

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

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To

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,

Senior Magistrate of Police.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to bring to the notice of Government that very frequent applications are now being made by destitute Seamen and other Europeans for relief in this Court, but in consequence of the Poor Box being empty, there are no means of helping these distressed persons from that source.

I have therefore, in many cases, after due enquiry, felt constrained to send distressed seamen to the Sailors' Home on my own responsibility, and as this course may become inconvenient, and as it is likely the Government will aid in this matter if brought to notice, I take the liberty of suggesting to you that application be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the grant of some funds, from which the Magistrates may be enabled to relieve such emergent cases of European destitution as may be brought before them.

I would also beg to suggest the advisability of your inserting in the Newspapers and Government Gazette, a notice to the effect "that funds are required for relief of destitute Europeans, and that you will receive them and account for them," and I have no doubt that more money than is actually needed for this purpose will be immediately forthcoming from the liberal public of Bombay.

I have the honour to be &c.,

BOMBAY FORT POLICE OFFICE, }
19th May, 1862. }

N. OLIVER.

2nd Magistrate of Police.

No. 319 OF 1862.

Forwarded for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY POLICE OFFICE, }
19th May 1862, }

W. CRAWFORD.

Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander in Chief dated 6th June 1862.

As shewn before, I have long been keenly alive to the shame and inconvenience to which we are exposed by the destitution of some of our country-men in India under such circumstances, or worse than those reported on in this letter. It would hardly be unfair to say that these facts involve a serious stigma on the character of our Government, which must suffer in Native eyes accordingly, and that putting aside the question of charity, we lose in prestige as the dominant race in this country, by permitting such a state of things. What a denial of the practice and lessons of our Church, what a contradiction of the Missionary is conveyed in the fact, that such things do exist. With our daily increasing trade, with our immense development of public works, a certain settlement of Englishmen, belonging to the lower classes or those depending on daily labour for their bread, is now in progress.

An Army whether of soldiers or of workmen must have its invalids, its wounded, its lame and blind. In the former class, provision is made for their deportation and for that of their wives and families when they become inefficient. In the latter, although year by year the class in India increases and must increase in number, to which the proportion of disease and therefore of destitution cannot but be a certain quantity, there is as yet no means of affording relief except through the precarious means of private unorganized charity, while deportation to England, with or without the consent of the subject, is impossible or nearly so for want of funds and arrangements.

It is probable that Legislation is required for the deportation of Vagrants, but assistance from Government or elsewhere is also required for an Asylum to receive, and for the sea voyage of invalids, minors and women incapable of working a passage, but who are desirous of returning home to live with their friends or take their chance in their parishes.

Private charity would do much if organized for such a purpose, but it can hardly be gainsaid that Government should take the lead and afford the necessary organization with a certain fund in aid.

It appears to me, therefore, that some sort of Asylum should be established in Bombay to receive such unfortunate people, till arrangements for their passage to England could be secured, or in the case of healthy men and women, for obtaining employment in this country when they are either country-born, though of British parents, or from other causes have no parishes to which to resort in Great Britain.

Government might, I think, declare to advance a moderate sum annually to the joint purpose of maintaining the Asylum, and of paying the passages home, of those desirous of going, but unable from debility, old age, childhood or sex to earn a passage by working. There would, of course, sometimes, be cases in which assistance should be given, though the destitute men might physically be able to work a passage. On such matters the persons intrusted with the duty of carrying into execution any scheme Government might decide on, would be best able to judge, a report or application to Government being made in each case.

While, however, I think Government should take the lead in this very necessary business, I would not relieve the British community at large from subscribing to the good work in which it is so largely interested. I think a system of subscription should be organised throughout the Presidency, in the manner in which such matters are usually conducted, the aid of the Lord Bishop and his Clergy being respectfully requested.

The Asylum being in Bombay itself might, if possible, be put under the immediate care of the Chamber of Commerce. That body, if asked, would probably nominate the necessary Committee and office bearers to give effect to such a scheme as has been sketched.

At first sight it would appear well to devolve it on the Municipality. It seems to me, however, that the latter might be less convenient for such a purpose than the former. If it should be expedient to apply to either of these bodies, we might form a Committee of the Commissioner of Police, of one of the Presidency Chaplains, and the Surgeon in charge of the General hospital, or of any other functionaries Government might wish to select, or who might be indicated by public opinion. I incline, however, to the idea that it would be well to intrust the institution I contemplate at Bombay to a popular body, if it be possible, as being more likely to enlist the sympathies and therefore the charity of the community.

The deportation of vagrants, the securing of passages for paupers &c, would require the fiat, perhaps the assistance of Government; though the Directors of the Institution might be intrusted with carrying out the details, in aid of which the Deputy Quarter Master General, and the Commissariat Department at the Presidency might be requested to exert themselves.

The foregoing suggestions are crude and of but little value, but as affording a feeble guide to any Committee or Officer that Government might nominate to report on the whole subject, before committing itself to any line of action or counsel.

In the mean time I would again remark, that the evil of British destitution in India is a growing one, and that we cannot too soon bestir ourselves to afford a remedy by legislation, if legislation be necessary, by Government patronage and direction, and by an annual appeal to the charity of the British Community in this Presidency. If the latter be properly directed, and it be seen that under a proper superintendence guaranteed by Government, real charity and relief are afforded without waste or jobbery, we shall find that all classes of that community will contribute, from the rich functionaries and merchants to the railway operatives and Private Soldiers.

The State will really be put but to small expense, if it will afford the necessary direction and organization.

W. R. MANSFIELD.

No. 2204 of 1862.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To

H. BROOKE, ESQ.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit the accompanying copies of a letter from the Second Magistrate of Police and of a Minute which has been recorded thereon by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the destitution of Europeans in India.

2. In forwarding these papers, I am desired to request, that the Chamber of Commerce will be good enough to nominate one or two Gentlemen to act as a Committee with the Reverend W. K. Fletcher, the Reverend C. T. Wilson and Mr. C. Forjett (with power to add to their number) for the purpose of enquiring and reporting on the subject.

3. His Excellency in Council requests, that the Committee, after calling for all the information procurable, from the Offices and records of Government, as well as from all other likely sources, will favour Government with a report shewing:

1. The extent and progressive growth in late years, of the evil of European destitution and mendicity.

2. What machinery now exists for its relief at the Presidency and other large Towns and how far such machinery is sufficient or defective.

3. To furnish Government with a detailed and definite plan for enabling it to co-operate with private charity for the systematic and, as far as possible, permanent relief of European pauperism on the extended scale indicated in His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Minute.

4. The Governments of Bengal and Madras will be requested to furnish statements of what has been, or is being, done by the Government in those Presidencies, for the relief of European pauperism at the Capitals, as well as lists of Societies or Institutions, by which private charity is dispensed to the European pauper population, together with copies of any reports &c. on the subject which may be procurable. These documents, when received, will be placed in the hands of the Committee.

5. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and the Clerks of the Sessions of the Established and Free Kirks of Scotland will also be requested to favour the Committee with any suggestions which may occur to them for promoting so desirable an object.

