by the extension allowed by Regulation. I would allow the immigrant fifteen days from the date of his discharge being *countersigned* by the *Stipendiary Magistrate*, and the delay might be extended in periods of eight days up to a month by the police officers or Stipendiary Magistrate of the district, after which no further extension should be granted except by the Protector. Change of abode. Art. 43 Regu.

19. I have already alluded to this in my remarks on Article 40. Art. 44 Reg. New pass on change of district.

20. Old immigrants on probation should be treated as now—afterwards as previously stated. Art. 45 Reg. Permission to reside in a foreign district.

21. See remarks on Article 40, I should extend the Annual pass to all persons of known or certified respectability, viz., *bonâ fide* proprietors of land, shop-keepers, servants, livery stable-keepers, carriers, hawkers, &c. Art. 46. & 50 Reg. Issue of duplicate passes on payment.

22. These should be issued free, on proof that loss was not the result of wilful neglect or carelessness. Art. 49 Regu. Penalties for using false pass.

23. This should stand unless the addition of *knowingly or wilfully* be added,—a question, I may add, however, very difficult to prove. Art. 56 Reg.

24. Should be struck out. I should insist, however, for men in town, on a certificate of residence

from a police or municipal officer, who would be responsible that the building was not over-crowded and was fit for human habitation.

25. All men in Port Louis found sleeping in the streets without domicile to be treated, as in England, as tramps. In connection with this I should suggest a public lodging-house, under proper supervision, being attached to the Immigration Office for the reception of Indians coming to see the Protector, &c. Day-labourers, and all job-men, Indians or others, should wear a badge, agreeably to Municipal Regulations.

Art. 58 Reg.

26. Might be modified in allowing the police to send for the portrait ticket, either by an agent or by the man himself, who might be liable for the expense of such messenger or for the cost of his own journey—a cost that would fall very short of the present penalty, which would then only be applicable in extreme cases.

Art. 70 Reg. Issue of Dup. Ticket.

27. This should be done away with, except in cases of wilful loss or negligence.

Art. 71. Price to be paid by Employer.

28. The employer should be bound to obtain this for the Indian, to prevent his losing his time.

Art. 81.

29. Plaints should be entered without pre-payment of fees, the complainant being only liable on judgment being given against him, the Magistrate having the power to enforce or remit the payment of fees.

30. Practically any loss of certificates or papers does not press on the Immigrant's purse, as on it being proved that the loss of such documents originated from circumstances beyond the Indian's control, such as robbery, fire, &c., a certificate from the police always obtains an exemption from the Protector.

31. To carry out this and all the other laws of the Colony, however, requires that the police be as efficient as possible; this, for several causes, I regret to say, is not the case. Before, however, asking you to go into this question in detail let me beg your perusal of the report of the Commission on which the Police was re-constructed in 1859, and ask you to compare the strength laid down with that now existing.

32. The Commission recommended the strength in officers to be 1 Inspector-General, 1 Superintendent (to act as Deputy and to be in charge of Port Louis), 1 Adjutant and Detective Inspector, 6 Inspectors for town, 9 for country districts, with 2 for reserve and quarantine duties, and 1 for Seychelles—in all 21 officers. The strength now is, 1 Inspector General, 1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector for town, and but five for country districts—in all 8 efficient officers, though 13 officers are on our books, 5 being absent on leave, or in other departments. To carry on the work efficiently is therefore impossible. In the foregoing is, of course, excluded the Inspector in charge of the Vagrant Depôt and Reformatory, an office created since, and not contemplated by the above noted Commission.

33. The least possible strength I consider of effective officers is 15; or, allowing for casualties, young officers, &c., 18: viz., 1 Inspector-General, 1 Superintendent, 1 Adjutant, 1 Detective Inspector, 3 Inspectors in town, 8 in country districts, 1 Vagrant Depôt and Reformatory, and 2 to cover officers on leave, sick, under probation, &c.; to whom I would add a pay clerk, or paymaster, and a doctor, paid as now, *but being officers in the Department.*

34. To show that these requirements are put down at a minimum I would cite the following statistics of towns, the population of which approaches nearest to that of our capital: Brighton, a town of 14,000 more inhabitants than Port Louis, has 1 Chief Superintendent, 2 Superintendents, and 8 Inspectors; and Leicester and Wolverhampton where, with respectively 68,168 and 60,858, they have 1 Superintendent and 4 officers, and 1 Superintendent, or Chief Officer, and 6 Inspectors.

35. In the rural police the same disparity is observable, for in Worcestershire, population 249,154, and Wiltshire, population 237,033, there are respectively 14 and 24 officers, these counties presenting the nearest approach to Mauritius, which contains, by the last Census, 254,054 souls, exclusive of Port Louis, with its 63,015 inhabitants.

36. To keep the officers efficient, to make them take an interest in their work, and to enable them to uphold their position, their prospects must be raised; for to expect educated gentlemen to be content to remain without increments for ever on £200 a-year is impossible; for from their being but two officers of higher rank in the Force, the prospects of promotion are very small.

37. I submitted a scheme on this subject to Government some years ago, so will not take up your time in enlarging on it here.

38. That Mauritius should be an exception to any other country in the known world, seems to me to be so great an anomaly that it ought in itself to be sufficient argument for the re-establishment of the Detective Force. For though, far be it from me to defend some of the charges brought against a few of its members, or to approve in the abstract of the strict morality of employing at times members of the criminal class to detect crime, yet, in all parts of the world, in the interests of the community at large, men of special aptitudes must be engaged, as well as agents of questionable antecedents, for as the true knowledge of the haunts and acts of criminals can but be obtained from their associates, we, in all countries, find not only detective and police agents, but Queen's evidence allowed.

39. It is true that in time the criminal class of the population gets to know the detective; at the same time the Detective gets to know the *criminal*, and the latter is the most valuable and most difficult knowledge to obtain.

40. As regards the men, I will deal only with the Europeans, as, except it be advisable that, to a certain extent, a Military Indian Police be established, a point entered into at length in the report above alluded to, natives of other classes can always be obtained.

41. In the first place there is no margin in the Force to cover casualties; the strength is but equal to the wants, so a man falling sick, or removed for other duties means, a certain proportion of police duties either insufficiently performed or entirely neglected. Moreover, from the want of a reserve, men are obliged to be put on almost immediate duty, without previous training or tuition—a serious disadvantage.

42. In the Metropolitan Police the A Division contains the casuals, recruits, and in Ireland, here, on my recent visit home, I had an opportunity of thoroughly going into the system and interior economy of the headquarters of the Royal Irish Constabulary, a force that most resembles in its constitution that of Mauritius. I found that no officer or man was allowed to leave the Depôt till he was fully instructed, both theoretically and practically, in their admirable schools. To do this, however, would necessitate proper accommodation, the urgent want of which it was my first duty, on arrival in 1867, to represent—a want which, though constantly impressed, has, owing I believe to the financial state of the Colony, not yet been met.

43. In Great Britain not only is a certain educational knowledge insisted on, as well as certificates of respectability, from every policeman, but the Force is only called on to supply its own actual requirements in the shape of men of better intelligence, or higher qualifications for the non-commissioned ranks. Here, however, it is different, for as the proportion of Creoles and Indians who can read and write is infinitesimally small, on the educated Europeans, from whom no such requirements as at home can be insisted, falls the duty of non-commissioned officering (if I may so coin the term), twice its actual strength; in other words, as stated by me in evidence, there 400 furnish but non-commissioned officers for 400 men, while here 400 Europeans, not more than half of whom are sufficiently educated, furnish non-commissioned officers for a police of 800 to 900.

44. The difficulty of getting good men too, of late years, has greatly increased, formerly the best and largest proportion of the Force was recruited from the military. At that time there were over 2000 soldiers in the Island, in corps that remained years in the Colony, where the men formed ties and were induced by the higher pay of the police to leave the army and settle in Mauritius, then a healthy and favourite station. Now we have barely 400 soldiers here, at most for two years; the pay of the army to old soldiers re-enlisting is increased, and Mauritius, instead of being healthy in late years has earned the reputation of being insalubrious, and has lost much of its former popularity as a military station. Hence, I am thrown mainly on the waifs and strays of the Mercantile Marine—men unaccustomed to regular disipline on shore; yet, notwithstanding, I think it redounds much to the credit of the Force, composed as it is of such heterogeneous materials, that the crime in it does, I feel sure, compare favourably with any other corps of similar strength and of such composition, even though the power to reward has been mainly removed from the chief, and his discretionary power in punishment restricted.

45. To remedy this there is nothing but a longer term of enlistment, and a partial recruiting in Europe of a better class of men, who, trained under some of the forces at home prior to embarkation, would, after a little while and after local experience and knowledge of the language had been gained, form a valuable class whence to draw non-commissioned officers; this, at all events, might be tried as an experiment for a few years.

46. Then, with a proper staff of intelligent, educated men, no doubt, not only the interests of the Indian (for whose supervision special selected men might be employed), but those of the rest of the population would be better safeguarded.

47. There are many other points, regarding both officers and men, discipline, accommodation, mounted branch, married men, &c., that I could touch on, but as they are matters more of departmental detail, I must only conclude by begging your indulgence for the lateness in sending in this Report, assuring you that the delay has arisen from circumstances beyond my control.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX K. (No. 3.)

FORMS IN USE IN THE IMMIGRATION OFFIC

FIRST FORMS SENT ON SHORE BY EMIGRANT SHIPS ON THEIR ARRIVAL.

APPENDIX K. (No. 3.)

FORM 1.

No.

Ship

Commander,

From

Men .. ..
Women .. ..
Boys above year ..
Girls ditto .. ..
Boys under year ..
Girls ditto .. ..

Total .. ..

Landed at Port Louis on the

£

Protector's Certificate of Inspection.

I do hereby certify that on the
the Immigrant Inspecting Officer proceeded on board the Ship
of tons,
Commander,
and did personally inspect
Immigrants brought hither
from on board the same, and that the regulations of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 15th January 1842, as well as those established by Local Laws in India and this Colony regarding the Emigration of Natives of India to Mauritius, appear to me to have been duly complied with in the said vessel during the said voyage.

I further certify that of the said Immigrants are described in the counterpart list as being above the age of year and under the age of ten years and under the age of year .

Given this day of 187 .

Protector of Immigrants.

FORM 2.

SCHEDULE 1.

Marriage Certificate.

Descriptive Roll of the day of 187 , proceeding to Mauritius per

Mauritius Registered No.	Agent's Registered No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Sex.	Caste.	Age.	Place of Nativity.	Remarks.

Certified that the above described Indians, whose signatures are hereunto attached, have this day come before me, and each of them separately, and also in the presence of one another, has declared to me before the two witnesses, who have also signed this certificate, that they are legally married to each other, and that the children above named are the lawful issue of such marriage.

(Signed)
(Signed) (Signed)

Mauritius Emigration Agent.

We, the above described Indians, hereby declare that we have been legally married to each other, and that the children above named are the lawful issue of such marriage.

Witnesses to the above declaration,

(Signed)
(Signed) (Signed)

Protector of Immigrants.

Confirmed before me this day of 187 .

FORM 3.

Extract from Immigration Register of Ship "Nimrod," No. 1207.

Number. In India.	Number. At Mauritius.	Name of Emigrant.	Name of Father or Mother.	Name of next of Kin.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Occupation.	Stature. Feet.	Stature. Inches.	Village.	Pergunnah.	Zillah.	Marks.	Remarks.
21	356,109	Doolum, Brother	Doreeawo ..	W. Moneea ..	26	Male	Mosulman	Labourer	5	6	Rajhoonttipore	Bulliah	Ghazeepore	Mole on chest.	
22	356,110	Khedoo	Cheeragoo ..	Sister Nazernee	13	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	4	2½	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Face slightly pock-marked.	
23	356,111	Veermul	Doorgapersaud	Son Buldeo ..	38	Ditto	Bramin	Ditto ..	5	2	Kullyanpore	Coowale	Sajebanpore	Scar on right chin.	
24	356,112	Bhugowansing	Gunga	Brother Lallkoo	40	Ditto	Zakur ..	Ditto ..	5	6	Bomeon ..	Fyzabad	Lucknow ..	Scar on right thigh.	

FORM 4.

No. 10.—Special Contract for Mauritius.

Entered into under Requisition No. 1/8, dated 29th January, 1872.

We the undersigned emigrants from Calcutta hereby engage to serve as labourers on the estate called "Fontenelle," in the district of Savanne in the Island of Mauritius, for the period of five years from the date of the registration of this Contract by the Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius; provided that we shall receive the wages stated hereunder opposite to our respective names, and the allowances following:—

Rice, one pound and a half, or two pounds of pounded maize, or two pounds and a half of cooked manioc, or five pounds of raw manioc per diem.
Dhal, two pounds .. .. ..

FORM 5.

Cost of introduction of Immigrants per Ship No. from , which reached the Depôt on the 1873.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ADVANCES MADE BY THE MAURITIUS GOVERNMENT.		
1. Amount of passage, deducting half passage-money of the females		
2. Gratuity to Commander		
3. „ Issuer of Provisions		
4. Capitation Fee to Medical Officer		
5. „ Compounder		
6. Return-passage of Medical Officer		
7. „ of Compounder		
8. Hire of labourers at each		
9. Gratuities to Cooks and Topasses at each Extra provisions supplied during the passage ..		
ADVANCES MADE BY THE EMIGRATION AGENT.		
10. Return passage of Cooks and Topasses at the present rate of £ each		
11. Agency Expenses		
12. Advances of Wages £		
13. Recruiting expenses £		
Total		

Average cost of introduction .. .. .. £
Recruiting expenses .. ..
Maintenance of Cooks and Topasses .. ..

Total .. .. £

Examined

Chief Clerk.

FORM 6.

EMIGRANT EMBARKED AT CALCUTTA.

On the of , 187 .

Emigration No. in India	381.
Name	Ramprecа.
Father's Name	Burepur.
Next of Kin	Mo. Takocanpy.
Age	10 years.
Sex	Infant Girl.
Caste	Agoony.
Stature	
If Married, to whom	
Village	Burdwa.
Pergunnah	Ditto.
Zillah	Ditto.

I hereby certify that the Infant Girl above described, Emigrant, whom I have engaged as a Labourer on the part of the Government of Mauritius, has appeared before me and declared her willingness and desire to proceed to, for Hire in, the Colony of Mauritius.

C. EALES.
Emigration Agent.

Protector of Emigrants.

Arrived per ship No. 1227. Left Depôt, 20th March, 1873. Immigrant's No. in Mauritius, 362,909.

In absence of the Protector of Immigrants.

Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 6.

EMIGRANT EMBARKED AT CALCUTTA.

On the 28th of January, 1873.

Emigration No. in India	349.
Name	Woomeeah.
Father's Name	Rojub.
Next of Kin	Mo. Heesabeeah, accomp.
Age	7 years.
Sex	Girl.
Caste	Mosulman.
Stature	3 feet 7 inches.
If Married, to whom	Unmo.
Village	Hathowree.
Pergunnah	Gohomer.
Zillah	Ghazeepore.

I hereby certify that the Girl above described, Emigrant, whom I have engaged as a Labourer on the part of the Government of Mauritius, has appeared before me and declared her willingness and desire to proceed to, for Hire in, the Colony of Mauritius.

C. EALES,
Emigration Agent.

Protector of Emigrants.

Arrived per ship No. 1227. Left Depôt, 20th March, 1873. Immigrant's No. in Mauritius, 362,878.

In absence of the Protector of Immigrants.

Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 6.

EMIGRANT EMBARKED AT CALCUTTA.

On the of , 187 .

Emigration No. in India	336.
Name	Anvokool.
Father's Name	Beerjoo.
Next of Kin	Mo. Sookhoda.
Age	5 years.
Sex	Boy.
Caste	Bramin.
Stature	3 feet 4 inches.
If Married, to whom	
Village	Batana.
Pergunnah	Ditto.
Zillah	Hooghly.

I hereby certify that the Boy above described, Emigrant, whom I have engaged as a Labourer on the part of the Government of Mauritius, has appeared before me and declared his willingness and desire to proceed to, for Hiré in, the Colony of Mauritius.

C. EALES,
Emigration Agent.

Protector of Emigrants.

Arrived per ship No. 1227. Left Depôt, 20th March, 1873. Immigrant's No. in Mauritius, 362,865.

In the absence of the Protector of Immigrants.

Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 6.

Emigrant Embarked at Calcutta.

On the of , 187 .

Emigration No. in India	240.
Name	Bhooseeah.
Father's Name	Bodhee.
Next of Kin	Br. Luchmun.
Age	24 years.
Sex	Female.
Occupation	
Caste	Suner.
Stature	4 feet 11 inches.
If married, to whom	Widow.
Village	Hazareebaugh.
Pergunnah	Ditto.
Zillah	Ditto.

I hereby certify that the Female above described, Emigrant, whom I have engaged as a Labourer on the part of the Government of Mauritius, has appeared before me and declared her willingness and desire to proceed to, for Hire in, the Colony of Mauritius.

Protector of Immigrants.

C. EALES,
Emigration Agent.

Arrived per ship No. 1227. Left Depôt, 20th March, 1873. Immigrant's No. in Mauritius, 362,776.

Protector of Immigrants.

FORM 6.

Emigrant Embarked at Calcutta.

On the of , 1873.

Emigration No. in India	210.
Name	Dirguj.
Father's Name	Mustee.
Next of Kin	Buchee (wife).
Age	40 years.
Sex	Male.
Caste	Chuttru.
Occupation	Labourer.
Stature	5 feet 7 inches.
If married, to whom	Wife (buchee).
Village	Powray.
Pergunnah	Morha.
Zillah	Bustee.
Marks	Mole on Chest.

I hereby certify that the Male above described, Emigrant, whom I have engaged as a Labourer on the part of the Government of Mauritius, has appeared before me, and declared his willingness and desire to proceed to, for Hire in, the Colony of Mauritius.

Protector of Emigrants.

C. EALES,
Emigration Agent.

Arrived per ship No. 1227. Left Depôt, 20th March, 1873. Immigrant's No. in Mauritius, 362.

Protector of Immigrants.

Name of Employer.	Estate.	District.	Length of Engagement.	Commencement of Service.	Signature of Officer before whom Contract is passed.

FORM 7.

Calcutta.

Between Watkin Williams, Master of the Ship or Vessel called the , now lying in the river Hooghly, of the one part, and the undersigned Emigration Agent of the Government of Mauritius of the other part.

It has this day been agreed:

1. That the said first party shall render his said vessel in every respect seaworthy; that he shall cause her to be properly equipped, fitted, and furnished with everything necessary for the voyage mentioned hereafter; and that he shall man her with an efficient crew, and cause her to be officered with at least three European Officers. — *Preparation of the vessel for the voyage.*

2. That the said vessel being so equipped and prepared, the said first party shall, on the 31st day of December, 1872, receive on board, in the port of Calcutta, as many Emigrants as the said Emigration Agent shall deem it proper to embark, up to the full number which the said vessel is competent to carry under the laws in force in Calcutta at the date hereof. — *Embarkation of Emigrants.*

3. That immediately after the embarkation of the said Emigrants, the said first party shall, wind and weather permitting, get under weigh, in tow of a competent steam-tug, from Garden Reach to the outer floating light of the Eastern Channel, and shall thence proceed straight to the Dependency of Mauritius called Flat Island, and thence to the harbour of Port Louis as hereinafter explained. — *Departure. Destination.*

4. That the said first party shall appropriate to the sole and exclusive use of the said Emigrants the whole of the space between the decks of the said vessel, and that he shall provide the said Emigrants on board with suitable hospital accommodation, kitchens, water-closets, ventilators, and all other requisites, in strict accordance with the directions of the said Emigration Agent and of the Protector of Emigrants. — *Space to be allotted to the Emigrants. Hospital and other requisites.*

5. That a Medical Officer and an Assistant Doctor shall be appointed by the Emigration Agent to take charge of the said Emigrants on board, and that the said Medical Officer and his assistant shall receive free cabin passages, and be dieted during the said voyage as shall be determined by the Emigration Agent in their letters of appointment. — *Medical Officer and Assistant.*

6. That during the said voyage the first party shall supply the said Emigrants with water, fuel, and provisions in the several quantities, and of the several kinds mentioned in the scale marked A, which is annexed to this contract. — *Water, fuel, and provisions.*

7. That one of the officers of the said vessel shall issue the said water, fuel, and provisions every day to the said Emigrants, and shall keep a correct account of such daily issues in strict accordance with the instructions borne on a printed form which shall be supplied to the said first party, and that the said account shall be signed every day by the issuer, the Medical Officer and the master of the ship, and shall be delivered over to the Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius. — *Issues and accounts thereof.*

8. That no deduction whatever shall be made from the dietary of the said Emigrants, nor from the other supplies which they shall be entitled to receive on board, nor shall any alteration be made therein, except under the express directions of the Medical Officer of the ship. — *Idem.*

9. That the said first party shall furnish the aforesaid Medical Officer with a full supply of medicines and medical comforts in accordance with scale marked B. which is annexed to this contract, and that the said medicines and medical comforts shall be used at the entire discretion of the Medical Officer, and be accounted for by him to the Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius, who shall cause the remainder thereof to be returned to the said first party. — *Medicines and medical comforts.*

10. That the said Emigration Agent shall appoint as many cooks and topasses as he may deem necessary to attend on the said Emigrants on board; that the said cooks and topasses shall be supplied with free passage to Mauritius, and shall be entitled to receive during the said voyage the same provisions, medicines, and medical comforts as the aforesaid Emigrants, and that their services shall be exclusively confined to the said Emigrants, and shall be entirely performed under the directions of the Medical Officer. — *Cooks and topasses.*

11. That the said first party shall receive and keep in safe custody during the said voyage whatever property any of the said Emigrants may give over to his charge, giving the Emigrants a receipt for the same and specifying the property therein, and shall return such property to its lawful owner on the arrival of the said vessel at her aforesaid port of destination. — *Property entrusted to Master during the voyage.*

12. That the general superintendence over the said Emigrants shall be entrusted to the said Medical Officer, but that the said first party shall in every way co-operate with him in maintaining order and discipline, and in enforcing cleanliness by all lawful means amongst the said Emigrants, and that the said first party shall exert all his influence, and use his best endeavours, to support the authority of the Medical Officer over the said Emigrants, and to ensure their well-being and comfort during the said voyage. — *Order and discipline amongst passengers. Their well-being and comfort.*

13. That the said first party shall keep a correct list of all the deaths which may occur on board amongst the said Emigrants, and shall specify therein the day and hour at which each death occurred, its cause, and all the circumstances therewith connected, and that this list shall be delivered by him to the Protector of Immigrants at Port Louis. — *Deaths during the voyage.*

14. That the said first party shall carefully collect and take possession of the property of any Emigrant who may die on board; that in the presence of the Medical Officer and Chief Mate of the said vessel, an inventory of such property shall be drawn up as soon after the death as possible, which inventory shall be signed by the said first party and attested by the said Medical Officer and Chief Mate, and that the said property, together with the inventory thereof, shall be delivered over to the Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius as soon as may be after the arrival of the vessel at its destination. — *Property of deceased Emigrants.*

15. That on approaching Flat Island the said first party shall bring his vessel up so as to pass about one mile south of Gabriel Island, and shall heave to with that Island bearing north-east, in order to allow all necessary inquiries to be made by the Surgeon Superintendent of the Quarantine Station at Flat Island. — *Arrival of ship near Flat Island.*

16. That the said first party shall hoist a ball at the fore and the ensign at the main as soon as his vessel shall arrive within signal distance of Flat Island, and shall keep the said flag and ball hoisted until the Surgeon Superintendent of Flat Island shall have visited his ship or directed his ship to proceed to Port Louis. — *Signals.*

17. That if on his arrival off Flat Island a white flag with a blue cross be hoisted on the southern side of the Island, the ship shall proceed to the roadstead of Port Louis, and shall there be visited by a Health Officer by whom she shall either be admitted to pratique or ordered into Quarantine as circumstances may require. — *Idem.*

Cholera during the voyage.

18. That should cholera have existed on board of his vessel within twenty-one days before her arrival off Flat Island, whether death shall have ensued or not, the said first party shall at once anchor his vessel, instead of heaving her to in the position explained in Clause 15 of this deed, in order that the Surgeon Superintendent of Flat Island may make his inspections and inquiries.

Quarantine.

19. That the said ship shall undergo any Quarantine that may be ordered at Mauritius, and that the said first party and the Agents and owners of the ship shall be entitled to no indemnity whatever for any such Quarantine. The Quarantine shall have to be performed either at Flat Island or at any other station which the Government of Mauritius may appoint for the purpose.

Detention of Emigrants on board at Mauritius.

20. That even if the Government of Mauritius do not deem it necessary to subject the vessel to any Quarantine, she may be detained four clear days either at Port Louis or at any of the Quarantine stations of Mauritius, and that for such detention no indemnity whatever shall be paid to the said first party.

Detention for more than 48 hours.

21. That if the said Emigrant be not allowed by the Government of Mauritius to be landed within forty-eight hours after the release of the said ship from Quarantine, or from the detention mentioned in the last preceding paragraph, then sixpence per diem for each statute adult shall be paid to the said first party for the maintenance of the Emigrants during the whole of their stay on board after the forty-eight hours aforesaid; but that no other indemnity whatever shall be claimable by the said first party for any such delay in the landing of the Emigrants.

Arrival to be reported to the Protector of Immigrants.

22. That immediately after the admission of the said vessel to pratique by the Health Officer of Port Louis, the said first party shall proceed to the office of the Protector of Immigrants at Port Louis, and deliver to him the list of the Emigrants on board and all other papers concerning them, which may have been given over to his charge by the Emigration Agent at Calcutta.

Landing of Emigrants.

23. That the landing of the Emigrants at Port Louis shall be effected at the expense of the said first party, and in full accordance with the directions of the Protector of Immigrants at Port Louis.

Provisions to be landed in Mauritius.

24. That two days' provisions according to the dietary scale hereunto annexed shall be landed with the Emigrants at Port Louis or at the Quarantine Station, as the case may be; that so much of the provisions prescribed by the said scale as by order of the Medical Officer in charge of the Coolies will not have been issued during the voyage (*i.e.* all savings resulting from reduced issues), shall be given over to the Purveyor of the Immigration Depôt at Port Louis; that no charge shall be made on behalf of the said ship for any provisions so landed either at Port Louis or at the Quarantine Station; but that if by order of the Medical Officer any provisions be issued during the voyage in excess of those prescribed by the said dietary scale, such over issues shall be paid for by the Government of Mauritius.

Laws and regulations to be observed.

25. That throughout the said voyage and up to the delivery of the said Emigrants to the Protector of Immigrants or other officer appointed to receive them, the said first party shall fully comply with all existing laws and regulations relative to the conveyance of Indian Emigrants from India to Mauritius, and also with the instructions which shall be given to him by the said Emigration Agent at Calcutta and the said Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius.

Rates of passage-money.

26. In consideration of the due fulfilment of all the conditions of this Agreement the said Emigration Agent, acting on behalf of the Government of Mauritius, does hereby promise to pay to the said party or to his heirs or assigns, passage-money at the following rates for all the Emigrants landed alive at Port Louis, or at the Quarantine Station, as the case may be:—First, for every Emigrant of the age of ten years or more, four pounds nine shillings sterling; secondly, for every Emigrant under ten years of age down to one year of age, inclusive, two pounds four shillings and sixpence sterling; thirdly, for every Emigrant under one year of age, one-third of the rate first above-mentioned.

Mode of payment.

27. The said payment, subject to the under-mentioned deductions and forfeitures shall be made one week after the said Emigrant shall have been landed at Port Louis or at the Quarantine Station, as the case may be, in one of the following modes, at the option of the Government of Mauritius:—In coin or notes forming a legal tender in the Colony at the rate of five dollars for each pound sterling, or in bills drawn at thirty days' sight by His Excellency the Governor on one of the Presidencies of India at the rate of two shillings per rupee, or in bills drawn on the Crown Agents in England at thirty days' sight, and at a premium of one and a half per cent.

Non-compliance with contract before departure.

28. That in case the said first party shall in any way neglect to perform his agreement or any part thereof before his departure from Calcutta, or in case the said Emigration Agent shall in any respect be dissatisfied with the equipment or preparation of the said ship or vessel, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the said Emigration Agent to treat this agreement as null and void, and to send the said Emigrants in any other ship or ships, the said first party hereby agreeing to pay all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the said Emigration Agent, either on account of an increased rate of passage money to be paid in any other ship or vessel, or by reason of the maintenance and provisioning of the said Emigrants or any of them, until some other fit and suitable ship can be found.

Delay in embarkation of Emigrants or prosecution of voyage.

29. That if the said first party shall not be ready to receive the Emigrants on board of his ship on 31st December, 1872, or if, having received them on board, he shall neglect within twenty-four hours after his having so received them, to get under weigh and proceed on his said voyage under tow of a competent steamer as aforesaid, or shall, by discharging the steamer at any station within the river Hooghly against the opinion or desire of the Pilot in charge of the ship, or in any other way cause any unnecessary delay in the prosecution of the said voyage, then it shall be lawful for the Government of Mauritius, by its properly authorized Agent, to deduct in respect of each such Emigrant, the sum of Company's rupees one for every day that may elapse after the said day appointed for receiving the said Emigrants on board until they are received on board, and also to deduct the like sum in respect of every Emigrant for each day's delay in getting her under weigh and proceeding on the said voyage, and prosecuting the said voyage respectively, after the said Emigrants shall have been received on board.

Forfeiture in case of the ill-treatment of any passenger, or the infringement of any condition of this contract.

30. That if the said first party infringe any of th[illegible] of this contract, or in any manner ill-treat any Emigrant on board, or suffer, when it is in his power to prevent it, that any Emigrant be ill-treated, the said first party shall render himself liable to forfeit, either a part or the whole of the above stipulated passage money, as the authorities in Mauritius may deem it just to direct.

Ship putting back.

31. That if by any accident, or on any account whatever, the said ship shall put back to Calcutta, or to any part of the river Hooghly, it shall be optional with the said Emigration Agent to rescind this agreement, and take the said Emigrants out of the ship without being liable to any payment. Or if in such case the said Emigration Agent think fit to treat this agreement as a subsisting one, then the said first party shall, within twenty-four hours after his arrival at Calcutta, land the said Emigrants and deliver them over to the said Emigration Agent at the Depôt at Bhowaneepore if required so to do by the said Agent, and shall pay for their subsistence, two annas for each such Emigrant for each day, that the said ship may be delayed in resuming her

said voyage, and he shall further resume and prosecute the voyage in terms of this Charter Party on being required to do so by the said Agent.

32. That if through any cause beyond the Emigration Agent's control the said Emigrants cannot be shipped on the day hereabove fixed for their embarkation, the said Emigration Agent shall be empowered to detain the said ship four full days without being liable to pay any indemnity whatever to the said first party, but if such detention exceed four days, then the said ship will be entitled to demurrage at the rate of one rupee per day for the detention exceeding the four days.

Signature of First Party,
W. WILLIAMS,
Commander.

Signature of Second Party,
C. EALES,
Emigration Agent to the Government of Mauritius.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the presence of

Scale A, List of Provisions, &c.
Scale B, List of Medicines, &c.

PROPORTION OF PROVISIONS, FIREWOOD, WATER, &C., NECESSARY FOR A SHIP CONVEYING EMIGRANTS FROM CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS.

Daily allowance per every Adult Passenger.

Rice, Ballam	24 ounces.
Dal	3 ,,
Oil (mustard)	1 ,,
Ghee	0½ ,,
Salt	1 ,,
Onions	1 ,,
Tobacco (smoking)	1 ,,
Coriander Seed	0¼ ,,
Garlic	0¼ ,,
Chillies	0½ dram. To be cooked with Dal, not served out separately.
Salt Fish	2 ounces.
Turmeric	0¼ ounce.
Water	1 imperial gallon, to be taken from Government tank boat, Lall-diggy, or other approved tank.

Extra Provisions for Occasional Use.

Sugar, 15 days' supply, at ..	1 oz. per man.
Choorah, ditto	8 ,, ,,
Biscuits, ditto	8 ,, ,,
Lime Juice	1 dozen per 100 men.
Brandy	1 ,, ,,
Pumpkins	80 per 100 men.
Bale Fruits	50 ,,
Potatoes	3mds ,,
Sheep	4 ,,

Fowls	24 for every 12 infants.
Preserved Milk	12 gallons per 100 men.
Fresh Bread ..	8 ounces per adult equal to 2 days' consumption.
Grain for Sheep and Goats	
Marine Soap	4 oz. per adult, weekly.

Firewood.

For 100 men or less	400 lbs. per day.
Above 100 and less than 200 men	600 ,,
,, 200 ,, 300 ,,	700 ,,
,, 300 ,, 400 ,,	800 ,,

Memorandum.

2 Copper Pumps.
4 Double Water Closets.
2 Lanterns or Lamps.
2 Double Cabooses.
6 Maunds of Chunam.
4 Hatchets for cutting wood.
4 Curry Stones with Muller.
4 Iron Ladles.
4 Iron Boilers for each 100 men.
18 New Swabs.
3 dozen Brooms.
Sieves for cleaning rice.
6 Buckets to every 100 tons.
Life Buoys according to regulation.
English Weights and Measures.
Imperial Gallons for water.

N.B.—The length of a voyage to the Mauritius is reckoned to be ten weeks between the months of April and October inclusive, and eight weeks between November and March.

The Medicines to be supplied either by Messrs. Bathgate and Co., Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co., and Messrs. Smith and Stanistreet.

PROPORTION OF MEDICINES NECESSARY FOR A SHIP CARRYING EMIGRANTS TO MAURITIUS.

