

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1287	Press
	(62-55)	Mis.
Dated	20-12-	1965.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers :—

No. 62. From the Secretary to the Government of India ; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 25th October 1865, No. 3213.

Home Department, Public.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 782, dated the 25th July last, inquiring what is the proportion, if any, fixed by the Government of India, of females to be sent to the several Colonies, French as well as British, to which emigration is allowed.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that no general order on this point has been issued by the Government of India.

3. In the Despatch from the Secretary of State, cited in paragraph 2 of your letter, and in an earlier Despatch, dated the 24th of November 1860, and again in a Despatch to the Government of India, No. 167, dated the 22nd of December 1860 (a copy of which is appended hereto), a relaxation of the order previously in force with respect to British Colonies, was sanctioned so as to place emigration to those Colonies on the same footing as emigration to French Colonies.

4. By Article 16 of the French Convention, it was prescribed that the proportion of women should be equal at first to one-fourth of the number of men ; that after three years, the proportion should be raised to one-third ; and after two years more, to one-half ; and that after a further period of two years, the proportion should be the same as might be fixed for the British Colonies.

5. Looking, however, to the terms of the original Article 26 of the Convention and of Section 31 of Act XLVI of 1860, and also to the provision of the amended Article 26 in Act VII of 1862, and to the ' Additional Article ' contained in the same Act, it does not seem quite clear from what dates the several periods specified in Article 16 of the Convention, should be held to commence with respect to the Island of Réunion and the other French Colonies to which emigration now takes place. If in the case of the first named Colony they may be reckoned to commence from the date on which Act XLVI of 1860 was passed, or from the first shipment of emigrants made subsequently to the passing of that Act, it would seem that a later date must be taken in the case of the other Colonies, and that in their case at all events the proportion of women, which may be now enforced under Article 16 of the Convention, cannot be *more* than one-third. I am desired to say that the Governor General in Council will be glad to know what view is taken by the Madras Government and the Protector of Emigrants at Madras of the obligation in this respect which now attaches to emigration to the several French Colonies ; and as it may be desirable to have the opinion of the Home Government on the question, a copy of this correspondence will be sent to the Secretary of State.

From the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 22nd December 1860, No. 167.

With reference to your letters, dated 19th October (No. 121) and 22nd October (No. 122) 1860, on the subject of a representation from the Emigration Agents of some of the West Indian Colonies and of the Agent of Mauritius, regarding certain differences in the regulations for the

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emigration of Indian laborers to the British and to the French Colonies respectively, I have to observe that by my Despatch of the 24th November (No. 149) 1860, you were informed of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to sanction the assimilation of the relative proportion of male and female emigrants to the British Colonies to that which is to obtain in the case of emigration to the French Colonies, and I have to express my approval of your having, in anticipation of that Despatch, permitted a relaxation of the rules previously in force.

2. It is not the wish of Her Majesty's Government that emigration from India to British Colonies should in any respect be subjected to more stringent regulations than it has been thought necessary to lay down in the case of French emigration. If therefore any further representations should be addressed to you on the two other points brought under your consideration by the Agents of the British West Indian Colonies, I am of opinion that you may properly take measures for procuring such an alteration in the Rules relating to emigration to the British Colonies as will remove the differences of which the Memorialists complain.

Referred to the Protector of Emigrants for his remarks.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
11th November 1865.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 63. From the Protector of Emigrants, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 11th December 1865, No. 209.

I have the honor to return the letter from the Government of India, No. 3213, of the 25th October last, on the subject of the proportion of women to be embarked with male emigrants for the British and French Colonies, and calling for my opinion, regarding the proportions that the latter are now under obligation to take.

2. Article 16 of the French Convention clearly lays down that the proportion shall be at least one-fourth for the first three years of emigration to a Colony; for the next two years, one-third; and for the succeeding two years, one-half. In accordance with these conditions, the following will be the correct proportions as far as the Madras Presidency is concerned:—

Colony.	First ship sailed.	Present proportion of women.	
Réunion.....	May 8th, 1862,.....	one-third	} about 25 per cent.
Guadaloupe..	Nov. 28th, „	do.	
Guienne.....	Sept. 9th, 1864,.....	one-fourth	} 20 per cent.
Martinique...	Feb. 8th, 1865,.....	do.	

3. The foregoing are the proportions the French Colonies are bound to take according to the Convention, but the actuals are far in excess of these numbers. The following table will show what they were to all Colonies during the past official year.

From Madras.....	{ To Mauritius..... 42 per cent.
	„ Natal 36 „ „
From Madras, Pondicherry, Yanam, and Karikal.	{ To Réunion..... 34 „ „
	„ Martinique..... 34 „ „
	„ Guadaloupe... 32 „ „
	„ Guienne..... 25 „ „

4. I do not see the necessity of fixing an ascending scale for the proportion of women to accompany the emigrants. It causes much confusion, and creates dissatisfaction. The emigration of women with the men is admitted, on all hands, to

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be advantageous to the Colony wanting labor. I would, therefore, prefer to see a fixed standard established, say 35 per cent., and as many in excess as the Colony selects to take. If, hereafter, it is considered that the proportion is too small, it can easily be raised, giving a few months notice.

No. 64.

No. 479.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the letter from the Protector of Emigrants of the 11th instant, No. 209, the Under Secretary to Government, Public &c., Departments, is directed to request that Mr. Franklin will be good enough to explain to what the words “about 25 per cent.” and “20 per cent.” relate, if, as would appear from his letter, *one-third* is the “present proportion of women the French Colonies are bound to take according to the Convention” for Réunion and Guadaloupe, and *one-fourth* for Guienne and Martinique. Mr. Franklin will shew, also, distinctly how the “actuals are far in excess of these numbers.”