I have the honour to be &c.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
27th June 1862.

R. WEST,
Officiating Under Secretary to Government.

European distress.

No. 100 OF 1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE HONOURABLE SIR H. B. E. FRERE K.C.B.

Governor in Council &c. &c. &c.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the communication made to me under direction of your Excellency in Council by letter of Mr. Under Secretary West, No. 2208, dated June 27th, to which I should have submitted an earlier reply, had I not found it desirable to enter upon some correspondence in which the answers to my inquiries have been unavoidably delayed.

2. I may be permitted to state that in the month of April last, owing to some allusions which attracted my attention in the public prints, my apprehensions were excited that distress among Europeans in this country had undergone a serious accession, and that cases would be found too numerous in which a blameless poverty was demanding the prompt interposition of Christian benevolence. I addressed some private letters of enquiry, therefore, to Gentlemen in Bombay, whose position gave them the best opportunities of observation, with a view more especially to learn how far it might be the duty of the clergy to make appeals to the community at large on behalf of the cases of need and suffering which might be brought to notice. The result, however, of these applications was, in every instance, the same. None of my correspondents had to tell, at that time, of such cases as I feared might exist, but only of such as, though calling loudly for attention, fell much more within the province of the Police and the Magistracy than the somewhat separate sphere of voluntary charity, and as one Gentleman in particular, Mr. N. W. Oliver, informed me that he was already taking steps to bring the whole subject under the eye of the authorities, I felt sure that it was best in their hands.

3. The letter from Government, however, now under reply made it my duty to institute still further investigations, especially by referring to such of the clergy as were qualified to offer the information for which Government called. The issue of these references has been very analogous to the result of my previous inquiries, that is to say, the cases of distress reported to me originate almost entirely in habits of improvidence, indolence, and vice; not indeed, on that account, to be passed over by the Christian philanthropist, but nevertheless, requiring the hand which deals with them to be fortified by Magisterial authority, and, perhaps, by distinct legislative enactment. So far as my information reaches, it is in the Presidency town itself that the mischief mainly exists. From the Outstations I have had but few complaints. Here, in Poona, the pauperism lies almost wholly among a low class of Portuguese; but of European distress, properly so called, there is no prevalence. At Ahmednuggur there have been one or two instances, lately, of apparently urgent want in the persons of strangers passing through the place, whose address excited considerable sympathy; but unhappily, in each instance, gross imposture was detected. At Belgaum which used, at one period, to be rather notorious for European vagrancy, the report is, that, of late years, scarcely any thing of the kind has been known. From Surat I was prepared to hear, in connexion with the Railway Works, of more or less destitution; but the Chaplain writes that the Mechanics and others constantly moving to and fro on Amrolee as a centre are well known to him, and that he can pretty confidently state that, so far from European destitution being on the increase, it is unknown. It is, as I have before observed, in Bombay itself that the evil chiefly exists. Possibly the truth is that all distress gravitates toward the Presidency town.

4. And here there can be no question that it does, and will increase. The treatment, however, of its developments should, I will beg to suggest, be directed from the first under two heads, the one embracing only cases of poverty claiming commiseration, the other of poverty requiring coercion. Under the former would fall all instances of distress from unforeseen calamity, and in which temporary relief is called for until the suffering parties can be extricated from their difficulties, or enabled to return to their homes. For this part of any scheme which may be adopted, voluntary contribution might be reckoned on with confidence. At the same time, the aid of Government might come in effectively in the outset by erecting some suitable building to be used as a Refuge. I do not know how far

the plans of a very useful institution already existing under the name of the Pensioners' Home might admit of extension for this purpose. Into such a Refuge poor convalescents from the General Hospital might be admitted, who, until equal to their ordinary occupations, are in danger of falling into harm both physically and morally, and possibly there might be hereafter added a distinct yet affiliated work of mercy in the form of a Retreat into which fallen but penitent females might be received, a class for whose amelioration Bombay at present affords no aid. I group these objects together, because it is obviously desirable to avoid as much as may be the creation of separate institutions. One management might, as it seems to me, embrace all these kindred plans of charity. For those cases of poverty, however, which require coercion, although by far the most numerous, a less complex course of action would, probably, suffice. The committee which Government has now called into operation will be at no loss to suggest the best methods of procedure. In a large proportion of the cases which would come before them, deportation, to which the minute of His Excellency the Commander in Chief justly gives prominence, would at once free the community of all further solicitude. In another large proportion, the alternative, if given to able bodied beggars, of entering a House of Industry or being imprisoned with hard labour, would, probably, be effectual. But on expedients of this kind it is not for me to enlarge.

5 I would only venture to add in conclusion that prevention of the evil might be advantageously contemplated as well as its remedy. Something, possibly, might be done by making all companies importing Europeans into the country answerable for their employment for a given period, or their deportation. And in the case of European families settling in various localities in connexion with such companies, I would inquire whether the managers might not be called on to sustain Schools, and other agencies promotive of industry and good morals. Without some such anticipatory measures the clusters of our own people forming in different places may prove too prolific sources of social deterioration, and consequent distress.

POONA,
August 29th 1862.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. BOMBAY.

No. 1470 OF 1862.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To,

M. J. SHAW STEWART, ESQUIRE.

Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Poona, 3rd October 1862.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 2957, dated 25th August last, I have the honour to state that, as it is very difficult to offer suggestions for the prevention of European Vagrancy, without accurate information as to the class of persons from whom the Vagrants are drawn, I addressed the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police at Tanna, for further details of the cases which had led to their first representation.

2. In reply, Major Hodgson stated :—

" I am unable to give the exact number of destitute Europeans who have passed through these Districts, but I think between 20 and 30 is about the number."

" These men belonged to all classes—Old Soldiers, Mechanics, Sailors and Apothecaries."

" Some of these men were drunk for days in the Town of Tanna and in the villages of the District, they were taken charge of by the Police until they became sober."

The Acting Magistrate Mr. E. P. Robertson, wrote as follows :—

" I have noticed considerable number of disorderly and destitute Europeans in Tanna. Not having kept any record I am unable to give any detail, I would remark, however, that on several occasions I have been only too happy to get rid of these people by myself paying their boat or Railway fare to some other station."

" In the days of the East India Company, I believe that the Government was bound to find every discharged soldier a passage home whenever it might be demanded. It seems to me that the recent change in the constitution of the Government has, in no way exempted the state from the obligation imposed upon the East India Company."

" I consider that all Magistrates with full powers being Justices of the Peace should have the same powers with regard to Europeans in all cases of simple assault, abuse, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, as is now possessed by the Magistrate in Bombay."

3. Being under the impression that all discharged soldiers are still provided with return passages to England, I again addressed the Acting Magistrate, who replied as follows :—

" Many, if not most of the persons who have come begging, have stated that they were discharged soldiers. It is possible that their statements may have been untrue. There is at present in Tanna a poor pensioner attempting to live upon the miserable pittance of six (6) annas a day."

" This person is a confirmed invalid, and unable to work, and were it not for assistance given to him by some of the Residents, the man must starve and become a disgrace to the English name."