Name of Medicines.	For 100 Men.	For 200 Men.	For 300 Men.	For 400 Men.
Rhubarb Powder	One ounce	One and a half ounce	Two ounces	Two and a half ounces.
Dover's Powder	Half ounce	One ounce	One and a half ounce	Two ounces.
Epsom Salts	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces	One pound.
Carbonate of Magnesia	Half ounce	Half ounce	One ounce	One ounce.
Carbonate of Ammonia	Half ounce	Half ounce	Half ounce	Half ounce.
Senna Leaves	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces	Four ounces.
Nitrate of Potass	One ounce	One ounce	Two ounces	Two ounces.
Grey Powder	Quarter ounce	Quarter ounce	Quarter ounce	Quarter ounce.
Carbonate Soda	One ounce	One ounce	One ounce	One ounce.
Purgative Pills	No. 50	No. 50	No. 50	No. 100.
Calomel	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Blue Pill	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Compound Jalap Powder	Six ounces	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	Sixteen ounces.
Ipecacuanha Powder	One ounce	One and a half ounce	Two and a half ounces	Three ounces.
Opium	Two ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces.
Chloride of Lime	Ten pounds	Twenty pounds	Thirty pounds	Forty pounds.
Tartar Emetic	Two drachms	Four drachms	Six drachms	One ounce.
Quinine	One ounce	One and a half ounce	Two ounces	Two and a half ounces.
Antimonial Powder	Two drachms	Four drachms	Six drachms	One ounce.
Camphorated Liniment	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	Sixteen ounces	Twenty ounces.
Prepared Chalk	Two ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces.
Tincture of Opium	Four ounces	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	Sixteen ounces.
Turpentine	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	One pint	Twenty ounces.
Sulphur Ointment	Six ounces	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	One pound.
Linseed Flour	Two pounds	Four pounds	Six pounds	Eight pounds.
Country Soap	Twelve ounces	One and a half pound	Two pounds	Three pounds.
Castor Oil	Three bottles	Four bottles	Eight bottles	Twelve bottles.
Oil of Peppermint	Two drachms	Four drachms	Six drachms	One ounce.
Adhesive Plaister (spread)	One yard	Two yards	Two yards	Two yards.
Simple Ointment	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	One pound	One pound and a half.
Ringworm Ointment	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	One pound	One pound and a quarter.
Jeremie's Opiate	One-ounce phial	Two-ounce phial	Three-ounce phial	Four-ounce phial.
Cholera Pills in phial	Six dozens	Six dozens	Six dozens	Six dozens.
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Eight ounces	One pound	One pound	One pound.
Sulphate of Copper	One ounce	One ounce	One pound	One ounce.
Sulphate of Zinc	Half ounce	Half ounce	Half ounce	Half ounce.
Lunar Caustic	One drachm	Two drachms	Three drachms	Four drachms.
Acid Sulph. Dil.	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Cerat Resinæ	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Twenty pounds.
Cloretta	Five pounds	Ten pounds	Fifteen pounds	Twelve ounces.
Liquid Ammonia	Three ounces	Six ounces	Nine ounces	Four ounces.
Liquor Lytton	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Liquor Arsenicalis	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Eight ounces.
Plumbi Diacet	Two ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces.
Pulv. Kino Co.	Two ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces.
Tincture of Kino	Two ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces	
INSTRUMENTS.				
Glass Measure (one ounce)	One	One	One	One.
Glass Measure (drop)	One	One	One	One.
Pestle and Mortar (Wedgewood)	One	One	One	One.
Scales and Weights (grains)	One set	One set	One set	One set.
Splints (common)	One set	One set	One set	Six ounces.
Lint (prepared)	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces	Two pieces.
Long Cloth, for bandages	One piece	Two pieces	Two pieces	Two.
Lancets (bleeding)	One	One	Two	One.
Silver Catheter (middle size)	One	One	One	One.
Spatula	One	One	One	One.
Scissors (dressing)	One	One	One	Two.
Infusion Pots		Two	Two	Three.
Bed Pans (metal)	Two	Two	Three	Two quires.
Country Paper	One quire	One quire	Two quires	One.
Penknife	One	One	One	Eight yards.
Flannel, coarse (country)	Two yards	Four yards	Six yards	Four papers.
Pins	One paper	Two papers	Three papers	One.
Pill Tile	One	One	One	Four pounds.
Fine Tow	One pound	Two pounds	Three pounds	Four bottles.
Mustard	One bottle	Two bottles	Three bottles	One.
Pewter Enema Syringe, 4 oz.	One	One	One	One.
Urethra Syringe	One	One	One	One.
Pocket Dressing Case	One	One	One	One.
Tin Funnel	One	One	One	

Medicines required for immediate use whilst proceeding down the River, to be supplied from the above List.

Liq. Ammonia	Two ounces.	Quinine	Half ounce.
Cholera Pills in a phial	Six dozens.	Laudanum	Two ounces.
Calomel	Half ounce.	Oil of Peppermint	One drachm.
Opium	Half ounce.		

Drop Measure. Scales and Weights. Spatula. Lancet. English Labels to be affixed.

The following Medical Comforts are also to be provided and packed in Tin Canisters.

Sugar	10 lbs. per 100 adults.	1-Gallon Block Tin Saucepan	With Covers (complete) 1
Sago	5 lbs. ,, ,,	½- ,, ,, ,,	2
Arrowroot	5 lbs. ,, ,,	¼- ,, ,, ,,	3
Soogee	5 lbs. ,, ,,		

I hereby certify that Medicines, &c., for men according to the above scale, have been supplied for the ship , proceeding to Mauritius.

Calcutta,

FORM 8.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS proceeding by the Ship "HINDOSTAN" to MAURITIUS, who are considered by the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT of EMIGRANTS in any way ineffective or disqualified by old age, but passed for reasons put opposite their respective names.

Ship's Number.	Names.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	REMARKS.

S. M. SHIRENE,
Officiating Medical Superintendent, Mauritius Emigration Agency.

Mauritius Emigration Agency,
Calcutta, the 31*st January*, 1873.

FORM 9.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS PER SHIP "MERCHANTMAN."

No.	Names of Special Agent.	Name of the Party for whom Recruited.	Number of Coolies.	
A 2207		Mauritius Government	25	
27/72		Mr. Alfred Chaline	25	
28/72		Messrs. A. Arnaud and Co.	30	
29/72		Mr. Alfred Rochecouste	30	
30/72		Messrs. Elias Mallac and Co.	15	
31/72		Messrs. Rouillard and St. Felix	15	
32/72		Mauritius Dock Company	25	
33/72		Messrs. R. de Chazal and Co.	15	
34/72		Messrs. G. Aubin and Co.	25	
35/72		Messrs. N. Geffroy and Co.	15	
36/72		Mr. Arsene Maroussem	15	
37/72		Mr. W. H. Kanig	10	

C. EALES, *Emigration Agent.*

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta, 19*th March*, 1873.

FORM 10.

(Triplicate.)

Protector's Office, Madras,
4th February.

Received from C. G. Couran, Esq., M.D., Mauritius Emigration Agent, a cheque for rupees two th (2000) on the Bank of Madras, on account of remittance made by Chellunbrun at Mauritius, payable to h his arrival at Tenjore by a Transfer Receipt on the Collector of that place.

(Signed) C. G. COURAN, M.D.

(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Acting Protector of Immigrants.

FORM 10.

No. 308. (Duplicate.)
Rs. 200.

Calcutta,
4th November, 1872.

Received from the Emigration Agent for Mauritius two hundred rupees, being the amount paid into the Immigration Office, Mauritius, 22nd August, 1872, by myself, for remittance to me.

Paid in our presence,

(Signed) C. EALES,
Emigration Agent for Mauritius.

(Signed) TRYLUCKNAUTHE,
Chief Clerk Mauritius Agency.

(Signed) KAUDOO DOOKHOO,
His × mark,
Returned Emigrant per "Nimrod."

FORM 11.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I, John Goldu Lowe, at present residing in the Town of Madras, Mariner and Master, and Commander of the Ship or Vessel called the "Alumbagh," of the burthen of 1137 Tons or thereabouts, am myself and for the owners or owner of the said Ship or Vessel held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty's Government of India in the penal sum of Government Rupees Ten Thousand of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Government their certain Attorney, Agents, Successors or Assigns for which payment to be faithfully and truly made, I for and on my own behalf and on behalf of the owners or owner of the said Ship or Vessel bind myself, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with my Seal, and dated Sixteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three.

WHEREAS an Act Number VII. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one entitled "An Act to "consolidate the laws relating to the Emigration of Native labourers" was duly passed by the Governor-General of India in Council. AND WHEREAS in and by Clause 6 of Section 40 of the said Act it is required that the Master of every vessel intended to carry Emigrants shall execute in Duplicate a Bond in such form as the local Government shall prescribe, binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of Ten Thousand Rupees to conform to the several conditions in the said Act provided. AND WHEREAS the said John Goldu Lowe hath obtained the necessary licence required by the said Act for carrying Emigrants to Mauritius. AND WHEREAS the said John Goldu Lowe hath agreed to execute the Bond required by the said Act for the due performance of the conditions, provisoes, clauses, and restrictions therein contained. AND WHEREAS the said John Goldu Lowe hath also agreed to enter the harbour of Mauritius and moor the said Ship or Vessel of which he is Master in such secure place as the proper authority at the said Port shall direct as soon as possible after the arrival of the said Ship or Vessel at Mauritius. NOW the condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden John Goldu Lowe do and shall well and truly in all things abide by, observe, and keep all and singular the conditions, provisoes, clauses, and restrictions which on the part and behalf of the said John Goldu Lowe, are or ought to be observed, abided by and kept, and which are comprised and mentioned in the said Act Number VII. of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, passed as aforesaid according to the true intent and meaning thereof. AND if the said John Goldu Lowe do and shall immediately or as soon as possible after the arrival of the said Ship or Vessel at Mauritius enter the harbour of Mauritius and moor the said Ship or Vessel, or cause or procure her to be moored in such secure place as the Master Attendant or the Harbour Master or other proper Officer duly authorised my direct or appoint. Then this obligation to be void and of no effect otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

JOHN G. LOWE.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered at Madras in the presence of
A. H. REMPARD.
C. J. BUSH.

FORM 12.

Certificate of Clearance.

Name of Ship.	Registered Tonnage.	Aggregate Number of Superficial Feet in the several Compartments set apart for Passengers other than Cabin Passengers.	Total Number of Statute Adults the Ship can legally carry, exclusive of Master, Crew, and Cabin Passengers.	Bound to	Name of Master.
'Iskender Shah'	777	3290	274	Mauritius	J. L. Krokstetd.

Detailed Description of Passengers Embarked.

Immigrants.

Adults—Married	Male, 10 years and upwards	26	291 Souls = 274⅔ Statute Adults.
	Female ,, ,,	28	
Adults—Single	Male ,, ,,	154	
	Female ,, ,,	52	
Half Adults	Male, between 2 and 9 years	15	
	Female ,,	7	
Infants	Male, under 2 years	3	
	Female ,,	6	

Cabin Passengers.

Adults—Married	Male	10	Souls =	Ditto.
	Female			
Adults—Single	Male			
	Female			
Half Adults	Male			
	Female			
Infants	Male			
	Female			
Crew	Men	43	53 Souls = 53	Ditto.
	Boys			
	Total Number of Souls		344	= 327⅔ Statute Adults.

I, the undersigned, do hereby Certify that the foregoing appear to be the burthen and dimensions of the above-named Vessel, and also to be the number and description of her Passengers and Crew. And I further Certify, that I have approved of the quality of the provisions, water, and stores put on board for the use of the Passengers, and that I have inspected the List of Passengers of the said Vessel, and that it appears to be correct, and that the number of Passengers does not exceed the number allowed by the Emigration Act. And finally, I Certify that all the requirements of the said Act, so far as the same can be complied with before the departure of the said Ship, have been duly complied with, and that the said Ship is, in my opinion, seaworthy, in safe trim, and in all respects fit for her intended voyage, and that her Passengers and Crew are in a fit state to proceed.

C. EALES,
Emigration Agent to the Government of Mauritius.

Dated at Calcutta this 9th day of December, 1872.
J. GRANT, Protector of Emigrants.

FORM 13.

REPORT OF SURVEY ON THE SHIP 'ISKENDER SHAH' FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF EMIGRANTS TO

'Iskender Shah.'	Name of the Ship.
777.	Tonnage.
Cochin, 1849.	When and where built.
None.	Classification (if any).
February 1871.	When and when last in Dry Dock.
Ditto 1871.	When last Coppered.
1-9 Inch Coir half-worn, another of 11 Inch to be supplied.	Hawsers (Size and Length).
Two Hawsers of about 25 Cwt. Another of 28 required. 2 Stream Anchors. 1 Kedge.	Anchor Weight of each — Cwt.
Bower Chain 280 fathoms. Stream none: to be supplied 90 fathoms of 1 Inch.	Ground Tackle. Chain Cable — 5 or 6 Cwt.
280 fathoms.	Length.
Bower Chain clinched round Main Mast below.	Ground Tackle. Chain Cable — Hoc Cinches.
31 ft. 6 in. × 7 ft. 6 in. × 3 ft. 3 in. 25 ft. 3 in. × 6 ft. 0 in. × 2 ft. 3 in. 25 ft. 0 in. × 5 ft. 0 in. × 2 ft. 1 in.	Boats. Dimension of each — Length, Breadth, Depth.
None.	Hoppers now (if any).
320 Superficial feet equal to 274 Adults at 12 feet. Cuttings space sufficient.	Superficies of Passengers' Deck.
Masts and Rigging in good order.	State Masts, Rigging and Equipment.
127 feet.	Length.
30 feet 1 in. extreme.	Between Decks — Breadth.
6 ft. 3 in. deck to deck. 6 ft. 2 in. deck to beam.	Between Decks — Height.
ft. in. 107 82	Total Measurement of Apartments for Light and Air, exclusive of side scuttles.
18 Side Ports 1 ft. 2 in. × 1 ft. 2 in.	Number and Size of Side Scuttles.
Sufficient. The whole upper Deck.	Space of Upper Deck or Poop for exercise.
Two Cabins in Cuddy or Poop accommodation measuring 7 ft. × 5 ft. 3 in. × 7 ft. 2 in. × 5 ft. 3 in. respectively.	Space divided off as a Hospital.
To be supplied.	State of Fire Engines.
To be supplied.	State of Cooking Apparatus.
Incomplete, requiring Hose.	State of Fire Engine.

I, the undersigned Surveyor, duly directed by the Master Attendant, under, and for the purposes of the Emigration Act, No. 7, of 1871, hereby certify that I have carefully surveyed the above-mentioned Ship, and have also examined her Masts, Yards, Rigging, Sails, Pumps, Ground Tackle, and Boats. I find that her Hull is sound, light, staunch, and firm in the fastenings; that her Passengers Deck is not less than one inch and a half in thickness, and properly supported by beams of adequate strength, forming part of the permanent structure of the Ship; and that her Boats, Pumps, and other equipments are suitable and sufficient for a Vessel of her Tonnage, and are in a sound and efficient condition; and, finally, I hereby report that the said Ship is in my opinion seaworthy and fit in all respects for the Carriage of Passengers on her intended Voyage to

Dated this 27th day of November, 1872.

(Signed) E. J. BUTLER,
1st Assistant Master Attendant.

Crew 43.

The Long Boat of this Vessel requires repairs—the other Boats are in good order and well found.
1 Fore-Topmast-Stay-Sail, 3 Lower Top-Sails, 1 Inner Jib, 1 Mizen Topmast-Stay-Sail, 1 Main Top-Gallant-Stay-Sail and 1 Main Top-Gallant Sail required.
Charts, Chronometers, Signals complete.

(Signed) E. J. BUTLER,
1st Assistant Master Attendant.

	£. s. d.
Cost of introduction ..	
Maintenance in Depôt ..	
Advances made in India	

FORM 13*a*.

I hereby acknowledge having received from the sum of hundred pounds shillings pence sterling, being the full amount of the costs attending the introduction of Immigrants arrived from , per ship , No. , who have this day been delivered over to

,

In absence of Protector.

Immigration Office,
1872.

Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 14.

SHIP'S No. FEMALE IMMIGRANT OF 18 .

Name .....
Father's Name .....
No. .....
Present Age.....
Where from .....
Date of Arrival .....
If married, to whom .....

Immigration Office,

187 .
In absence of the Protector of Immigrants.
Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 15.

CERTIFICATE OF ENGAGEMENT.

Regulation 12.

I hereby certify that the undermentioned newly-arrived Immigrant has entered into a contract of service with M of Estate, in the District of for five years from this day of 1871.

Name .....
Father's Name .....
Number .....
Age.....

Received one shilling.
Cashier.

Protector of Immigrants.

FORM 15*a*.

TICKET UNDER ART. XV. OF ORDINANCE No. 16 OF 1862.

TICKET.

No. .....
Name of Immigrant .....
Name of Father .....
Name of Mother .....
Whence imported .....
Place of birth .....
Age (in letters).....
Stature (in feet and inches)...
Caste.....
Time to serve as New Immigrant.....
To whom allotted .....

Delivered this

186 .
In absence of the Protector of Immigrants.
Chief Clerk.

(On the back of the Ticket is the following Form.)

To whom engaged.	District.	No. of Months.	Date of Engagement.	Magistrate's Signature.	Date of Discharge.	Magistrate's Signature.

FORM 16.

TICKET OF IMMIGRANT UNDER ORDINANCE No. 23 of 1857.

Name of Immigrant .....
Number .....
Name of Father .....
Name of Mother .....
Sex .....
Age .....
Stature .....
Marks .....
Caste .....
Native Country and Village .....
Name of Vessel and Captain by which introduced .....
Whether accompanied by Children, and, if so, their Names, Sexes, and Ages ..
Remarks from Reunion
Immigration Office 187 .

Protector of Immigrants.

FORM 17.

PASS.

Permission is hereby given to , Cook, or Topass, an inmate of Immigration Depôt, for days from this date to remain absent from the Depôt.

Immigration Depôt, 187 .

Depôt Keeper.

FORM 17*a*.

Cook arrived per Ship , from , on the , 186 .

Name.....
Number.....
Name of Father .....
Name of Mother.....
Age (in letters) .....
Stature (in feet and inches) ..
Caste .....
Marks .....
Native Country .....

This Cook is authorized to reside in the Colony under Government Order No. , dated

Delivered this 186 .

In absence of the Protector of Immigants.

Chief Clerk.

FORM 18.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE—ADMITTANCE NOTE.

Date.....
No.....
Name .....
Immigrant's No. .....
What wanted .....
Order .....

To

Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 20.

DÉCLARATION DE DÉSERTEURS.

Je de la propriété dans le District de déclare que les Immigrants ci-dessous mentionnés ont déserté la dite propriété.

Noms des Déserteurs.	Nouveaux ou Anciens Immigrants.	No.	Date de l'Engagement.	Temps pour lequel ils sont engagés.		Date de la Désertion.	Remarques.
				Années.	Mois.		

Envoyé au Protecteur des Immigrants, ce jour de 1872.

Signature.

FORM 21.

Number.	Names.	Old or New.	Number.	Employer.	Date of Engagement.	Period for which Engaged.	Districts.	Date of Desertion.	Date of Declaration.

FORM 22.

OLD IMMIGRANT OF 18 .

Name of Immigrant .....
Number .....
Name of Father .....
Name of Mother .....
Age (in letters) .....
Stature (in feet and inches) .....
Caste .....
Marks .....
Native Country .....
Number of Vessel by which introduced.

Delivered this 18 .

Protector of Immigrants.

(On the back is printed the same Form as that endorsed upon New Immigrants' tickets (Form 15*a*, page 17.)

FORM 24.

PASS. FROM THE IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Date , 1865. Name . Number unknown.
To go to for a Comrade's Ticket, and return to the Depôt on the

In absence of the Protector of Immigrants,

Chief Clerk.

FORM 25.

REFERENCE TO INSPECTOR OF POLICE.

The Indian states that he has lost his papers, and applies for a duplicate Ticket.
He alleges that he worked last for Mr. , in the District of
Referred to Inspector of Police of that District for information.

Immigration Office, , 187 .

Chief Clerk.

FORM 26.

REFERENCE TO STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE FOR INFORMATION.

Arrived 187 . *No.*

Years.	Months.

Engaged to M .. ..

This Immigrant alleges that he was discharged by M before the Stipendiary Magistrate of
Referred for information as to the dates of his Engagement and discharge.

Immigration Office, , day of 187 .

In absence of the Protector,

Chief Clerk.

REFERENCE TO STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE FOR INFORMATION (*continued*).

To whom engaged.	Period of Service.	Date of Engagement.		Date of Discharge.		Magistrate's Signature.

FORM 27.

PERMIT TO WORK. UNDER CLAUSE 67 OF REGULATIONS OF 10TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

The Immigrant , No. , who is an applicant for a Duplicate Ticket, is hereby authorized to remain absent from the Depôt, and take employment in the District of for a period not exceeding one month; during which time his name shall be published in in the 'Government Gazette,' in conformity with Regulation No. 67 under Ordinance No. 31 of 1867.

Immigration Office, , 187 .

In absence of the Protector of Immigrants,

Chief Clerk.

FORM 28.

LIST of IMMIGRANTS who have applied at the PROTECTOR'S OFFICE for DUPLICATE TICKETS, which will be delivered to them after two months from this date if no proofs of prior engagements are produced.

Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.

FORM 29.

PHOTOGRAPH.

Name .. ..
Number .. ..
Father's Name .. .. ..
Received Two Shillings,

Cashier.

Date, , 187 .

PHOTOGRAPH.

Name .. ..
Number .. ..
Father's Name .. .. ..
Received Two Shillings,

Cashier.

Date, , 187 .

PASS

To return to the Depôt within Four Days.

Immigration Office, , 187 .

Pro Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 30.

OLD IMMIGRANT'S TICKET.

Duplicate.

Name of Immigrant.....
Number .....
Name of Father.....
Name of Mother .....
Age (in letters) .....
Stature (in feet and inches) .....
Caste .....
Marks .....
Native Country .....
Number of Vessel by which introduced...

This Immigrant is free to engage himself.
Delivered this 187 .

In absence of the Protector of Immigrants,

Chief Clerk.

To whom engaged.	District.	No. of Months.	Date of Engagement.	Magistrate's Signature.	Date of Discharge.	Magistrate's Signature.

FORM 31.

EXEMPTION-ORDER. UNDER CLAUSE 84 OF REGULATIONS OF 25TH AUGUST, 1869.

The Immigrant , No. , is hereby exempted from the payment of Fee chargeable for a under the Tariff now in force.

Immigration Office,

In absence of the Protector,

Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 32.

The Immigrant , No. , is allowed eight days from this date to find an Employer.

Immigration Office, , 1872.

In absence of the Protector,

Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 33.

The Immigrant named in margin, who has shown satisfactory reasons for obtaining an extension of delay under Clause 2 of Article 42 of Regulation under Ordinance 31 of 1867, is hereby allowed eight days from this date to enter into an engagement or to take out a Police Pass.

Immigration Office, , 187 .

Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 34.

PERMIT TO ENGAGE. UNDER CLAUSE 37 OF REGULATIONS OF 10TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

The Immigrant , No. , who has lost his Certificate of Discharge, is hereby permitted to engage.

Immigration Office, , 1872.

Received five shillings.

In absence of the Protector,

Cashier.

Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 35.

PERMIT TO ENGAGE.

The Minor , No. , is free to engage.

Cashier.

PERMIT TO ENGAGE.

The Minor , No. , is free to engage, with the consent of his Parents.

Immigration Office, , 186 .

Free.

In absence of the Protector,

Cashier.

Chief Clerk.

FORM 36.

LIST OF IMMIGRANTS WITHOUT PAPERS, SENT TO BE IDENTIFIED.

Number.	Names.	Father's Name.	Result.

FORM 37.

SIR,

Immigration Office, , 187 .

The Immigrants named in margin having refused to take employment offered to them by the Protector, and on several occasions been brought by the Police to this office, "having no *bonâ fide* employment, either on their own account, or in the service of a third party, or visible means of subsistence," I have the honour to forward to you, that they may be dealt with according to Article 60 of Regulations under Ordinance No. 31 of 1867; and Article 46 of said Ordinance.

In absence of the Protector of Immigrants,

To the Police and Stipendiary Magistrate, Port Louis. *Acting Chief Clerk.*

FORM 38.

DESERTER to be forwarded by ESCORT to the STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE of

The Indian Immigrant , No. , a deserter, and under engagement with Mr. Estate, District of who applies for a , is sent to the Central Police to be forwarded by next escort to the Stipendiary Magistrate of that District, for delivery to his employer.

Immigration Office, , 187 .

Protector of Immigrants.

FORM 39.

DESERTERS sent this day to the CENTRAL POLICE of PORT LOUIS, to be forwarded by ESCORT, to the STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES of their respective DISTRICTS for delivery to their EMPLOYERS.

Names.	Number.	Engaged to	Estate.	District.

Immigration Office, , 1872.

Acting Chief Clerk.

FORM 40.

CERTIFICATE UNDER ORDINANCE No. 17 OF 1871.]

I hereby certify that the Immigrants described below, to the best of my knowledge and belief, are not married.

Registry No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Present Age.	Caste.	Sex.	Place of Nativity.	REMARKS.

Immigration Office, Port Louis, 187 .

In absence of the Protector of Immigrants, *Acting Chief Clerk.*

FORM 41.

PERMIT OF MARRIAGE.

Orphan No. arrived from with

PERMIT AUTHORIZING AN ORPHAN TO CONTRACT MARRIAGE.

I hereby authorize the marriage of the Orphan No. , arrived from on the if she be not married already, and if all the formalities required by law be fulfilled by her.

Immigration Office,
Port Louis, Mauritius,
187 .

In absence of the Protector of Immigrants.

Received five shillings.

Cashier. *Chief Clerk.*

FORM 42.

REMITTANCE TO INDIA.

The bearer, , No. , wishes to remit to hundred and rupees in the event of his death, to be paid to

Immigration Office, 187 .

Chief Clerk.

Received the sum of pounds and shillings, sterling (or rupees).

Cashier.

FORM 43.

RETURN OF SUMS RECEIVED FOR TRANSMISSION TO

No.	Date of Reception.	Immigrant from whom received.							Amount.		To whom addressed.						Particulars referring to the Address.
		Name.	Father's Name.	Immigration No.	Sex.	Calling.	Residence.	Rupees.	Annas.	Name.	Father's Name.	Sex.	Calling.	Approximate Age.	Residence.		

FORM 44.

Rs. a. p.

Received from , No. , the sum of rupees annas and pice, to be remitted to , at Immigration Office, Mauritius, , 187 .

In absence of the Protector of Immigrants,

Cashier. *Chief Clerk.*

FORM 45.

Date of Entry.	Names.	Father's Name.	Why admitted.	Date of Discharge.	REMARKS.

FORM 46.

No.

Admission Ticket for Immigrants sent to Hospital.

Name.	Denomination.	Disease.	

Immigration Office 187 .

Medical Officer.

(Copy.)

FORM 47.

New Immigrant forwarded to Employer.

The New Immigrant No. to M. Estate in the District of *being released from the Civil Hospital*, is sent to the Central Police, to be forwarded by next escort to the Stipendiary Magistrate of that District, to be delivered to his Employer.

Immigration Office 186 .

Protector of Immigrants.

FORM 48.

The Indian named in the margin is to be forwarded by Police Escort to the Immigration Office,

187 .

Protector of Immigrants.

FORM 49.

Pass.

Permission is hereby given to , No. , an inmate of Immigration Depôt for days from this date to remain absent from the Depôt.

Immigration Depôt,

187 .

Depôt Keeper.

FORM 50.

Date of Admittance into Depôt.	Ships.	Mauritius.				Bourbon.				Natal.				Jamaica.				Trinidad.				Demerara.				Cachar.				Assam.				Rangoon.							
		M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.				

FORM 51.

Immigrants Registered for Embarkation at Government Expense for Calcutta.

Date of Registration.	1. Immigrants of First Immigration who have gone through a Sixth Year's Service.			2. Immigrants of Second Immigration who have completed or Redeemed their Industrial Residence.			Sex.	Age.	Native Village or Zillah.	Date of Embarkation.	Remarks.
	No.	Name.	Father's Name.	No.	Name.	Father's Name.					

FORM 52.

Immigrants Registered for Embarkation at their own Expense for Calcutta.

Office No.	Date of Registration.	Immigrants who left Calcutta, after the abolition of a Free Return-passage was notified at that Presidency (7th July, 1853).			Sex.	Age.	Native Village or Zillah.	Amount paid for Passage.	Date of Arrival in the Colony.	Ship by which introduced.	Date of Departure.	Name of Ship.	Remarks.
		No.	Name.	Father's Name.				£ s. d.					

(Copy.)

FORM 53.

PASS FOR EMBARKATION.

To be returned on the 187 .

Registered No. .....
Class .....
Name .....
Father's Name.....
Village.....
Age .....
Sex .....

Immigration Office 187 .
In absence of the Protector of Immigrants.
Acting Chief Clerk.

(Copy.)

FORM 53*a*.

PASS FOR EMBARKATION OF EMIGRANT CHILDREN.

Date of Birth.....
Number .....
Name .....
Father's Name .....
Mother's Name .....

Immigration Office 187 . *Acting Chief Clerk.*

(Copy.)

FORM 54.

PASSPORT UNDER ART. XVI. OF ORDINANCE No. 31, of 1867.

Reg. 69.

The hereunder mentioned Immigrant having his Industrial Residence, and being free from Engagement, is hereby permitted to proceed to per Ship

Name.....
Father's Name .....
Registered No. .....
Age .....
Zillah .....

The above-mentioned Immigrant is permitted to absent himself from the Depôt till the 187 .

Received two shillings,
Cashier.

Immigration Office, Mauritius, 187 .
In absence of the Protector of Immigrants,
Chief Clerk.

FORM 55.

MASTER'S DECLARATION OF PROVISIONS EMBARKED FOR THE PASSENGERS OF HIS SHIP.

I, the undersigned Master of the Ship , hereby declare that I have on board of the said Ship, besides an ample supply of Provisions for the use of my crew, the following quantities of good and wholesome provisions for the exclusive use of the Immigrants whom I have undertaken to convey to

Biscuit	lb.
Rice	"
Dholl	"
Salt Fish	"
Ghee	"
Onions	"
Chillies	"
Turmeric	"
Salt	"
Sugar	"
Sago or arrowroot	"
Oatmeal	"
Milk	Pints.
Water	Gallons.
Marine Soap	"
Firewood	"

ALSO FOR INVALIDS.

Fowls	
Pints milk	
Bottles Port wine	
Brandy	
lbs. arrowroot	
Sugar	

Port Louis, 187 .

Master of the Ship.

INSPECTING OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned Immigration Inspecting Officer, hereby certify that with the Ship's Medical Officer and six of the Immigrants who intend to proceed to on board of the Ship I went on board of the said Ship and examined the provisions she is supplied with, and that we found the said provisions to be of good qualities, well conditioned, and corresponding with the samples produced for submission to the Protector of Immigrants.

Port Louis, 187 .

Immigration Inspecting Officer.

FORM 56.

NOTICE is hereby given to MASTERS of VESSELS tendering for the conveyance of RETURN IMMIGRANTS to INDIA, that the following REGULATIONS are in force respecting all VESSELS taken up for the CONVEYANCE of such IMMIGRANTS.

1. The expense of the Survey of the Ship by the Government Surveyors has to be borne by the Ship.

2. The clear space of the "'tween-decks" required for each healthy adult Immigrant is twelve superficial feet.

3. For the sick a hospital is required under the poop, or in the round-house or deck-house, or on the upper passengers' deck, and not elsewhere, in size twelve superficial feet for every fifty passengers.

4. The space required for each invalid to be embarked is sixteen superficial feet, which space is to be partitioned off in the "'tween-deck" by an open wooden separation, with an entrance-door.

5. Cooking apparatus, water-closets, wind-sails, booby-hatches, bell-mouthed ventilators, shafts, and everything else deemed necessary by the Immigration Inspecting Officer and indicated by him, must be provided and fitted in their places before the embarkation of the Coolies.

6. A deduction will be made in India, from the passage-money, to be paid to the Medical Officer in charge, and to his Assistant (should one be appointed) as shall be agreed upon in the Contract of conveyance. These officers are entitled to a free cabin passage. The Medical Officer is to be dieted at the Master's table, and the Assistant to be likewise victualled at the Master's expense, as may be directed by the Protector.

7. A sum of twenty shillings for each Cook and each Topass employed on board will also be deducted from the passage-money, and they will be entitled to a free deck-passage.

8. Twenty shillings for every hundred persons examined will have to be paid by the Captain of the Ship to the Government Medical Officer who proceeds on board to inspect the Medicines, Passengers, and Crew if in the harbour, and shillings should the vessel be outside of the Bell-buoy.

9. Extra provisions, medicines, and medical comforts are required for the Invalids, according to Form B hereto attached, and all the provisions put on board must be of good and wholesome qualities, and in accordance with Form A on the following page.

10. The provisions and every other requisite must be ready for inspection three clear days before the Coolies are embarked—and notice thereof be given to the Immigration Inspecting Officer by the Master of the Ship, who is requested to be present at the Survey.

11. For the Survey the provisions are required to be placed in the "'tween-decks," *each article by itself*, the bags of rice and dholl in rows of five deep. The provisions for the crew are to be arranged for Survey in the same manner, but separate from the others.

12. All provisions that have passed Survey will be immediately placed under the charge of the Medical Officer, who thenceforward, under penalty of dismissal, will be required to remain on board until the sailing of the Ship.

13. Any attempt on the part of any person on board of the Ship to tamper with any of the provisions that have passed Survey, or to remove any of such provisions, or to exchange any of them, will be considered as immediately freeing Government from the obligation of employing the Ship; and in such case the Master or Owners will be considered entitled to no compensation on any ground.

14. All articles condemned by the Inspecting Officer must at once be removed from the Ship in his presence, and replaced by others of good qualities as soon as possible. The substituted articles must be presented at the Immigration Depôt for inspection by the Protector before they are shipped, and will be embarked by the Inspecting Officer at the expense of the Ship.

15. All heavy luggage belonging to the Immigrants must be removed from the "'tween decks" and placed in the hold to prevent accidents occurring at sea during the rolling of the Ship.

16. Masters of vessels embarking Immigrants are particularly requested to set a strict watch, after the muster on board has taken place, to prevent any of the Immigrants from leaving the ship, or their friends from visiting them on board.

17. The Immigrants on arriving at the place of destination are to be landed by the Captain at the Ship's expense.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES WILL BE ALWAYS REQUIRED:—

One English weighing machine, or steel-yard.
One large-sized hatchet for cutting wood.
Four smaller ditto.
Two lanterns or lamps.
Four curry-stones, with mullers.
Four iron ladles.
Four rice-sieves.
Twelve swabs.
Fourteen brooms.
Eight buckets.
Two measures for water, containing one gallon each.

Immigration Office,
Port Louis, 28th January, 1869.

H. N. D. BEYTS,
Protector of Immigrants.

A.

PROVISIONS TO BE ISSUED TO IMMIGRANTS ON BOARD OF PASSENGER-SHIPS PROCEEDING FROM MAURITIUS TO INDIA.

Immigrants of 12 *years of age and upwards are to receive the following Rations:*

Rice	1¼ lb.	per day.
Dholl	4 oz.	,,
Salt fish	2 oz.	,,
Ghee	1 oz.	,,
Onions	1 oz.	,,
Chillies	0¼ oz.	,,
Turmeric	0½ oz.	,,
Salt	0½ oz.	,,
Sugar	1 oz.	,,
Wood	2 lbs.	,,
Soap (marine)	4 oz.	per week.
Water	1 gall.	per day.

Instead of the above-mentioned quantities of rice and dholl, 1 lb. 4 oz. of biscuit per diem to be distributed in bad weather when the ordinary provisions cannot be cooked.

Children of 1 year and under 12 years of age are to receive one-half of the foregoing rations.

Every nursing mother shall be entitled to receive, besides her ordinary diet as regulated by the foregoing scale, a daily allowance of a pint of condensed or desiccated milk, or 4 oz. of sago or arrowroot.

Every child under one year of age, who has no mother, or whose mother is unable to nurse it, shall receive a daily ration of a pint of milk.

H. N. D. BEYTS,
Protector of Immigrants.

B.

SCALE OF MEDICINES, MEDICAL COMFORTS, INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER THINGS NECESSARY FOR THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS RETURNING FROM MAURITIUS TO ANY PORT IN INDIA.

For every Hundred Immigrants.	lbs.	oz.
Accacia Contrit	0	4
Antimonial Powder	0	¼
Acetate of Lead	0	1
Basilicon (Cerate)	0	2
Blistering-plaster	0	4
Blue Pill	0	1
Brandy (2 gallons)	0	0
Cerate (Turner's)	0	8
Carbonate of Ammonia	0	1
Calomel	0	1
Chloride of Lime	10	0
Castor Oil	2	0
Chloroform	0	1
Camphor	0	½
Creosote	0	¼
Chalk (prepared)	0	1
Diluted Sulphuric Acid	0	1
Dover's Powder	0	1
Extract of Aloes	0	¼
Colocynth Comp.	0	1
Opium	0	¼
Powdered Opium	0	½
Epsom Salts	5	0
Goulard Lotion (Liquor Plumbi)	0	2
Hartshorn	0	1
Ipecacuanha in powder	0	1
Do. Wine	0	1
Jalap in powder	0	½
Leeches (24)	0	0
Linseed Meal	2	0
Lint	0	2
Liquor Sodæ Chlornat	0	2
Magnesia	0	2
Mercury with Chalk	0	½
Mustard in powder	0	4
Mercurial Ointment	0	3
Nitrate of Silver (Caustic)	0	1/16
Nitrate of Mercury Ointment	0	1
Nitrate of Potash	0	4
Olive Oil	0	4
Rhubarb in powder	0	1
Sago or Arrowroot	20	0

	lbs.	oz.
Oatmeal	15	0
Senna Leaves	0	4
Soap Liniment	0	4
Sulphate of Quinine	0	1
Sulphuric Æther	0	1
Sulphur	0	8
Spermaceti Ointment	0	3
Sulphur Ointment	2	0
Tartar Emetic	0	½
Tincture of Catechu'es	0	1
Tincture of Opium (Laudanum)	0	4
Tincture of Ergot	0	1
Tow, fine	1	0
Turpentine	1	0

When the number of Immigrants exceeds 100, *the articles above mentioned must be increased at the rate of one-tenth for every ten Immigrants beyond one hundred.*

The quantities of the under-mentioned articles have to be increased according to the directions of the Emigration Medical Inspector.