(Signed) C. G. WALKER,

13th December 1865.

Under Secretary.

To the Protector of Emigrants.

No. 64A.

No. 213.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The Protector of Emigrants has the honor to acknowledge Official Memorandum from the Under Secretary to Government, Public Department, No. 479, of the 13th instant, and to enter into the following explanation regarding the per centages and proportions mentioned in his letter of the 11th instant, No. 209.

2. The Convention says (Article 16) “each shipment of emigrants shall include a proportion of women equal to at least one-fourth of the number of men” Therefore for 100 men, 25 women must be shipped, which is at the rate of 20 per cent. When the proportion has been raised to one-third the number of men, 33½ women have to be embarked with every 100 men, which is about 25 per cent.

3. The proportions required being as above shewn 20 and 25 per cent., the actuals as set down in paragraph 3, which are calculated in precisely the same way, are manifestly in excess.

PROTECTOR'S OFFICE, MADRAS,
14th December 1865.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,

Protector of Emigrants.

To the Under Secretary to Government, Public Department, Fort Saint George.

No. 65. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort Saint George, 20th December 1865, No. 1287.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3213, dated the 25th October last, respecting the proportion of females to be sent to the several Colonies, French as well as British, to which emigration is allowed.

2. Your letter having been referred to the Protector of Emigrants for his remarks, I am now directed to forward a copy of his report, stating his view of the obligation in this respect, which,

Dated 11th December 1865, No. 209.

3 A

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under Section 16 of the Convention, attaches to emigration to the French Colonies. It will, however, be seen that the number of females actually embarked from this Presidency for those Colonies is greatly in excess of the limit prescribed in that Section.

3. The only British Colonies to which emigrants proceeded during the past official year were Mauritius and Natal, the proportion of females being 42 per cent. to the former, and 36 per cent. to the latter.

4. In lieu of adopting an ascending scale for the proportion of women to be sent with the emigrants—a measure which seems to be not only productive of much confusion and dissatisfaction, but unnecessary, inasmuch as the importation of women is, it is believed, highly advantageous to the Colony itself—the Protector is of opinion that 35 per cent. might be fixed as a general standard for all Colonies, French and British, and as many in excess as the Colony is prepared to receive.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in this opinion, and thinks with the Protector that, if hereafter the above proportion is considered too small, it will be easy to raise it, giving due notice of the intention to do so.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 3213.

FROM
E. C. BAYLEY, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO
A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Home Dept.
Public.

Simla, the 25th October 1865.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 782, dated the 25th July last, enquiring what is the proportion, if any, fixed by the Government of India, of females to be sent to the several Colonies, French as well as British, to which emigration is allowed.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that no general order on this point has been issued by the Government of India.

3. In the Despatch from the Secretary of State, cited in para. 2 of your letter, and in an earlier Despatch dated the 24th of November 1860, and again in a Despatch to the Government of India, No. 167, dated the 22nd of December 1860 (a copy of which is appended hereto), a relaxation of the order previously in force with respect to British Colonies, was sanctioned so as to place emigration to those Colonies on the same footing as emigration to French Colonies.

4. By Article 16 of the French Convention, it was prescribed that the proportion of women should be equal at first to one-fourth of the number of men; that after three years, the proportion should be raised to one-third; and after two years more, to one-half; and that after a further period of two years, the proportion should be the same as might be fixed for the British Colonies.

5. Looking, however, to the terms of the original Article 26 of the Convention and of Section 31 of Act XLVI. of 1860, and also to the provision of the amended Article 26 in Act VII. of 1862, and to the 'Additional Article' contained in the same Act, it does not seem quite clear from what dates the several periods specified in Article 16 of the Convention, should be held to commence with respect to the Island of Réunion and the other French Colonies to which emigration now takes place. If in the case of the first named Colony they may be reckoned to commence from the date on which Act XLVI. of 1860 was passed, or from the first shipment of emigrants

made subsequently to the passing of that Act, it would seem that a later date must be taken in the case of the other Colonies, and that in their case at all events the proportion of women, which may be now enforced under Article 16 of the Convention, cannot be *more* than one-third. I am desired to say that the Governor General in Council will be glad to know what view is taken by the Madras Government and the Protector of Emigrants at Madras of the obligation in this respect which now attaches to emigration to the several French Colonies; and as it may be desirable to have the opinion of the Home Government on the question, a copy of this correspondence will be sent to the Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. Chayley

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India.

Public Department.

No. 1007

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter N^o 3215 dated the 25th October last, respecting the proportion of females to be sent to the several Colonies, French as well as British, to which emigration is allowed.

2 Your letter having been referred to the Protector of Emigrants for his remarks, I am now directed to forward a copy of his report, containing his view of the obligation in this respect which, under Section XVI of the Convention, attaches to emigration to the French Colonies. It will, however, be seen that the number of females actually embarked from this Presidency for those Colonies is greatly in excess of the limit prescribed in that Section.

3 The only British Colonies

Dated 11th Dec^r 1858

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11th Dec 1858

To Mr. Chayley

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5 His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in this opinion, and thinks with the Protector that if hereafter the above proportion is considered too small, it will be easy to raise it, giving due notice of the intention to do so.

For M. George
20 "June" 1858

Public 1865 Department

1867

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