" 2. In Bombay the Magistrates have powers to try Europeans under the Penal Code. The Acting Magistrate simply recommends similar powers in certain trivial cases to be granted to such Magistrates in the Mofussil as may be Justices of the Peace, and Magistrates with full powers, that is Magistrates with the powers contemplated in Section XXII of the Code of Procedure."

" 3. The powers Magistrates possess under Act VII of 1853, are of but little use whatever, as that Act only gives the Magistrate powers in cases of assault, forcible entry or injury accompanied with force."

" 4. Of course, in the event of the powers referred to in paragraph 2nd being granted, it would be necessary to make, in the Mofussil Jails, such suitable accommodation as is deemed necessary in this climate for Europeans."

4. It will thus be seen how very limited is the information as to the origin of the vagrancy complained of, and unless accurate statistics be obtainable on this point, it is impossible, in my opinion, to devise an effectual remedy.

5. As regards soldiers, it is possible that many purchase their discharge in the hope of finding other employment in this country. I would suggest that some restrictions be placed on such purchases.

6. Thus it might be made imperative that a common soldier purchasing his discharge should, at the same time lodge the money for a passage home, and then be provided with a passage by Government, the only exception being when the soldier can show that he has secured other permanent employment, either under Government or with any respectable Company or private individual. In the former case, the Department employing him should be responsible for his passage to England, in the latter, the employers should be required to enter into a formal bond to the same effect before the discharge is granted. If it be true, that discharged soldiers are among the vagrants now going about the country, some restrictions of this nature would be expedient.

7. It is also supposed that some of the vagrants are sailors. For a check on this class, measures must be devised in the Presidency town. As men whose profession is the sea can have no business up country, I think Magistrates, inland, might be authorized to apprehend and forward, to Bombay, all sailor vagrants found without the means of livelihood.

8. For the general prevention of European Mendicancy in India, some provision seems required, analogous to that by which all persons taking Natives of this country to England used to be bound to provide them with return passages. The Railway and other Companies bringing out artisans and labourers may be required to provide all persons of this class with a free passage to England if their services be, from any cause, dispensed with. But it would be hardly practicable to extend the measure beyond the Companies over which Government has control, and there would still be a large class of employers and employed, whom such provisions would not reach.

9. Doubtless, many Europeans land in India without any prospect of employment and without the means of supporting themselves. The Commissioner of Customs and Magistrates of Police in Bombay may be able to suggest means for preventing Captains of Ships from landing Europeans of the lower classes who are without any ostensible means of subsistence.

10. In the absence of accurate data as to the class to which these vagrants originally belonged, I am unable to offer more definite suggestions—I would recommend that every Magistrate and Superintendent of Police be directed to examine all such vagrants found in his jurisdiction and record accurately their former occupation, the cause of their destitution, with a full description of the person of the vagrant, including age, height and other particulars. In a short time information may thus be collected which will enable Government to trace the origin of the European vagrancy which is so greatly on the increase.

11. One point appears to be sufficiently established. It is necessary that all Magistrates in the Mofussil, who are also Justices of the Peace, should have powers to punish, summarily, drunk and disorderly Europeans. I would request the attention of Government to Mr. E. P. Robertson's remarks, in which I concur, except that I see no necessity for providing accommodation for Europeans in up country Jails. I would much rather have the Magistrates commit to the Bombay Jail, when it is within reach; most cases will occur within easy distance from Bombay by rail, and in others, provision can be made without difficulty for a few exceptional cases. As both Bombay and the Mofussil are under the same High Court, there should be no difficulty in providing for the committal of European prisoners from the Mofussil to the Presidency Jail.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

B. H. ELLIS.

Police Commissioner N. D.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD, K.C.B.,
ON EUROPEAN VAGRANTS, (MR. ELLIS' LETTER, No. 1470 of
1862, DATED 3RD OCTOBER 1862).

ALL Soldiers discharged by purchase or otherwise are sent to England, unless they can show that they are to receive employment of a suitable character. The permission of the local Government to take their discharge in India must, in such case, be obtained through the Commander in Chief in each instance.

In like manner, Soldiers purchasing discharge, and desirous of returning to England, are required to lodge their passage money before their application is entertained.

Soldiers whose time of service has expired, or who receive a free discharge by indulgence, are conveyed to England at the cost of the State, and remain Soldiers till they are finally discharged in England.

It must happen,—and doubtless often does,—that when a Firm or Company have induced a soldier to take his discharge for the purpose of serving them, they either summarily get rid of him on account of irregular conduct, or because they may have no further call for his services.*

Soldiers accustomed to live under the strict rule and supervision of Military discipline, who, in such circumstances, have exemplary characters, are very liable to change altogether in this respect, when the shackles of the Regimental system are removed from them.

Private employers are well aware of this, but they have many vacancies to fill, such as of Railway Guards, Head Porters, Clerkships, &c. &c., to find recruits for which, Her Majesty's Regiments are an unfailing resource.

At present Government brings out these men at great expense, and having made Soldiers of them, is constantly deprived of their services at the time when they have become most valuable, in consequence of the inducements held out by private employers.

The Soldiers rarely, perhaps never, take their discharges in the *hope* of securing employment, but generally, under a *regular promise* of a good situation. They then either buy their discharges themselves, or their freedom is purchased for them, the frequent consequence being, as I believe, early disagreement between the employers and the employed, the dismissal and the destitution of the latter.

* I annex a case in point as shown in a declaration taken from Gunner Cheesman, R. A., who gave up the Service to become a Railway Guard, and was shortly after suddenly discharged by the G. I. P. Railway Company, on a reduction of establishment taking place. Fortunately, Cheesman, although an old soldier, was physically fit for re-enlistment, otherwise he would have been a ruined man.

If a little thought be given to the subject, the conclusion is inevitable, that, no check having been imposed by Government or by Law, such results must flow from a great industrial development, such as that which is now proceeding in India, involving the frequent employment of those belonging to the British lower classes in situations for which the Natives are deemed not to be so well fitted as they are. Long ago, I believe nearly five years, I pointed out what would be the effect on the economy of Her Majesty's Forces in consequence of the Railway and other demands for such Englishmen accustomed to habits of order and management.

It is easier to state the evil than to suggest a remedy, because the latter must be general, universal, and searching, notwithstanding that the former, viz. the evil, cannot as yet be said to have reached very large dimensions. But it is nevertheless a growing evil, and it must infallibly increase and become dangerous in more ways than one if it be not checked.

It may be observed in Mr. E. P. Robertson's remarks that the European vagrants in his district, that of Tanna, belong to all classes, old soldiers, mechanics, sailors, and apothecaries. From what has been said above, it may be almost taken for granted that the class called old soldiers consists of men who, after their discharge, have intermediately served in some capacity or other in mercantile firms or in Railway employ. Therefore, properly speaking, the term of "old soldiers" should be dropped in their case, the responsibility of the State on account of such a character having lapsed.