Lime	(bags)	4
Bed Pans		2
Calico for Bandages	(yds.)	12
Common Splints		2
Dressing Scissors		1
Enema Syringe and Pipe		1
Flannel	(yds.)	4
Grain Scales and Weights		1
2 oz. Glass Measure		1
Minim, or Drop do.		1
Spatulas		2
Sponges		3
Silver Catheter (small size)		1
Sticking Plaster, spread	(yds.)	1
Lancets		3
Tourniquet		1
Pestle and Mortar		1

For every Ten Invalids:

24 Fowls.
36 Pints Milk.
4 Bottles Port Wine.
6 lbs. Arrowroot.
50 lbs. Sugar.

Length of Voyage from Mauritius to India, as per Government Proclamation dated 16*th August*, 1860.

To Calcutta from 1st May to 30th September .. 45 days.
,, from 1st October to 30th April .. 75 ,,

To Madras from 1st May to 30th September .. 35 days.
,, from 1st October to 30th April .. 50 ,,

To Bombay from 1st May to 30th September .. 35 days.
,, from 1st October to 30th April .. 50 ,,

FORMS SENT ON BOARD SHIPS CARRYING RETURN COOLIES PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE.

FORM 57.

B.

SCALE OF MEDICINES.—MEDICAL COMFORTS, INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER THINGS NECESSARY FOR THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS RETURNING FROM MAURITIUS TO ANY PORT IN INDIA.

For every Hundred Immigrants.	lbs.	oz.
Antimonial Powder	0	¼
Basilicon (Cerate)	0	2
Blistering-plaster	0	4
Blue Pills	0	½
Brandy	0	0
Cerate (Turner's)	0	8
Carbonate of Ammonia	0	½
Calomel	0	½
Chloride of Lime	10	0
Chloroform	0	2
Castor Oil	2	0
Camphor	0	½
Chalk (prepared)	0	1
Diluted Sulphuric Acid	0	1
Dover's Powder	0	1
Extract of Aloes	0	¼
——— Colocynth	0	½
——— Opium	0	¼
Epsom Salts	5	0
Goulard Lotion (Liquor Plumbi)	0	2
Hartshorn	0	1
Ipecacuanha in powder	0	½
Jalap in powder	0	½
Leeches	0	0
Linseed Meal	2	0
Lint	0	2
Magnesia	0	2
Mustard in powder	0	4
Nitrate of Silver (Caustic)	0	1/16
——— Mercury Ointment	0	1
Olive Oil	0	2
Rhubarb in powder	0	½
Sago or Arrowroot	20	0
Oatmeal	20	0
Senna Leaves	0	4

	lbs.	oz.
Soap Liniment	0	4
Sulphate of Quinine	0	¼
Sulphuric Æther	0	1
Sulphur	0	8
Sulphur Ointment	2	0
Tartar Emetic	0	½
Tincture of Opium (Laudanum)	0	4
Tow, fine	1	0
Turpentine	1	0
When the number of Immigrants exceeds 100, the articles above mentioned must be increased at the rate of one-tenth for every ten Immigrants beyond one hundred.		
The quantities of the under-mentioned articles have to be increased according to the directions of the Immigration Medical Inspector.		
Lime (bags)	2	
Bed Pans	2	
Calico for Bandages (yds.)	12	
Common Splints (sets)	2	
Dressing Scissors	1	
Enema Syringe and Pipe	1	
Grains Scales and Weights	1	
2 oz. Glass Measure	1	
Minim, or Drop do.	1	
Spatulas	2	
Sponges	1	
Silver Catheter (small size)	1	
Sticking Plaster, spread (yds.)	¼ yd.	
Lancets	2	
Tourniquet	1	
Pestle and Mortar	1	

For every Ten Invalids:

24 Fowls.
36 Pints Milk.
4 Bottles Port Wine.
6 lbs. Arrowroot.

In absence of the Protector of Immigrants.

Acting Chief Clerk.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned Emigration Medical Inspector, appointed under the Provisions of the Passengers' Act of 1855, by the Honourable H. N. D. BEYTS, Esq., Emigration Officer, have this day inspected the Medicines, Medical Comforts, Instruments, and other things proper and necessary for the Medical treatment of the Passengers of the Ship during the voyage from Port Louis to and I hereby certify that the said Medicines, Medical Comforts, Instruments, and other things are of good qualities, sufficient in quantity, well conditioned, and correspondent with the Scale B. hereunto annexed.

I moreover certify that I have also examined the Passengers and Crew of the said Ship, and that none of them appear, by reason of any bodily or mental disease unfit to proceed, or likely to endanger the health or safety of the other persons about to proceed in the said Ship, and I further certify that the Hospital accommodation on board is, in my opinion, suitable and sufficient.

Port Louis, 187 .

Emigration Medical Inspector.

FORM 57*a*.

B.

Scale of Medicines, Medical Comforts, Instruments, and other things necessary for the Medical Treatment of Immigrants returning from Mauritius to any Port in India.

For every Hundred Immigrants.	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
Accacia Contrit	0	4	Oatmeal	15	0
Antimonial Powder	0	½	Senna Leaves	0	4
Acetate of Lead	0	1	Soap Liniment	0	4
Basilicon (Cerate)	0	2	Sulphate of Quinine	0	1
Blistering-plaster	0	4	Sulphuric Æther	0	1
Blue Pill	0	1	Sulphur	0	8
Brandy (2 gallons)	0	0	Spermaceti Ointment	0	3
Cerate (Turner's)	0	8	Sulphur Ointment	2	0
Carbonate of Ammonia	0	1	Tartar Emetic	0	½
Calomel	0	1	Tincture of Catechu'es	0	1
Chloride of Lime	10	0	Tincture of Opium (Laudanum)	0	4
Castor Oil	2	0	Tincture of Ergot	0	1
Chloroform	0	1	Tow, fine	1	0
Camphor	0	½	Turpentine	1	0
Creosote	0	¼			
Chalk (prepared)	0	1	*When the number of Immigrants exceeds 100, the articles above-mentioned must be increased at the rate of one-tenth for every ten Immigrants beyond one hundred.*		
Diluted Sulphuric Acid	0	1			
Dover's Powder	0	1			
Extract of Aloes	0	¼			
Colocynth Comp.	0	1			
Opium	0	¼	*The quantities of the under-mentioned articles have to be increased according to the directions of the Emigration Medical Inspector.*		
Powdered Opium	0	½			
Epsom Salts	5	0	Lime (bags)	4	
Goulard Lotion (Liquor Plumbi)	0	2	Bed Pans	2	
Hartshorn	0	1	Calico for Bandages (yds.)	12	
Ipecacuanha in powder	0	1	Common Splints	2	
Do. Wine	0	1	Dressing Scissors	1	
Jalap in powder	0	½	Enema Syringe and Pipe	1	
Leeches (24)	0	0	Flannel (yds.)	4	
Linseed Meal	2	0	Grain Scales and Weights	1	
Lint	0	2	2 oz. Glass Measure	1	
Liquor Sodæ Chlornat	0	2	Minim, or Drop do.	1	
Magnesia	0	2	Spatulas	2	
Mercury with Chalk	0	½	Sponges	3	
Mustard in powder	0	4	Silver Catheter (small size)	1	
Mercurial Ointment	0	3	Sticking Plaster, spread (yds.)	1	
Nitrate of Silver (Caustic)	0	1/16	Lancets	3	
Nitrate of Mercury Ointment	0	1	Tourniquet	1	
Nitrate of Potash	0	4	Pestle and Mortar	1	
Olive Oil	0	4			
Rhubard in powder	0	1			
Sago or Arrowroot	20	0			

For every Ten Invalids:

24 Fowls.
36 Pints Milk.
4 Bottles Port Wine.
6 lbs. Arrowroot.
50 lbs. Sugar.

Protector of Immigrants.

CERTIFICATE OF THE SHIP'S MEDICAL OFFICER.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the medicine chest of the Ship , and have found the medicines therein contained, and also the Medical Comforts placed on board of said Ship, for the use of the Immigrants proceeding by her to to be sufficient in quantity, of good quality, and corresponding with the preceding "Scale of Medicines, Medical Comforts," &c. headed B.

I also certify that the space partitioned off for Invalids is of the required dimensions, well ventilated, and in every other respect suitable for the Invalids to be embarked. Further I certify that I have, in company with the Depôt Surgeon, on occasions, visited the said Invalids at the Depôt, and have made myself thoroughly acquainted with the medical history of each case to be placed under my charge.

I also certify that I have, along with the Immigration Inspecting Officer, carefully examined and verified the stores and provisions placed on board and now under my charge, for the use of the Immigrants to be embarked, and also those for the use of the crew of said Ship, and have found the same to be of good and wholesome quality, and in every respect agreeing with the Regulations.

Medical Officer in Charge.

FORM 58.

Blank Form of List of Immigrants Embarked.

No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Age.	Native Village.	Date of Arrival at Mauritius.	By what Ships introduced.	Remarks.

FORM 59.

Contract for the Conveyance of Immigrants returning from Mauritius to Calcutta.

Between Master of the Ship or Vessel called the " " of the burthen of Tons or thereabouts, and Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius, it has this day been mutually agreed:

1. That the said Master shall render the said Vessel in every respect seaworthy, and shall man her with an efficient crew, and furnish her with everything necessary for the voyage hereinafter mentioned; and that he shall, at his own expense, cause the seaworthiness of the said vessel to be reported to the said Protector, by the Surveyor appointed by Government. *Preparation of the vessel for the voyage.*

2. That the said Master shall embark on board of the said vessel, in boats provided at his own expense, as many immigrants as may be allowed by the said Protector, to depart in the said vessel. *Embarkation of passengers.*

3. That the said Master, after having received the said immigrants on board, shall immediately, wind and weather permitting, get under weigh, and proceed at once to Calcutta, without touching at any other port or place, unless compelled to do so by urgent necessity. *Voyage to be performed.*

4. That, during the said voyage, the said Master shall appropriate to the sole and exclusive use of the said immigrants the whole of the space between the decks of the said vessel; and that he shall provide the said immigrants with suitable hospital accommodation, kitchens, water-closets, ventilators, and all other requisites in full compliance with the directions of the said Protector. *Space to be allotted to the passengers. Hospital and other requisites.*

5. That, during the said voyage, the said Master shall supply each of the said immigrants with water, fuel and provisions, in the several quantities, and of the several kinds mentioned in the scale marked A, which is annexed to this contract. *Water, fuel, and provisions.*

6. That one of the officers of the said vessel shall issue the said water, fuel, and provisions every day to the said immigrants, and shall keep a correct account of such daily issues in a printed form, which shall be supplied to the said Master; which account shall be signed every day by the issuer, the medical officer, and the Master of the ship, and shall be delivered over to the Protector of Immigrants at the aforesaid port of destination. *Issues of provisions and accounts thereof.*

7. That no deduction whatever shall be made from the dietary of the said immigrants, nor from the other supplies which they shall be entitled to receive on board, nor shall any alteration be made therein, except under the express directions of the medical officer. *Idem.*

8. That the said Master shall supply the medical officer appointed to the said vessel, and the medical officer's assistant, with a free cabin passage, and the said medical officer and his assistant shall, besides, be dieted during the said voyage as may be determined in the letters of appointment delivered to them. *Medical officer and assistant.*

9. That the said Master shall furnish the said medical officer with a full supply of medicines and medical comforts, in accordance with the printed list marked B, which is annexed to this contract. *Medicines and medical comforts.*

10. That the said medicines and medical comforts shall be used during the voyage at the entire discretion of the said medical officer, and that the remainder thereof, at the end of the voyage, shall be returned to the said Master. *Idem.*

11. That the Protector of Immigrants shall appoint as many cooks and topasses as he may deem necessary to attend on the said immigrants on board; that the said cooks and topasses shall be supplied with free passages to Calcutta, and shall be entitled to receive during the said voyage the same provisions, medicines, and medical comforts as the aforesaid immigrants; and that their services shall be exclusively confined to the said immigrants, and shall be entirely performed under the directions of the medical officer. *Appointment of cooks and topasses.*

12. That the general superintendence over the said immigrants shall be entrusted to the said medical officer, and that the said Master shall in every way co-operate with him in maintaining order and discipline, and in enforcing cleanliness by all lawful means amongst the said immigrants; and that the said Master shall exert all his influence, and use his best endeavours, to support the authority of the medical officer over the said immigrants, and to insure their well-being and comfort during the said voyage. *Order and discipline amongst passengers. Their well-being and comfort.*

Property entrusted to master during the voyage.

13. That the said Master shall receive and keep in safe custody during the said voyage whatever property any of the said immigrants may give over to his charge, giving the immigrant a receipt for the same, and specifying the property therein, and shall return such property to its lawful owner on the arrival of the said vessel at her aforesaid port of destination.

Deaths during the passage.

14. That the said Master shall keep a correct list of all the deaths which occur on board amongst the said immigrants, and shall specify therein the day and hour at which each death has occurred, its cause, and all the circumstances therewith connected; and that this list shall be delivered by him to the Mauritius Emigration Agent of the port at which the immigrants will have to be landed.

Property of deceased passengers.

15. That the said Master shall carefully collect and take possession of the property of any immigrant who shall die on board; that, in presence of the medical officer and chief mate of the said vessel, an inventory of such property shall be drawn up as soon after the death as possible, which inventory shall be signed by the said Master, and attested by the said medical officer and chief mate; and that the said property, together with the inventory thereof, shall be delivered over to the Protector of Immigrants at the aforesaid port of destination.

Laws and regulations relative to the conveyance of Indian immigrants hence to India.

16. That throughout the said voyage the said Master shall fully comply with all existing laws and regulations relative to the conveyance of Indian immigrants from this colony to India, and with the printed instructions which shall be delivered to him by the aforesaid Protector of Immigrants.

Delivery of passengers to Protector of Immigrants in India.

17. That, on the arrival of the said vessel at her aforesaid port of destination, the said Master shall immediately report to the Emigration Agent there the arrival of the said vessel; and shall not land, or allow to be landed, any of the immigrants on board, until instructed so to do by the said Emigration Agent, or other competent authority; and the said Master shall deliver over the said immigrants to the Protector of Immigrants of the said port, or to such other officer as may be lawfully authorised to receive them.

18. All expenses attending the landing of the said immigrants at the port of destination shall be defrayed by the said Master of the said ship.

Rates of passage-money.

19. In consideration of the due fulfilment of the conditions herein set forth, the said Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius, acting on behalf of the Government of this colony, shall cause to be paid to the said Master, or to his heirs or assigns, passage-money at the following rates: First, for the passengers not classed as invalids pounds shillings and pence for every statute adult; and the same amount for every three infants under the age of one year; secondly, for the passengers classed as invalids pounds shillings and pence per statute adult.

Conditions of payment.

20. These payments shall be made only for the passengers landed alive at the aforesaid port of destination, and shall be subject to the deductions and forfeitures mentioned hereunder.

21. The payments shall be made at Calcutta in rupees, calculated at the rate of two shillings sterling each.

22. The computation of the statute adults shall be made under the rules laid down in the Passengers Act of 1855.

Remuneration of medical officer and assistant.

Cooks and topasses.

23. It is agreed that from the above-stipulated passage money a deduction of three shillings shall be made for every immigrant, adult or child, landed alive at the aforesaid port of destination; and that the sum so deducted shall be paid over, by the Emigration Agent for Mauritius, as follows: Two-thirds thereof to the aforesaid medical officer, and the remainder to his assistant, for their attendance on the passengers and crew of the said vessel; and that a further deduction of twenty shillings shall be made for every cook, and a similar deduction for every topass who shall have been employed on board, which sum shall be paid by the aforesaid Emigration Agent to the said cooks and topasses, if it be certified by the aforesaid medical officer that they have satisfactorily performed their respective duties.

Forfeiture in case of the ill-treatment of any passenger, or the infringement of any condition of this contract.

24. That if the said Master infringe any of the conditions of this contract, or in any manner ill-treat any immigrant on board, or suffer, when it is in his power to prevent it, that any immigrant be ill-treated, the said Master shall render himself liable to forfeit either a part or the whole of the above stipulated passage-money, as the authorities in India may deem it just to direct. It is further agreed that the said Master shall cause the said vessel to be towed by a steamer or steam tug of sufficient power, from the entrance of the River Hooghly to the place of anchorage in the port of Calcutta.

Penalty if the departure of the ship be delayed.

25. And that if the said vessel be not ready to receive the said immigrants on board on the , or if she do not within twenty-four hours after having received the said immigrants on board, wind and weather permitting, get under weigh and proceed on her said voyage, the said Master shall pay to the Government of Mauritius twenty pounds sterling per day for the whole period of the said vessel's detention.

Signed in triplicate, at Port Louis, Mauritius, in presence of the undersigned witnesses, this day of , one thousand eight hundred and seventy

Master of the Ship,

Witnesses {

Protector of Immigrants.

A.

Provisions to be issued to Immigrants on Board of Passenger-Ships proceeding from Mauritius to India.

Immigrants of 12 *Years of Age and upwards are to receive the following Rations:*

	d.
Rice	1¼ lb. per day.
Dholl	4 oz. „
Salt Fish	2 oz. „
Ghee	1 oz. „
Onions	1 oz. „
Chillies	0¼ oz. „
Turmeric	0¼ oz. „
Salt	0½ oz. „
Sugar	1 oz. „
Wood	2 lbs. „
Soap (marine)	4 oz. per week.
Water	1 gall. per day.

Instead of the above-mentioned quantities of rice and dholl, one pound four ounces of biscuit per diem to be distributed in bad weather when the ordinary provisions cannot be cooked.

Children of 1 year and under 12 years of age are to receive one-half of the foregoing rations.

Every nursing mother shall be entitled to receive, besides her ordinary diet as regulated by the foregoing scale, a daily allowance of a pint of condensed or desiccated milk, or four ounces of sago or arrowroot.

Every child under one year of age, who has no mother, or whose mother is unable to nurse it, shall receive a daily ration of a pint of milk.

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Protector of Immigrants.

B.

Scale of Medicines, Medical Comforts, Instruments and other things necessary for the Medical Treatment of Immigrants returning from Mauritius to any Port in India.

For every Hundred Immigrants.	lbs.	oz.
Accacia Contrit	0	4
Antimonial Powder	0	¼
Acetate of Lead	0	1
Basilicon (Cerate)	0	2
Blistering-plaster	0	4
Blue Pill	0	1
Brandy (2 gallons)	0	0
Cerate (Turner's)	0	8
Carbonate of Ammonia	0	1
Calomel	0	1
Chloride of Lime	10	0
Castor Oil	2	0
Chloroform	0	1
Camphor	0	½
Creosote	0	¼
Chalk (prepared)	0	1
Diluted Sulphuric Acid	0	1
Dover's Powder	0	1
Extract of Aloes	0	¼
Colocynth Comp.	0	1
Opium	0	¼
Powdered Opium	0	½
Epsom Salts	5	0
Goulard Lotion (Liquor Plumbi)	0	2
Hartshorn	0	1
Ipecacuanha in powder	0	1
Do. Wine	0	1
Jalap in powder	0	½
Leeches (24)	0	0
Linseed Meal	2	0
Lint	0	2
Liquor Sodæ Chlorinat	0	2
Magnesia	0	2
Mercury with Chalk	0	½
Mustard in powder	0	4
Mercurial Ointment	0	3
Nitrate of Silver (Caustic)	0	1/16
Mercury Ointment	0	1
Nitrate of Potash	0	4
Olive Oil	0	4
Rhubarb in powder	0	1
Sago or Arrowroot	20	0

	lbs.	oz.
Oatmeal	15	0
Senna Leaves	0	4
Soap Liniment	0	4
Sulphate of Quinine	0	1
Sulphuric Æther	0	1
Sulphur	0	8
Spermaceti Ointment	0	3
Sulphur Ointment	2	0
Tartar Emetic	0	½
Tincture of Catechu'es	0	1
Tincture of Opium (Laudanum)	0	4
Tincture of Ergot	0	1
Tow, fine	1	0
Turpentine	1	0

When the number of Immigrants exceeds 100, *the articles above-mentioned must be increased at the rate of one-tenth for every ten Immigrants beyond one hundred.*

The quantities of the undermentioned articles have to be increased according to the directions of the Emigration Medical Inspector.

Lime		4
Bed Pans		2
Calico for Bandages	(yds.)	12
Common Splints		2
Dressing Scissors		1
Enema Syringe and Pipe		1
Flannel	(yds.)	4
Grain Scales and Weights		1
2 oz. Glass Measure		1
Minim, or Drop do.		1
Spatulas		2
Sponges		3
Silver Catheter (small size)		1
Sticking Plaster, spread	(yds.)	1
Lancets		2
Tourniquet		1
Pestle and Mortar		1
Oil for Lamps	(gallons)	3

For every Ten Invalids:

24 Fowls.
36 Pints Milk.
4 Bottles Port Wine.
6 lbs. Arrowroot.
50 lbs. Sugar.

Protector of Immigrants.

Length of Voyage from Mauritius to India, as per Government Proclamation dated 16*th August*, 1860.

To Calcutta	from 1st May to 30th September	45 days.
„	from 1st October to 30th April	75 „
To Madras	from 1st May to 30th September	35 days.
„	from 1st October to 30th April	50 „
To Bombay	from 1st May to 30th September	35 days.
„	from 1st October to 30th April	50 „

FORM 60.

CLASSIFICATION OF PASSENGERS EMBARKED FOR ON BOARD OF THE SHIP ON THE 187 .

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. Males.	Infants. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Total Number of Souls embarked.
EMBARKED AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE.									
Immigrants introduced before the promulgation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 15th January, 1842, who have been unable to furnish proofs of a sixth year's service, as required by Ordinance 5 of 1843									
Do. who left India after the abolition of Free Return-Passages was notified at their Port of Emigration, and who have served out, or released themselves from their Industrial Residence									
Female Immigrants									
Natives of Mauritius born of Immigrant Parents									
EMBARKED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE.									
Immigrants introduced before the promulgation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 15th January, 1842, who have furnished proofs of a sixth year's service, in conformity with Ordinance 5 of 1843									
Do. who left India between the promulgation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 15th January, 1842, and the abolition of Free Return-Passages, and who have completed or redeemed their Industrial Residence									
Invalid Immigrants									
Families of Invalids									
Children of Invalids born in the Colony									
Immigrants sent back to India by order of Government ..									
Creole Indians sent to India do. do. ..									
Immigrants deported									
Total number of Immigrants									
Lascars and other Passengers (not Immigrants) shipped by Order of Government									
Grand Total									

EMBARKED AT SHIP'S EXPENSE.

Cooks and Topasses (Immigrants) .. ..
Do. Do. (not do.) .. ..

Port Louis 187 .

Protector of Immigrants.

FORM 61.

FINAL REPORT OF SURVEY.

Name of the Ship.	Tonnage.	Where and when built.	Classification (if any).	Where and when last in Dry Dock.	When last coppered.	Hawsers (size and length).	Ground-Tackle. Anchors Weight of each. Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Chain Cables. Size of Chain.	Length.	How clinched.	Boats. Dimensions of each. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Repairs now effected (if any).	Superficies of Passengers-Deck.	Height between Decks.	Total measurement of Apertures for Light and Air, exclusive of Side-Scuttles.	Number and Size of Side-Scuttles.	Space on Upper Deck or Poop for exercise.	Space divided off as a Hospital.	State of Privies.	State of Cooking Apparatus.	State of Fire-Engine.	Number and State of Life-Buoys.	Night and Fog Signals.	Ventilators. Bell-mouthed.	Shafts.	Booby hatchways.	Chronometers.	Compasses.

We, the undersigned Surveyors, duly appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius, under and for the purposes of the "Passengers' Act, 1855," hereby certify that in pursuance of directions to that effect received from Esq., one of the Emigration Officers of this Port, we have carefully surveyed the above-mentioned ship, when her hold and between-decks were entirely clear of cargo, and have also examined her masts, yards, rigging, sails, pumps, ground-tackles and boats. We find that her hull is sound, tight, staunch, and firm in the fastenings; that her passengers-deck is not less than one inch and a half in thickness, and properly supported by beams of adequate strength, forming part of the permanent structure of the ship; and that her boats, pumps, and other equipments are suitable and sufficient for a vessel of her tonnage, and are in a sound and efficient condition. And, finally, we hereby report that the said ship is, in our own opinion, seaworthy, and fit in all respects for the carriage of passengers on her intended voyage to

Dated this day of 187 .

Government Surveyors for the Port of Port Louis, Mauritius.

Emigration Officers for the Port of Port Louis, Mauritius.

APPENDIX K. (No. 4.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, 24TH JANUARY, 1873.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS, 177 IN NUMBER, ARRIVED PER SHIP 'ISKENDER SHAH.'

APPENDIX K. (No. 4.)

Immigration Office, 24th January, 1873.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Arrived by the 'Iskender Shah.'

The Commissioners went this morning to see the distribution at the Immigration Office of the Immigrants who had arrived in the 'Iskender Shah' from Calcutta.

177 to be distributed to 13 estates.

There were 177 to be sent to 13 estates. They were a stout well-conditioned looking set, several of them of far better appearance than are generally seen on estates.

Distribution itself made in India. Protector re-arranges them.

The distribution itself is made in India, the immigrants being allotted to the several "Requisitionists" there, so all that is left for the Protector to do here is to re-arrange them, if relations have been parted, or if men have formed friendships on board ship, and wish to go to the same estate, having been allotted to different ones. There were many instances of the kind, and Mr. Beyts appeared to adjust them to the satisfaction of all parties, the relationships claimed being of all kinds, from that of own brothers to caste fellows and fellow villagers.

Bands mustered. Tickets examined. Handed over to manager.

Each band having been mustered for the estate to which it was to go, the several tickets examined, and found in order, the band was handed over to the Manager or representative of the estate, the immigrants and their luggage placed in carts, and they left Port Louis for the estate, some going to Savanne went as far as "Mare d'Albert" by train. The Manager, it is to be feared, might have had more difficulty in getting them to their destination than those who were taken from the depôt itself in carts belonging to the estate.

Business was well arranged.

The whole business was well arranged and orderly, far different from what must have been the case before this plan was suggested by Mr. Hugon and carried out by Mr. Beyts, when the Managers and their sirdars came and contended to have the particular individual they had selected on board ship allotted to them.

Want of punctuality.

The only drawback was want of punctuality. The distribution was advertised for ten o'clock. It had not commenced at some minutes past eleven, and then after three lots had been distributed, at about twelve o'clock, there was a pause, as there was no representative of any of the other ten estates present to receive his men.

Delay in Requisitionists taking over men.

Mr. Beyts informed the Commissioners that it often happened that they did not come for a day or two. They had of course to pay the cost of the rations.

APPENDIX O. (Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 21.)

APPENDIX O. (No. 10.)

COMPLAINTS preferred by INDIAN IMMIGRANTS against their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of PORT LOUIS from 1860 to 1871.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Non-payment of Wages.		Non-delivery or imperfect delivery of Rations.		Refusal of Medical care.		Non-delivery of Ticket or of Certificate of Discharge on expiration of Contract.		Assault.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. J. Regnard .. .. Mr. J. L. Wildman .. *November.*	1860	295	83	..	..	..	..	33	9	36	7	..	..	
,,	1861	1,113	726	11	1	..	..	140	63	113	11	1	..	
,,	1862	1,594	967	92	..	6	..	240	133	167	9	4	..	
,,	1863	1,639	1080	90	..	1	..	184	85	101	4	95	70	
,,	1864	1,336	782	82	20	14	5	261	153	102	6	..	..	
,,	1865	1,426	894	57	1	13	5	390	253	137	10	222	151	
,,	1866	1,925	1185	33	5	13	4	230	112	85	8	23	5	
Mr. A. de Bouchervillo *May.*	1867	711	351	86	7	13	2	294	107	61	6	50	13	
Mr. C. H. E. Dupuy *August.*	1868	483	175	20	5	2	..	132	31	54	7	73	3	
,,	1869	654	434	9	2	7	2	82	34	43	7	11	8	
,,	1870	721	466	35	14	10	5	79	28	53	12	13	2	
,,	1871	727	558	31	10	17	7	55	27	56	11	28	13	
TOTAL	..	12,624	7701	546	65	96	30	2120	1035	1008	98	520	265	

COMPLAINTS preferred by INDIAN IMMIGRANTS against their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of PAMPLEMOUSSES from 1860 to 1871.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Non-payment of Wages.		Non-delivery or imperfect delivery of Rations.		Refusal of Medical care.		Non-delivery of Ticket or of Certificate of Discharge on expiration of Contract.		Assault.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. T. Maguire ..	1860	2231	2205	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	21	..	..	
Mr. J. Regnard .. .. *May.*	1861	206	175	..	..	1	..	6	6	11	6	..	..	
Mr. C. Renouf .. .. *March.*	1862	534	423	40	21	3	3	51	31	62	31	5	5	
,,	1863	467	375	80	53	26	19	57	36	96	71	..	..	
,,	1864	423	343	81	62	53	24	104	75	126	95	..	..	
,,	1865	407	280	32	19	13	6	83	51	102	59	5	5	
,,	1866	697	433	51	10	16	2	63	36	160	52	3	..	
,,	1867	654	450	49	20	10	1	43	17	111	32	..	..	
,,	1868	371	261	28	2	3	..	35	16	52	23	..	..	
,,	1869	165	139	4	..	..	..	14	3	34	14	..	..	
,,	1870	172	98	7	4	..	..	28	15	37	14	..	..	
,,	1871	180	108	9	4	2	..	6	4	39	9	..	..	
TOTAL	..	6507	5290	381	195	117	55	490	290	855	427	13	10	

COMPLAINTS preferred by INDIAN IMMIGRANTS against their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of RIVIÈRE DU REMPART from 1860 to 1871.

Magistrates.	Year.	Non-payment of Wages.		Non-delivery or imperfect delivery of Rations.		Refusal of Medical care.		Non-delivery of Ticket or of Certificate of Discharge on expiration of Contract.		Assault.		Other Charges.		Remarks.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. C. Lablache ..	1860	76	64	2	2	1	..	5	3	48	25	..	..	
,,	1861	81	67	4	3	1	..	4	3	29	10	1	1	
,,	1862	91	69	1	..	5	3	2	..	32	12	3	3	
,,	1863	78	59	5	1	4	1	5	2	13	8	3	1	
,,	1864	59	49	1	..	1	..	9	5	30	14	1	1	
,,	1865	73	61	5	1	..	..	3	..	35	14	1	..	
,,	1866	63	54	4	..	1	1	7	2	25	13	2	..	
,,	1867	52	38	2	..	..	..	3	1	20	11	1	..	
,,	1868	48	39	1	1	..	..	6	3	18	11	2	..	
Mr. C. Farquharson *October.*	1869	22	17	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	4	..	..	
,,	1870	25	14	..	..	..	..	5	3	21	6	1	..	
	1871	27	19	2	..	7	2	10	2	27	8	7	..	
TOTAL ..	..	695	550	27	8	20	7	62	24	308	136	22	6	

COMPLAINTS preferred by INDIAN IMMIGRANTS against their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of FLACQ from 1860 to 1871.

Magistrates.	Year.	Non-payment of Wages.		Non-delivery or imperfect delivery of Rations.		Refusal of Medical care.		Non-delivery of Ticket or of Certificate of Discharge on expiration of Contract.		Assault.		Other Charges.		Remarks.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Captain D. S. Ogilvy	1860	1131	1098	275	114	..	..	127	107	126	66	431	30	
,,	1861	1287	1255	165	16	5	..	17	13	59	19	1	1	
Mr. L. Gautier ..	1862	1110	1091	24	16	7	4	107	44	60	30	..	..	
,,	1863	1191	1162	772	640	10	9	29	27	38	18	..	..	
Mr. E. Pellereau .. *January.* Mr. C. Farquharson *December.*	1864	1124	986	365	349	2	..	162	71	109	25	26	1	
,,	1865	395	194	21	9	10	..	113	52	172	45	55	28	
,,	1866	426	192	32	12	5	..	107	36	225	25	107	55	
,,	1867	315	160	12	4	16	2	129	35	172	30	60	19	
Mr. L. Gautier .. *May.*	1868	188	107	16	8	5	1	43	17	61	10	43	26	
,,	1869	114	62	12	4	2	..	17	8	25	7	37	25	
Mr. E. Baudot .. *March.*	1870	73	39	4	2	1	..	25	14	13	6	15	5	
,,	1871	92	38	7	2	2	1	39	11	49	12	20	8	
TOTAL ..	..	7446	6384	1705	1176	65	17	915	435	1109	293	795	198	

COMPLAINTS preferred by INDIAN IMMIGRANTS against their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of GRAND PORT from 1860 to 1871.

Magistrates.	Year.	Non-payment of Wages.		Non-delivery or imperfect delivery of Rations.		Refusal of Medical care.		Non-delivery of Ticket or of Certificate of Discharge on expiration of Contract.		Assault.		Other Charges.		Remarks.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. J. H. Watson ..	1860	1452	1448	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	35	..	..	
,,	1861	353	262	..	..	..	..	47	23	41	22	..	..	
Mr. E. S. Messiter .. *April.*	1862	238	192	11	4	16	5	29	17	12	7	..	..	
,,	1863	298	192	6	1	5	4	143	90	106	84	5	3	
,,	1864	656	482	2	2	1	..	25	18	20	8	15	7	
,,	1865	108	90	4	2	3	1	13	8	36	25	16	14	
,,	1866	291	225	24	9	2	..	22	12	16	12	..	..	
,,	1867	540	514	2	1	2	2	49	41	19	14	..	..	
,,	1868	786	762	13	13	..	..	22	15	11	4	..	..	
,,	1869	677	673	1	..	..	..	60	59	5	4	2	2	
,,	1870	202	198	..	..	1	1	81	78	6	6	3	3	
,,	1871	131	112	3	1	3	1	36	28	15	6	2	2	
TOTAL	..	5732	5150	66	33	33	14	527	389	232	227	43	31	

COMPLAINTS preferred by INDIAN IMMIGRANTS against their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of SAVANNE from 1860 to 1871.

Magistrates.	Year.	Non-payment of Wages.		Non-delivery or imperfect delivery of Rations.		Refusal of Medical care.		Non-delivery of Ticket or of Certificate of Discharge on expiration of Contract.		Assault.		Other Charges.		Remarks.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. A. de Boucherville	1860	131	109	9	3	..	..	..	..	131	62	8	2	
,,	1861	1,632	1,541	105	13	1	1	29	21	95	37	..	..	
,,	1862	2,931	2,624	360	3	..	..	109	108	84	31	19	17	
,,	1863	855	805	95	80	..	..	225	61	52	15	113	..	
,,	1864	823	740	351	269	..	..	37	28	73	17	2	2	
,,	1865	1,045	873	91	33	2	1	27	18	41	9	21	2	
,,	1866	141	89	17	5	3	1	35	16	49	13	5	1	
Sir G. Fropier, Knt. .. *May.*	1867	1,511	1,459	631	618	3	1	86	69	84	45	..	..	
,,	1868	1,914	1,820	437	330	5	2	66	41	77	50	61	47	
,,	1869	187	122	25	4	9	3	94	52	67	31	17	11	
Mr. L. V. Delafaye .. *November.*	1870	371	298	35	20	6	..	53	18	61	27	86	70	
Mr. L. G. Trouchet .. *April.* Mr. J. G. Daly .. .. *June.*	1871	196	119	18	4	6	2	126	74	61	20	2	1	
TOTAL	..	11,737	10,599	2174	1382	35	11	887	506	875	357	334	153	

COMPLAINTS preferred by INDIAN IMMIGRANTS against their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of BLACK RIVER from 1860 to 1871.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Non-payment of Wages.		Non-delivery or imperfect delivery of Rations.		Refusal of Medical care.		Non-delivery of Ticket or of Certificate of Discharge on expiration of Contract.		Assault.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. T. M. Rennards.	1860	163	149	..	..	2	1	10	5	46	29	20	10	
,,	1861	266	231	8	1	..	..	11	5	52	28	3	2	
,,	1862	366	330	7	4	2	..	9	5	38	16	9	6	
,,	1863	247	210	11	4	..	..	11	8	41	12	1	1	
,,	1864	211	83	4	1	..	..	13	12	19	11	8	7	
,,	1865	218	193	6	1	..	..	19	16	19	9	3	3	
Mr. O. D'Emmerez de Charmoy .. .. *August.*	1866	162	135	7	5	3	..	9	7	19	8	2	1	
,,	1867	108	76	8	1	6	..	46	28	26	11	2	..	
,,	1868	100	84	17	12	4	3	18	9	28	14	7	5	
,,	1869	82	73	8	6	..	..	17	14	13	10	7	7	
,,	1870	98	77	3	2	..	..	14	12	12	2	..	..	
,,	1871	58	46	2	1	3	1	7	7	7	2	1	1	
TOTAL	..	2079	1687	81	38	20	5	184	128	320	152	63	43	

COMPLAINTS preferred by INDIAN IMMIGRANTS against their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of PLAINES WILHEMS from 1860 to 1871.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Non-payment of Wages.		Non-delivery or imperfect delivery of Rations.		Refusal of Medical care.		Non-delivery of Ticket or of Certificate of Discharge on expiration of Contract.		Assault.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. E. H. Martindale	1860	148	89	..	..	..	..	7	4	53	19	18	9	
,,	1861	153	112	21	8	17	5	25	12	80	34	9	6	
,,	1862	172	142	21	11	4	1	18	10	89	47	12	4	
,,	1863	210	163	27	9	9	2	19	6	38	20	7	3	
,,	1864	180	135	11	3	4	1	16	6	62	23	11	3	
,,	1865	224	171	11	2	3	..	21	10	45	24	12	4	
,,	1866	203	159	17	2	1	..	24	13	52	21	13	5	
,,	1867	190	138	13	6	7	..	34	17	79	33	10	3	
,,	1868	176	142	18	5	12	4	37	26	52	32	8	4	
,,	1869	122	94	5	4	3	..	28	17	29	18	13	6	
,,	1870	149	123	5	..	7	4	27	17	15	7	12	5	
,,	1871	120	99	6	1	..	..	11	9	26	20	10	4	
TOTAL	..	2047	1567	155	51	67	17	267	147	620	298	135	57	

COMPLAINTS preferred by INDIAN IMMIGRANTS against their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of MOKA from 1860 to 1871.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Non-payment of Wages.		Non-delivery or imperfect delivery of Rations.		Refusal of Medical care.		Non-delivery of Ticket or of Certificate of Discharge on expiration of Contract.		Assault.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Capt. E. Martindale .	1860	1,756	1,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	
Mr. O. D'Emmerez de Charmoy .. .. *August.*	1861	718	685	241	41	3	3	70	38	19	11	..	..	
,,	1862	995	948	60	13	3	1	14	12	51	21	..	..	
Mr. E. H. Martindale *October.*	1863	683	653	49	25	..	..	50	42	42	28	..	..	
Mr. L. Gautier	1864	179	143	7	1	1	..	161	46	12	6	1	..	
,,	1865	1,371	1,337	13	1	..	..	50	50	16	2	..	..	
,,	1866	893	857	37	12	..	..	15	6	29	6	1	1	
Mr. Dupont .. .. *July.*	1867	429	377	42	14	5	2	58	42	69	11	39	1	
,,	1868	2,495	2,442	10	7	5	2	25	15	22	10	6	2	
Mr. E. Didier St. Amand .. .. .. *August.*	1869	1,946	1,904	67	39	1	1	8	8	13	4	..	..	
,,	1870	740	718	183	21	22	..	44	40	20	12	..	..	
,,	1871	166	116	67	4	4	2	12	9	42	32	13	..	
TOTAL	..	12,371	11,890	776	178	44	11	507	308	351	159	60	4	

APPENDIX O. (No. 11.)

COMPLAINTS preferred against INDIAN IMMIGRANTS by their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of PORT LOUIS from 1864 to 1870.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Refusing to Work.		Unlawful Absence from Work.		Desertion.		Maliciously Injuring Employer's Property.		Insubordination, Assault, &c.		Using false Papers.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. J. L. Wildman ..	1864	63	63	4,168	2495	3,118	1965	1	1	..	..	159	157	10	10	
,, ..	1865	13	12	4,085	2329	3,462	2016	..	..	..	..	235	166	27	22	
,, ..	1866	30	29	2,424	1549	2,648	1636	..	..	2	2	154	124	86	86	
Mr. A. de Boucherville May	1867	61	47	784	475	912	601	..	..	7	7	83	68	48	45	
Mr. C. H. E. Dupuy .. August	1868	38	31	109	97	781	666	..	..	5	2	29	29	4150	4150	
,, ..	1869	71	36	126	93	798	724	..	..	14	10	13	12	9	6	
,, ..	1870	53	48	170	145	720	670	10	9	15	14	..	..	2	2	
TOTAL	..	329	266	11,866	7183	12,439	8278	11	10	43	35	673	556	4332	4321	

COMPLAINTS preferred against INDIAN IMMIGRANTS by their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of PAMPLEMOUSSES from 1864 to 1870.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Refusing to Work.		Unlawful Absence from Work.		Desertion.		Maliciously Injuring Employer's Property.		Insubordination, Assault, &c.		Using false Papers.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. C. Renouf	1864	116	98	806	753	1089	1036	..	..	13	8	275	226	..	..	
,, ..	1865	63	51	549	482	413	299	2	1	9	4	100	78	..	..	
,, ..	1866	38	33	207	194	241	205	5	5	5	8	..	..	32	28	
,, ..	1867	162	151	220	193	259	206	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	
,, ..	1868	60	54	178	168	379	360	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	
,, ..	1869	25	16	66	65	216	202	..	..	1	1	..	..	32	31	
,, ..	1870	1	1	23	14	81	72	164	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	..	465	404	2049	1869	2678	2380	171	149	34	21	375	304	64	59	

COMPLAINTS preferred against INDIAN IMMIGRANTS by their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of RIVIERE DU REMPART from 1864 to 1870.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Refusing to Work.		Unlawful Absence from Work.		Desertion.		Maliciously Injuring Employer's Property.		Insubordination, Assault, &c.		Using false Papers.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. C. Lablache	1864	35	33	323	304	431	420	1	1	9	9	..	..	5	5	
,, ..	1865	51	39	318	312	328	323	2	2	8	7	..	..	..	..	
,, ..	1866	45	40	436	424	337	333	1	1	11	9	..	..	51	51	
,, ..	1867	23	16	255	247	225	220	..	..	7	7	..	..	12	12	
,, ..	1868	22	18	213	230	220	213	2	1	3	3	..	..	6	6	
,, ..	1869	19	17	60	60	214	207	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	9	
Mr. C. Farquharson .. October ..	1870	16	13	119	115	185	179	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	..	211	176	1754	1692	1943	1895	6	5	44	39	..	..	84	83	

CONPLAINTS preferred against INDIAN IMMIGRANTS by their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of FLACQ from 1864 to 1870.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Refusing to Work.		Unlawful Absence from Work.		Desertion.		Maliciously Injuring Employer's Property.		Insubordination, Assault, &c.		Using false Papers.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. C. Farquharson ..	1864	91	48	135	215	1766	1289	2	..	5	..	21	20	182	180	
,, ..	1865	97	73	106	94	1008	872	25	12	3	2	36	31	57	32	
,, ..	1866	43	32	32	31	1210	977	20	12	3	2	16	15	1568	1192	
,, ..	1867	23	15	29	24	786	539	18	12	2	1	23	18	1344	888	
Mr. L. Gautier .. .. May ..	1868	28	14	451	415	1792	1251	7	..	7	4	22	17	29	29	
,, ..	1869	13	5	697	641	1043	995	2	1	4	3	3	2	104	89	
Mr. E. Baudot .. .. March ..	1870	12	3	345	304	504	448	4	1	13	3	59	49	310	287	
TOTAL	..	307	190	1795	1724	8109	6371	78	38	37	15	180	152	3594	2697	

COMPLAINTS preferred against INDIAN IMMIGRANTS by their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of GRAND PORT from 1864 to 1870.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Refusing to Work.		Unlawful Absence from Work.		Desertion.		Maliciously Injuring Employer's Property.		Insubordination, Assault, &c.		Using false Papers.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. E. S. Messiter ..	1864	211	221	1498	1011	1407	1020	1	1	3	3	48	46	131	131	
,, ..	1865	255	219	171	148	1213	795	..	..	13	7	..	..	172	169	
,, ..	1866	203	173	133	118	1086	747	1	1	6	4	27	27	98	98	
,, ..	1867	245	148	60	37	1395	915	..	..	10	3	61	57	1751	1050	
,, ..	1868	128	126	48	47	929	746	..	..	3	..	..	..	2596	1529	
,, ..	1869	119	106	77	75	781	566	..	..	5	..	..	..	403	366	
,, ..	1870	235	142	64	62	579	405	4	4	..	..	..	..	355	329	
TOTAL	..	1426	1138	2051	1498	7390	5194	6	6	40	17	136	130	5509	3672	

COMPLAINTS preferred against INDIAN IMMIGRANTS by their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of SAVANNE from 1864 to 1870.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Refusing to Work.		Unlawful Absence from Work.		Desertion.		Maliciously Injuring Employer's Property.		Insubordination, Assault, &c.		Using false Papers.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. A. de Boucherville	1864	79	79	646	557	100	100	..	..	..	..	34	33	50	50	
,,	1865	31	31	601	403	66	64	..	..	..	..	28	28	160	160	
,,	1866	14	11	68	56	87	67	..	..	1	1	11	9	635	399	
Sir G. Fropier, Knight *May*	1867	49	46	127	121	183	136	..	..	5	4	6	6	1085	751	
,,	1868	36	32	318	287	378	318	..	..	35	13	37	33	1803	589	
,,	1869	43	30	34	24	890	514	2	2	19	7	3	3	23	17	
Mr. L. V. Delafaye .. *November* ..	1870	70	66	669	539	92	83	2	1	56	47	..	..	66	62	
TOTAL	..	322	295	2463	1987	1796	1322	4	3	116	72	119	112	3822	2028	

COMPLAINTS preferred against INDIAN IMMIGRANTS by their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of BLACK RIVER from 1864 to 1870.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Refusing to Work.		Unlawful Absence from Work.		Desertion.		Maliciously Injuring Employer's Property.		Insubordination, Assault, &c.		Using false Papers.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. T. M. Rennards ..	1864	12	8	72	67	101	97	2	2	2	1	..	..	5	5	
,, ..	1865	7	5	27	24	108	99	2	2	2	1	..	..	7	7	
Mr. O. D'Emmerez de Charmoy .. .. .. *August*	1866	8	7	28	24	126	111	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	14	
,, ..	1867	10	8	2	2	160	154	3	3	1	..	..	..	12	12	
,, ..	1868	14	10	10	10	284	221	..	..	3	2	..	..	6	6	
,, ..	1869	18	15	545	512	178	156	..	..	8	5	..	..	7	7	
,, ..	1870	12	6	..	..	71	52	3	2	1	1	..	..	6	6	
TOTAL	..	81	59	684	639	1028	890	10	9	19	10	..	..	57	57	

COMPLAINTS preferred against INDIAN IMMIGRANTS by their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of PLAINES WILHEMS from 1864 to 1870.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Refusing to Work.		Unlawful Absence from Work.		Desertion.		Maliciously Injuring Employer's Property.		Insubordination, Assault, &c.		Using false Papers.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. E. H. Martindale ..	1864	23	23	101	96	28	28	..	..	42	40	..	..	15	15	
,, ..	1865	11	9	123	119	26	26	1	1	22	19	..	..	3	3	
,, ..	1866	16	16	127	124	61	57	..	..	36	32	..	..	45	41	
,, ..	1867	33	28	241	226	88	80	..	..	21	14	..	..	..	..	
,, ..	1868	32	27	345	334	100	86	..	..	19	12	..	..	3	3	
,, ..	1869	29	25	199	188	176	156	..	..	19	16	..	..	52	50	
,, ..	1870	16	14	190	174	198	190	..	..	12	10	..	..	4	4	
TOTAL	..	160	142	1326	1261	677	623	1	1	171	143	..	..	122	116	

COMPLAINTS preferred against INDIAN IMMIGRANTS by their EMPLOYERS and OVERSEERS in the DISTRICT of MOKA from 1864 to 1870.

MAGISTRATES.	YEAR.	Refusing to Work.		Unlawful Absence from Work.		Desertion.		Maliciously Injuring Employer's Property.		Insubordination, Assault, &c.		Using false Papers.		Other Charges.		REMARKS.
		Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	Complaints.	Convictions.	
Mr. L. Gautier	1864	33	26	49	41	96	85	1	1	13	10	3	3	..	..	
,, ..	1865	54	51	91	81	107	105	78	76	..	..	..	..	1	1	
,, ..	1866	117	99	45	31	124	109	3	3	36	22	..	..	4	4	
Mr. Dupont .. .. .. *July*	1867	41	36	73	72	172	165	..	..	53	50	..	..	2	2	
,, ..	1868	43	40	115	113	93	90	2	2	28	27	..	..	1	..	
Mr. E. Didier St. Amand .. .. .. *August*	1869	41	32	61	61	111	107	..	..	11	9	..	..	15	14	
,, ..	1870	5	5	81	78	144	141	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	..	334	289	515	477	847	802	84	82	148	125	3	3	23	21	

APPENDIX O. (No. 12.)

RETURN of CASES brought before the STIPENDIARY COURTS during the YEARS 1867 to 1871 which have been DISMISSED as FRIVOLOUS and VEXATIOUS or MALICIOUS, and in which the COMPLAINANTS have been PUNISHED by FINE or IMPRISONMENT.

DISTRICTS.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Port Louis	59	43	9	12	20
Pamplemousses	74	125	26	51	25
Rivière du Rempart	81	7	2	12	47
Flacq	148	71	15	64	17
Grand Port	151	80	136	106	83
Savanne	28	42	68	74	47
Black River	..	45	19	8	6
Plaines Wilhems	48	35	15	13	22
Moka	128	53	27	166	99
TOTAL	717	501	317	506	366

RETURN showing the CASES which have been REMITTED to the JUDGMENT of the DISTRICT COURTS during the ABOVE PERIOD.

DISTRICTS.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Port Louis	..	..	..	..	..
Pamplemousses	6	3	3	2	5
Rivière du Rempart	1	1	2	..	1
Flacq	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Port	1	2	..	..	1
Savanne	5	1	2	1	4
Black River	..	..	..	..	..
Plaines Wilhems	7	5	1	1	2
Moka	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	20	12	8	4	13

STATEMENT of MASTERS PUNISHED in 1870 in the STIPENDIARY COURTS for MALICIOUS, VEXATIOUS, FRIVOLOUS, or UNFOUNDED COMPLAINTS.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Masters Punished for Malicious Complaints.	Number of Masters Punished for Frivolous Complaints.	Number of Masters Punished for Vexatious Complaints.	Number of Masters Punished for Unfounded Complaints.
lice and Stipendiary Magistrate, Port Louis ..	..	..	..	..
ipendiary Magistrate, Pamplemousses	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Rivière du Rempart	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Flacq	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Grand Port	..	..	..	3
,, ,, Savanne	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Black River	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Plaines Wilhems	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Moka	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX O. (No. 21.)

MEMORANDUM of the CONVICTIONS of MR. ACTING-STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE DELAFAYE in excess of LEGAL PENALTIES on the 21st NOVEMBER, 1870.

Name of Accused.	Nature of Charge.	The Magistrate's Note or Remark, and Evidence taken.	Sentence Passed.	Legal Maximum Penalty.	Illegal Excess.
Bissessur ..	Desertion	Ats. Latapie, deserter (recidive). Admission.	4 months' imprisonment.	3 months' imprisonment.	31 days.
Tukeera ..	Vagrancy	Absent a fortnight. Admits	6 weeks ..	28 days as vagrant, or 14 days as an absentee.	14 days.
Narainen ..	Desertion	François Cadet, on oath; absent; deserting several times, finally on last occasion in November, 19 days. Pleads sickness.	4 months ..	3 months	28 days.
Akeniah ..	Vagrancy	Pleads illness. Lena Pothié sworn. Defendant just out of prison; absent all the week; not returned.	4 months ..	28 days, unless two prior convictions of vagrancy were proved, in which case not less than 6 months.	92 days.
Sopprov ..	Vagrancy	Once 14 days absent; admits..	4 months ..	28 days..	92 days.
Chuttoo ..	No charge stated	Arthur Cruaux, St. Felix, Pipon, on oath; absent since 13th October; arrested not working; condemned several times already.	4 months ..	3 months	31 days.
Babajee .. Atcheya .. Shakeeah .. Madhaya .. Chutteree .. Kaydro .. Sookeen ..	No charge stated	Prosper Dauban, of "Fontenelle" Estate, sworn; constantly absent, swears that these men have been more than 6 days absent; caught *idling*.	6 weeks ..	14 days for unlawful absence.	28 days each equals 196.
Mahadro ..	Vagrancy	Left prison about 6 days ago; returned to work, asked for rations, was refused, and absconded.	4 months ..	28 days	92 days.
Sheik Currim	Desertion	Henri Lamarque, of "Benarés," already condemned; since the seventh absent; convicted several times.	6 months ..	3 months	89 days.
Cattoo	Vagrancy	No papers or employer; vagabond.	2 months ..	28 days..	33 days.
Appasamy ..	Vagrancy	Vagrant, of "Frederica" Estate; admits absence 17 days; admits having been convicted once.	4 months ..	28 days..	92 days.
Nabbabaccus	Desertion	Molières, of "Beauchamp" Estate; absent since 28th October; already condemned by predecessor to make good six months; deserter.	4 months ..	3 months	31 days.
Gettyar ..	Illegal absence..	Henri Lamarque, of "Benarés," sworn: illegal absence all the month of October and 2 days in November; admits the charge on plea of sickness.	6 weeks ..	14 days..	28 days.
Raino	No charge stated	Escort from Port Louis in the employ of Mr. Constantin; no papers.	6 weeks ..	28 days..	14 days.
Nagier.. ..	Dsertion	Arthur Cruaux, of "St. Felix" since the 10th October; already condemned; admits charge; admits conviction.	4 months ..	3 months	31 days.
Jugubundoo	Desertion	Pothié, of "Union," sworn; deserter since the 7th October; already convicted more than 10 times; always absent.	6 months ..	3 months	89 days.
Perannie ..	Vagrancy	Of Mr. de Chazal's estate, on Sunday before last; after corvée hours I went to Savannah; no papers.	6 weeks ..	28 days..	14 days.
Attiah.. ..	Vagrancy	Of Mr. Donald Rochecouste's, sent by employer; arrested without papers; already convicted to 28 days.	3 months ..	28 days..	64 days.
				TOTAL	1061 days.

APPENDIX S. (No. 31.)

LETTERS OF M. ROGET DE BELLOGUET, AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS BY THE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

APPENDIX S. (No. 31.)

LETTERS OF M. ROGET DE BELLOGUET, AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS BY THE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

Registration Office, Mauritius.—Extract from Register G. 50 (*A.* 155), 20*th October*, 1871.

21, Great Castle Street, Regent Street, W., Londres, le 31 Août, 1871.

Mon cher Monsieur de Belloguet,—J'ai reçu votre lettre du 25 Juillet dernier, et elle m'a peiné et étonné au dernier degré que M. d'Emmerez se fonde sur ma complaisance, sur mon désir de lui être utile en bon voisin, pour établir des droits de passage à Fixon; c'est par trop fort et dépasse ma compréhension. J'avais autant de droits de faire des concessions à Belombre que Pierre Louis ou Philogène et je n'ai jamais eu cette prétention. Vous me demandez ce qui s'est passé. Cela m'est difficile pour une affaire qui je le vois est devenue grosse, mais qui n'était rien autre chose au commencement qu'un désir de ma part de ne pas désobliger un voisin. Autant que je m'en souvienne, c'était, je crois, en 1865, M. d'Emmerez, que je n'avais jamais vu avant cette époque, est venu me demander la permission de passer par Fixon pour transporter je crois des bois à envoyer à Choisy ou au bord de mer à St. Martin. Ne le connaissant pas, je lui ai répondu que je n'avais le droit d'accorder aucune autorisation et que je vous avais écrit à cet égard, vu que cela vous concernait seul; je crois vous avoir écrit à ce sujet, je n'en suis pas bien sûr, vous pouvez vous en assurer en faisant parcourir mes lettres: toujours est-il que pendant une couple de mois j'ai tenu M. d'Emmerez, qui revenait à la charge, en suspens sous le prétexte que vous ne m'aviez pas répondu. Un jour que M. d'Emmerez insistait pour que je lui donne l'autorisation, j'ai eu la bêtise de lui dire (je me souviens parfaitement des termes), que je n'avais aucun droit de donner une permission de ce genre, qu'elle ne regardait que vous et que votre silence équivalait à un refus, mais qu'en bon voisin j'aurais fermé les yeux et ne l'aurais pas empêché de passer, aussi longtemps que vous ne m'en auriez pas donné l'ordre. C'est là le commencement de l'affaire, et je ne vois que maintenant combien je suis à blâmer. Depuis cette époque j'ai permis à M. d'Emmerez de faire différentes petites réparations au chemin, de l'élargir et changer par endroits, &c. Mais je me souviens aussi lui avoir rappelé chaque fois, que le jour où vous sauriez qu'il faisait usage de ce chemin vous m'auriez donné l'ordre de l'en empêcher, et qu'il n'y serait plus passé. Il n'y a jamais existé de chemin là où il passe actuellement, avant 1863, époque où j'ai fait des bois à Fixon et ai fait des éclaircis pour laisser passer les triqueballes. Il y avait un sentier de forêt qui existe encore, que le chemin coupe en différents endroits. Je nie formellement avoir jamais fait à M. d'Emmerez la moindre concession; j'avoue lui avoir dit que s'il passait, je ne m'y serais pas opposé avant d'avoir reçu l'ordre de vous. Je déclare avoir cautionné souvent, certainement plus de six fois, que tôt ou tard j'aurais été obligé de lui barrer le passage sur votre ordre, et lui ai dit de faire à ce chemin qui ne me servait pas le moins de travaux possible. Ce chemin n'a jamais été public, puisque avant 1863 c'était pleine forêt et les arbres ont été abattus pour livrer passages aux triqueballes. Je regrette d'autant plus de vous avoir causé, par mon désir de bon voisinage, ces désagréments et tracas que M. d'Emmerez ne paraît pas répondre en cette occasion à mes bons procédés à son égard. No. 198

Veuillez agréer, mon cher Monsieur de Belloguet, avec l'expression de mes sincères regrets, les hommages respectueux de votre tout dévoué serviteur,

(Signé) MEISCHEL.

Registration Office, Mauritius.—Extracts from Register G. 50 *bis* (*A.* 154, 155, *and B.* 83), 2*nd March*, 1872.

Schœnfeld, le 19 Avril, 1871.

Cher Monsieur,—Je viens vous dire que la démission que vous m'avez donnée le 11 Janvier dernier est définitivement acceptée, et que je vais pourvoir à votre remplacement. No. 162.

Recevez, cher Monsieur, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Port Louis.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Sous ce pli un compte ou une note que j'ai reçue en route: voyez, vérifiez. C'est effrayant, cette sommation de [*deux mots illisibles*]. No. 163.

Encore une fois je crains que nous ne soyons exploités.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

No. 464. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vous envoie 10 tonneaux guano, 300 angrais, et à peu près tout ce que vous me demandez, sauf le dholl ; je ne sais le prix de la denrée. J'espère encore que nous ne resterons pas au-dessous de deux millions ; ce serait bien malheureux, vu que ma coupe est réduite ainsi qu'à Belle Vue. Envoyez-moi, je vous prie, environ 1000 vacoas par le prochain bateau.

A la hâte, salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Schœnfeld, 9 au soir.

No. 465. Lettre à M. Charron.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Tout en causant guerre avec Thierry j'ai fait à votre ordre un mandat de $1200 au lieu de $1000 demandés ; les $1200 seront versées d'avance à votre crédit de B. C., comme je vous l'ai écrit par le patron. Veuillez m'adresser un mandat de la différence $200, car je suis bien à court en ce moment.

Salutation.

No. 466. Mon cher Monsieur,—Sous ce pli le récépissé de la B. C. pour les $400.

A la hâte, salutation,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Envoyez-moi un reçu, vos écritures tout-à-fait, puis je crains l'oubli.

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31 Juillet, 1867.

No. 467. Lettre à M. Charron.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vous ai adressé par la poste le billet de $2500 pour que vous l'endossiez. L'avez-vous reçu ? Etant sans nouvelle de vous depuis que vous avez couru le danger du spleen au Port par ma faute en partie, je crains que vous ne soyez rentré malade à Belombre.

Salutation,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Il pleut ici. Sans dire que j'ai toujours ici votre mandat sur B. C., j'attends pour le présenter que vous m'ayez écrit que vous avez touché.

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18 Novembre, 1867.

No. 468. Lettre à M. Charron.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Sans nouvelles de vous depuis le lendemain de votre venue ici. J'ai envoyé deux fois vous guérir au Port ; on vous a dit absent et je crains qu'il ne soit arrivé quelque chose à Belombre. Avez-vous du riz Saigon, et combien de balles ? Les balles sont plus petites, vous le savez sans doute ; je manque tout-à-fait de sacs vacoa ici et à Belle Vue également. Soyez assez bon pour m'en envoyer de suite 1000 ; ce sera assez pour les deux établissements momentanément. Des nouvelles je vous prie de la canne blanche—est-elle arrivée à Belombre ?

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

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15 Juillet, au soir.

No. 469. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai donc réglé avec M. Serendat et Cie. Sous ce pli le bon pour plomb en feuilles, ajoutez le prix de l'ammoncial [?].

Mes salutations, à la hâte,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Veuillez faire délivrer à Nicolle les 10 mules de Schœnfeld. Je crains une échange. Si vous pouvez, marchandez le prix des clous à fer petits et grands pour baril.

Port Louis, 13 Juillet.

No. 470. Lettre à M. Charron.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Je ne puis hélas vous envoyer pour le moment que $200. Il faut que je batte monnaie et Thierry n'est pas là. Ecrivez moi quand vous commencerez la coupe ; je vais à Belombre pour cette époque.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

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28 Novembre, 1868.

No. 471. Lettre à M. Charron.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Je viens de faire mes bons, quand le bateau arrive ; c'est un rude coup de feu. J'apprends avec plaisir que vous avez eu une bonne pluie—heureux mortel ! Nous grillons littéralement ici ; ne mettez pas plus de deux onces dans chaque fosse.

A la hâte, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Les 300 balles avoine [*mot illisible*] juste 30,000 livres. J'ai acquis, j'ai payé. Veuillez je vous prie à la [*illisible*] et prévenez-moi.

21 Octobre, 1866.

No. 472. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je me sépare définitivement de M.—— [*un nom illisible*] ; c'est bien décidé, je viens de lui écrire pour lui dire que j'acceptais sa démission. Je voudrais causer avec vous de la culture de Belombre, si vous avez un moment.

Venez me voir de suite et recevez mes salutations.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

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1 Février, 1867.

No. 473. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vous remercie pour l'achat de 7 citernes ; elles seront pour Schœnfeld. Je les ferai prendre demain à $20 soit $140
J'ajoute à mon mandat $12 pour un petit compte que je vous prie de payer pour moi à l'étude de M. Sauzier, avoué . . . 12

Total du mandat $152

Si sur les citernes vous obtenez l'escompte nous réglerons plus tard ; j'ai mille raisons de penser que mes associés n'agréeront pas mon choix ; n'avons-nous pas le même intérêt au surplus ? Mon intention dans cette éventualité a toujours été de vous payer sur le pied de $200 à l'année de [*ici se trouve un mot illisible*] ; c'est à peu de chose près ce que vous [*mot illisible*] et moi j'y trouve l'avantage [*mots illisibles*], puisque c'est la continuation d'un état de choses établies.

Salutations, à la hâte,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Prière de faire rendre mon bac.

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21 Mars, 1872.

No. 640. A la page 257 d'un débiteur à caisse est écrit : "Reçu la somme de trois cent soixante-quatre piastres 19 centièmes pour avances faites sur le bordereau de paie No. 35, et portant ces avances à la caisse à la date de ce jour.

(Signé) "J. CHARRON.

"Belombre, 26 Décembre, 1870."

No. 641. A la page 274 d'un débiteur à caisse est écrit : "Reçu la somme de trois cent vingt-huit piastres 57 centièmes pour avances faites sur le bordereau de paie No. 36, et portant ces avances à la caisse à la date de ce jour.

(Signé) "J. CHARRON.

"Belombre, 27 Février, 1871."

Colmar, 9 Mai, 1871.

Monsieur E. R. de Belloguet,

No. 642. Cher Monsieur,—Le retard que j'ai mis à accuser réception de votre lettre du 2 courant a eu pour cause la fièvre que j'ai héritée de Belombre. Aujourd'hui je suis mieux ; je viens répondre à votre lettre phrase par phrase. Je ne vous demande pas une gratification mais bien une bonification, parce que vous m'avez fait recommencer une nouvelle année à Belombre, où je suis resté pour servir vos intérêts pendant les trois mois les plus pénibles, après lesquels les travaux pour la coupe prochaine sont à peu près arrivés à terme et de ces travaux dépend le résultat de la coupe prochaine. Il me semble aussi qu'il est d'usage dans la colonie en pareil cas de régler l'année commencée. Comme vous administrez vous-même Schœnfeld je ne crois pas avoir à vous expliquer pourquoi dans les mauvaises années le résultat de la coupe ne répond pas toujours au guanage et autres dépenses faites en vue d'une forte récolte. Je suis vraiment désolé que vous trouviez quelque chose de méfiant ou d'injurieux dans ma supposition qu'il y ait une erreur dans mon règlement. Je m'appuie sur un relevé fait avec soin des dépenses de l'année. Si vous désirez ne pas m'initier dans vos comptes je suis tout prêt à accepter le règlement sur le pied de $2000 par an, comme vous me l'aviez proposé. Je suis persuadé que je ne dépasse pas mes droits en insistant sur la communication des comptes ou sur un nouveau règlement aux taux de $2000 (piastres) par an. Je vous serai obligé de me faire connaître votre décision plus tôt.

Veuillez, Monsieur, me croire votre dévoué,

(Signé) J. CHARRON.

Ci-joint à ce pli duplicata de caisse inventaire et reçu.

Belombre, 22 Avril, 1871.

Monsieur E. R. de Belloguet,

No. 648. Cher Monsieur,—J'ai reçu votre lettre du 19 courant qui m'annonce que vous acceptez ma démission du 11 Janvier dernier. Depuis le 17 Février dernier j'ai commencé ma cinquième année à Belombre, lorsque je vous offrais de me retirer. Si vous aviez perdu confiance en moi, je pensais me retirer à la fin de mon année. Aujourd'hui que le premier quart de l'année est presque révolu il est juste, je crois, que je reçoive une bonification. La coupe de 1869 a dû donner un produit net de

$105,000; les dépenses d'après le règlement que vous m'avez produit le 26 Février dernier, lequel j'ai approuvé sauf erreur ou omission, portent les dépenses pour cette coupe à environ $85,000, et je trouve que les dépenses de la propriété pour cet exercice se sont élevées à environ $60,000. Cette grande différence doit provenir de quelque erreur de comptabilité. Je viens vous prier de vouloir bien me donner une copie des comptes. Je pense que vous ne trouverez ma demande que juste et conforme à nos conventions.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur,

Les salutations sincères de votre serviteur,

(Signé) J. CHARRON.

No. 644.

Chamouny.
1869.
23 Septembre, 1 Coude fonte 4 pouces; 3 Novembre, B. huile de peinture; 4 Juin, Balle de riz.
1 T. de 4 pouces.
En fer battu et 1 tuyau.
do. do. 3 pieds.
1865. Auguste Dannon.
9 Nov., 1 Scie de long.
1 Banc de [?].
1866. C. Verdall.
23 Août, 3 Balles de riz, réglé en une.
1866. Olivier. Pirogue.
13 Novembre, ½ Balle de riz.

Vielle.
1866. 3, 3, B. Essence.
1869. 19, 1 B. de riz.

Edor D'Emmez.
1867.
9 Février, 1 Balle de riz.
Frédérica.
1869.
26 Juillet, 153 Vieux plomb.
5 Août, 63 „ „
6 „ 1 Winch rendu.
19 „ ¼ Sel Ammoniaque.
Due à Frédérica.
7 Poulies simples.
1 „ double.

Registration Office, Mauritius.—Extract from Register G. 50 *bis* (*B.* 83), 21*st March*, 1872.

Belombre, 2 Janvier, 1871.

No. 628. $187 50c. Reçu de Monsieur Eug. R. de Belloguet la somme de cent quatre-vingt-sept piastres 50 centièmes, montant des avances à retenir sur le bordereau No. 36 à la date du 2 Janvier, 1871.

(Signé) J. CHARRON.

No. 629. A la suite d'un débiteur à caisse est écrit: "Reçu la somme de trois cent soixante-quatre piastres 19 centièmes pour avances faites sur le bordereau de paie No. 35, en portant ces avances à la caisse à la date de ce jour.

"Belombre, 20 Décembre, 1870." (Signé) "J. CHARRON.

No. 630. A la suite d'un débiteur à caisse est écrit: "Reçu la somme de trois cent quinze piastres 70 centièmes plus celle de douze piastres 87 centièmes pour avances faites sur le bordereau No. 36, en portant ces avances à la caisse à la date de ce jour.

"Belombre, 27 Février, 1871." (Signé) "J. CHARRON.

No. 631. A la suite d'un extrait du livre de caisse de la propriété Belombre est écrit: "Reçu de M. Joseph Charron la somme de sept cent quarante-six piastres 52 centièmes, dont quatre cent six piastres 38 centièmes en avances portées sur le débiteur à caisse et trois cent quarante piastres et 14 centièmes pour dépenses diverses.

"Belombre, 30 Avril, 1871." (Signé) "F. ROUDEAUX FILS, Adr.

No. 632. L'établissement Belombre doit à M. J. Charron ce qui suit:—

Pour complément d'appointements sur profit net de la coupe, 1867 à 1868.

Soit sur $8077 77½c. à 5 pour cent	$403 88c.
„ sur la coupe de 1868 à 1869, nul, pas de profit.	
„ sur la coupe de 1869 à 1870, profit net, $19,729 33c. à 5 pour cent .	986 46
Total . . .	$1390 34c.
Réglé en mon billet du 15 Février au 15 Octobre, 1871, soit 242 f. à 9 pour cent l'an.	84 09
	$1474 43c.

(Sauf E. et O.)

Etablissement Schœnfeld, le 15 Février, 1871.

Reçu de M. E. Roget de Belloguet le montant du règlement ci-dessus, en une valeur au 15 Octobre prochain dont quittance pour solde.

Approuvé,

(Signé) J. CHARRON.

Etablissement Belombre, le 26 Février, 1871.

Registration Office, Mauritius.—Extracts from Register G. 51 (*A.* 154), 2*nd March*, 1872.