The only persons to whom such a title should apply in considering the question before us are the Pensioners. These men, none of whom have less than (4) four annas a day, and the majority of whom have more, are not absolutely destitute. In general, they are respectable men, who have some little trade or remunerative occupation, which has induced them to settle in India. It is only of their own free will, and at their own request, that discharged soldiers draw their pensions in India. In addition to this, if a Pensioner desire to remove to England, Government is, I believe, bound to defray the passage, supposing that the man has not had a passage found him before, and returned to India on his own account—a very rare case indeed. If not so bound, Government invariably pays such a passage when the request is made. We may therefore exclude the Pensioners from the account, the more especially that they are fixed residents, and are more or less the objects of care of the ladies and gentlemen in the several stations where they mostly congregate, Belgaum, Poona, &c. &c.

Having thus cleared the ground, and shown that the Government arrangements with respect to discharged Soldiers have in fact anticipated the recommendations of the Police Commissioner Northern Division, it remains to consider what is feasible towards the reduction of the evil of vagrancy as it now stands, and for the prevention of its increase.

In the first place, I entirely concur with Mr. Ellis in thinking that all Magistrates in the Mofussil should have powers to punish summarily drunken and disorderly Europeans, and that they should commit to the Bombay Jail, when it is within reach, by rail or otherwise. As remarked by Mr. Ellis at the close of his letter, there should be no difficulty in providing for the committal of European prisoners from the Mofussil to the Presidency Jail, seeing that both Bombay and the Mofussil are now under the High Court. There might have been great difficulty before the late establishment of the new jurisdiction.

Secondly, I concur with Mr. Ellis that Magistrates inland should be authorised to apprehend and forward to Bombay all Sailor vagrants found without the means of livelihood.

Thirdly, I think we require legislation, by which any Firm, Company, Trading or Banking Corporation, or Individual, carrying on business within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, should be bound to find and pay the passage to England, or one of the Colonies, of any European servant, clerk, artizan, or mechanic, who might be discharged from their or his employment on whatever account. I would allow no difference to be made between servants or mechanics engaged in and sent from England, and those taken into service in this country, as in the case of the discharged soldiers to which I have referred above.

The facts of good or bad character should not be allowed to interfere. That of discharge from the service of an employer should alone be considered, provided that the dischargee did not obtain any other situation, when the new employer would become liable for the future passage to England.

A European mechanic or servant taking his discharge at his own request, and falling into vagrancy afterwards, should be treated as a vagrant and deported to England accordingly at the public expense, as hereinafter shown, provided that tyranny or oppression on the part of the Master, with a view of causing the servant to leave him, could not be proved against the said Master.

In the same Act I would give power to Government to deport at the expense of the employer any European servant or mechanic, on flagrant misconduct or habitual drunkenness, &c. &c. being proved against him before the Police Magistrate of Bombay by the said employer prior to discharging him from service, and Government should be able on certain occasions to call on the employer for the proof, and to deport accordingly, notwithstanding that he might be willing to condone the offences to save the expense of the deportation.

This would be a security for greater care being taken with respect to character before men are allured to give up their profession or employment to enter private service in Companies or Firms in this Country.

I do not participate in Mr. Ellis' doubts as to whether such measures should or could be made applicable to private Firms as well as to Railway Companies. I see no difference between the two cases. Such a reform can only take place through an Act of the Legislature, and not on account of any influence Government may be

able to exert on guaranteed Railway Companies. Indeed a clause should be introduced making the measure applicable to the private servants of gentlemen as well as to mechanics, artisans, clerks and Railway servants.

I doubt not that a similar arrangement may be and ought to be made, on account of vagrant Sailors or others landed by sea-going Captains of ships in Bombay or elsewhere within the precincts of the Presidency. As suggested by Mr. Ellis, this point should be referred to the Commissioner of Customs and the Chamber of Commerce for report.

Finally, Any declared European vagrant—whatever his previous calling or profession,—proved to be such before the Police Magistrate of Bombay or a Magistrate in the Mofussil having the power of a Justice of the Peace, should be liable to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to deportation to England at the expense of Government after such imprisonment had been completed, or any time ordered by the Magistrate not exceeding six months. I would suggest that a measure might perhaps be introduced with advantage at the next Session of the Legislative Council, embodying views of the character which has been stated.

It will have been observed that it appears to me that the principle of responsibility adopted in the service of Government, as shown in the sending to England discharged Soldiers, Sailors, or other subordinates, at the public expense, or in other words at the cost of the employer, when the services of the same may no longer be required, or return passage money may not be provided for by special Covenant, should be universally applied to Masters in their relations with their European subordinates and servants, whether the Masters be Corporations, Companies, or Firms, Individuals in or out of trade, or engaged in industry of whatever description.

W. R. MANSFIELD.

27th October 1862.

No. 1667 OF 1862.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

From,
GEORGE INVERARITY, ESQUIRE.
Commissioner of Customs.

To,
W. H. HAVELOCK, ESQUIRE.
Acting Secretary to Government.

SIR,
Bombay, Custom House, 17th November 1862.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3513 of the 6th instant, with its enclosures, calling for my opinion as to the best means of suppressing European Vagrancy in this country, more especially in respect to any enactment which it may be found desirable to pass on the subject being made applicable to European Sailors finding employment in India.

2. In reply, I beg to express my entire concurrence with those Officers who consider European Vagrancy in India to have arrived at such a point as to call for the early interference of the Legislature towards its suppression, and my concurrence in the Minute recorded by His Excellency the Commander in Chief on the subject, with some few exceptions.

3. His Excellency records in one place this opinion:— "The facts of good or bad character should not be allowed to interfere; that of discharge from the service of an employer should alone be considered, provided that the dischargee did not obtain any other situation, when the new employer would become liable for the future passage to England."

4. I do not think it would be expedient to deport at once from India all European Servants, Clerks, Artizans, or Mechanics who might happen temporarily to be out of employ. An unemployed reserve of this class of men in the country is not without its many advantages, and so long as the behaviour of the individuals composing it is good, their expulsion from the country might be considered to infringe on their rights and privileges as free men.

5. It appears to me that "Vagrancy" alone should be the point from which Government interference may commence. The meaning of the word should be accurately defined in the enactment, and once any European has been convicted before the Legal Tribunals as a vagrant, and punished accordingly, he should, on the expiration of his term of imprisonment or on his fulfilment of the penalty of vagrancy, whatever the same might be, be deported from India to such European port as the circumstances of each individual case might recommend.

6. The consideration is then placed before us by whom are the expenses of deportation to be borne.

7. The Europeans to whom the proposed enactment is likely to become applicable may be divided into four classes.

- 1st. European Soldiers, Clerks, and Mechanics who have been brought to the country by Government.
- 2nd. European Clerks, Artizans, and Servants who enter the country in the private employ of Firms or individuals.
- 3rd. European Clerks, Artizans, Servants or Tradesmen generally who enter the country on their own account as adventurers.
- 4th. Sailors brought out in Ships, discharged, and left without employ on shore.

8. The first of these classes may be again subdivided into two portions.

1. Those who are sent out of the country by Government immediately on their discharge and in compliance with the terms of their engagement.
2. Those who are not sent out of the country in compliance with these terms, because it was supposed they had arranged to receive other employment of a suitable character.

In regard to the first of these subdivisions, no further steps are necessary, nor would the enactment require to include the parties referred to. As to the second, the parties should be disposed of in the same manner as I am about to recommend for adoption respecting class 2 in paragraph 7.

9. This second class either take private employ, set up for themselves as tradesmen &c., or from early disappointment in their prospects turn vagrants. Those who take private employment leave the same either after due fulfilment of their engagements, or are discharged by their masters for misconduct before such fulfilment; for the return of these men to Europe, I would make the employers in both cases responsible, except that in the case of those who leave after due fulfilment of their engagements, I would extend the responsibility of employers for the period of one year after discharge only: if the late employees should be convicted of vagrancy within that time, then their late employers should be required to find the means for their leaving the country, but after one year I think Government might bear the expense; it would form an undue restriction upon private enterprise to make the employers indefinitely responsible for their servants' provision up to any period, and I am disposed to consider the term of one year as supplying an ample margin on this account.

10. The third class alluded to in paragraph 7 would be easily disposed of; if they failed to find employment and became convicted of vagrancy, they would be at once removed at the expense of Government; if they happened to find employment, the Masters would become responsible for them to the extent provided in the preceding paragraph.

11. Regarding the 4th class alluded to in paragraph 7, Sailors, I do not think the same rules could be made applicable. Commanders of vessels would in most cases have quitted the Port on return voyages before the sailor had been convicted of vagrancy, and it might in practice be found difficult to deal in the matter through the Ships' Agents or Consignees. Moreover the same principle cannot be applied to a shipowner engaging a crew for a voyage of three or six months, and to a Merchant or Firm engaging a clerk or mechanic for a term of years, the required certificates of character and capacity being in the two cases so different. I am disposed therefore to recommend that sailors convicted of vagrancy should be removed from the country at the expense of Government, provided the Shipping Master at Bombay could not secure their employment in any Ship. Many Masters of Ships would not consider a conviction for vagrancy in the way of their employing an otherwise good Seaman.

12. The Shipping Master's returns for this Port for the period between the 1st of January and 31st October 1862, shew 649 men to have been discharged from Ships, and 993 to have been engaged through his means; and the Deputy Commissioner of Police informs me that at this time there are only two discharged Sailors residing in Bombay unemployed, and leading a vagrant life, while forty three destitute seamen are being provided for at the Sailors Home until they can obtain employment. Vagrancy amongst European Sailors is not therefore shewn to exist here to any remarkable extent.

13. In conclusion, I will only add that it is presumed the Local Legislature has full powers to act in respect to the deportation of European vagrants, and that the peculiar rights and privileges of such of these as might happen to be of British origin would not require any Act of the Imperial Parliament to admit of the Local Government dealing with them in the manner proposed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. INVERARITY,
Commissioner of Customs.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BOMBAY, 24th November 1862.

No. 143 OF 1862.

To,

W. H. HAVELOCK, ESQUIRE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your letter, dated the 6th Instant, enclosing copy of a letter from the Police Commissioner, Northern Division, and of a Minute by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and requesting the Chamber of Commerce to express their opinion on the subject of a legislative enactment providing for the return passage money of Europeans employed in this Country by Corporations, Firms, or Individuals.

The Police Commissioner Northern Division proposes that "Railway and other Companies bringing out artisans and labourers may be required to provide all persons of this class with a free passage to England, if their services be from any cause dispensed with;" but he considers that "it would be hardly practicable to extend the measure beyond the Companies over which Government has controul."

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield does not participate in the doubts of Mr. Ellis, and would enact that "any Firm, Company, Trading, or Banking Corporation, or Individual carrying on business within the limits of the Bombay Presidency should be bound to find and pay the passage to England, or one of the Colonies, of any European Servant, Clerk, Artizan, or Mechanic who might be discharged from their or his employment, on whatever account;" and he would allow "no difference to be made between servants or Mechanics engaged in and sent from England, and those taken into service in this Country, as in the case of discharged soldiers."

The Police Commissioner's limitations of the measure to the Companies over which Government has controul conveys a tacit admission of its injustice; but Sir William Mansfield, rightly considering that Government has just as much or as little right to frame oppressive enactments for the whole community as for any Company which may happen to be more immediately within their power, desires to give it the widest application.

I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to express their unqualified disapproval of such a measure, as tyrannical in its operation, mischievous in its results, and opposed to all the recognized principles of jurisprudence.

The plan proposed by Sir William Mansfield might possibly protect the Army from the allurements of Companies or Firms, who, as His Excellency complains, "find Her Majesty's Regiments an unfailing resource for recruits to fill vacancies as Railway Guards, Head Porters, Clerks &c. &c.," but it would much more effectually check the introduction to this Country of European enterprise and industry. It might convert into a dead letter the rules of Her Majesty's Service by which Soldiers may legally take or purchase their discharge, and punish the public for availing themselves of the privileges accorded by Her Majesty's Government, but it would at the same time be a complete bar to the employment in India of honest European labour. Such a remedy, it appears to the Committee, would be far worse than the disease.

By the provisions contemplated in the 17th, 18th and 19th paragraphs of Sir William Mansfield's Minute any European servant who became tired of India could secure his free return to England, by premeditated intoxication and misconduct. The Committee feel that it is reversing all recognized principles to punish an employer for the misdemeanour of his servant.

The Committee consider that legislation is certainly necessary for the suppression of European mendicancy in India, but they believe that the object may be attained without violating established systems, and without unnecessarily checking private and commercial enterprise.

The evil has already been recognized and partially met by Act XIII of 1856, Section LXXXV, under which beggars are liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, but the Act appears to have been forgotten or at least its

powers have been substantially ignored. It does not, however, meet all the requirements of the case, and it is not sufficient for the effectual repression of European vagrancy.

The Committee would suggest that an efficient remedy might be provided by the further extension to India, with suitable modifications, of Act V George IV c. 83 s. 20 (amended by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 38) which decrees that every person convicted under the Act as an idle and disorderly person, or as a rogue and vagabond, shall be deemed to be actually chargeable to the parish, township, or place in which such person shall reside; and that such person shall be liable to be removed to the parish of his or her last legal settlement, by order of two Justices of the Peace.

The necessity of authorizing the deportation of European beggars and vagrants seems to be generally conceded, and the point for decision is, at whose expense this shall be done—a consideration of existing regulations materially narrows this question.

In the case of Soldiers, His Excellency states that those whose time of service has expired, or who receive their discharge by indulgence, are sent to England at the cost of the State, unless they can show that they are to receive employment of a suitable character in India.

The Committee cannot see any just reason why the responsibility of Government for the homeward passage of men who have spent so many years in Her Majesty's service, and for that service been brought out to this Country, should lapse simply because, having acquired a right to liberty, they prefer accepting honest employment in India, to returning at once to an overstocked labour market at home. The State may well continue responsible for the deportation of such of these discharged men as may from any cause fall into destitution.