No. 129. Cher Monsieur,—Vous m'avez dit à Belombre avoir traité avec Frédéric pour le transport de sucres et d'envois alimentaires, mais j'ai déjà oublié les conditions; ayez la bonté de les mettre par écrit dans votre prochaine lettre. La note de Monsieur [*illisible*] pour la consommation d'huile ne me paraît pas solidement établi. D'abord la moyenne de 438 l. me paraît difficile à admettre identique pour Janvier et Février. En second lieu cette moyenne me paraît élevée sur un atelier Indien de 500 hommes, y compris des absents ou grands marrons dont le nombre flotte—83 et 109 dans la première semaine de Mars, malades omis. Un calcul approximatif fait sur la dernière feuille [*illisible*] de Février et la première de Mai donne la moyenne de 297 l. Ici quand un Indien a été absent huit jours dans le mois il ne reçoit pas d'huile; quel est l'usage suivi à Belombre? Je vois dans l'état mensuel figuré 28 B. riz aux ouvriers. Le riz trop beau, trop cher pour être donné aux animaux; c'était bon à faire avec du Saigon pailleux. Il faut donner aux animaux du maïs, au port je vois par le journal qu'on l'a vendu @ $1 75c. Il doit être au moins à ce prix dans la montagne, s'il ne se vend meilleur [*illisible*] $2 10 c. pour les 150 l. Le comptable s'est trompé dans deux additions de sa dernière note; je la lui renvoye pour qu'il rectifie ses deux erreurs. Dans le dernier état du mois je ne vois pas figurer le maïs; pourquoi? En Février, nous avons consommé 26 B. dholl; en Janvier, 18 B.; en Décembre, 32 B. D'où proviennent ces différences? Je donne aux hommes [*illisible*] dholl ou poisson par mois; que donnez-vous à Belombre?

Recevez mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

En marge est écrit: "Donnez-moi l'état administratif des 13 employés qui reçoivent 1 B. par mois, indiquez-moi la ration des Créoles employés." En marge est encore écrit: "Qu'est-ce que vous faites de là B. du bateau? Quand le bateau est au Port elle pourra planter du maïs."

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé de Belombre.)

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4 Mars, 1871.

No. 130. Cher Monsieur,—Je vous envoye:—1°, 3 flacons de quinine; 2° [*illisible*]; 3°, 1 note du comptable. Il manquerait sur le dernier état mensuel 10 B. riz et ½ barrique huile; dorénavant mettez-moi la consommation d'huile par velte, ainsi que l'existence en magasin comme cela se fait ici et à Belle Vue. Pour l'avoine, le sel et le son il faut me les donner en poids; qu'est-ce qu'a dit Monsieur Wilson pour le charriot [*illisible*]. Veuillez m'envoyer le petit croquis demandé par la prochaine malle; je vous l'envoye à [*illisible*] son prix; puisque le Chinois nous offre $10 de plus si nous mettons sa boutique près du camp il faut la déplacer au plus vite. Pas de boutique en pierre, une *seule* en maçonnerie, puis une bordée de planches coupées en bigot comme on dit dans le pays; faites faire cela par l'atelier. Renvoyez-moi les [*illisible*] entrepreneurs de cases. Donnez-moi aussi un état [*illisible*] que nous avons dans le bois. Pour les tuyaux votre note n'est pas complète en ce qu'elle n'indique pas ceux en forêts, et ceux en fer battu et ceux en fonte, les tuyaux à vapeur dont la fonte doit être plus épaisse.

Recevez mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé.)

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15 Mars, 1871.

No. 132. Cher Monsieur,—J'ai envoyé au —— un bon de 300 B. riz. Demandez à Paulémon pourquoi il n'en a pris que 250; autant que possible il doit toujours épuiser le bon d'un seul coup. Je lui envoye un nouveau bon de 100 B. Dites-moi si ce riz est du beau. J'ai l'échantillon de vente ici. Puisque nous n'avons pas de [*illisible*] il faut recueillir l'occasion de la boutique, les 11 hommes qui nous restent en forêt (déduction faite du charbonnier et du bardeautier) en soient probablement, ou que font-ils? J'ai remis au comptable la note de M. Guerry pour leur [*illisible*]. Donnez l'ordre à M. Guerry de me donner à l'avenir l'avoine, le son et l'huile par livre. La velte d'huile coco pèse 13¼; je l'ai fait peser souvent dans mes ——. Faites de même peser l'huile gingely et moutarde [*illisible*] net 12 livres pour le poids de la velte; cela peut être, mais c'est à vérifier. Je suis informé que Bolivard détourne ou a détourné des hommes pour aller à la ligne grenier couvrir ou ériger des cases, soit pour lui soit pour d'autres; cet homme est à surveiller. Prenez M. [*illisible*]. Vous ne me dites pas qui relève à Belombre le travail du personnel à chaque bande, je vous envoie 3 flacons de quinine, des tuyaux de 3 pouces, 2 coudes, 35 tuyaux de 5 pouces, 2 def., 2 T., 2 O. [*illisible*].

Recevez mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Adressée à M. Charron.)

No. 133. Cher Monsieur,—Je ne voudrais pas vous voir prendre Chassagne. Je l'ai eu ici deux fois, en deux fois j'ai dû me [*illisible*] de lui [*illisible*] faire comme foi. Il faut chercher mieux que cela. Un établissement perd toujours à changer d'employé, chef; j'apprends avec plaisir que votre dernière [*illisible*]. Faites-moi chercher à Rosebelle le Samedi 25 courant. Sous ce pli [*illisible*] du comptable. Veuillez les vérifier et voir où est l'erreur grave de quelques B. riz. La boutique était *jamais* louée $50 et je la vois $30; est-ce qu'il n'y aurait pas moyen de la faire remonter @ $40 au moins?

Recevez mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Je vous communique ma lettre que vient de m'écrire M. Jacquelin; sans doute il aura appris par M. Bignoux que le plan de M. [*illisible*]; voyez si vous voulez l'accepter. Je vous laisse parfaitement libre de faire comme vous voudrez; s'il voulait sérieusement il ferait certainement l'affaire, c'est un brave garçon; quant à moi je le préférerai à Chassagne si vous ——.

No. 134. Cher Monsieur,—J'ai trouvé votre lettre du 11 courant à M. Bellcona. Il regrette dans cette lettre une —— générale de mauvaise humeur contre moi dont j'ai été peiné; dans l'état dans nos relations je croyais mériter mieux de votre part. Vous prétendez que j'ai de la méfiance contre vous, que je vous ai demandé des renseignements sur les riz de l'établissement et que je suis venu moi-même faire la paie dernière. Et vous dites que vous avez lieu d'être très-peu satisfait, sachant la source où j'ai puisé mes renseignements. La source, je vous jure sur l'honneur que personne ne m'a donné de renseignements ni sur votre gestion ni sur votre comptabilité, et que je n'en ai demandé à personne. Pourquoi ai-je demandé des renseignements sur le riz? 1°. Parce que j'ai consommé énormément par mois, je vous l'ai dit souvent; 2°. Et parce que vos états mensuels ne tiennent pas d'indications suffisantes. En effet sur votre procédé nous avons reçu copies, je n'en avais figuré déduction que pour $260 63c., lorsque vos états auront [*illisible*] par divers 133¾, entrepreneurs déduits; sur celle de Juillet, Août et Septembre que 413·23, lorsque j'ai eu sortie pour divers 177 B.; sur celle de Octobre et Novembre que pour 166·2, soit une sortie de 90 B.; 3° Parce que l'année entière et que c'est en mauvaises années que je sens surtout le besoin [*illisible*] tout comme, délai de vérifier les avoir qui auraient pu s'en traduire au préjudice de mes intérêts [?]. Pourquoi suis allé faire la paie de nouveau—me soumettrai-je à en faire encore quelques-uns personnellement? Parce que je tiens de vous-même que [*illisible*] se sont plaints en cour de ne recevoir leurs gages complets et que le magistrat sur les telles observations qu'il nous a faites a eu de donner raison de ces plaintes et lui a accréditées; 2°. Parce que ces plaintes et en a [?] accréditées et si quelles soient tendues à me faire beaucoup de mal, en m'empêchant de rengager mes hommes, et déjà nous avons beaucoup perdu, et en ne mettant obstacle à ce qu'il m'en vienne du déhors et qu'ainsi je suis de plus en plus exposé à me voir [*illisible*] par voie d'entrepreneurs de toutes façons pour mes intérêts. De la méfiance contre vous! Je n'en ai jamais eu, car je vous tiens pour un loyal ——. Intervertissons un instant les notes [roles?] si vous le voulez bien; supposons que j'ai été votre chef employé, je vous poserai deux questions: 1°. Est-il bien sûr que vous auriez eu dans moi toute la confiance que je vous ai témoignée et que jamais vous ne vous seriez livré à aucune vérification sur les faits de ma gestion, comme je l'ai fait, vous laissant en tout maître de faire et de diriger; 2°. Si par hasard il vous avait passé la fantaisie de vérifier la sortie considérable du riz de l'établissement, et de vous assurer si tous ces riz étaient remboursés soigneusement par toutes les parties et à un prix suffisamment rémunérateur et de faire vous-même la paie de vos hommes, que j'eusse pris ombrage de deux faits si naturels qui sont les moins des droits du propriétaire et que j'eusse crié à la méfiance; qu'eussiez-vous pensé, qu'eussiez-vous dit? Après ces loyales explications, je n'ai plus qu'une chose à ajouter: oui, il faut bien mieux nous séparer que de vivre côté à côté en mauvaises intelligences. Je suis d'ailleurs vieux et maladif et ai besoin de mon repos, de ma tranquillité; je me séparerai de vous à regret, mais je suis prêt à le faire plutôt que de recevoir encore des lettres comme celle que vous m'avez écrite dans cette hypothèse. Je vous demanderai seulement de m'accorder le temps voulu pour que je puisse vous remplacer convenablement, et je suis sûr que vous m'accorderez cela. Nous nous quitterons en bons amis ou en amis de mon côté [*ici partie de la lettre déchirée*]. Pour vous être agréable je vais m'occuper de vos écritures arriérées et de les mettre à jour. Sous ce pli un mandat de $342, le surplus à bientôt; allez au plus pressé et plus d'avance.

Tout à vous,

E. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

No. 135. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vous envoie cinq cents piastres. Vous me dites avoir renvoyé les dernières pioches; elles étaient de Blyth. Je crois si vous voulez en avoir, envoyez ce bon avec modèle avec Wilson Swale; faites écraser dans un pilon l'antimoine. Je vous envoie du fil de cordonnier; le bateau va nous amener [*illisible*]; renvoyez-le de suite; prendre les 400 B. dernières 4 bons venu à l'*Albion Dock*, un bon pour grain et dholl outre ce qu'il emporte cette fois. De cette façon il sera à votre disposition pour le prochain guano. Puis le temps [*illisible*] l'Art. 51 du dernier règlement ne permet plus le transfert d'un quartier à l'autre. J'ai deux h. [*illisible*] voudraient aller à Belombre, mais leurs hommes ne s'enlève [?]. Il faut un emploi nouveau. Les dégager pour les réengager ils n'osent jamais les renvoyer; peut-être ne trouveront-ils pas de travail durable dans le quartier et à tous ils arriveront à la hâte. C'est M. Beyts qui fait ces détestables règlements, il ne peut qu'affranchir l'Indien et lui donner sa liberté à toute occasion. Cet homme est une vraie calamité pour le pays.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

23 Novembre, 1869.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Je n'ai pas d'entrée pour vingt balles dholl que me réclament Jonus Alarakia. Je relève de fièvre et le malheur a voulu que je ne puisse décacheter votre dernière lettre qu'à 2 heures le jour du départ de la malle d'ici [*mots illisibles*] il me faudra l'expédier en Angleterre. Votre approvisionnement de riz f—— trop vite et le riz va monter, je viens donc de vous acheter 100 B. de beau [*illisible*] que vous mélangerez avec votre ballam. No. 136.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé.)

Mon cher M.,—M. Létimier a été au Port et me rapporte ma lettre, il est si méticuleux qu'il en avait, ne vous trouvant pas, de la laisser à l'hôtel même à l'*Albion Dock*, où il vous a cherché. Je la mets sous ce pli. No. 137.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

P.S.—Mon employé me remet une lettre de M. Berton son beau-frère refusant l'offre [*mots illisibles*]. Je dis qu'il faut le voir venir maintenant. Il reviendra à la charge. J'en suis sûr. Il est malade et au lit.

(Lettre sans signature.)

(Adressée à M. Charron.)

Cher Monsieur,—La velte et le gallon sont des mesures Anglaises qui ne peuvent se trouver dans un dictionnaire Français. La velte n'a été donnée comme valant 7 bouteilles Anglaises ou 7 litres Français 45 centièmes. Le gallon vaudrait 6 bouteilles Anglaises ¼, ou 4 litres 543 m. Faites prendre note de cela à M. Guerry. Quant au poids de l'huile nécessairement il varie selon la densité du liquide, à vue de nez sans que j'en ai fait peser, la velte de cette huile-là. L'huile qui gèle doit être la plus liquide, et puis viendrait l'huile moutarde, et enfin l'huile de coco que je suppose être lourde quand elle est pure; pour l'huile gingeli et moutarde il n'y a, je présume, que du poids de la barrique; puisque ces deux espèces d'huile s'achètent au cent en déduisant pour la barrique cent livres de tare. Inutile de les convertir en velte, c'est d'autant moins nécessaire que d'après la loi nous devons aux Indiens une livre d'huile par mois et rien en velte. M. [*nom illisible*] portera donc sur ses livres le poids net reçu [*illisible*] fait la tare de 100 livres; s'il y avait de la mare il me préviendrait ou vous me préviendrez. Pour l'huile coco c'est différent, puisqu'on l'achette par velte. Elle devra figurer par velte sur ses écritures entrées et sorties. Relativement au poids de la velte huile coco à peu près même certitude que pour la réduction de la velte en Anglaise. Feu M. Ginel, de la ferme des huiles, m'assurait que leur huile pesait 13¾. Je crois plutôt M. Ginel, qui était un brave homme et a géré pendant longues années le magasin général des huiles. J'ai ici une mesure d'une velte ou de 9 Anglaises. Je viens de faire peser d'une seule mesure une velte d'huile coco reçu aujourd'hui même du magasin Essack; elle est limpide, mais peut-être pas sans mélange. Le poids trouvé par M. Jacquelin est de 13 livres fort. Je vais vous faire faire par Albert une mesure exactement pareille à celle-là. Dites à M. Guerry d'adopter à l'avenir pour règle de conversion avec l'huile coco 13 livres par velte—celle-là n'a jamais demandé son départ, et lorsque vous employez cette huile dans votre distribution faites vous faire une mesure spéciale d'une livre et remplissez cette mesure d'huile de pistache pour la contracter, puisque je la suppose plus légère que toutes les autres. Si la fabrication de cette mesure vous embarrasse je la ferai faire ici. No. 138.

(Sans signature.)

(Adressée à M. Charron.)

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6 Octobre, 1869.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Sous ce pli: 1°. Un bon en blanc pour 100 calin; Wilson n'en a point. J'ai écrit à Blyth Brothers, pas de réponse [*illisible*] peut-être est-elle à l'Albion Dock, décachetée. Un compte Duclos s'élève à $43 85c. mais le role est porté à $6 50c. au lieu de $6 portés dans votre récépissé du 2 Juillet en conformité du bon d'envoie, je crois me rappeler aussi que j'ai acheté à $6. Faites-vous représenter Monsieur —— dès maintenant le mandat sur B. O. @ $43 35c [*mots illisibles*] $43 85 c.; ajoutez pioche 50 c.; ne les portez pas en compte, le prochain bateau vous les portera. Cela vous fournira l'occasion *d'enlever le calin chez Duclos*; reprenez chez Duclos mes deux bons. 4°. Une note pour le nouveau comptable à suivre à l'avenir, c'est Albert qui a estimé la ½ @ $20; Georges l'avait estimé @ $25. No. 139.

Le solde à payer pour Mai, Juin, Juillet, suivant votre note, est de	$2805 10 c.
Vos avances à rembourser	1095 17
Les hommes d'Esnouf	400
" " de Satana	200
[*Illisible*]	65 75
" " de Bois	150
Façon des Hangards	210
Avance à faire	274 08
Ensemble	$5,200 00 c.

J'envoye à M. Thierry, (*a*) un reçu de $7,300 que je le prie de verser à mon crédit de Banque Orientale, 13—pour vous un mandat de $5,200. Veuillez le lui réclamer, je vous l'eusse envoyé [*illisible*], mais il fallait que je fasse allure du versement antérieur à la Banque. 5. Le reçu de B. C. $2,100 que vous me réclamez.

Recevez mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Je suis à examiner un compte par lui. Je vois que le 31 Juillet il vous a expédié deux cadenas Anglais au lieu de deux cadenas Français portés sur mon bon à 75 c.; les cadenas Anglais sont de 37 c. Les avez-vous recouvrés et fait remplacer par deux bons Français? Dans le cas contraire faites-vous les donner.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé de Belombre.)

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

No. 110. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vous envoye $300. Mêlez pour ⅓ Mangalore contre ⅔ Ballam, puisque vos Indiens sont si difficiles, mais ne quittez plus cette proportion. Par le prochain bateau je vous enverrai un peu de Ballam pour remélanger. Dans le bois donnez du Mangalore en . . . . . également si vous le pouvez. En tous cas pas de Ballam pur.

Recevez mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Je suis malade, c'est ce qui m'a empêché d'examiner à fond votre consommation de riz du mois dernier. Ackroyd me demande $100 pour un writ. C'est trop cher pour [*illisible*] d'ailleurs [*quelques mots illisibles*].

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 26 Avril, 1871.)

No. 141. Cher Monsieur,—Le porteur de la présente est M. Fulcher Roudeaux, dont j'ai fait choix pour vous remplacer. Veuillez l'installer à son arrivée et dresser vous-même votre règlement, que vous m'enverrez par le prochain bateau en même temps que votre compte de caisse. Je relève de maladie et ne puis aller à Belombre comme je l'aurais voulu. Veuillez dire aux sirdars et aux hommes que j'irai les payer le Dimanche en huit le sept je crois [*sic*].

Recevez, cher Monsieur, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

P.S.—Prière de remettre à M. Roudeau les plans et documents que j'ai confiés à M. Charron, notamment le plan de deux terrains St. Martin.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

No. 141bis. Mon cher Monsieur,—Votre lettre du 5 courant me pose des conditions tout-à-fait nouvelles et tend à changer complétement votre position à Belombre et ma position vis-à-vis de vous. Je ne puis accepter ces conditions, ni rien modifier à votre situation actuelle; car les objections faites dans le temps par M. Victor Remono m'ont également été transmises par mon beau-frère et ma femme. Il me faudrait à regret me séparer de vous si vous persistez. Vous avez fait à Belombre trois coupes, cela est vrai. Celle de 1867 à 1868 a donné à la liquidation un boni de $7,752 68c. Celle de 1868 à 1869 a été malheureusement un million à peine et portera un gros chiffre au débit. Celle courante dont l'exercice se clot le 3 Avril prochain donnera seule de beaux résultats, si vous arrivez à atteindre les deux millions cent milliers de sucre que vous m'avez fait espérer.

Recevez, cher Monsieur, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé, en date du 22 Avril, 1869.)

No. 141ter. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je verse aujourd'hui à votre crédit de Banque Commerciale $2,100; précédemment j'ai versé $3,000. Ensemble $5,100 demandées.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 18 Mars, 1871.)

No. 142. Cher Monsieur,—Je vous envoie la note des chiens à déclarer, c'est $1 25c. pour chaque bête. Y a-t-il encore une taxe de l'église dans notre quartier? Quant à la taxe sanitaire veuillez m'en dire le montant; est-ce qu'elle est payable en ce moment?

Recevez mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Envoyez-moi sept à huit cents bardeaux de natte. La déclaration des chiens est à faire avant l'expiration du mois dans les derniers jours; on paye en même temps déclaration des chiens ci-après: 1°. Un chien rouge 3 ans, Rougeau. 2°. Une chienne noire et rouge 3 ans, Fanfare. 3°. Une blanche avec tache noir, Diane. 4°. Un chien noir avec tache noir, Taillot. 5°. Une chienne blanche et rouge, Dambel. 6°. Une chienne blanche, Blanche. 7°. Une chienne blanche tachetée, de 4 ans, Sappho. 8°. Un chien blanc tache noir, 1½ ans, Mouffar. 9°. Un chien noir avec marques, 2 ans, Charbonne. 10°. Un chien blanc et orange, 3 ans, Bonhomme. 11°. Un chien blanc tache rouge, 4 ans:—@ $1 25 c. égal $13 95 c. Ne pas déclarer (*a*) Tambo, vieux chien sur ses fins; (*b*) Tambo, do.; (*c*) Silva, dont le signalement rapproche d'un autre chien; (*d*) Billot. Autres chiens à déclarer:—1°. Chien courant blanc et noir. 2°. Un chien blanc et noir. 3°. Un chien blanc et noir. 4°. Une chienne blanche et noire. 5°. Une chienne blanche et noire.

(Lettre sans commencement, ainsi conçue.)

Deux livres de dholl, c'est juste le double de ce qu'on donne légalement; ainsi vous n'êtes pas gêné pour les suppressions en cas de marronage et de maladie. Continuez la même ration pour éviter des mécontentements ou rattrapez-vous sur les marronnages et sur les malades. Il est toujours rentré dans mes idées que Belombre, qui a une grande étendue de terre, récolte les grains de ses animaux, mais, embrevades, patates. Je vous en ai souvent parlé sans avoir jamais pu obtenir cela de vous; aujourd'hui j'entends qu'il soit fait selon mes désirs à l'avenir et que vous affectiez soit les hommes du bateau, soit quelques femmes à planter et entretenir ces cultures là où vous jugerez à propos d'en faire. Avec les oscillations de produit que subit Belombre, il est urgent pour nos intérêts de diminuer partout la dépense; le grain depuis longtemps est hors de prix, et il n'est pas de bonne administration de donner du riz à nos animaux. Je vous envoie 20 sacs maïs, 2 sacs son; donnez ¾ maïs concassés dans la valeur ¼ pour cent. Le maïs et le son figureront à l'avenir dans la feuille hebdomadaire. Si vous n'avez pas reçu ni coudes ni [*mot illisible*] avec les tuyaux de 5 pouces, c'est que M. Blyth n'en ont pas. Je vais écrire à M. Standley. Mon bon porte 1 coude, 2 pieds; quant aux coudes et tuyaux à vapeur de 5 pouces je n'en ai trouvé nul part jusqu'à ce jour. Vous me dites avoir pris 800 pieds de planches en cercueil depuis le 1er Janvier, mais c'est effrayant, et je n'ai trouvé dans aucune de vos lettres que vous ayez perdu des laboureurs. A la dernière page j'ai vu vos revenus bien maigres, et je vous ai engagé à ne pas les faire travailler et à les mettre [*mot illisible*] je vois que votre personnel a descendu à 490 h. et que vous aurez par travailleur perdu dix nouveaux. Envoyez-moi par la poste à ce sujet. Ici j'ai une bière qui sert à tous nos décédés; elle est peinte en noir avec du coltar [coal tar?] et on jette par dessus un drap blanc *ad decorum*. Faites de même à Belombre; vous aurez moins de planche à scier et moins de main d'œuvre à l'atelier. J'écris à M. Hunter pour les ⅜ × 2 pour peinture, 100 B. riz, 20 B. dholl. No. 113.

Recevez mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 22 Septembre, 1869.)

Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vais battre monnaie et vous adresserai mon mandat Lundi chez M. [*illisible*], car je dois aller à Baudon pour [*mot illisible*]; je vous prie de m'envoyer l'état de paie de suite après la paie. J'ai su que vous n'avez pas mal envoyer avant— 1227.63 aux employés c'est mal; le détail je vous prie. Il faut retenir à Elias 150 à tout [*mot illisible*] plus 20 pour les frais. No. 141.

Recevez, mon cher Monsieur, mes salutations.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 17 Janvier, 1870.)

Mon cher Monsieur,—Je ne sais personne ni à Flacq ni ici chez qui je pourrai avoir des têtes; la sécheresse a détruit également les plantations des flaquois. Je vous envoie $300 et 20 sacs de guano, 1 paquet fil à cordonnier. C'est 100 l. que vous avez reçus; ne mettez pas plus de 2 onces par trou, soit de quoi guaner 600 arpens. No. 145.

Recevez, mon cher Monsieur,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 10 Avril, 1870.)

Mon cher Monsieur,—J'apprends vos désastres avec bien de la peine; je vous donne 3 tonneaux de guano, je vous retourne le registre du magasin. Enfin j'ai aussi eu de la pluie même au Bambou C'est un miracle. Je vous envoie trois rouleaux de plomb de 1 lignes sur 1—6. Je pense que ce sera assez pour votre appareil Icery. No. 146.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 2 Mai, 1867.)

Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai bien reçu la quittance du coaltar, mais pas celle du coalt $12.50c. Vous ferez bien de réengager pour 2 ans, dès ce jour, autant à courir jusqu'à la fin de l'engagement. Je vous envoie $1000. No. 147.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 7 Juin, 1870.)

No. 148. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai avec M. Monneron de la Rivière Noire un rendez-vous de chasse pour Samedi et Dimanche prochain (11 et 12) courant. Envoyez donc mes hommes et chiens coucher chez lui Vendredi soir; donnez leur du riz pour le service de Vendredi. Je crois que vous avez demandé des feuilles de bois Lousteau, c'est un bon astringent pour le flux de sang.

Recevez mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 19 Juin, 1870.)

No. 149. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'envoye à M. Lochou un mandat de $800. C'est presque le fond du sac. Faites je vous prie très-doucement pour la dépense; vous savez que nous sommes en présence d'une coupe commencée. J'ai délivré un bon pour dholl au dernier bateau, il paraît que vous ne l'avez encore reçu. Comme je n'ai pas l'établissement des créanciers, je ne puis pas payer; le dholl est très cher en ce moment. Ecrivez-moi par la poste si vous avez reçu ce dholl, pour que je relève de nouveau les prix d'ici au prochain arrivage. L'employé des Bambous ne veut pas quitter M. Regnard son demi-frère dit-on; cela se comprend. Dites-moi si je dois faire écrire à M. Sauzier vis-à-vis de lui; j'en ai encore rien fait.

A la hâte, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 9 Juin, 1869.)

No. 150. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai acheté du riz en pailles au port, 2,000 B. pour vous. Comme vous avez des gonds dans le magasin il faut ou le vider entièrement le magasin et lui donner ensuite 3 laits de chaux, ou bien mettre le nouveau riz dans un autre magasin où il n'y a pas de gonds. C'est bien essentiel. Tirez-en du beau Ballam; il ne faut pas le laisser aux bêtes. Vous avez bien fait pour [*illisible*] la voiture de [*mot illisible*] de demander une de 2 à 3 pouces. Bartlet qui m'a répondu à ma demande 3 voiles en toile cote @$168 et une toile d'une autre qualité $150. J'ai copié textuellement; comparez avec les deux autres et écrivez-moi. Les scies de long actuel sont des meilleures et des plus longues. Je les ai payées $6; notez. Il faut renoncer aux puits, 24 rouleaux @ $5 50c, ce ferait une trop grande dépense [*deux mots illisibles*]; relevez l'extrémité du magasin comme cela a été convenu [*écritures illisibles*]. Il faut en planter comme je le fais ici; faites en sorte de [*mot illisible*] pour la conservation de vos animaux; avec les pluies que vous avez le maïs peut se planter d'une manière continuée. Qu'est ce que vous avez de dholl?

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 24 Juillet, 1869.)

No. 151. Mon cher Monsieur, Je vous envoye le No. 27 demandé. Des jurons il n'y a pas de doute il en faut quelquefois pour faire marcher le travail, mais le tiffin c'est impossible à tolérer. Si l'abus a bien vous êtes prévenu; c'est à vous à veiller. Lorsque le tiffin est demandé et refusé, c'est alors que les jurons et voie de fait mécontentent les hommes et les amènent à se séparer de l'établissement. J'ai eu un nommé Edouard de la couleur de Balivoir; j'ai après plusieurs avertissements j'ai dû le renvoyer, quoiqu'il fût excellent employé d'habitation. Il faut tâcher de pouvoir garder Balivoir, puisque vous en êtes content; mais surveillez-le de près—il n'y a pas de fumée sans feu. Il ne le fait peut-être pas régulièrement, mais il doit l'avoir fait; faites-le venir solennellement et dites-lui que je vous ai écris à ce sujet parce que j'ai eu des plaintes contre lui au sujet de ce tiffin et dites lui carrément qu'il doit renoncer à cette mauvaise habitude s'il veut rester à Belombre. Je vous envoie $500. Tous les objets restent à recevoir sur solde dernière demande. J'ai mis le couteau dans les cannes et planté. [*illisible*] à l'occasion de l'anniversaire de sa femme a acheté pour son grand diner une poule dans le camp et m'en a tué deux, de plus sa grosse Indienne fricasse mes œufs: faites-le venir et dites-lui que je lui coupe un mois pour cela qu'il fasse attention à lui. Je veux qu'il fasse couver toutes les mères poules dans le nouveau poulailler. J'arriverai ainsi à n'avoir bientôt que peu de poules dehors.

Tout à vous.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé, en date du 17 Juillet, 1869.)

No. 152. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je ne puis malheureusement vous laisser plus longtemps Albert et ses deux aides; la saison avance; Schœnfeld et Belle Vue sont entravées. Dès le reçu de cette lettre envoyez un exprès à Rivière Dragon pour que le lendemain un [*illisible*] fasse prendre ces deux employés au morne; vous les ferez conduire jusque là en pirogue. Je mets Vendredi le couteau dans les cannes. Les outils pris par Jagesson au magasin Harter et Cie. montent ensemble @ $25.05 c. (20 Mai); tenez note je vous prie. Je vois avec peine que nous avons perdu un certain nombres d'hommes. Lorsque j'étais à Belombre on m'a dit que Balivoir se faisait payer tiffin par les hommes de sa bande et qu'il maltraitait en paroles ou fait, chose qui ne s'exécutait pas. Je ne vous en ai jamais parlé alors, parce que je n'en étais pas sûr de la vérité de ce renseignement; je voulais questionner à cet égard M. Parfait, mais je ne l'ai pas vu. Je livre cela pour ce que cela peut valoir. Un homme prévenu en vaut deux,

dit-on; si cela est exact, pas de doute que cela ne doit nuire à vos réengagements. On ne peut se fier sur ces gredins de sirdar; combien en ai-je eu de bons employés parcequ'ils abusent de leur position à leurs employés sous leurs ordres? Vous recevrez par le prochain bâteau à moins que je ne trouve moyen de faire verser au port à votre crédit. Vous ne m'avez pas répondu au sujet de [*illisible*].

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Le mois de Juillet est un bon mois pour planter.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

24 Octobre, 1869.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Vous me dites manquer de souffre; j'ai délivré sur Messrs. Chauvet et Cie. No. 15
un bon de 200 livres. Je n'ai pas de récépissé et ne sais si vous l'avez reçu. Il en est de même de trente B. sel d'Epsom dont on me réclame paiement. Je vous envoie par M. Lochou $300. Je délivre bon pour 200 livres vieux plomb, 20 B. grain, 2 B. huile coco, 50 c. pete [*illisible*] de soufire.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

26 Avril, 1869.

Mon cher Monsieur.—Par deux lettres mises à la poste je vous ai informé à votre crédit de No. 15
Banque Commerciale $3000, 2100—ensemble $5100. Avez-vous reçu ces deux lettres et fait toucher ces deux sommes? Sous ce pli une note, il me manque à la liasse des récépissés les numéros 110 et 111.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

15 Octobre, 1869.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Sous ce pli les 50 c. que vous avez payé en sus à M. Duclos. Monsieur No. 15
Cormerey s'est décidé à prendre mon mandat et à donner quittance pour solde. Le bâteau vous portera un tamier pour la chaux; après avoir tamisé votre chaux faites la fondre à travers un gonis dans une baille à l'aide d'eau chaude de condensation; mettez de l'eau dans le haut de la baille pour éviter le contact avec l'air, puisez dans cette chaux caillée dans la masse, remuez le tout avec l'eau du dessus. Le sap est hors prix, il n'y a pas à y songer. Il y a évidemment accaparement tout comme pour le Singapore. Albert me dit qu'il y a à Belombre une petite filière Française.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

3 Août, 1870.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Le 5 Mai j'ai réglé avec Jonus Alarakia, voir même 600 B. riz ce jour, No. 15
lesquelles il m'a donné un B. à livrer; qu'avez-vous reçu sur ses books? 1. Récépissés du 6 Juin, 200 B. 2. Récépissé du 18 Juillet, 80 B. Y a-t-il erreur ou bien avez-vous reçu les 200 B. en entier? Et depuis qu'avez-vous reçu: selon l'annotation mise au dos du bon à livrer, j'en aurai délivré que 2 B. de 200 B. chacun, ce qui constitueraient Jonus Alarakia notre débiteur sur le bon du 14 Juillet, et vous n'en avez reçu que 80 B. le 18 Juillet. Le vent commercial est aux petits grains, les grains sont détaillés; faites donc petits grains et bien blanc. Quand vous manipulerez qu'est-ce que vous mettrez, 1, de chaux dans votre appareil: 2, et de monosulfite. En dernier lieu, je pense que vous vous êtes arrangé de manière à avoir de la chaux pure sans sable. [*mot illisible*] a dû travailler quelques mois à Rivière Dragon chez moi, il ne paraît pas pour mauvais employé; il m'a quitté pour aller au port: depuis j'ai ouï dire qu'il travait, mais cela nous fait un employé de plus, un domestique de plus, plus de dépense et un homme de moins à l'habitation. Puisse-t-il remplir votre — — à la batterie? Je ne le connais pas sous ce rapport, ne l'ayant pas essayé. Pour les 200 B. riz du 6 Juin il s'agit aussi de vérifier s'il n'y avait pas un reliquat qui est entier pour partie dans ces 200 B.; si j'avais le compte je pourrais moi-même vérifier, mais j'ai payé par acceptation.

Votre dévoué.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre sans adresse.)

14 Juillet, 1869.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Le sucre blanc par procédé Icery est bien supérieur à celui fabriqué avec le sulfite; les premiers sirops sont de vésou. Je vous ai donc commandé un appareil qu'on doit me livrer au plus tard le 5 Août. Pour la pose allez voir celui de Terracine on me dit qu'il me fait une maçonnerie de 21 × 4 qu'on peut placer au dedans ou au dehors de l'usine [*illisible*] mais un en plusieurs endroits après mesurage de l'espace. Je voudrais ne pas perdre de temps. Un homme, le premier sucrier de l'Ile selon moi, me demande de l'emploi; je me déciderai à le prendre s'il ne me demande pas un prix trop élevé, tout au moins pour la coupe, sans rien lui dire de nos intentions: avec

lui nous ferons le premier sucre blanc de la colonie [*illisible*], bien certainement nous lui donnerions la fabrication de notre batterie, vide et turbines. Vous feriez autre chose de Monsieur Dupavillon que je ne renverrai pas, s'il vous va. Que pensez vous de cela? Je vais écrire à nouveau pour lui demander ses prétentions qui peut-être seront trop élevées pour que nous puissions faire quelque chose avec lui. M. Mon, avec lequel je suis bé, m'a dit qu'il sera probablement à Belombre le 18 vers midi (about noon) avec le Colonel [*illisible*]. Il me demande l'hospitalité; mettez le sac dans mon [*illisible*], faites pêcher un gouramy, prendre des camarons, tuer un lièvre et une douzaine de grèves et recevez-le bien avec ses amis. C'est l'Anglais d'ici que j'ai vu le mieux, vous serez content de lui. Je crains que mon vin de barrique ne se gâte. Si vous pouvez le faire mettre en bouteilles, agissez; sinon j'enverrai un domestique d'ici. Réponse, s'il vous plait [*illisible*], sur mes indications et ne soyez pas inique du résultat. Pressez; quand aurez-vous fini? Et quand commencerez-vous la coupe? Je veux aller à Belombre pour cette époque, j'ai besoin d'Albert. La saison avance, vous voilà à la mi-Juillet. Albert a aussi des chaudières à réparer à Belle Vue. Ses ouvriers ont à souder sur la sucrerie. Dès que vous le pouvez, renvoyez-moi tout le monde au bateau jusqu'à la journée du ——. Ecrivez par courrier la veille à M. de Chalain pour qu'il envoye le Dojeant au morne. Monsieur de Chalain a ordre de me prévenir pour que j'aide moi-même à Belle Vue. M. Commerais me fait poursuivre pour un compte de Belombre, $421 08c.; c'est effrayant. Je crains que vous n'ayez donné ces bons en blanc [*illisible*]; ne faites plus cela je vous prie. Ecrivez-moi sur ce compte si vous le pouvez, et surtout ne prenez plus quoi que ce soit chez M. — — sur le compte de Schœnfeld. Il me parle de $13 25c. des pièces de toile à voile marquées $11 sur le bon de commande. Les trois que je vous ai envoyées contre $11 sous B. 5 pour cent. De plus il me fait payer la [*illisible*] corde, de plus lui pourrait une erreur de [*illisible*].