Soldiers purchasing their discharge in India might be required to lodge, or give sufficient security for the amount of their passage money, before their application is entertained. The Committee, however, consider that this cannot with justice be exacted from soldiers who have enlisted under existing regulations, and under any circumstances, they consider it of doubtful expediency.

Pensioners being entitled to a free passage when they desire to remove to England may be excluded from the account.

Sailors are equally provided for under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, Sections 211 and 212, by which all Governors and Officers of Her Majesty in foreign Countries are empowered to provide for the subsistence of all seamen who may be discharged or left behind at any place abroad, until such time as they are able to provide them with a passage to some port in the United Kingdom, or to the British possession to which they belong, and the amount due is to be paid out of monies granted by Parliament for the purpose, through the Board of Trade. Masters of British Ships are compelled, under penalty, to convey such seamen at the price fixed by the Board, and in the event of such seamen having been wrongfully discharged or left behind, the Board of Trade are empowered to sue the ship from which they were so discharged for the full amount expended for their relief, and return to the United Kingdom.

Soldiers and Sailors thus disposed of, there remains only a miscellaneous but less numerous Class of vagrants to be provided for, who, in England, would be chargeable to the township or parish, and in India may equitably be deported at the expense of the State to whose revenues the whole community contributes.

To recapitulate, therefore, the Committee object to Sir William Mansfield's measure, because it dictates oppressive terms to Firms, Companies and Individuals; because its tendency would be to prevent the introduction of European industry and enterprise into India; and because it would render the master responsible for the misconduct of his servant, and chargeable with his deportation even when originally engaged in this Country.

On the other hand the Committee of the Chamber suggest, that it be enacted that beggars and vagrants should, as under Act XIII of 1856 S. LXXXV, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a reasonable term; and shall be deported at the expense of the State, or of whom it may concern, as hereinbefore specified, as speedily as possible, the Act, of course, being applicable to European vagrants throughout the whole Presidency.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. BROOKE.
Secretary.

No. 735, OF 1862.

To,
W. H. HAVELOCK, ESQUIRE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3513, dated the 6th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Police Commissioner Northern Division, and of a minute by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and directing the Senior Magistrate to submit his views on the question of a legislative enactment, providing for the return passage money of Europeans employed in this country by Corporations, Firms, or individuals in or out of trade, and particularly with the view of the enactment being made applicable to European Sailors who may find employment in this country.

2. In reply I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that I am under the impression, from the consideration I have given to this subject for many months past, and the enquiries I have made, that the time has hardly come yet for legislation with reference to European destitution in India, though it cannot be denied that it would be well, if power were given to the authorities, in particular cases, to force persons, by whom European artisans have been brought to India, and then left destitute, to find passage to England for them.

3. Many of the destitute Europeans lately adrift in this place, were, I believe, connected with the Vehar Water Works, and in any similar contract that might be henceforth given by Government it would, I respectfully submit, be expedient to insert a clause, stipulating that such artisans shall be sent Home when their services are no longer required in India, and not be left destitute here.

4. With reference to the latter part of your letter, I would respectfully remark, that I am strongly of opinion that no local legal enactment is necessary with reference to European Seamen, who may find employment in this country.

5. Circumstances, chiefly the reduction of the Indian Navy, the completion of the Vehar Water Works, and more shipwrecks than usual, have lately brought before the public, in a destitute condition, a larger number of Seamen than are usually out of employ, but I look upon this as an entirely temporary evil. Emergencies are constantly arising which would at once remove the evil under notice, and almost every destitute seamen in the place, and those who might be unable to ship by reason of infirmity or otherwise, might be sent home by the Shipping Master as destitute Seamen under the 211 and 212 Sections of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, copies of which I beg to annex.

6. Every Ship Master is bound by Law to take such Seamen on board his Ship in numbers not exceeding one for every 50 Tons burden, and the Shipping Master here is, I believe, in the habit of sending some destitute Seamen home in this way, and he might send many more home in like manner.

7. The Board of Trade have moreover power to act in this matter, and there can be no doubt that, on a representation being made by His Excellency the Governor in Council, should it appear necessary, that better provision would be made than now exists for the protection of destitute Seamen.

8. In conclusion I beg to add that temporary relief for a few destitute or shipwrecked Seamen will no doubt be occasionally required, but experience leads me to believe that that relief will always be forthcoming when really required from the Government and public of Bombay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

N. OLIVER,

*Second Magistrate, in charge of the office of Senior
Magistrate of Police.*

BOMBAY, POLICE OFFICE,
9th December 1862.

Extract from the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, Sections 211 and 212.

211. The Governors, Consular Officers, and other Officers of Her Majesty in foreign countries shall, and in places where there are no such Governors or Officers, any two resident British Merchants may provide for the subsistence of all seamen or apprentices, being subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged, or left behind at any place abroad, whether from any ship employed in the merchant service or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign state, and who are in distress in any place abroad, until such time, as they are able to provide them with a passage home, and for that purpose shall cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty bound to any port of the United Kingdom, or to the British possession to which they belong, (as the case requires) which is in want of men to make up its complement, and in default of any such ship, shall provide them with a passage home as soon as possible in some ship belonging to a subject of Her Majesty so bound as aforesaid, and shall endorse on the agreement of any ship on board of which any seaman or apprentice is so taken or sent the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Board of Trade requires, and shall be allowed for the subsistence of any such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Board of Trade from time to time appoints; and the amount due in respect of such allowance shall be paid out of any monies applicable to the relief of distressed British Seamen, and granted by Parliament for the purpose, on the production of the bills of the disbursements, with the proper vouchers.

212. The Master of every British Ship (a) so bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen or apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions herein before contained, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall during the passage provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping place, effectually protected against sea and weather; and on the production of a certificate signed by any Governor, Consular Officer, or Merchants by whose directions any such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the number and names of such seamen or apprentices, and the time when each of them respectively was received on board, and on a declaration made by such person before a justice, and verified by the Registrar General of seamen stating the number of days during which each seaman or apprentice received subsistence, and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship, and stating also the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew, and the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during such time, and every variation (if any) of such number, such person shall be entitled to be paid out of the said monies applicable to the relief of distressed British seamen, in respect of the subsistence and passage of every seaman or apprentice so conveyed, subsisted, and provided for by him exceeding the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew, such sum per diem as the Board of Trade from time to time appoints; and if any person having charge of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage home, or subsistence to or to provide for any such seaman or apprentice as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this Act, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds for each seaman or apprentice, with respect to whom he makes such default or refusal.

(True Extract.)

N. OLIVER.

*Second Magistrate, in charge of the Office of
Senior Magistrate of Police.*

A further minute by His Excellency the Commander in Chief on Vagrancy, in reply to minutes by Mr. G. Inverarity the Commissioner of Customs, the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Oliver Magistrate of Police.

1. The advantage of Public discussion is shown by these papers. A problem difficult of solution has been now submitted to general consideration, and we are consequently in a position to look at it from different points of view.

2. It is natural that the Chamber of Commerce, the representative of Trade and industrial expansion, should look at the Vagrancy question from what may be termed a "supply and demand" point, pure and simple, while it was perhaps not unlikely, that my professional leanings should cause me to consider it more stringently, from one of order, discipline, and personal responsibility.