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 7 Septembre, 1870.)

No. 158. Mon cher Monsieur,—Veuillez me dire où vous avez trouvé:—1°. Le Ballam à meilleur marché; 2°. Le Bangkock pailles et les prix. Remettez la toile au chef charretier.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, du 23 Novembre, 1870.)

No. 159. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je n'ai pas perdu de vue votre demande d'argent pour solde de la paie dernière, mais j'étais aussi à sec dans ce mois; j'ai un règlement de riz à faire avec Ayoob qui me presse. Veuillez me mettre au fait ce qu'il vous faut pour votre bande [*illisible*] de suite après mon règlement de riz.

A la hâte.

No. 160. Mon cher Monsieur,—$5100 c'est raide à enlever aujourd'hui. Et cela l'est surtout quand il faut y joindre $1900 pour les besoins de mes deux autres établissements. Bref, j'ai envoyé au Bureau Cloupet un reçu de $10,000 et un mandat à votre ordre de $5100. Mais Thierry m'a renvoyé le tout en me disant qu'il ne pourrait pour le moment verser à mon crédit que $5200, et demain seulement. Je vais demain au Port, et si je touche $5200 je verserai à votre crédit de B. $3000, le surplus dans quelques jours. Jusque là faites comme moi, donnez la préférence aux Indiens et employez ce que je vous envoie à leur profit.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

21 Mai, 1871.

No. 161. Cher Monsieur,—Je voudrais pour appointements de Février, Mars et Avril, $3,000. Vous trouverez au Bureau Cloupet un mandat sur B. O. à votre ordre de pareille somme et une quittance préparée. J'ai remis votre compte en caisse au comptable pour être examiné. Je me suis, cher Monsieur, attaché jusqu'à ce jour à me séparer de vous sans vous dire rien de désagréable. Votre insistance pour une rectification de sortie, malgré les tristes espérances de coupe que vous m'avez données, m'oblige à vous dire que, n'ayant nullement été content de votre administration, je ne puis vous accorder cette gratification; il eut été avantageux pour moi que vous ne fussiez jamais entré à Belombre.

Recevez, cher Monsieur, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 2 Mai, 1871.)

No. 162. Mon cher Monsieur,—Par votre lettre du 22 Avril vous me demandez une gratification de sortie. Pourquoi vous la donnerai-je cette gratification? Pour avoir produit l'an dernier avec 130 tonneaux de 782,590 l. sucre brut, avec lesquels je ne couvrirai pas ma dépense; ou pour avoir eu la coupe produit 5,192,622 net de sucre, sur une propriété qui en moyenne doit produire au-delà de deux millions

par an. Quant à votre autre demande, elle accuse la méfiance et est injurieuse pour mon caractère; de plus, elle dépasse votre droit. Je vous ai loyalement donné ce que je vous ai promis. Les comptes sur lesquels a été prélevé votre bonification sont ceux établis pour mes associés par un comptable qui calcule juste; ils ont été rectifiés et ne renferme ni erreur ni double emploi.

Recevez, cher Monsieur, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé, sans date et ainsi conçue.)

No. 163. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je suis venu coucher Vendredi soir et je retournais à Schœnfeld dans une heure. J'ai promis à nouveau d'aller chasser avec lui Samedi et Dimanche prochains. Envoyez-moi donc chez lui tous mes piqueurs et chiens valides, Vendredi soir, avec du riz pour cette même journée.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Nous avons encore perdu des bœufs; on me dit qu'ils ont la [*illisible*]. J'envoie demain M. de Chalain voir, et lui ai dit de les retirer s'il voit que cela tienne au pâturage. Ce qui me le fait croire également, c'est que j'ai perdu également deux bœufs de Schœnfeld, qui serait en vie chez moi. A la Rivière Noire, chez Monneron, il y a beaucoup de ces herbes à l'anse, dites herbes polissonnes, quand elles ont leurs dards ou piquants, à l'époque où nos bœufs sont allé là-bas, je ne les avais pas bonnes à manger [*illisible*]; avant maturité, c'est différent. Peut-être suis-je dans l'erreur, mais cela tient à une cause qu'il faut chercher à approfondir.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

No. 164. Mon cher Monsieur,—Remerciez M. de Chazal d'en avoir donné le gardiennage. Faites faire [*illisible*] de Belombre de l'autre côté de la rivière une case pour un gardien; faites faire cette case par Philogène et les autres gardes: mettez petit Louis avec Victor et donc je suis content. Voilà donc M. [*illisible*] qui demande 145 pour les voiles. Combien me demande M. [*illisible*] dont je vous ai envoyé la lettre? écrivez-moi le. Et M. Cummins je ne sais pas son prix et n'ai rien reçu de lui. Ecrivez-moi le aussi. Vous ne me dites pas qu'il nous faut du fer à ferrer, fer à coude de 1 pouce $\frac{3}{8}$. tôle plate de $\frac{1}{8}$ de $\frac{3}{8}$; la quantité je vous prie. Je vous ai acheté du quinine—12 flacons; envoyez-le; ne donnez plus que par 10 grains. Quand pensez-vous pouvoir me rendre Albert; a-t-il réparé vos chaudières cassées? Vous vous occupez de la petite batterie. Nous verrons à Olivier [*illisible*].

Tout à vous.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 7 Octobre, 1869.)

No. 165. Mon cher Monsieur,—Pour Harter, Joly et Cie. je n'ai pas d'entrée de 10 livres de pointes de Paris du 6 Août; voir le récépissé du 11. Le bon portait en même temps 25 l. soudure, qui sont en tout. Je pense que vous aurez pris cadenas Français; pas d'entrée de 200 livres souffre en baton du 4 Septembre et d'un cadenas Français 75. Voir le récépissé du 8 Septembre qui mentionne une serrure de chambre et 136 l. souffre; ces 136 l. portées dans le compte, pas d'entrée non plus de 100 livres souffre en poudre du 28 Septembre. Vous voyez que les quinquailliers me tombent dessus. Voici ce qu'il y a de souffre dans le compte Forget:—

Août 28	136 l.	Souffre en baton.
Sept. 4	200	„ „
„ 11	100	„ „
„ 15	100	„ „
„ 28	100	„ „
Total	636	

Voyez si vous avez reçu tout cela. Je n'en ai entré que les 136 du 28 Août, les 200 livres de poudre du 11 Septembre, et les 200 l. de dito du 15.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 20 Décembre, 1870.)

No. 165 bis. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je voudrais vous aider—ces mauvais bruits qu'a fait naître ou accréditer cet imbécile Monsieur Froppier et pouvoir moi-même faire la paie de mes hommes Dimanche prochain. Envoyez-moi donc chercher à Rosebelle dernier train Samedi prochain, faites relai chez Hart où je veux m'arrêter en sortant. Je ferai la paie Dimanche, puis reviendrai. Si ma suite est un obstacle à l'exécution de ce projet, j'enverrai l'argent par un employé.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

* J'avais écrit de Rivière Dragon et mettrai la lettre à la poste en passant.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

4 Février, 1871.

No. 166. Cher Monsieur,—Quoique malade je suis revenu hier des Bambous. C'est dans les mauvaises années qu'on sent la gêne. Je n'ai pu encore vous en donner l'argent que je vous destine. Les encaissements sur lesquels je comptais m'ont manqué. Vous avez dû recevoir un mandat sur B. C. à votre ordre de $342 par Belleue, je remets à Paulimon un mandat sur B. O. de $500. Le surplus à plus tard. Allez au plus pressé les réengagements de l'établissement, pas d'avances même aux hommes du bois. Serrez le cordon à tout le monde.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Si vous avez [*illisible*] envoyez-moi le. Vos envois seront arrêtés à 782 millions [*sic.*]

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 25 Octobre, 1870.)

No. 167. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je suis navré de douleur, n'attendez pas de moi que je vous écrive longuement; j'envoie demain au Port Hitter et Shoukra. Veuillez les dégager de suite, leur engagement finit le 30 m'a dit Monsieur Dupavillon; s'il ne vous venait pas à temps, dégagez comme vous dégagez les marrons de l'établissement pour éviter l'amende. Le [*illisible*] devait m'envoyer aujourd'hui un exprès avec le prix du dholl; il n'en a rien fait, est-il parti ou bien est-il encore au port? Votre sucre de cargaison est très beau avec ce quatrième sirop; je vous en fait mon compliment. Votre blanc diffère de celui du temps dernier—inférieur à celui de l'an dernier, inférieur à Schœnfeld, qui est bravée fièrement par le sucre. Manès d'Arifat c'est le plus beau du jour. Je vais écrire à Thierry de verser à votre crédit de B. C. $1,800. Si Hirt est au port donnez-lui un mandat, mais de qu'avant le présenter il s'informe si le versement de $1,800 a été fait; vous allez donc en Février avec cette paye, je voudrais bien en dire autant pour ici. Envoyez-moi votre liste de souscription pour les blessés; récoltez le plus que vous pourrez à droite et à gauche. J'ai déjà transmis $163.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, du 4 Septembre, 1870.)

No. 168. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je remettrai à M. Létimier, qui va au Port, un mandat en blanc pour les nouveaux immigrants, ne sachant pas ce qu'ils doivent coûter; à bientôt les $800, erreur de mon mandat. Il faut déjouer par tout moyen fasse et néfasse [*per fas et nefas?*] les fourberies de Hittoo et de Schankar. Quels témoins puis-je vous donner, sur quel point, nous sommes bien loin—de l'autre, fabriquez un témoignage sur place. La vérité est—Hittoo et Schankar n'ont reçu qu'un accompte, le compte n'était pas fait, mais vous n'avez pu avouer cela. Emparez-vous de ces hommes comme déserteurs de l'établissement, ils sont sans doute portés dans vos déclarations mensuelles, et voilà votre système. J'ai au besoin vous [*illisible*] pour éviter que la plainte ne réussisse, sauf ensuite à leur mettre leur solde en mains après coup. Je ne voudrais pas en profiter. La vérité est que les hommes ici sont toujours payés après engagement contracté, mais motus à cet égard; vous devez tenir tout autre langage et même ignorer que ces hommes aient travaillé à Schœnfeld. D'ailleurs Belombre ne leur doit rien et vous vous représentez Belombre; qu'il vienne loger contre Schœnfeld leur plainte à la Poudre d'Or. Envoyez-moi des têtes; M. le Maire m'en a promis jusqu'au 15 Octobre.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Bien maltraité et malade; non certes que je ne veux rien céder de mon eau.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

10 Février, 1871.

No. 169. Cher Monsieur,—Le sucre, même sirop, se vend bien; vous comprenez que suis pressé de fabriquer ceux qui me restent en purgerie. Le patron m'a envoyé ici un échantillon de ce guano prétendu sec et que je l'ai refait, c'était du guano mouillé éventé ayant perdu tous ses sels fertilisants, mieux vaut du fumier sans contredit. Si on lui en offre du bon il a ordre d'en prendre, dans le cas contraire il refuserait. C'est une tromperie indigne! que faire, se passer de ce mauvais guano plutôt que d'acheter cher une marchandise éventé. L'espérance à guaner à peu près toutes ses cannes avec cette saloperie là aussi; n'en auront-elles pas le guanage. J'envoie à M. Lochou $1,000 pour vous.

Tout à vous,

EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

4 Mars, 1871.

No. 170. Cher Monsieur,—Je vous mets sous ce pli une note du comptable relative à un double emploi ci $1 46c. dans les avances, argent $157 25c. que je vous ai remboursé le 27 Février dernier. Veuillez vérifier ce double emploi, si vous le trouvez réel et que la somme de $1 46c. ne soit pas à imputer sur un autre laboureur; portez-les $1 46c. au crédit de caisse et envoyez-moi un reçu de la somme. Quel est l'employé, à Belombre, qui relève journellement à chaque bande les hommes à

l'ouvrage? Faites coaltar le S. à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur les deux cases d'employés, et quand ensuite le coaltar sera sec, mettez par-dessus une couche de chaux; faites de même pour la boutique quand elle sera bâtie. Je vous envoie le bout d'un soc de charrue. On n'a pu trouver ni couteau ni couteau, [*sic*]; faites en faire.

Recevez mes salutations.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Dans l'état de riz de Fév: J'avais séparément:—

Employés	13 B.
Femmes	6
Créoles	8

qu'est ce que c'est que ces Créoles; ce ne sont pas [*illisible*].

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, du 25 Novembre, 1870.)

No. 171. Mon cher Monsieur,—Vous me demandiez $3,800 pour clore votre dernière jusqu'au 1er Octobre. C'est un bien gros chiffre; ayez la bonté de me dire sur combien de mois porte cette paie. Il est entendu que vous devez me débarrassez de l'atelier des maçons. Dès que vous pourrez, débarrassez-moi également des ouvriers criards dont vous me parlez. Vous m'avez envoyé le détail de riz vendus en Août et en Septembre, mais je n'ai pas Juillet 81 B.; donnez-moi ce détail pour tous les mois sur lesquels porte votre dernière paye. Donnez-moi aussi le détail, doit 90 B.; ne faites plus d'avances ou restreignez-les le plus possible; puisque nous devons payer deux mois le dernier Dimanche du troisième mois. Restreignez je vous prie votre dépense le plus possible, c'est une très mauvaise année.

Tout à vous.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

J'ai réglé vos $4,000, combien là-dessus en avez-vous cédé à intérêts? Les sucres se vendent bien quel dommage qu'on en ait pas [*sic*].

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

12 Octobre, 1870.

No. 17 Mon cher Monsieur,—Je remets au patron un de mes anciens marrons, Arnachellum, que je viens de faire condamner à remplacer 102 jours. Il me promet de travailler sur le bateau de Belombre; donnez-lui $1 s'il travaille bien, et $3 50c. dans le cas contraire. Si le patron en est content au bout de 6 mois faites-le s'engager avec Belombre pour deux ans, je le dégagerai ici.

Un mandat de	$500
Sous ce pli un mandat	3300
	$3800

pour le solde de la dernière paye.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Le patron me demande de le prélever $50 sur ces $500.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, du 23 Mars, 1869.)

No. Mon cher Monsieur,—Ne vous chagrinez pas de ma décision au sujet de Vilka. La vérité est que c'est là un engin de travail très dispendieux, ce qu'il ne faut pas jamais sur un établissement. Croyez à mon expérience et mes cheveux gris. Il y a plus, c'est que nous sommes dans une année exceptionnelle, et qu'il faut agir selon ses moyens; je n'aime pas à vous refuser quelque chose parce que je sais que vous cherchez [*illisible*] le mieux de nos intérêts; mais que voulez-vous, quand la nécessité vous y force?

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Je vous écris de Rivière Dragon pour vous prier de m'envoyer Samedi prochain à l'Etablissement Yemen, Léonce, Philogène, Victor, Louis et un de leurs aides.

No. Au bas d'un compte courant balançant à la somme de $746 52c. est écrit: "Reçu de M. Joseph Charron la somme de sept cent quarante-six piastres 52 centièmes en avances portées sur le débiteur à caisse et trois cent quarante piastres et 14 centièmes pour dépenses diverses.

"Belombre, 30 Avril, 1871. (Signé) "F. ROUDEAUX Fils."

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 16 Août, 1867.)

No. 175. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'envoye demain Lundi à M. Lochou un mandat de $300 avec prière de verser cette somme à votre crédit de Banque Commerciale. Albert est toujours à Belle Vue; cela me met en retard. Envoyez-moi je vous prie une 30 aines [trentaine?] de milliers de têtes de bambous dites rasés blanches, également comme la canne jaune ou dite blanche, mais à une condition—c'est que vous puissiez les avoir de suite; c'est pour repiquer et faire ma plantation. Je recommande cela à vos bons soins; achetez-moi aussi 5 sacs vacoa grande dimension au meilleur prix possible; tirez sur moi. J'attendrais pour le surplus selon vos inspirations. Envoyez-moi de suite la note des objets remis par le dernier bateau que je puisse régler ce que vous avez acheté au comptant. Envoyez du sucre.

A la hâte, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

10 Juillet, 1868.

No. 175 bis. Mon cher Monsieur,—Sous ce pli la note de mes bois, je crains que vous n'ayez perdu les deux premières envoyées. J'en ai bien besoin, c'est pour cheminée de batterie et charrettes. Jugez-vous même. J'envoye ce soir à M. Lochou un mandat de $200 avec prière de verser de suite cette somme à votre crédit de Banque. Renvoyez-moi [*illisible*] et ceux de mes Indiens de Schœnfeld qui pourrait être à Belombre, à mon insu.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Les bœufs sont augmentés.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, du 18 Août, 1868.)

No. 176. Mon cher Monsieur,—Sous ce pli le récépissé des $300. Albert toujours à Belle Vue et moi entravé. Veuillez soigner mes têtes activement, puisque je ne puis en faire,

A la hâte, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Vous avez au dock 109 B. sucre avarié de la coupe de 1866-67. Veuillez les faire prendre par le prochain bateau, et le purger par petites quantités au fond de vos [*illisible*]. Vous réussirez très bien et sans peine.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, du 20 Avril, 1868.)

No. 177. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai reçu avec plaisir votre lettre. M. Colom m'avait dit que vous avez eu au Port un violent accès de fièvre, et je craignais que vous ne fussiez encore malade. J'ai réglé à Jonus Alarakia le 14 Mars 490 balles riz expédiées le 25 Janvier et je n'ai d'entrée (état du 19 Février) que pour 310 balles. Je ne l'ai réglé le 15 Avril 300 balles riz expédiées les 14 et 15 Mai, et je n'ai pas d'entrée que ces articles. Il me manque en outre, 1°. Etat de consommation du 1er Avril et nous sommes au 20. Le comptable m'a envoyé un double des états de consommation de Décembre hebdomadaire et il se trouve que ces doubles ne cadrent pas; où est la vérité? Dans le compte de Harter que j'ai examiné hier, j'ai trouvé beaucoup d'articles pour lesquels je n'ai pas d'entrée; je lui ai retourné le compte: lorsqu'il reviendra je serais obligé de vous l'adresser pour que vous fassiez réparer les omissions. La saison est avancée; je crois que vous feriez bien de clore votre guanage. Ayez la bonté de ne plus tirer sur moi sans me prévenir. Ma caisse est à sec et cela me met dans l'embarras. Le sel de Marseilles est à $0 60c. d'après le prix courant des [*illisible*]; je vous mets sous ce pli un bon en blanc, c'est bon marché. Voyez chez Mallac et achetez. J'ai donné aussi au patron un bon pour quinze B. sel d'Epsom chez Drouet à $1 75c. Servez-vous en au lieu d'huile palma, qui est fort cher. Je vous envoi au dernier 12 flacons quinine de chez Poupinel. Je vais un peu mieux.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Le patron m'a envoyé ici des lettres qu'il devait remettre au Port. Je les lui ai retournées. Je n'ai pas de riz; achetez: 229 et 300 font 529 B. pour Mars et Avril, il en restera pour Mai. Sous ce pli un remède pour le flux de sang; essayez-en sur vos dissentriés. Sous ce pli aussi un mandat 5 tonneaux guano.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

6 Octobre, 1867.

No. 178. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je suis réellement désolé de vous avoir donné du tracas pour votre distribution. Mais c'est de la faute de votre comptable, qui me porte comme reçu en Août 200 B. riz dont 100 sont inscrites sur son récépissé du 4 Septembre; il faut qu'il prenne une habitude de mettre ses écritures d'accord avec la vérité, et puisque ces 100 B. ont réellement été reçues le 29 Août il devrait donner cette date à l'entrée de la marchandise; cela est surtout important pour les fins du mois. Vous savez que je lis tout et quand je trouve 120 B. de riz en magasin au 1er Octobre je renvoie l'article au voyage suivant. Si cet ennui devait se renouveller encore (ce qu'à ne plaise), ne faites pas de distribution hebdomadaire et donnez aux hommes les vivres d'un jour jusqu'au

prochain bateau. Je vous envoie $140 B. riz; les 5 tonneaux guano que vous auriez dû déjà recevoir par le dernier bateau; pour l'huile je suis dans l'embarras, ne sachant pas si vous avez mis deux barriques à bord, ni la contenance de ces barriques. La ferme des huiles ne prête, ni vend de barrique, et à tout hasard je vais donner un bon avec une lettre pour M. Gonard. Je vous enverrai quelques centaines de piastres par le prochain bateau, demain jour de malle. C'est peine perdue que de vouloir aborder le bureau Cloupet.

Salutations,

E. R.

En marge est écrit: "Mon sucre s'est amélioré, le sirop aussi, mais je ne suis pas encore satisfait. J'ai au vésou 40 pour cent, sirop blanc 30 pour cent.; faites comme moi soignez la qualité de vos sucres, travailiez à l'améliorer. Il ne faut pas se relacher de ce soin, je me suis trompé d'un jour à tout hasard. Je donne à M. Lochou un bon sur M. Thierry et le charge de remettre $100 au patron; menagez. Ma gorge est mieux; je recommence à manger."

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, du 15 Mars, 1868.)

No. 179. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je suis toujours dans un coup de feu de comptabilité. Je vous trouve à la date du 1er Février, 1866, sur mon carnet de Banque Orientale de $152: je n'ai pas de quittance; qu'est-ce que c'est que cela? Veuillez vérifier la somme et les $2 surtout indiquant au paiement. Je trouve aussi à la date du 17 Juillet, 1867, un mandat de $67 20c. ordre Th. Gimel, le commis de la ferme des huiles, pour fourniture de 56 veltes d'huile coco à Belombre, et n'ai pas la quittance; l'entrée de la marchandise est au récépissé de No. 60 de Belombre. Veuillez m'envoyer une pièce qui remplace la quittance, que je n'ai pas; répondez-moi par la poste 23 Mai. Sous ce pli, la garantie demandée; ce cautionnement va vous donner du mal. Il faudra: 1°. Que vous payez les hommes vous-même, que vous fassiez relever momentanément le travail de Fika, comme le notre propre, et que vous dressiez l'état de paye sur ce relevé; 3°. Que pour délivrer à l'entrepreneur soit du riz, soit de l'argent vous y est [*sic*] son compte à jour et jettez les yeux dessus au. . . . . Nous allons nous trouver à l'avance avec cet homme et perdre. Déjà Belombre a perdu ainsi $6 à $800 avec l'entrepreneur Gilot, frère de celui du Piton. Le gouvernement prend toujours de fausses mesures.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 28 Juin, 1868.)

No. 180. Mon cher Monsieur,—Les prix que vous offrez me paraissent plus que suffisant. Je n'ai jamais payé autant. Mais Indiens sont malins, et lorsqu'il pensent qu'on ne peut se passer d'eux il vous surprend; je crois que ce que vous avez de mieux à faire c'est de commencer votre coupe avec vos hommes: quand vous en serez là vous obtiendrez meilleure composition de vos entrepreneurs. Je n'ai rien pu faire avec l'entrepreneur d'ici, on ne peut rien brusquer. Nous ne sommes pas d'ailleurs à la veille de la coupe; je vous envoie $400. C'est ma chair et mes os.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Je ne connais pas le frize d'Albert. Je ne savais pas même qu'il eût un. Il est ferblantier et ne vous demande pas plus cher que celui de Souillac; prenez-le au mois. Je vais voir à vous procurer un charron dans ce quartier. J'ai donné un bon sur Wilson: 1°. 6 douzaines pioches larges à meilleur marché que chez Galdemar; 2°. 6 douzaines serpes, aussi à meilleur marché—c'est la deuxième fois que je constate que les prix de Galdemar sont plus élevés; n'oubliez pas mes bois, le temps fuit. Celestin n'est pas allé à Belle Vue, il a envoyé son fils; il est bon charron. Pourquoi ne le prendriez-vous pas momentanément pour vous donner un coup de main, mais au mois? A Belle Vue je lui ai promis $10 et 1 B. de riz.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

Souillac, 1 Juillet, 1868.

No. 181. Mon cher Monsieur,—Voici M. Lochou qui m'écrit que les $400 que j'avais mandatées à son profit ne sont pas parties par le bateau; probablement que M. Lochou était absent. Je suis contrarié de cela. Je viens donc de lui écrire de verser cette somme à votre crédit de Banque Commerciale comme vous me le recommandez. Envoyez m'en une quittance. Les mécaniciens sont arrivés hier soir. Il y a entre les mains de M. Lochou un bon sur Wilson et Cie. pour les serpes et les pioches larges.

Salutations.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Sous ce pli le pouvoir avec signature légalisée, demandé par votre magistrat incompréhensible. Il manque à Bonhomme une coffre, une petite caisse, un pilon, deux paniers à manche; tout cela confiez au gardien du Hangard Babajee je crois, qui en est responsable sous peine d'être coupé de la valeur de ces objets. La malle en fer-blanc renfermant ces effets de MM. Verner et Albert n'est pas arrivé ici ni au dock; prière de la faire réclamer, et de l'envoyer à quelqu'un de sûr au dock. M. Lochou arrive maintenant très tard quand il vient. Il vient de m'écrire qu'il allait verser $400 à votre crédit de Banque Commerciale. Envoyez-moi je vous prie le plutôt que vous pourrez les madriers Colofane et autres bois j'attends après.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

Albion Dock, 26 Décembre, 1867.

No. 182. Mon cher Monsieur,—Vous me demandez un bien gros chiffre $11,309 75c., et les bons de caisse des employés $570; cela fait $11,874 75c. C'est donc là le montant de la paie. Je ne me rappelle plus combien de mois elle porte; restreignez autant que possible votre gratification aux femmes; nous dépensons beaucoup. Je compte sur vous pour me renvoyer les entrepreneurs; dès que vous le pourrez, envoyez-moi je vous prie le double de votre compte. Je crains qu'on oublie à apporter du riz pour . . . . . J'apprends avec plaisir que vous avez 917 arpens, 76 qui sont belles, et dont vous espérez bonne coupe. Que Dieu vous vienne en aide par un temps propice, que surtout il nous préserve de la maladie pour le pou et le borrère; je compte sur vous. J'irais voir vos cannes après le nouvel an, cela me fera une vraie partie de plaisir. Envoyez-moi je vous prie la dimension, ou la décision du gouverneur au sujet de la concession Higginson. Je mets sous ce pli un mandat à votre ordre sur Banque Orientale de $8500; mais avant de la présenter, passez au bureau Cloupet et voyez si ces messieurs ont versé cette somme à mon crédit. Je leur écris en même temps qu'à vous.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 26 Juillet, 1868.)

No. 183. Cher Monsieur,—J'attends avec anxiété de vos nouvelles, c'est que c'est une grosse somme que $12,500 par le temps qui court. Il ne vous reste à vendre à l'*Albion Dock* que 3000 B. Votre dernier envoie est faible—129 B. Envoyez ce que vous avez le plus tôt possible pour alimenter le stock. Que me reste-t-il à faire ici? Environ quarante à cinquante milliers; à Belle Vue à peu près autant. C'est bien peu pour mes besoins en face de difficulté de la place; songez à modifier votre travail d'entreprise tel qu'il est organisé, il est trop cher pour nous; c'est un chancre rongeur qu'il faut prudemment extirper. Dans vos $8400 vous avez 1727 rien que pour les entrepreneurs; sans cette énorme consommation de riz, et autres vivres à laquelle il me faut faire face en continuant ainsi vous aurez trop tôt épuisé la consommation de riz que je vous ai faite. Où prendrai-je? Vous m'avez promis de porter remède à cela. Par de gros temps le marin serre la voile! Nous devons faire comme lui, et non pas vouloir produire coute que coute. Voyez Schœnfeld avec une misérable coupe, il portera quelque chose à l'actif; ne comptez pas sur la balance de $1000 environ que vous me parlez pour Belombre. Nous avons beaucoup dépensé. Mules, bœufs, vivres, gages, quincaillerie, et je ne crains que nous ne fassions pas même nos frais. Cela m'inquiète. Je voudrais que mes écritures fussent à jour pour pouvoir éclaircir la question; ayez la bonté de me relever le prix du ciment Portland chez Wilson et chez Elias Mallac, il m'en faut pour ici et pour Belle Vue un peu. M. Tessier, avoué, me tourmente pour les $800 que je dois aux enfans Adam—argent pris à mon insu par M. Mitchell qui n'en avait jamais assez. Votre chef de charretier est je crois le tuteur ou le subrogé tuteur des mineurs Adam. Voyez donc si en payant les intérêts il n'y aurait pas moyen de renvoyer à l'an prochain le remboursement du capital. Ecrivez-moi pour les vacoas, faites provision pour vous et pour moi, payable en coupe sur compte accepté, et qui sera mis en banque, mais ne prenez que grande dimension et bien choisi. Nous aurons du déchet [déchet]; on en a toujours par les reins. Vos 300 madriers et 600 planches vont me faire une grosse dette. A combien pensez-vous que cela monte? Par le temps qui court il faut savoir se passer de bien des choses quand elles ne sont pas rigoureusement indispensables.

Compliments dévoués.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 16 Décembre, 1868.)

No. 184. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je reviens de Belle Vue, où je suis resté huit jours. M. Colomb m'a quitté pour aller à Wolmar, où il a, je crois, une place plus lucrative. J'en suis enchanté pour lui et pour moi. J'ai pris pour le remplacer un bon chef d'extérieur, @ $50, et je serai obligé d'aller donner la direction aussi bien; j'eusse mieux fait d'agir de même avec M. Colomb. Je vous enverrai les $300 par le prochain bateau; le moment est venu de rendre au bateau son leste ordinaire. Je n'ai plus de vivres à vous envoyer, n'oubliez pas cela. Toutes les têtes que vous m'avez livrées, M. Montille, plus celles de bambous blanches ramassées chez moi, sont mortes. Il s'ensuit que j'ai énormément de vide dans mes carreaux; nous avons eu hier de la pluie, enfin! Il n'y a pas de mois que nous sommes en sécheresse, tachez donc de me procurer 100 milliers de têtes bambous blanches, que je puisse réparer mes brèches. J'en ai si besoin. J'ai pris pour les bambous le fameux sucrier de l'Espérance, et dont, je crois, M. Martin n'est pas enchanté. Mes bardeaux quand vous le pourrez. Ma santé est jusqu'à présent assez bonne, malgré tous mes tracas. J'ai vu avec peine que vous aviez de la fièvre à Colmar, j'en suis bien fâché! Ne vous disais je pas que toute l'île y passerait plus ou moins.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Ma coupe ici s'annonce bien mal jusqu'à présent, mes belles cannes vierges sont grillées et dévorées par les poux; qu'on est malheureux d'être planteur dans ce quartier! Vous apprendrez avec plaisir que depuis je dirige les bambous, j'ai 25 arpents de très belles cannes vierges, ce qui prouve que dans ce quartier-là on peut, avec des soins entendus et une bonne culture, faire pousser des cannes. M. Fendaté, le prédécesseur de M. Hirt à Colmar, est déjà à bas à Tamarin; il ne l'aura pas fait longue

Fifth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 7 Juillet.)

Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vous envoie 120 godels tournés, 30 que je n'ai pu achever faute de cuivre assez épais; vous avez là de quoi monter entièrement quatre filtres à 25 chaque, et le cinquième à cinq godels—10 brides—100 gonis pour [*illisible*]. Le patron va prendre livraison de trois caisses provisions que je vous recommande; à son prochain voyage les autres. Mon homme n'a pu trouver à la Montagne Longue du maïs qu'à $2 25c.; achetez-m'en donc 3 ou 4 millions [*sic*], et envoyez-m'en par le prochain bateau. No. 185

(Signé) E. R. B.

Reçu de M. Joseph Charron, vingt-cinq documents concernant la propriété Belombre, neuf plans de divers terrains, notamment trois plans du terrain de St. Martin, plus une cuillère en argent. No. 186.

(Signé) F. ROUDEAUX Fils.

Belombre, 30 Avril, 1871.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé à Belombre, en date du 15 Août, 1870.)

Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai bien trouvé dans votre pli votre mandat sur B. C. de $200; mais votre reçu de $1000. Vous savez que j'ai fait verser à votre crédit de B. C. $1200. Soignez bien l'affaire des piqueurs, car je tiens à ce que ces drôles soient punis. No. 187.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Victor et Louis seront renvoyés après la poursuite. J'envoie un mouton que je vous prie de faire nourrir; c'est pour mes invités.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé.)

Belombre, 23 Octobre, 1867.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Puisque votre Marie-Thérèse fait eau, j'apprendrais avec bien du plaisir que vous ayez pu vaincre la mauvaise foi de M. P.; faites faire une demande par Ackroyd aîné (du master). J'écris à M. Thierry pour qu'il met à bord 5 tonneaux guano. M. Ireland Fraser ont [*sic*] du suif et du charbon de terre. M. Stanley m'avait laissé le [*illisible*] à $12 50c. par cinq tonneaux. J'y ai déjà envoyé, il n'était pas débarqué; je vais encore envoyer demain. No. 188.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé à Belombre.)

Hôtel de l'Univers, 8 Septembre, 1870.

Cher Monsieur,—Envoyez-moi le prix, 1° du Ballam, 2° Bankock, avec indication des fournisseurs. Je dois à [*illisible*] votre charbon, dites-lui de m'envoyer son compte à la Albion Dock, et demandez-lui je vous prie s'il faut pour Schœnfeld pareille quantité et qualité. No. 189

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Vous pouvez continuer à envoyer par le bateau le même nombre de têtes; cela doit me donner huit à neuf charrettes de Schœnfeld.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé à Belombre.)

15 Octobre, 1870.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vous expédierai vos deux Indiens si les autres ressemblent à ceux-ci; je vous en fait mon compliment. Vous êtes plus heureux que moi. Le Fil [*sic*] a ordonné le dholl pour le premier bateau; vous en dépensez beaucoup; je viens de vous envoyer 30 B. J'enverrai que 8 B. par mois. No. 190.

Veuillez je vous prie [*illisible*].

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé à Souillac, Belombre.)

Dimanche.

Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai donc été hier au Port. J'ai vu les Buenos-Ayres; elles sont généralement de grande taille. Je retourne au Port après demain pour voir si je vous ai acheté 36 caisses fer-blanc à $9 sous escompte, de la résine, du calin, du boxax, du vieux plomb, des serpes, de la grosse limaille; No.

tout cela est en bons déposé à l'Albion Dock. Prévenez-moi ou faites-moi prévenir de l'arrivée du bateau à cause du frère d'Albert. Sous ce pli le récépissé des $200 sur B. C. à votre crédit. Veuillez m'adresser la quittance.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

13 Juin, 1867.

No. 192. Mon cher Monsieur,—Voici enfin une réponse catégorique de M. Monneron. Il a fallu pour l'obtenir que je lui rendisse moi-même et lui envoyasse un exprès de Belle Vue. Ce prix de $1 25c. me paraît phénoménal. Si vous avez besoin de Pierre un jour ou l'autre, écrivez ——— à M. Monneron; envoyez-lui la lettre par Jean. Gardez sa lettre à lui. Chez M. Galdemar y a-t-il des pioches, langue de bœuf, et à quel prix? Je vais relever le prix des scies de long. Quel bonheur que le temps continue à être favorable pour vous!

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Je vous envoye une provision de riz beau Ballam, qui rendra mieux que l'autre.

(Note adressée à M. Charron.)

30 Octobre, 1869.

No. 193. I. Porter en tête de chaque état de paye tous les employés ou travailleurs dégagés ou réengagés d'une paye à l'autre.

II. Sur les registres porter séparément (A) les avances en riz, (B) celles en argent.

III. Sur chaque état de paye porter en colonne distincte ces deux natures d'avances. Noter s'il y a amende somme pour Poinon, à qui j'ai coupé un mois pour vol, à la négligence dans le travail. Le gardien de la case à qui il y a ce ——— de couper $20 pour mon bassin qu'il a volé ou laissé voler; porter séparément aussi. Les ——— sur chaque paye seront relevés dans la balance d'observation vis-à-vis de chaque nom et repris sur cette paye pour être porté de même sur la paye suivante.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

Port Louis.

No. 194. Mon cher Monsieur.—Après votre départ je me suis décidé à envoyer du sucre au Port. Je vous envoye un sac café. Je vous disais dans ma lettre d'hier de m'envoyer à la Rivière Noire chez Monneron, Jean, Victor, et Philogène; s'il est rétabli avec les chiens pouvant chasser le sanglier auriez-vous l'obligeance de me relever le prix de la toile à sac?

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Je viens donc à Belle Vue et ai vu sabrer ses 5 chaudières; il y a 20 @ 25 m. qu'on a allumé le feu. Ah! si la vôtre marchait ainsi je vous envoye votre boîte en fer-blanc vide pour votre premier échantillon de sucre type Darifat. Envoyez-moi donc, je vous prie, quelques [*illisible*].

(Sans signature.)

(Lettre sans adresse.)

4 Septembre, 1868.

No. 195. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je partage entièrement votre avis sur le magasin Lagesse. Sur l'observation faite par moi poliment que vos récépissés ne portaient pas les mêmes poids que ceux de leurs comptes, ils m'ont écrit une lettre impertinente accusant les balances de l'établissement et se targuant de ne pas spéculer sur les poids et la mesure. J'ai relevé le gant, mais il m'a fallu leur avancer $800. Si vous avez des fers rebutés, il faut les leur retourner aux premiers jours. Je veux en finir avec ce compte. J'ai reçu votre sucre, il est mieux que celui de l'an dernier, et vous arriverez je n'en doute nullement. Vous deviez en cette saison vous faire abattre du bois de natte petites feuilles, avec lequel vous puissiez faire des décanteurs comme les miens. Il faut pour un décanteur 16 madriers, 12 pieds de 2 pouces épaisseur et 9 pouces largeur. Abattez les arbres pour cela en bonne saison. Sous ce pli comptes pour lesquels je n'ai pas d'envoie. Veuillez vérifier et me renvoyer au plus vite.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Envoyez promptement vos sucres.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Chef Employé à Belombre).

No. 196. Mon cher Monsieur,—Vous avez bien fait de gronder Pierre Louis, mais il paraît qu'il a mauvaise tête, car il disait à M. Perrin qu'à la fin du mois il quitterait son bord. J'ai de suite pensé à Paul Berton, celui qui conduisait le sucrier et le frère de celui à qui le sucrier appartient collectivement

avec Mme. Montocchio Nozair et D——. Il est venu hier à $20 par mois 1 balle de riz. En temps de coupe une gratification par mois de $5, si vous le jugez méritier. Il entrerait dans l'emploi car le sucrier est sans frais, et lui par conséquent il n'occupait. Le connaissez-vous, et M. Berton? pensez-vous que ce soit un bon choix? Votre opinion? N'oubliez pas de m'envoyer mes 1000 sacs vacoa, je vais en manquer; j'attends de vos nouvelles avec impatience, à cause de ce petit coup de vent qui ne nous a fait que du bien, mais nous n'avons pas reçu assez de pluie.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Ne donnez pas de têtes, car fin de compte; je compte sur vous.

Note.—Portez en tête de chaque état de paye, qui devrait de trois mois autant que possible, les noms et salaires, mois par mois, et total. Colonne d'observations de tous les Indiens, Créoles et employés sortis ou dégagés avant la paie. Si parmi les Indiens dégagés il y en a qui se sont réengagés ils reprendront le rang d'engagement sur l'état de paye; 2°. Portez les (P) à l'encre rouge en regard de chacun de ces articles, additionner au bas; 3°. A la suite de ces colonnes commencée seulement la paye qui sera séparément, additionner; 4°. Dans la colonne d'observations porter les avances d'argent à l'encre rouge, et les avances de riz à l'encre bleue, additionner chaque colonne, si colonne il y a; 5°. Ceux qui ne pourront pas payer leur avance d'argent et de riz, car leurs salaires seront sur l'état de paye même, l'objet d'une note en ces termes, "redoit tant"; 6°. Tous les individus restant ainsi devoir après chaque paye seront portés l'un à la suite de l'autre avec son registre avec mention, "redoivent les suivants sur la paie de," le total pour l'argent devra être tout de caisse; 7°. Au regard l'état de paye suivant le redoit de chacun de ces individus sera porté d'abord la dépense; le livre de caisse ne doit contenir que les avances en argent à titre d'avance et pas les avances de riz, il reste ouvert en recette comme en dépense jusqu'au jour d'une paye et du compte qui suit la paye. Le total de la dépense est je suppose de $2000, la recette est en total de $3000, on déduit sur le total de la recette le montant des avances. Je suppose qu'elle soit de $200, je retranche les $1000, et j'équilibre les $3000 par $3000, ou bien portez les avances séparément, déduisez-les du total de la recette en faisant mention que la déduction a pour objet des avances pde de Juillet, Août, et Septembre, 1869, et même d'Octobre, Novembre, et Décembre pour réengager. No. 197.

(Lettre sans adresse, du 5 Mars, 1867.)

No. 198. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je ne sais si vous êtes atteint par l'épidémie. Ici j'ai beaucoup de malades, mais je n'en perds pas un. Voici comment nous le traitons: I. De grand matin un vomitif, vous trouverez de la liane ipecca rouge dans vos bois, c'est ce que j'ai employé; II. A 10 heure le même jour 2 onces de sel; III. Vers le soir une décoction de champac bien amère, vous trouverez du champac à Choisy chez M. Edouard d'Emmerez. Mon chef employé de Belle Vue a fait chercher là. Priez M. Edouard d'Emmerez de vous donner aussi quelques grains, et plantez-les dans des vues d'avenir; IV. Pour toute nourriture de la cange [?] je recommence aussi trois jours de suite en couvrant bien mes malades après le vomitif; V. Si le malade me paraît fortement ———, je mets des mouches aux mollets le second jour; VI. Si par la suite les yeux s'injectent de jaune je mets un vésicatoire au côté droit sur le foie; VII. Enfin ni extrême [*sic*] si je vois que mon vomitif ne puisse rompre la chaleur de la peau et amener la sueur, je donne un bain de vapeur et les force ainsi à suer. Nous en avons ainsi trouvé plusieurs pour nos rechutes. Le mal gît dans la proportion qu'on [*illisible*] à manger et boire. Ils se tuent ainsi. Pour éviter cela j'ai établi une succursale d'hôpital, où je les fait garder à vue mes convalescents et nourrir faiblement. Pas moyen de songer au quinine, on vend l'once à $20. Encore il n'y en a pas, on en attend par la malle. A Belle Vue, où je suis le même traitement, nous n'avons pas non plus de mortalité. Mais peu d'hommes ici et à Belle Vue au travail; c'est une malédiction. J'espère qu'à Belombre vous êtes préservé par vos montagnes et l'air du large; je ne vous ai pas envoyé tout ce que vous me demandez, pour ce que j'avais des pièces à relever.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

16 Février, 1868.

No. 199. Mon cher Monsieur,—Le patron m'envoie un exprès; le riz de Jonus ne pesait de 145 livres la balle. Il n'ose prendre la livraison sans mon ordre. C'est par M. Lochou qu'il me fait dire cela. C'est incroyable et inadmissible, car le riz beau Ballam que Jonus envoie ici et à Belle Vue a bon poids; il y a quelque chose là dessus. Je suis obligé demain envoyer un employé au Port pour vérifier le fait et prendre livraison du riz. J'écris à Jonus. Je vous envoie 12 flacons de quinine achetés chez Sack Mamode et par son intermédiaire la quinine en augmente de prix; pour avoir celui-là à bon prix je lui ai envoyé hier M. Pierre sans retard au Port en cariole. Eclaircissez donc les 40 manilles à 18c. du 1er Juillet, 1851, par M. V. Blin; qu'est-ce que cela? C'est appuyer d'un bon signe Nalletamby le charroyeur, en qui je n'ai pas de confiance.

Salutations.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

J'avais donné un bon pour 30 balles dholl. Jonus, qui n'en a pas, en a pu avoir 15 balles—quel prix!—fort cher sans doute. Je vais voir pour du poisson, puisqu'il n'y a pas de dholl sur place.

(Sans adresse.)

2 Juin, 1867.

No. 200. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vous mets sous ce pli mes deux billets de $2500 chacun ; ayez la bonté de les endosser et de les présenter à la Banque Commerciale ; prenez là dessus ce qu'il vous faut et versez le surplus à mon crédit de Banque Orientale. Je vous enverrai la contre lettre aussitôt après que vous m'aurez annoncé la réussite. J'apprends avec plaisir que vous avez eu de la pluie. Dieu soit béni ! et un temps chaud ; l'année prochaine à cette époque-ci j'espère bien que nous ne serons pas aussi gênés. Envoyez-moi la note de vos besoins [*illisible*]. Je vous mets sous ce pli mon bon pour divers articles de Marie Thérèse ; remplissez les blancs. Vous ne me dites pas ce qu'il me faut de lignes d'amarrage et de merlin, ce qu'il vous faut de poulisse, ce qu'il faut de bitume. Vous avez fait à bon marché pour les briques, et j'en suis d'autant plus enchanté que cela va vous permettre d'avancer l'installation de votre atelier de mécanicien.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

No. 201. Inventaire des magasins de Belombre date du 1er Mai, 1871.

(Signé) L. GUERRY, Comptable.
F. ROUDEAU Fils.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, en date du 17 Mai, 1867.)

No. 202. Mon cher Monsieur,—[*Mots illisibles*] j'apprends avec plaisir que vous êtes mieux. Ne vous séparez pas de votre vésicatoire ; au bout de huit jours il ne vous fera presque plus mal. Achetez des sacs de vaccas @ $4 ; mais rien que des grands ; faites votre provision et 12 milliers pour moi. Tirez sur moi pour tout. Je vous acheterai de huile au premier navire qui arrivera chez Wilson Swale, ou chez Blyth. Je vous envoie le flacon de quinine. Après avoir purgé et fait vomir plusieurs fois, du quinine ; et toujours une heure avant la crampe. Vous recevrez du sel et du fer-blanc. Il y a dans le flacon de quinine 49 prises de 12 grains. Vos nettoyages marchent bien régulièrement. Ici je n'ai plus d'allés ; tout a passé par la fièvre. J'ai 80 h. au travail et j'ai perdu 81 hommes et énormément de femmes. Pauvre Schœnfeld, il est bien déchiré ! Je suis à arracher dans mes vierges les cannes atteintes de la maladie depuis l'an dernier. [*Mots illisibles.*] Je suis fatigué.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Registration Office, Mauritius.—Extracts from Register (*B.* 84), 2*nd March*, 1872.

Rivière Dragon, Mercredi le 27.

No. 324. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai appris avec plaisir que vous aviez pris la direction de Belombre, et je vous l'eusse exprimé de suite, mais je suis souffrant et de plus préoccupé d'une affaire importante qui m'absorbe pour le moment et me soulève le peu de courage que me laisse la chaleur de la saison. L'endroit que vous m'offrez pour parc-à-bœufs me paraît excellent. Etablissez là votre parc principal avec une haute clôture de tous côtés. Il faut que nos pauvres animaux soient bien à l'abri. Placez des auges sous l'entourage, un appentis, dépassez le terrain en pente. Mettez du gravier et par dessus de ce gravier du macadam et de la terre. Dans la devantion [?] de l'égout des toits ; faites un aqueduc d'allé dégorgeant dans le bas des eaux que vous pouvez plus tard utiliser. C'est ainsi que j'ai fait à Schœnfeld et c'est très bien. En cas d'épizootie nous aviserons. Mon avis est d'ailleurs de ne pas supprimer l'autre parc, mais de l'améliorer successivement dans les conditions indiquées ci-dessus. Il nous en faut deux et bien abrités en raison du cas d'épidémie. Je demeure convaincu que nous allons arrêter la diminution graduelle de notre malheureux troupeau. Autrefois je ne perdais pas de bœufs à Belombre tout comme je n'en perdais pas à Schœnfeld. Nous avions donc au 24 courant 710 a. 73 de guané. J'apprendrai avec plaisir que vous avez fini cette opération. Sur l'état des nettoyages je vois figurer pour la première fois 167 a. 48 repoussé, c'est donc bien beau. Rien de mieux alors. Mais il faut que nous entretenions tout cela 1238 a. 55 net d'herbes jusqu'à ce que les nouveaux soient formés. Il nous reste 46 a. 84 cannes vierges à nettoyer que je vous recommande parce que je les vois figurer depuis un certain temps sur l'état. Quand vous aurez fini votre guanage, vous feriez très bien de mettre un certain nombre de nos hommes à trouer. Dans votre prochain nettoyage je vous recommande de bien bourrer la terre par un coup de pioche, profond ; cela m'a fait merveille à Schœnfeld depuis les pluies. Il n'y a que cela pour fertiliser la terre par l'air et la faire bénéficier des pluies ; on n'a pas toujours des pluies de fond.

Salutations à vous.

1er Janvier, 1867.

No. 325. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je suis arrivé cette nuit et ai trouvé votre lettre. Le principe d'intéresser les chefs employés aux dividendes de l'année est aussi le mien. Je crois vous l'avoir dit et sera un jour appliqué à chacun de mes établissements avec MM ——l, si large dans sa manière de dépenser. J'eusse mieux fait de l'appliquer de suite à Belombre plutôt que d'accorder une gratification annuelle de $500, qui était en réalité un véritable augment d'appointements. Seulement vous me demandez trop par un dixième ; il faut que cet intérêt soit pondéré de manière à être un encouragement rémunérateur sans apporter par son importance une entrave sérieuse à la liquidation. En 1857 Belombre, qui n'était ni monté ni planté comme aujourd'hui, a liquidé $12,316 97c. par 1,133,364 milliers de sucre. La moyenne des prix obtenus était de $3 95c. ; avec le vide nous pouvons encore aujourd'hui espérer cela par fabrication de sucre blanc, mais il faut serrer la dépense et la ramener aux environs de $30,000. Je vous offre donc 5 pour cent sur le net de la balance de chaque compte du 30 Avril d'année en année outre les $100 par mois. M. Martin a 3 pour cent ; M. Pellégrin à Trianon, *idem*. Après l'achèvement de la liquidation je prends l'engagement de vous intéresser à la propriété pour un quart ou un cinquième si vous le désirez. Mais alors n'achetez rien ; rester entièrement à la sauvegarde de mes intérêts. Serrez votre argent, amasser de sorte si vous prenez dans l'avenir un intérêt dans Belombre vous ne me payeriez que 9 pour cent d'intérêts jusqu'à solde sans commission ni usure déguisée d'aucune sorte.

Recevez, mon cher Monsieur, mes compliments dévoués,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

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10 Mars, 1869.

No. 326. Mon cher Monsieur,—Les entrepreneurs sont un chancre rongeur. Nous sommes d'accord sur ce point. Cela étant nous ne devons pas les conserver du 1er Janvier à la St. Sylvestre. Vouloir augmenter par eux sa culture n'est pas sage selon moi. J'ajouterai que c'est un embarras grand pour moi dans l'état de gêne où je suis ; aussi étions-nous convenus ensemble de les renvoyer. Que vous les gardiez un mois ou la semaine de plus ! là n'est pas la question. Adoptons pour règle générale de ne pas les éterniser chez nous. Avec 535 hommes de suite et 60 femmes nous devons pouvoir faire entre deux et trois millions de sucre. Si je n'étais pas dans la gêne où je suis je vous recommanderai volontiers la culture dispendieuse des entrepreneurs, mais les temps sont trop durs réellement. Ces entrepreneurs ont pris beaucoup d'argent à Belombre cette année, et l'ouragan nous a saccagé comme partout. Songez qu'avec mon système de donner le plus possible à Belombre je sacrifie faute d'argent mon pauvre Schœnfeld. J'ai des cannes dans d'herbe et pas de bras en suffisance. Je ne refuse l'entrepreneur Pasamy pour les nettoyer parce que je n'ai pas d'argent et sais que je ne pourrais le payer.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

No. 327. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je voulais vous écrire hier, mais la fièvre s'est emparée de moi et je n'ai fait que vomir toute la journée ; aujourd'hui je suis très souffrant [*mots illisibles*].

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Le 24, au soir.

No. 328. Mon cher Monsieur,—[*Mots illisibles.*] Relevez je vous prie le prix et remplissez ensuite le bon. J'envoie un homme au Port. Dites par lui ce qui se sera passé au bureau Cloupet.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

No. 329. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vous envoie $10 par M. Lochou. Je ne vois pas sur votre note si les 22 milliers sucre que vous venez d'expédier sont du vésou ou du sirop. Il me semblait vous avoir entendu dire [*mots illisibles*]. Ce doit donc être du vésou. Veuillez m'acheter pour Schœnfeld 100 sacs grand vacoa et me les expédier. Quand vous trouverez le moment favorable approvisionnez-vous, mais sur comptes acceptés payables [*mot illisible*]. J'ai donc des monnaies pour vous à Belombre. Ecrivez-moi quel jour doit revenir le bateau, et je le ferai expédier au Port. Dites-moi ce que vous avez de sucre expédier.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

No. 330. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai appris avec plaisir que vous aviez trouvé Belombre vert. Puisse-t-il continuer ainsi et recevoir de bonnes pluies ! Et que vous allez retourner, soit que vous soyez là-bas, fixez d'abord votre attention sur le parc de nos bœufs ; je voudrais qu'ils repussent toutes les herbes du nettoyage lorsque c'est possible—12 le matin, 16 charrettes le soir, outre le macadam. Les pauvres bêtes continuent à mourir. Et le guanage. Belombre ayant fini sa coupe de bonne heure, ne doit pas l'an prochain faire moins de 2 millions 500.

Recevez, mon cher Monsieur, mes salutations dévouées,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

No. 331. Mon cher Monsieur,—Tous les propriétaires donnent du [*un mot illisible*] et pur, et les hommes sont tenus de les recevoir. Le mélange par une troisième, que je vous avais recommandé, n'est plus suffisant de votre diminution de Italiano. Il faut mélanger par moitié, comme je le fais à Belle Vue. Les hommes crient dites-vous, mais ils crient toujours pour rien. Je ne leur dois pas de Ballam ; bien peu de propriétaires le donnent pur aux hommes : nous dépensons à Belombre horriblement de riz, et je veux diminuer ma dépense. Je vous demandais dans ma lettre, entre autre chose, si le riz qu'Essack vous a envoyé était du Bangkour de la première qualité.

Recevez mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Surtout n'augmentez pas la ration. Je ne puis donner que ce que je dois.

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2 Février, 1867.

No. 332. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ignorais lorsque je vous ai écrit hier que vous eussiez acheté les sept citernes à l'enchan [?] ; c'est l'envoie du compte de M. Mayer sous ce pli qui me l'apprend. Veuillez payer ce $148 8 c., différence en votre faveur $2 80 c. Je reçois quelques bonnes nouvelles de Belombre ; il a plu. La végétation est active. Ce brigand de Lovelace a enfin quitté. C'est un homme qui a fait bien du mal à Belombre. Son frère Alfred du fait a été réduit à $50 par mois et un domestique. Le comptable à $30, bouheur à $40, Gervais et Bolivar chacun à $25 au lieu de $30, M. Janis un de mes meilleurs serviteurs $20 au lieu de $40, et 30 hommes réengagés à $3 50 c. pour grande bande, $3 pour moyenne bande. Voilà donc nos gages aussi en train de diminution. Il fallait de l'or et beaucoup pour payer autrefois les travailleurs de Belombre. Recevez demain deux traites.

A la hâte, salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Je mets sous ce pli le $2 80 c.

(Lettre à M. Charron.) 21 Juillet, 1868.

No. 333. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'arrive de Belle Vue bien fatigué et trouve vos lettres. Vous avez à Belle Vue un joli lot de bœufs, on les laisse reposer. Les pâturages étant meilleurs qu'à Belombre et les bœufs venant de débarquer, vous recevrez encore entre de bœufs nouveaux [*sic*] quelques bœufs domptés. Les autres dompter plus tard. M. Colomb met tous les jours un nouveau bœuf avec des anciens ; je vous engage à faire de même. Dans le compte que je trouve aussi de Jonus Allarakia vous m'accusez réception le 23 Juin que de 390 B. riz et vous avez eu 405 : je vois cela écrit au dos de mon bon par le charroyeur. Vous m'accusez aussi réception que de 10 B. grains et mon bon du 20 Juillet porte 20 ; [*écriture illisible*] m'en porte deux. Le charroyeur n'a reçu du tout ni écrit au dos du bon ; où est la vérité ? Prière de répondre de suite. Je tiens à contenter Ayoob pour les 405 B. de riz et non 390 ; le détail mis au dos de mon bon que le charroyeur ne me [*mot illisible*] pas de doute que vous ne les ayez reçus. Je vais écrire à M. Thierry de verser pour moi à B. C. et je verserai pour vous à B. C. $300. Je suis à court encore une fois envoyer du sucre le plus tôt que vous pourrez. J'ai conduit les machines à Belle Vue. Quand commencerez-vous la coupe ? Tout le monde ici est en marche.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre à M. Charron.) 26 Janvier, 1869.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Nous avons de la pluie depuis le 20 et une bonne pluie : les cannes reviennent ce levée. Je crains que vous n'ayez eu à Belombre des avalasses ; n'oubliez pas de faire retirer dans les bas fonds la terre des Mons Vierges. Le 13 Octobre lorsque j'ai réglé avec Jonus Allarakia, Belombre avait à recevoir 1,120 B. riz ; vérifiez-en. Je trouve dans vos roupilles 27 Octobre 180

II. 31 Octobre	40
III. „ „	400
IV. 7 Novembre	50
V.	400
Total	1079

D'où suivrait que vous avez à recevoir encore 50 B. ; veuillez vérifier. Donnez-moi le détail de la pesée de vos 300 B. avoine. Si elles devaient peser 30,000l. j'ai réglé suivant poids. Est-ce que ces 50 B. riz seraient les 50 B. orge portées dans le récépissé au 25 Novembre. Je ne crois pas lui avoir acheté de l'orge et sur le récépissé on a porté pour solde.

Compliments affectueux,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Demain 27 coucherais la Rivière Noire.

No. 335. Mon cher Monsieur,—Si accepté de compte Lagesse [*sic*] ; veuillez le vérifier vous-même pour le poids du fer et pour celui du cuivre pour le fer. Votre bon porte deux poids : (*a*) 10 paquets à $4, (*b*) 45 à 3 75 c. Où les retrouver ? Pour les 10 paquets à $4 Lagesse accusent un poids de 1040 l. Dans votre récépissé du 23 Juin je vois figurer en bloc un poids de 1241 l., puis après un autre poid de 300 l. ; débrouillez cela. Dans le récépissé du 18 Juillet je vois figurer comme reçu de Farget un saumon calin, mais sans poids indiqué. C'est sans doute celui de Lagesse. Renvoyez-moi ce compte dès que vous le pourrez. [*mots illisibles*] est effectivement dans le procès-verbal d'adjudication de Belombre, lequel est entre les mains d'Ackroyd. Le plan dressé par Target donne parfaitement à Belombre mon roc et son balisage de Choisy. Pourvu que ce jour là le premier jour Corby était là, et que le balisage a été reconnu par Target en présence de Corby [*mots illisibles*]. Voilà que je vois que j'ai sauté mes observations sur le cuivre 760 récépissé du 12 Juillet 150, 260 *idem* du 18 Juillet 52, 1050 livres, total 202 au lieu de 1063. Tirez cela au clair je vous pric. Je verserai à votre crédit ce que vous me demandez dès que j'aurai pu battre monnaie [*mots illisibles*].

No. 336. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je reçois à l'instant votre lettre. Merci pour votre bonne proposition d'aller à Belombre [*mots illisibles*]. J'accepte avec reconnaissance votre offre et ne l'oublierai pas. J'ai toujours fait à Belombre ma coupe avec des bœufs, même une coupe de trois millions. Quand vous serez là bas vous verrez que c'est le meilleur moyen d'action. Mais il faut nourrir les bœufs en dehors du pâturage, les envoyer au parc toutes les herbes des nettoyages. Il faut surtout les abriter de toute la pluie. C'est la première chose que je vous pric de soigner à votre arrivée [*mots illisibles*]. Quant au délit vous êtes trop juste pour ne pas arriver à mon avis. Pour vous faire arriver là je n'ai besoin que de poser mon hypothèse. Supposons ensemble un chef employé qui après avoir stipulé au dédit de $3000, voudrait se le faire payer. Qu'aurait-il à faire—mal dirigée la propriété qui lui est confiée, s'absenter ? [*mot illisible*]. Vous allez crier à l'infamie, soit ; mais cette infamie est l'histoire de M. Bocquard à Palmar. Si cette hypothèse est irréalisable avec vous, comment pouvez-vous supposer que les propriétaires se séparent de vous ? Alors que la direction imprimée à l'établissement serait conformé à leurs intérêts, repoussons aussi cette objection. Etre tous liés pour notre intérêt commun. Belombre doit faire l'an prochain une coupe de 2 millions 500 milliers au moins, parce qu'il a fini sa manipulation de bonne heure. En fabriquant du beau sucre blanc en Janvier [*mots illisibles*].

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

No. 337. Mon cher Monsieur,—Voilà le riz à $5 50c. Ah ! que je suis furieux. Couton, qui est toujours je ne sais où et jamais à son bord selon M. Lochou, cet homme croit qu'il n'a rien à faire quand il est arrivé au Port. Veuillez m'acheter 1000 sacs vacoa outre les 1000 sacs que j'attends par le prochain bateau. Faites attention à cette hausse pour vos rations de riz. Je ne puis le donner qu'avec un bénéfice. Il va monter à $6 [*mot illisible*]. Vous n'avez pas demandé ou [?] des patates aux preneurs de rats. La mortalité de nos bœufs m'effraye, c'est la fatigue je crois. Faites faire l'autopsie de quelques-uns. Combien avez-vous de sucre fait ?

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Mots illisibles.)

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4 Mars, 1869.

No. 338 Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vous ai envoyé $100 par le dernier bateau. M. Fropier est bien dur. Il devrait se rappeler ce qu'il faisait comme planteur au Piton et être plus convaincu qu'on n'a pas toujours l'argent à la main. Vous guérirez vos plaies de jambes avec non pas des remèdes de pharmacie mais le remède ci-après : 3 parties de liqueur Labarraque, 2 parties d'acide phénique. Laver et éponger la plaie avec de l'eau blanche, puis apposer une compresse maintenue à l'aide d'une bande. Il faut éviter le contact de l'air. Panser une fois, 2 fois ou 3 fois par jour, selon l'état de la plaie. Répondez-moi je vous prie au sujet du sucre que je puis espérer de vous. Voilà nos bœufs qui se mettent encore une fois à descendre la garde. Vos entrepreneurs sont mon cauchemar. Ils m'accrochent près de 16 B. de riz au moins et par suite il ne vous reste plus que 303 B. sur la grande quantité que je vous avais achetée. Tâchez donc de m'en débarrasser. Dans mes idées l'entrepreneur ne doit être qu'exceptionnellement sur une propriété convenablement dirigée. On prend les siens pour trouer 100 ou 180 a. ou les prendre pour couper même. Puis on s'en débarrasse le plus vite possible. Voulant rendre sa culture par le travail d'entreprise qui toujours est plus cher par le temps qui court, alors que les frais généraux sont si élevés, c'est marcher à sa ruine. De plus il paraît que vos entrepreneurs [*mots illisibles*]. Si je ne pouvais vous envoyer les $250 pour le 10 courant, veuillez aller avertir M. Fropier et lui dire que je cherche à emprunter la somme et le prie de m'accorder un léger sursis. Quel métier que celui de propriétaire sucrier ! Une année comme celle-ci c'est à se brûler la cervelle.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

15 au soir.

309. Mon cher Monsieur,—Le "sucrier" a dix ans de consternation. Il a été réparé en grand [*mots illisibles*] ou des bois puant de la roche noire. Il n'appartient à M. Berton ou Breton que pour partie; MM. Montocchio y eut malheureusement une part. Je tiens ces détails du beau-frère de M. Berton. Ce dernier a chargé son beau-frère de me demander de l'emploi. Je voudrais inviter M. Berton à venir me voir et dans ce but je fais écrire par mon employé. La lettre partira demain matin. Il ne faut pas que nous ayons l'air d'en avoir envie ou besoin. Sous ce pli un bon pour l'huile pour moulin; MM. Wilson la vendent $2 50c. la velte. J'ai laissé en blanc le nombre des veltes: remplissez. MM. Ireland-Fraser vendent le Saïgon $1 50c.; voyez-le. Ils n'ont pas de Ballam ni de Ravy; à tout événement je vous envoie un bon pour 1000 B. [*mots illisibles*].

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

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25 Janvier, 1868.

310. Mon cher Monsieur,—Ne sachant pas où vous en êtes de votre approvisionnement de riz et quoique je vous ai envoyé par le dernier bateau 70 B. Ballam, 100 B. Saïgon, je vous en envoie puisque vous m'en demandez. Le riz est toujours cher, hélas. Je vous envoie aussi 10 T. Pérou, de peur que vous n'en manquiez pour le bon temps. Soit 90 T. de quoi guaner à 2 onces 540 a. Nous avons eu un bien bon temps d'irrigation. Il doit en être de même à Belombre. J'ai payé hier $515 25 c. à M. A. Lousteau pour manioc fourni en Octobre, Novembre et Décembre. C'est la deuxième fois, et c'est roide par le temps qui court. J'ai dû remettre un bon pour Janvier de $168 75c. je crois. Les riz me ruinent. Je compte sur vous pour me débarrasser de cette dépense de manioc, vous devez avoir de bonnes valables. Plantez-en, je vous en supplie, 100 arpents; vous ne pouvez rien faire de mieux; employez votre bataillon de femmes à cela. Vous avez perdu un homme, m'a dit M. Lousteau; c'est malheureux. Je vous en prie faites vomir—purger le même jour et la quinine par 2 grains, 4 ou 5 g. Le soir après digestion faite de la [*illisible*] 5 grains de calomel et 6 grains de quinine. Le lendemain recommencez de même, et si la fièvre persiste sinapismes aux mollets, le foi [?] si les yeux deviennent jaunes.

Salutations, à la hâte,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Ah! que je serais heureux de pouvoir aller vous voir.

No. 311. Mon cher Monsieur,—Ne renvoyez pas les 6 flacons de quinine à Minet. Hier soir j'ai appris avec peine que Manès était mort. Voici son frère qui me demande sa place. Je lui ai dit que je voulais plus donner que $20 par mois, la balle de riz, les vivres du magasin et un petit sorra. Il accède; si vous n'avez trouvé mieux prenez-le, mais seulement mettez-le à $20. Cet état, ma foi, comme vous dites est ruineux à Belombre.

Salutations, à la hâte,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Si vous pouvez accorder quelques jours au frère de Manès pour arranger ses affaires faites-le, mais il ne faut pas que l'atelier en souffre.

No. 312. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai appris avec bien de la peine les dégâts que vous a fait l'ouragan, ils sont grands. Envoyez à M. Anicet les 6 flacons de quinine. J'avais délivré ce bon avant d'avoir reçu votre lettre par laquelle vous m'offrez à me céder à prix coûtant celui que vous avez. Comme vous pouvez avoir disposé du vôtre, je donne mon bon sur Wilson, Swale et Co., à $1 50 c. Votre dernière note de guanage ne contient pas le dernier envoi de guano 206 sacs, récépissé du 2 Janvier. Cependant la note est du 5 Janvier, celle du 22 Septembre contient pareille omission pour les 1067,—200 sacs; faites donc le récépissé du 22 Septembre. Il y a donc 1067 sacs de guano à ajouter à la prochaine note. Je n'ai pas la note de la distribution des vivres et cela me met dans l'ignorance de vos besoins. Tâchez que votre comptable établisse cette note également à la fin de chaque mois. Vous n'avez guère guané cette semaine, la différence de $426 75 c. à 471 37 c. Ne laissez pas, je vous prie, abuser du Leroy (c'est trop cher). Notre purgatif courant doit être le sel d'Epsom, et le vomitif habituel la lianne. Le purgatif Leroy convient aux dames. Nous sommes inondés; quel fameux temps! La proposition de M. Hewetson ne me paraît pas acceptable. Qu'est-ce que c'est que l'*United Dry Dock* à 696. Qu'est-ce que cela représente de travail? Les madriers de M. Duponsel sont chers à $10. Sous ce pli néanmoins le bon. Les madriers pleins se paient rarement plus de $12 à $13. Puisque vous envoyez au Port, faites voir aux autres chantiers [*mots illisibles*].

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

No. 313. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je viens de traiter définitivement avec M. Charton: I. Il sera responsable des balles flasques de riz; II. Ne devra pas recevoir au hangard des balles de sucre en mauvais état ou non pleines, sous peine d'engager aussi sa responsabilité; III. Il recevra du magasin 10 sacs

vacca et gonis pour rétablir en état les sacs de sucre qui pourraient éprouver des avaries pendant la traversée ou lors du déchargement, et devra chaque fois qu'un de ces dix emballages sera mis à profit pour lui vous prévenir; IV. Il assistera au Port à toutes les prises de livraisons de marchandises et chargera sans retard à son bord [*mots illisibles*]. L'établissement lui donnera une case à l'endroit où était ce de Richard. Pas de domestique. Il n'en a pas été question, ménageons les hommes. Vous ne m'avez pas dit le résultat de votre entretien avec M. Hewetson au sujet de la Caroline. Ce qu'il aurait fallu lui souffler c'est qu'il vous fit obtenir de M. —— les $800 de dommages que vous réclamez ou partie d'iceux. Cela faciliterait nos arrangements.

Salutations à vous,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

No. 314. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je suis malade depuis notre dernier entretien. Je souffre du larynx ou de la gorge. Cela commence à mieux aller. Pas de sommeil et cloué dans la chambre, c'est ce qui m'a empêché de vous répondre au sujet du bateau. Puissent les renseignements qui vous ont [été?] fournis être exacts. Retardez la prise de livraison ou transfert le plus que vous pourrez sous un prétexte ou un autre; après le départ de la malle funnait [*sic*] s'il y a moyen. Il faudra que vous veniez au Port pour prendre la quittance de M. Perdrizet. Si vous voulez de l'huile pour Indiens envoyez deux barriques en bon état. C'est le roco qui est en ce moment au meilleur prix; votre comptable s'est trompé de 100 B. dans son addition des riz du mois. C'est 129 B. qui vous restent en magasin et non pas 29 B.; aussi vous avez reçu le Septembre 100

11	. . . . .	90
18	. . . . .	100
30	. . . . .	75
	Total	365

et non 265. Je rectifie en ce sens. Je vous envoie 2 lames de ressort: l'essieu avec boîte devra être fait à l'atelier: Albert m'a fait celui de ma carriole neuve, c'est très bien [*quatre mots illisibles*]. M. Thierry vous mettra à bord trois tonneaux de guano.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre à M. Charron.)