3. Before answering the objections and the argument of the Chamber of Commerce, I would express my satisfaction at finding, that no difference exists between us or the Commissioner of Customs, as to the necessity of applying a remedy to the growing evil, to which, during the last few months, I have ventured to ask the attention of Government on two or three occasions.

4. I would also intimate, that practically no difference can be discerned between Mr. Inverarity's views and my own. It was certainly never my intention or wish, to interfere with the fate of any of Her Majesty's subjects, so long as they may remain decent members of society and are not Vagrants.

5. I am decidedly of opinion with Mr. Inverarity that "Vagrancy" alone should be the point from which Government interference may commence, with the single exception of habitual and signal misconduct, the certain precursor of Vagrancy in the ill-conducted man about to be discharged on account of the said misconduct.

6. The precautions suggested by me, are intended for the purpose of fixing the liability for the Vagrant, on the power which has produced him by importation or engagement, and final discharge without means or hope of support.

7. I think it very likely that Mr. Inverarity is right in wishing to keep a reserve of European Mechanics &c. &c. in this Country. I certainly do not wish to see any unemployed reserve, but I do not understand that it is the business of Government to notice, whether the reserve be employed or not, so that the reserve does not obtrude itself in the form of Vagrancy.

8. It would, in such a sense, be, of course, necessary to guard against casual destitution and misfortune being mistaken for Vagrancy, according to the usual acceptance of the latter term. As no deportation or other treatment would ensue, without the trial of each case of Vagrancy before a Magistrate, it follows that such a functionary would have to exercise a discreet judgment, for the purpose of avoiding unfair pressure on particular individuals, just as we see in other matters which we are content to intrust to Magisterial discretion.

9. This question of reserve of Mechanics, however, brings us to the point on which I am at issue with the Chamber of Commerce.

10. I do not care to enquire whether any man be employed or not, so that he is supported either by his friends or by his own means. But, when that man has become an actual Vagrant and consequently a public nuisance, it is surely fair to ask how this has arisen and who is to blame, that is to say, who or what was the original cause of the nuisance.

11. If we can really fix the cause on any particular party, why should the latter be less responsible for having committed the nuisance of making or producing a Vagrant, than he would be for making or producing any other description of nuisance which is obnoxious to the Community?

12. The Chamber of Commerce says, that to introduce an enactment or measure, which should proclaim such a principle of responsibility, would be "tyrannical in its operation, mischievous in its results, and opposed to all recognised principles of jurisprudence."

13. These are hard words, but they are not unfamiliar to us. They are invariably used by all opponents of reform, when the proposed reform may in any way trench on abuses, which are the privileges of a given interest, corporation, or political party.

14. I recollect their use in the case of the abominations of the Thames. When Policemen were substituted for the old London Watchmen. When manufacturers were called on to consume their own smoke. Yet at last in spite of the danger to the constitution of England, the Thames is being sweetened, no one would now like to revert to the vigilance of the ancient Watchmen—and my Honourable friend Mr. Tristram was able, in the last Session of the Council, to introduce a smoke Bill for Bombay, with the applause of the public, and I suppose the entire concurrence of the Chamber of Commerce, the only effort of the Government Members on the occasion, amongst whom I was happy to find myself, having been to curb the vigour of reformers and to protect individual liberty.

15. Now I submit that to prevent the wanton production of vagrancy, no more interferes with "European Industry and Enterprise" in India, than does the injunction to manufacturers to consume their own smoke.

16. Perhaps European Vagrancy may be not inaccurately termed the "smoke" of such commercial enterprise in this country. I believe the inference to be a perfectly fair one, that Vagrancy should be consumed by those who produce it, and that the latter should not be allowed to spread it over this country, or put the responsibility for it on Government, by means of a fallacy, which, with all respect, I hold the argument to be, as laid down by the Chamber of Commerce. I am, therefore, still of opinion, that the employer should be held liable for the employee, if the latter should fall into Vagrancy, after he has been discharged from service, on the assumption that the employer was previously responsible for the employee's presence in India. When such a principle comes to be adopted in law, it will, as suggested by Mr. Inverarity, be necessary, to make the rules such as to close the liability of an employer after a time.

17. I am not prepared to say whether Mr. Inverarity's rules are sufficient to meet the exigencies of the question, without more examination than it is now in my power to afford. But they appear to me to form a good basis on which a bill could be introduced by Government. The rules and the terms of liability would in such case be carefully canvassed in debate and in Committee.

18. It may be assumed, that the interest of employers would not be forgotten, and that nothing would be sanctioned by the Government of Bombay or that of India, which would tend to interfere with European Industry or Enterprise.

19. On one point, I am happy in being able to testify my concurrence with the Chamber of Commerce, viz. that the obligation to convey time expired Soldiers to England, which rests on Government, should not cease in the case of individuals belonging to this class, who may be discharged in India, and seek employment for a time in the country before they return home.

20. I have already put forward such views in the department of the Deputy Adjutant General British Troops, and have, it is hoped, shown sufficient reasons why that should be considered a rule, which I understand to be performed as an indulgence in a good many instances; viz. that when time expired men who have been discharged in this country apply for a passage to England, they shall obtain one accordingly.

21. But with respect to men brought out from England, or Soldiers tempted to purchase their discharge from the army, or others to give up other employment under responsible employers, such as the State according to regulation, and Ship Captains or owners in practice, I think a liability should rest with the parties, so importing or recruiting European Servants, if hereafter they become Mendicants or Vagrants, subject to such rules as may be determined on. I am also of opinion, that, as stated in my former paper, a certain responsibility should rest on the employer on account of the employee imported or recruited as aforesaid, if the conduct of the latter be such as likely to render him a Vagrant when he is discharged from service.

22. I believe such a rule might be framed without entailing the abuses, feared by the Chamber.

23. I remark that Mr. Inverarity has declared that the Class of Sailors furnishes but few Vagrants, while Mr. Oliver from whose reports, if I recollect rightly, the Vagrancy discussion arose, is of the same opinion, and doubts the question being generally such as to demand the intervention of the Legislature. In this he would seem to stand alone, although, as I have before remarked, the evil of Vagrancy has not as yet attained very large dimensions; but the evil has been observed to be a rapidly growing one, and according to the existing conditions of labour and absence of law or regulation, it must infallibly increase.

24. A not inconsiderable question regarding the Police and quiet of India lies at the very root of the matter, notwithstanding that it has attracted notice and been discussed, as one involving but the inconvenience of British Vagrancy or Mendicancy in a Country, devoid of appliances for the relief of such destitution. Perhaps Mr. Oliver may only have considered the subject in the latter aspect.

25. I would ask leave to remind those who differ from me in this matter, that British existence in India is an artificial one, and therefore exceptional as compared with the state of things at home. We are compelled to regulate things out in this Country, which amidst the friction of a great homogeneous community arrange themselves with more or less of success, and of hardship to classes and individuals.