29 Septembre, 1868.

No. 315. Monsieur,—J'apprends avec plaisir que vous avez beau temps, profitez-en. M. Colomb tient à votre disposition 16 bœufs domptés [*écriture illisible*]; faites-les prendre. J'ai donné des bons pour tout ce que vous me demandez, vous avez de plus des bons de riz à l'*Albion Dock*; j'en ai acheté.

A la hâte, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

En marge est écrit: "Combien votre sucre blanc rend-il net sur 100: mon maximum est de 8 pour cent."

(Lettre à M. Charron.)

27 Juillet, 1868.

No. 316. Mon cher Monsieur,—Sous ce pli le récépissé de B. C. de $300 à votre ordre. Croyez bien que j'aurai plus de plaisir à aller à Belombre qu'à Belle Vue; mais je vais à la Rivière-Noire en trois heures et j'espère revenir le lendemain. J'ai appris avec plaisir que vous alliez rouler de même que vous roulez; puisse votre batterie bien marcher. Vous aurez dû venir voir le nettage de celle de Schœnfeld, comme vous me l'avez promis. On ne peut faire de joli sucre qu'à l'aide d'une bonne batterie. Je n'ai jamais bien vu marcher celle de Belombre et vous cassez autant de chaudières parce que vous êtes mal monté, et que vos chaudières ne sont jamais pleines: chez moi tout déborde et l'on charge généralement trois chaudières à la fois. Pour en arriver là, il faut avoir le bouillon jusque dans le [*illisible*]. Enfin, peu importe la manière dont vous avez monté, pourvu que vous réussissiez.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Quand le bateau vient-il? Bientôt, je pense.

(Lettre à M. Charron.)

Schœnfeld, le 25 Août, 1868.

No. 317. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'envoie ce soir à M. Lochon un mandat de $1000 à son ordre, avec prière d'en verser le montant à votre crédit de B. C. à chaque jour; on verra dans de temps de misère. Envoyez-moi, je vous prie, du sucre 20,000 grands vacoa, que vous achèterez au meilleur marché possible. Pour le surplus, nous verrons plus tard.

A la hâte, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Envoyez-moi vos récépissés le plus tôt possible. Blyth Martin et Eug. Lucas m'ont déjà réclamé leur dû; j'ai dû les régler sans voir les récépissés. Je vous ai prié de m'envoyer des chiens et les trois mêmes gardes coucher le 29 en venant chez M. Monneron, à la Rivière-Noire; donnez-leur du riz pour cela j'envoie là; le surplus, je le tirerai de Belle Vue.

12 Septembre.

No. 328. Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai demandé à M. Thierry son opinion sur votre sucre sirop avant de vous formuler la mienne, car la chose essentielle est la vente de vos précédents. Voici ce que je trouvais dans sa lettre: "Le chargement de sucre de Belombre sirop, converti en sucre de cargaison, n'est pas bon. Il est trop humide et son grain est trop faible pour dissimuler son origine; on ne peut le vendre que comme sirop." Quant à mon opinion personnelle, la voici: Ce sucre est effectivement trop humide, trop pâteux, et accuse trop son origine; quant au grain, je le trouvais suffisant. Pour porter remède à cet état de choses, voici ce que je viens vous proposer: Turbinez une cuite de ce même sirop avec addition d'une certaine quantité d'eau, dans le but de le débarrasser de son gluau. Prendre le tout ou partie de ce même sirop ainsi turbiné, le jeter dans le vide à votre première cuite de sirop pour former le grain. Travaillez ensuite comme vous le faites, et lorsque vous en serez en turbiner le produit de ce mélange, ajoutez vers la fin du turbinage une petite quantité d'eau, toujours pour enlever le gluau. Vous arrivez ainsi, j'en ai l'espérance, à avoir plus de grains. Ce que demande M. Thierry, c'est surtout de donner à votre sirop une meilleure apparence de vésou et une couleur moins grisâtre. N'exagérez pas l'addition d'eau finale à la turbine; jetez ce qu'il faut, pas plus. M. Colomb sort d'ici et je l'ai chargé de vous acheter à Curepipe 50 paires moyens de 12 et 10 paires de 10 pouces et de les conduire au Port pour être livrés au bateau. Il m'a dit vous avoir envoyé des bœufs magnifiques de Mohambo, plus 10 domptés. C'est un bon renfort de forces. J'ai mis du jaune pour la première fois hier et suis assez content du résultat; quant à l'autre turbine, demain je vous enverrai un échantillon. Les acheteurs sont bien difficiles cette année. L'Australie et Bombay nous carottent. Tenez mémoire de la manière ci-dessus de grossir le grain, mais toujours avec du bon type turbiné. En fabrication comme en cuisine, on ne fait rien de bon avec de la drogue. Si vous voulez une bonne sauce, faites-là avec du madère et non avec du vinaigre.

(Lettre à M. Charron.) 11 Décembre, 1868.

No. 349. Mon cher Monsieur,—Je suis arrivé cette nuit à Belle Vue et trouvé vos 2 plis. Je désire vivement que cet excellent M. Colomb puisse conserver sa place de Volmar. Mais l'honnêteté ne suffit pas par le temps qui court à faire pousser les cannes. Je vous enverrai bien cordialement de la bonne afin que vous ne faites aller de temps en temps à Belle Vue. C'est un témoignage de grande sympathie, car je vous en suis très reconnaissant. J'accepte. Si le malheur veut que je tombe malade, ainsi vous voilà lié. Vous ne me dites pas ce qu'il vous faut pour votre coupe de Novembre. Ne tirez plus sur moi à vue [*mots illisibles*]. Il faut refouler vos comptes à la coupe prochaine autant que possible. Oui, c'est une bien mauvaise année. Et j'en suis plus que soucieux. Relevez-moi je vous prie tout le guano livré par MM. Ireland-Fraser de Janvier 1865 au 15 Mai, 1866. Je ne puis vérifier leur réclamation que par un compte général. Pendant les huit jours que je viens dépasser à Belle Vue, je n'ai pas vu de journaux [*mots illisibles*]. Rassurez-moi.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) Eug. Roget de Belloguet.

Victor Remono à-propos de mes vieux comptes s'est plaint de l'énormité des dépenses de quincaillerie. La vérité est que Belombre dépense plus que Schœnfeld et Belle Vue réunis. Veuillez je vous prie [*mots illisibles*] songez à moi, au mal que j'ai aux vides de ma pauvre bourse et à l'ami qui me donne des observations de ce genre. Quand on ne tient pas la queue de la poêle on croit tout faire. Qu'en dites-vous?

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.) 19 Janvier, 1869.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Je vais un peu mieux, mais il me faut entièrement et absolument éviter le sommeil. Je prends deux bains froids par jour, de grand matin et le soir tard. Quelle vie d'huître! Il m'est impossible d'aller voir M. Boudler pour le moment, puisque cela m'exposerait au soleil. Je suis enchanté que vous m'ayez débarrassé de cet entrepreneur; le travail d'entreprise est trop cher pour nous, surtout à la suite d'une mauvaise coupe. J'ai fait depuis Juillet au bureau Cloupet $97,000 de dépense et $77,000 de recettes. Soyez aussi réservé, aussi économe que possible. Pour le moment je ne sais où prendre, et aimerai mieux diminuer ma culture que le cultiver très vagnement, et d'avoir des soucis d'argent nuisible à ma santé. Si vous pouvez engager les hommes de cet entrepreneur, ou d'autres, c'est différent. A Belle Vue j'espérai prendre une bande pour vous, mais depuis le 27 Décembre je suis cloué ici; je ne serai pas étonné que votre entrepreneur ne trouvât pas de travail. Un nouveau règlement permettant aux entrepreneurs d'avoir des hommes sous engagement verbal, ce qui supprime en partie la garantie. Merci pour votre bonne offre. M. D. Montille que j'ai vu ce matin m'a dit que les cannes étaient belles à Belombre, à St. Martin surtout, ce qui m'a fait grand plaisir. Je ne trouve pas l'état de consommation du riz au 1er Janvier; les récépissés 110 et 111 me manquent aussi. Ici sécheresse intense; toujours rôtissage des cannes. Désolation, chagrin, &c.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) Eug. Roget de Belloguet.

(Lettre en date du 7 Novembre, 1867.)

Mon cher Monsieur,—Sous ce pli la lettre étourdiment oubliée. Je délivre un mandat pour les tonneaux de Pérou. Nous sommes plus en sécheresse que vous, hélas! Ce quartier-ci c'est l'Arabie Pétrée! Schœnfeld vous envoie deux grandes cuillères ordinaires, mais ce sont les plus riches qui donnent aux plus pauvres. Ici c'est l'opposé. Vous recevez aussi 500 gonis. J'en resterai là; cela vous en fait 2000, je crois; ménagez bien ceux de vos nombreux sacs de riz. Je vous envoie aussi Albert avec des tuyaux tout préparés à partir de demain 8. Il est au compte de Belombre. Sachez que tout en injectant de vapeur, il ne faut pas abandonner l'eau, seulement on en met moins. Comme de juste on commence par l'eau, vient ensuite l'injection à la vapeur. Il ne faut pas injecter plus de 25 à 30 secondes, ou bien le sucre devient dur comme la pierre. Pour une bonne injection il ne faut que quelques parties de sucre concrétées par la vapeur, et ces parties concrétées il faut ensuite les concasser ou les passer au moulin à sucre. Autrement elles durcissent et en a plus de mal. Mon sucre est généralement pareil au Darifar. Je vous envoie un échantillon de jour. Ne perdez pas courage; il faut réussir. Vous n'avez donc pas pu attirer à vous le fameux M. Boman. Belombre se vend moins bien que Schœnfeld. Vous avez oublié ma pétition pour les pas géométriques. Ne vous ai-je pas écrit que M. Hewetson se faisait mettre en possession de la Caroline? M. Ferdinsetz prêtera-t-il le serment? Ackoyd dit non, moi je dis oui. Pour la Marie-Thérèse faites comme vous l'entendrez du point de vue du moment, mais réparez sur place, et réparez bien avec courbes en fer et en bois. Visez à l'économie!!!

Salutations,

(Signé) Eug. Roget de Belloguet.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.) 15 Mars, 1867.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Coupez le bac en quatre si vous l'aimez mieux; seulement je crains que No. 3
cela ne vous amène à me demander du cuivre de doublage. C'est si cher! Et je suis si fort dans la misère! Etudiez la question avant d'adopter la coupe en quatre.

Salutations,

(Signé) Eug. Roget de Belloguet.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.) 7 Février, 1869.

No. 353. [illegible] Monsieur,—Le bateau a été retardé parce que j'avais pris à crédit vos 5 T. de guano [illegible] n'a pas marché aussi vite qu'il le faudrait. Il n'y a plus de crédit au Port pour personne [illegible] qu'en Avril cela changera. M. Thierry m'a avoué n'avoir pas d'argent et je ne puis plus [illegible] le bureau Cloupet, et suis obligé de ménager les dépenses et aux paiements. Où prendre [illegible] moment? Je ne vendrai pas demander au banquier pour être refusé peut-être. Cela nous [illegible] Il faut donc que je m'astreigne à prendre la coupe prochaine. A l'aide des comptes [illegible] je fasse le plus d'économie possible. Ne me demandez plus de guano; je ne [illegible] vous en donner. Vingt vous avez cela; c'est d'ailleurs le complément de 115 tonneaux, on ne doit pas aller au-delà. Il est à qui je dois depuis le milieu de Novembre, fait de m'envoyer son compte. Voyez s'il [illegible] pas mais m'en de ne vouloir rien acheter, n'ayant pas d'argent et ayant besoin de séjourner mon crédit, au quel on dos temps meilleurs et où je pavai rubis sur l'ongle. Sous ce pli une note relative à ce compte d'Harter. Veuillez me le retourner avec vos observations.

Tout à vous,

(Signé) Eug. Roget de Belloguet.

Quoique j'ai soixante ans je voudrais être bien vieux de six mois pour être hors de ces embarras d'argent.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.) 27 Août, 1869.

No. 3
Mon cher Monsieur,—Sous ce pli récépissé des [illegible]; j'envoie ce soir à M. Lechon un bon de 200 balles riz Barry. Ce riz est un peu inférieur au Cary en ce qu'il a des grains rouges, mais il coûte un schelling. Si vous le trouvez au-dessous de la qualité voulu pour les hommes vous le mélangerez dans une proportion bien étudiée, et en tous cas le réservereez pour les poules et les chiens. Je vais demain au Port et verrai pour les articles qui vous manquent.

A la hâte, mes salutations,

(Signé) Eug. Roget de Belloguet.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.) 5 Juillet, 1867.

No.
Mon cher Monsieur,—J'avais demain choisir des bœufs pour vous. Je voulais y aller moi-même, mais aujourd'hui j'ai été [illegible] pris de fièvre; cependant je me propose d'aller vous faire une petite visite. Envoyez-moi [illegible] prochain la pirogue de l'établissement à la pointe de l'autre

...é de la Baie du Cap. J'ai jusque-là en voiture en comptant à Belle Vue. Vous n'avez à donner ...chacun de ces hommes une mesure de riz, pas davantage. Renvoyez-moi le demain coucher à Belle Vue et le surlendemain ils devront revenir ici. Dites-moi si les bœufs sont bien choisis! Je n'ai pas reçu la quittance du dernier gamo.

Salutations.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron.)

13 Juillet, 1868.

Mon cher Monsieur.—Merci pour l'envoi des côtes de cette partie de bois. Je viens d'écrire à M. Lochou pour qu'il n'oublie pas de remettre au patron les différents bons qu'il a entre les mains. Demain je vais au Port pour vos mules, et j'envoie M. Herbecq au Port pour vous choisir des bœufs chez Brémon.

Salutations.

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

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22 Avril, 1868.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Sous ce pli le compte Harlow en question. Je n'ai pas d'entrées sur vos récépissés pour tous les articles que je n'ai pas marqués d'un E. J'ai bien l'état de consommation au 1er Mars, mais pas celui du 1er Avril. Le mois de Mars porte en excédant de 227 B. Vous avez consommé ce mois-ci 195½ B. Depuis je vous ai envoyé 360 B.

Salutations.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, à la date du 31 Juillet, 1868.)

358. Mon cher Monsieur,—Sous ce pli le récépissé des $200 versé à votre crédit de B. C. J'attends toujours avec impatience la [*mot illisible*] et mes bons. Je vous ai écrit au sujet de votre provision de vacca. Je vous demandais aussi l'état de votre magasin quant aux gonis. Quand vous aurez roulé plusieurs jours écrivez-moi je vous prie si vous êtes content de votre batterie. Dites-moi surtout dans quelle chaudière se fait le bouillonnement. C'est là tout pour moi. Pas de bouillon à l'arrière, pas de facilité d'appropriation à l'avant, et impossibilité de faire du joli sucre. Le montage d'une batterie doit tendre à pouvoir toujours livrer propre à la cuite.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

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359. Mon cher Monsieur,—Voilà votre lettre qui m'arrive; je donne mes bons. Je vous retourne l'état de paie M. Constantin et moi sans avoir pu le vérifier. Donnez-lui je vous prie un coup d'œil. Je vais m'occuper de battre monnaie, car les temps sont durs. M. Mischel sort d'ici. J'ai réglé avec lui. Il m'a dit que vous aviez eu de la pluie. Il m'a dit aussi que vous deviez engager 30 hommes de Choisy. J'apprends avec plaisir que vous avez pu augmenter votre atelier en raison seulement du grand nombre de cannes que nous avons à entretenir. Mais comme je vous l'ai écrit je vous envoie $300. Quelle donnée!

Salutations, à la hâte,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, le 1er Septembre, 1868.)

360. Mon cher Monsieur.—J'arrive de Belle Vue en passant au Port. Je vous ai acheté chez Hart hache que vous désirez: c'est moins cher et je crains qu'après la coupe ce serait lourd à manœuvrer. Enfin je délivre un bon que j'envoye à M. Lochou. M. Colomb va demain au Port vous chercher des bœufs; je lui ai bien recommandé que de prendre que des bœufs de choix. Voici une note de bois qu'on me remet; c'est pressé: 1°. 12 paires dormants en colophane de 12 pieds de long 4 × 8 de largeur; 2°. 12 paires faces dormants de six pieds de long, 3½ sur 6 pouces de largeur; 3°. 24 madriers de 12 pieds de long 2½ × 10 de longueur; 4°. 10 pièces de natte petites feuilles de 5 pouces carrés. J'ai fait les chantiers pour vos moyeux. Il n'y en a pas au Port. Je n'en ai trouvé que 2 paires de 12 pouces en bois noir, dont on m'a demandé $5. M. Dupouset m'a dit que les moyeux en sandale bois noir se payaient ordinairement de 8 à 10 schellings, mais il parlait de la paie. J'ai chargé M. Colomb de voir après demain au vacon, ou je l'envoye dans un autre chantier; on m'a indiqué à la Savane entre Curepipe et la propriété les deux bons MM. Moriu comme grand vendeur de moyeux. Envoyez chez lui.

A la hâte, mes salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

Lettre adressée à M. Ch[illegible] du 29 [illegible]

Mon cher Monsieur,—Je reçois à l'instant votre lettre du 27 courant. J'envoie à Lochou un mandat de $200 avec prière de le verser à votre crédit de Banque. C'est entendu pour—B. riz et 10 grain; je les ai réglées. J'attends avec impa[illegible] Marie Thérèse à cause des bois de ma cheminée de batterie et de mes bois de cha[illegible] Je vous demanderai aussi de me faire faire une provision de roues et jantes; voilà la [illegible] Je dirai Samedi à M. Colomb de garder encore vos bœufs, puisque vous le désirez. Je pense vous avez commencé à dresser (un à un) ceux que vous avez déjà. M. Commins, que je vis [illegible] m'a accordé que pour $100 on aurait une barque de sauvetage dans le genre de celle que [illegible] a démolis. Il m'offrait de m'en acheter une et je n'ai point accédé, parce que je crois me rappeler vous m'avez dit avoir traité pour $100 de façon [*illisible*] que je l'ai de suite ou le plus tôt [illegible] Comment pourrais-je passer de Belombre à la Rivière Noire sans un bateau de ce genre? [illegible] roulez; surtout faites du beau sucre.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

C'est le moment d'acheter des vacoa; il m'en faudrait pour ici 10,000 millions [illegible] nds. Voyez à me trouver cela au prix de l'an dernier $1, faites aussi votre provision. [illegible] is? Combien?

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28 M[illegible]

Mon cher Monsieur,—Lorsque votre pli du bateau m'est arrivé par le petit dom[illegible] Mitchel, j'avais des torsions d'entrailles abominables; l'eau me coulait sur tout le corps [illegible] Je suis mieux aujourd'hui. Voilà une épidémie; tous mes Indiens y passent successiveme[illegible] employés. Je n'en ai un seul par lequel je puisse vous envoyer de l'argent. A Bel[illegible] même chose jusqu'à M. Colomb, qui est pris. M. Herbecq l'est ici aussi. Je n'ai par jour [illegible] à-fait 100 hommes au travail. Dieu vous en préserve! Si cela vous vient: I. Faites v[illegible] matin en administrant par intervalle de quelques minutes 3 doses de vomitif par t[illegible] feuilles de liane ipeca rouge que vous trouverez chez nous. Il est essentiel que le ma[illegible] le vomitif et le plus possible. Si vous ne pouviez amener subitement la sueur donnez un [illegible] avec feuilles de citrons; sur un on introduit un vase sous un camlis couverture ou mel[illegible] tche partout [*sic*]. Le malade étant courbé la sueur vient malgré lui. J'ai sauvé plu[illegible] me cela. II. Le même jour à 11 heures ou midi donnez 2 onces de sel. III. Le [illegible] ore vomir et suer. Surtout donnez 2 fois de la tisane de champac ou de la tisane de bois [illegible] si très amère. IV. Le 3e jour donnez de grand matin du sel 2 fois, de la tisane amère [illegible] urriture de la cange bien préparée. V. Après cela je donne le vomitif dans l'accès mê[illegible] ont été ainsi nettoyés. Les moulins [?] du 2e ou le 3e jour. Je vais envoyer à M. Hirt, 1° [illegible] paye; 2°, un mandat de $3300 à son ordre; faites prendre s'il ne trouve à vous expédier. [illegible] me doit $7; déduisez. Votre pli du Port vient seulement de m'arriver par la poste. J'avais [illegible] ez M. Lochou et n'ai pu penser à M. Hirt. J'avais acheté du poisson déjà; n'importe, [illegible] u e fois de plus.

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BE[illegible]

Pour éviter les erreurs déduisez tout le riz jusqu'au jour de la paye inclusivement.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, du 12 Mars, 1867.)

on cher Monsieur,—Vous avez vendu beaucoup de riz 25½. Tant mieux, c'est touj[illegible] hausse; le voilà déjà à $3. Le maçon Prosper est venu me présenter un règlement [illegible] établissant qu'il lui est [*illisible*] une somme dépassant $500; je lui ai dit ne pouvoir l[illegible] pour le moment, et j'ai renvoyé à trois semaines. En même temps je l'ai autorisé à prendre [illegible] mon magasin, mais à $6; donnez-lui ce qu'il vous demandera sur bon signé par lui et in[illegible] ci-dessus: ayez la bonté de me porter séparément la quantité de riz qu'on prendra ainsi, c'est [illegible] de cette malheureuse affaire de maçonnerie. J'ai donné sur Essack Manode un bon pour [illegible] caisses de palma et ne comprend pas que vous n'en ayez pas reçu; c'est l'épidémie. Essack est malade lui-même. J'apprends avec plaisir que vous avez peu de malade; du quinine inabordable: voyez le "Cernéen" ou le "Commercial" du jour—$133 moins d'une once. Prenez du champac et que le docteur recommande l'acide arsenic selon la formule. Tant mieux si les cannes Chaubas sont belles et promettent. Vous faites bien d'isoler vos malades [*illisible*] sur bonne surveillance et tenez les quelques jours à la cange épaisse; nous n'avons pas les moyens de payer des biftecks du docteur Grivot, en admettant qu'ils puissent suppléer à la quinine. Quelle remède [*illisible*]!

Salutations,

(Signé) EUG. ROGET DE BELLOGUET.

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4 Octobre, 1868.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Je me rappelle et crois me rappeler que j'ai longtemps dans mon carnet de B. O. le récépissé d'un versement de $142 que vous avez fait pour moi à B. O. Lorsqu'en suite j'ai réglé avec M. Cloupet j'ai joint ce récépissé à beaucoup d'autres de la B. O. et ai remis le tout à M. ——, un employé de la dite banque. Quinze jours ou trois semaines après, lorsque j'ai

passés de M. Clonpet étaient inscrits, mais par le ——. J'ai réclamé en recl
cate à fournir; je ne savais même pas si vous aviez versé par deniers déc
B. O. Je viens de prendre 3 heures de recherches et n'ai rien découvert;
vous trais pas perdre cette somme. Résultat de mes recherches: I. le versement ne se
trois négociations des billets de $2500. J'ai retrouvé les bordereaux; sur deux d'enlevés
vous-même [illegible] d'emploi. J'ai l'emploi des 3 sur une note séparée. II. Il n'a pas
rt non aux hommes de bambous payés par vous en à M. Robinson son représentant. J'ai eu
te relatif à cet objet sous les quels [sic] je crois que cela doit avoir rapport à une somme que vous
z reçu de moi à Schmenfeld, soit par B. O. C'est le premier point à vous souvenir à cet égard,
t-ils d'accord avec les miens? Secondement, vous souvient-il d'avoir fait ce versement par mandat
B. O. tiré par vous ou en argent? Ces deux points éclairés nous finirons bien par retrouver la date
mois. Ce qu'il y a de certain c'est que jamais pareille somme ne m'a été [illegible] à crédit de
Pardon de la peine, c'est triste de devenir vieux, parce qu'on perd la mémoire et par suite son
ent.

A la hâte, mes salutations.

Nota.—J'ai retrouvé une note de mes versements à B. O. depuis le 6 Novembre, 1867; les $14
y figurent pas, d'où suivrait que le versement est antérieur, à moins d'oubli de ma part.

(Lettre adressée à M. Charron, Belombre.)

Mon cher Monsieur,—Si votre batterie travaille trop à l'avant c'est qu'elle manque de tirag
faites fouiller avant abattre ces cintres en maçonnerie, jusqu'à ce que vous ayez le bouillon à l'arrie
J'ai fait de même et ai parfaitement réussi, en abattant d'abord en cintre, puis l'autre et ainsi de
suite. Ne comptez pas sur l'effet des cendres chaudes, vous risquez d'ailleurs de faire éclater les
chaudières. Pour la fabrication au vide il vaut mieux qu'une batterie travaille trop à l'arrière qu'à
l'avant; donnez des ordres pour qu'on arrête le feu à chaque tirage. Songez à l'embarras
lequel nous serions, si nous allions brûler nos chaudières. Ne vous jetez pas dans la défécation c
année, vous en auriez le regret. Je ne puis d'ailleurs vous donner Albert; il en a ici pour un mois
au moins. Veuillez mettre ces Malabars à l'ordre des gens gâtés par M. Michel. Ah! il faut les
payer pour qu'ils ne fassent rien; coupez-leur la journée pour désobéissance. Sans une batterie mar-
chant bien, vous ne ferez jamais de beau sucre. Suivez mon conseil, abattez ce qui gêne le tir
jusqu'à ce que vous ayez le bouillon, dans l'avant, grande [sic]; avec une cheminée comme la nôtr
est impossible que votre batterie étouffe son feu. Seulement toutes ces maçonneries contourn
chaque chaudière gêne et arrage [?] le tirage; il faut les rétablir.

Salutations.

Entre Monsieur Eugène Roget de Belloguet, agissant non en son nom personnel mais en qu
d'administrateur du bien Belombre appartenant en ce moment pour deux-tiers aux filles de M. Star
et pour un tiers à Lady Remono, et aux héritiers de Sir Edouard Remono, et Monsieur Joseph Ch
ron a été convenu ce qui suit: Monsieur Charron s'engage à donner pendant cinq années à partir tout
temps, toute son aptitude, et toute son activité pour l'exploitation de la propriété sucrière de Belombre.
Monsieur Charron recevra de Monsieur de Belloguet des instructions générales sur la marche des travaux
à exécuter sur la dite propriété, la quantité d'arpents de cannes à planter et à entretenir, les opérations à
faire dans les machines et bâtiments et autres travaux, mais sans entreprises concernant la bonne mar
de la propriété Belombre. L'établissement étant pourvu de tous les appareils désirables, il ne pourr
fait d'installations nouvelles ou changements à ceux qui existe sans l'autorisation de Monsieur Ro
Belloguet. Monsieur Charron sera seul chargé de faire exécuter dans leurs détails les travaux dé
par Monsieur de Belloguet. Tous les employés seront choisis par Monsieur Charron sur les fix
d'appointement de Monsieur Roget de Belloguet, et placés sous ses ordres directs; ils seront, un em
d'habitation et comptable, un employé de sucrerie: en cas de nécessité ce nombre pourra être augmenté
d'un commun accord avec Monsieur de Belloguet. Monsieur Roget de Belloguet se réserve seulement
le droit de révoquer les employés si l'intérêt de l'établissement lui paraissait l'exiger. Monsieur de Bello-
guet s'engage ses nom et qualité ci-dessus pendant ces cinq années à fournir à Monsieur Charron en temps
opportun tout ce qui est nécessaire pour la marche convenable du travail. Le guano sera envoyé sur
les demandes de Monsieur Charron de manière à ce qu'il puisse guaner à raison de deux ou trois onces
par fossé, les cannes vierges en Mai et Juin, les repousses 15 jours après que les cannes auront été
coupées, sans que la quantité de guano à employer puisse généralement dépasser 225 tonneaux. Les
vivres et autres fournitures seront données de bonne qualité, sur les demandes de Monsieur Charron,
qui justifiera de leur emploi par les livres de magasin et d'emploi d'hommes de la propriété. Les
gages et salaires des laboureurs et employés ne devront jamais être arriérés de plus de trois mois.
Monsieur de Belloguet fera faire par la personne qu'il désignera en la présence de Monsieur Charron
la paie des employés et laboureurs tous les deux mois ou trois mois, d'après les états de paie de l'établisse-
ment approuvés par Monsieur Charron. Monsieur de Belloguet en sa qualité d'administrateur du bien
de Belombre fournira les bœufs de charroi reconnus comme nécessaires à la réalisation de la coupe en
cinq mois. Il existe sur l'établissement 22 mules, le nombre pourra en être augmenté lorsque
Monsieur Charron aura assuré sur l'établissement même leur nourriture par des cultures de maïs, embre-
vades, patates et manioc. La coupe devra recommencer chaque année du 15 au 20 Juillet, à moins de
circonstances imprévues nécessitant un changement dans l'intérêt du bien. Les 600 hommes de liste
qu'a l'établissement en ce moment pourront être portés à 700 par des engagements successifs, sans que
Monsieur Roget de Belloguet ait à fournir de nouveaux immigrants; les gages ne dépasseront jamais
$[illegible] pour les hommes de grande bande ou l'élite de l'établissement. Les plantations
ne seront pas moins de 400 arpents. Elles seront commencées en Janvier au plus tard
possible. Les cannes à couper chaque année ne seront jamais moins de 800 arpents, do
vierges et 400 arpents premières repousses; il pourra être conservé en outre des deuxièmes
elles promettent un résultat favorable. Les appointements de Monsieur Charron seront
par mois, payables avec les autres salaires et gages, tous les deux ou trois mois. Monsieur
aura droit en outre à une balle de riz et autres vivres du magasin; il pourra prendre trois domes
parmi les hommes de liste, lesquels seront aux frais de l'établissement. Monsieur Charron
en outre de ses appointements un part d'un vingtième, ou 5 pour cent sur les revenus nets so
établis chaque année par un compte arrêté le 30 Avril et rendu par Monsieur Roget de Bellog
à ses co-associés, le net de ce compte devant servir de base au prélèvement de 5 pour cent accord
Monsieur Charron. Le compte portera au débit les frais d'entrecoupe de l'année avec leurs intérêt
qu'ils seront établis par le capitaliste, la Banque, ou la Compagnie; les intérêts à 9 pour cent si
les arriérés d'avance d'entrecoupe s'élevant au 30 Avril, 1866, les intérêts à 9 pour cent l'an s
une dette hypothécaire de $32,953 80 c., savoir qui sera l'entrecoupe du besoin la commission
afférente:—

Odilie Peau	$12,476 90 c.
Léon Peau	8,000 00
Bonnefoy	9,976 90
Ch. Odinet	2,500 00
	$32,953 80 c.

Créanciers aux droits desquels Monsieur Roget de Belloguet se trouve aujourd'hui subrogé en tout
dernier lieu lorsque les sommes ci-dessus. Ce compte portera aussi au débit la créance originaire de
$27,422 12 c. portée en l'acte de société du 6 Octobre, 1860, entre J. Staub et Sir Edouard Remono,
dont suit le détail:—

Héritiers Staub	$17,790 12 c.
" Remono	9,632 00

Cette créance ne porte pas d'intérêts, l'acte ne lui en attribuant point. Il sera porté au crédit les
produits de la propriété, tels que sucre, sirops et autres s'il y a lieu. Le revenu net de la propriété,
déduction faite de 5 pour cent alloués à Monsieur Charron, sera employé intégralement d'abord à éteindre
les avances d'entrecoupe de l'année et l'arriéré de $13,086 14½ c., ensuite au paiement de la dette
hypothécaire, et enfin à celui de la créance originaire $27,422 12 c. Monsieur Charron pourra exiger le
paiement de son intérêt de 5 pour cent chaque année lors de l'arrêté du compte d'entrecoupe. Monsieur de
Belloguet s'engage au nom de Mesdames Barbet de Jony et Roget de Belloguet, seules héritières de
Madame Staub de la propriété telle qu'elle se trouvera alors constituée avec les augmentations qui
auraient pu être faites et moyennant un prix à fixer à l'aimable entre lui et Monsieur. Lequel prix sera
payable en dix années avec intérêts à 9 pour cent l'an.

True Extracts.

J. HENRY FINNISS,
Receiver of Registration Dues.

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4	To Governor Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 19, 1872	Expressing his opinion that nothing short of a searching inquiry into all the details connected with Indian immigration will determine the question of what should be the policy and legislation of the future, and stating that he will proceed to select competent persons to form a Commission of Inquiry	
5	To Governor Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	Feb. 12, 1872	Informing him that Messrs. Frere and Williamson have been appointed Commissioners to enquire into the condition of Indian immigrants in Mauritius, and that Mr. Darnell Davis will act as their Secretary	
6	To Messrs. Frere and Williamson	Feb. 20, 1872	Their appointment as Commissioners to conduct an inquiry into the treatment of Indian labourers, and the salary they will receive for the service	
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8	To Governor Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	Mar. 14, 1872	Transmitting copies of Royal Commissions appointing Messrs. Frere and Williamson and Mr. Darnell Davis, and stating the date of their departure from England for Mauritius..	
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12	To the Officer Administering the Government	July 29, 1873	Respecting the illness of Mr. Frere; the necessity for his return to England, and the importance of bringing the Commission of Inquiry to a close .. .. ..
[illegible]	[illegible] Administering the Government	Sept. 16, 1873 (Rec. Oct. 17)	Transmitting copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Royal Commissioners acknowledging receipt of Lord Kimberley's [illegible] of the 29th July last ..
14	Darwin Davis, Esq.	Nov 26, 1873	Reporting the arrival in London [illegible] Royal Commissioners, and requesting [illegible] provided with facilities for [illegible] and printing their Report .. ..
[illegible]	[illegible] Esq. ..	Dec. 3, 1873	Stating that rooms will be provided for the use of the Royal Commissioners in [illegible] Colonial Office, [illegible] Agent should be commissioned [illegible] printing the Report
16	[illegible] Esq. ..	Mar. 17, 1874	Respecting the serious i[illegible] and the delay which m[illegible] place in the completion [illegible]
17	[illegible] A. Williamson, Esq. ..	Apr. 6, 1874	Stating that before any de[illegible] at respecting the complet[illegible] the Mauritius Commissi[illegible] should be allowed to e[illegible] further period during which Mr. Frere's prospects of [illegible] may be better ascertained .. ..
18	[illegible] Williamson, Esq. ..	May 14, 1874	Requesting that the completion of the Mauritius Report may be postponed for a further period of six weeks, on account of the [illegible] illness of Mr Frere ..
19	[illegible] Williamson, Esq. ..	May 20, 1874	Consenting to the postponement for six weeks of the completion of the Mauritius Report
20	[illegible] Esq. ..	July 3, 1874	Stating that, the six weeks allowed for the postponement of the completion of the Mauritius Report having expired, he would be glad to learn the pleasure of Lord Carnarvon in the matter .. ..
21	[illegible] Esq. ..	July 24, 1874	Arrangements for completing the Report of the Royal Commission on the condition of Indian labourers in Mauritius ..
22	W. [illegible] Frere, Esq.	July 30, 1874	Expressing his sense of the consideration shown to him by Lord Carnarvon, and drawing attention to the high qualities displayed by Mr. Williamson during the progress of the Mauritius Commission, and also to the services rendered by Mr. Davis ..
23	To Mr. Williamson, Esq.	Aug. [illegible] 1874	Transmitting copies of correspondence with Mr. Frere respecting the completion of the Report of the Mauritius Commission
24	Messrs. Frere and [illegible]	[illegible] 1874	Stating that they have completed their report upon the treatment of immigrants in Mauritius; alluding to the results of the [illegible] and conveying their thanks to Dr. R[illegible] to the Chiefs and subordinates of the Public departments for the assistance rendered by them upon [illegible] occasion

14.6.95
5.6.72

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