26. In this question of British Vagrancy in India, the necessity of arrangement is obvious to every one, if only in consequence of the mere sustenance of an Englishman, demanding greater outlay than the ordinary wages of labour of the Country. The necessity is further seen, because, except in the case of sailors, a sum of money must be spent on account of passage money for return to England, if we would rid ourselves of the Vagrant, instead of maintaining him *sic* in Jail, after his Vagrancy has compelled him to the commission of crime.

27. It is, therefore, submitted, that such arrangement should commence with prevention, and that such prevention can only be effected by regulations which touch the employers of labour, as well as those who have degenerated from their rank of Artisans or Labourers into a vagrant or dangerous class.

28. It comes, therefore, not to be simply a question of supply and demand of labour, which is ultimately adjusted by the market, but to be one of social relation and obligation between the masters and the community, the employers and the employees. The attempt has been made to show that the origin of Vagrancy may, in some instances, be traced to the interested* action of the masters. The arguments used in opposition prove with certainty that the imputation is true.

* NOTE.—For an instance of this see the case of "Cheeseman" quoted in my first minute.

29. I have, therefore, again to ask, if responsibility under the law should not accompany such interested action, and if prevention should not anticipate cure by a wise regulation, extending the principle of covenants even when the latter are not written. In general, covenants ensuring the employees against sudden changes of intention on the part of employers, are never omitted in private or public contracts, where the employees are prudent. In the case of State servants an obligation towards the employees is usually comprehended in the unwritten engagement of the latter. In the conduct of the State we see the operation of the principle for which I plead.

30. The masters or employers are perfectly aware, that when engagements are made with skilled artisans such as plate layers, drivers of engines, foremen in the various arts or professions of trade and manufactures, these being in general educated and prudent accordingly, while their arts or professions have a value at home, as distinguished from the mere unskilled labour market, do not omit to include in their contract, the obligation of return passage to England on the engagement ceasing.

31. The precaution is only not taken by the ignorant and unwary, or by the unskilled labourer.

32. Should masters and employers be permitted to take advantage of such ignorance and unwaryness, and then throw a heavy burden on the Community or the State, on the ground that they are performing a high public duty in introducing "European Industry and Enterprise into India."?

33. The progress of the argument has brought us to one of the most difficult problems of the day in the relation of Capital towards labour. The science of Political Economy has been worked with great skill by Capitalists in their own interest, but there is a growing conviction that only half the truth is told by that science. Many of the deepest and most respected of modern thinkers believe, that the social relations and obligations of Capital have been entirely forgotten, whether towards the State, which, by the security it gives, enables Capital to exist, or towards the labourers, who having called the Capital into existence, are under supply and demand theories and practice, liable to be thrown away like burnt out cinders, when no more can be got out of them.

34. The danger of inattention to the Problem is strongly felt by every Government in Europe. It sits like a Nightmare on those, in which the State attempts to compensate for the responsibility of property, and of the individual in the execution of his business as a member of the Community, which may have been weakened or alienated by absolutism and unwise laws.

35. In England we have always held that such responsibility is at the same time our highest privilege and our highest duty. We do not allow it to be invaded. We resent the slightest encroachment on the part of the State, even when the latter may come in the guise of relief from a temporary or a partial burthen. We believe that our independence must suffer, if the principle of Self-Government with its attendant responsibilities, involving expense of time and money, be permitted to lose its force in any particular.

36. All this is shown in the Poor laws, and the exertions of the Community at large to assist the action of those laws. State-aid is therefore objected to, that the possibility may be prevented of such aid and the direction which must accompany it, degenerating into a rule, which should weaken the principle of Self-Government and responsibility, and consequently the liability of property and our several institutions.

37. To these considerations it is to be attributed, that the unsolved problem in the relation of Capital to labour, does not entail on England, the dangers which imminently threaten the Governments and Communities of some other countries.

38. If this general view be correct, and its accuracy will, I believe, be hardly disputed, it is not difficult to apply the principles conveyed in it, to the question immediately under discussion.

39. But in truth it is unnecessary to take such high and, perhaps, difficult ground. It has been touched on in the course of argument, merely to show the errors of statements under cover of which it is advanced by the Chamber of Commerce, "That a miscellaneous class of Vagrants remains to be provided for, who in England would be chargeable to the Township or Parish, and in India may equitably be deported at the expense of the State, to whose revenues the whole Community contributes."

40. It may be seen in the above quotation, that the State is expected to perform the very duty done by Property in England, of which in respect of the subject treated, and more especially of the class of our countrymen involved in it, the capitalist, manufacturers, merchants and other employers of British Industry in India, are the only representatives in this country.

41. But further we may ask why should the whole Community or the "State" contribute for the extinction of an abuse caused by these very Capitalists?

42. What is this but to tax the Community at large, for the benefit of the commercial and industrial speculations of a few; for to such does it amount, if under the specious name of commercial enterprise, the latter are permitted to cause or to foster an abuse, the direct consequence of their proceedings in search of profit, and to make the Community pay for the remedy.

43. I am at a loss to comprehend how the Chamber of Commerce can couple the term "equitably" with such a proceeding.

44. I would remark that the last paragraph of my former paper of November, provides for the deportation of a Vagrant on account of whom no liability can be proved against an employer. It certainly would be unfair to render an employer liable for the expenses of deportation, who had taken a man out of the street and was in no manner responsible for his previous engagement, either to come to India or to remain in it. Such points would, of course, be guarded in any enactment by which the general principle might be affirmed.

45. I would ask leave to close this paper by one or two practical suggestions.

46. If the principle of responsibility were acknowledged, as above stated, we may apprehend, that that would form no sufficient cause in the minds of the employers or masters, to pay more than the due value of labour either directly or indirectly. Thus the employer being responsible for the good conduct of the employee, for his not becoming a Vagrant, or for his deportation when so become, would naturally institute "a Passage to England fund," just as is done by the Officers of the Army for their widows and orphans and for themselves. A deduction of 2 per cent on low wages under 100 Rupees a month, and of 1 per cent on salaries above such an amount, would, in all probability, suffice. The arrangement might enter into the original engagement, with due limitations equitable alike to the master and servant.

47. It is, I think, evident, that the responsibility being thrown by law on the Master or employer, he could by such very simple means meet the obligation without any risk of pecuniary loss, except in case of summary reduction of his establishment, owing to sudden, unexpected, or capricious change of plans, for which the servant or employee should certainly not be rendered liable, with respect to the fact of his engagement to serve in a country very distant from England. Such a system once set fairly in operation, we may believe that it would be soon found convenient to include within it, all persons belonging to an establishment, even though some of them might come from a class, for which, as intimated, employers cannot equitably be made liable.

48. To carry out the suggestion in practice would demand the most careful thought in the framing of rules. Such rules, if liberal and fair, would, according to the experience we have of analogous institutions amongst the poor in England, and of the benefit funds of the Warrant Officers of the Bombay Army, and of the Artillery Regiment, be acceptable to the employees, while as exonerating the Masters from pecuniary risk, they should reconcile the latter to the liability enforced by the State.

23rd December 1862.

W. R. MANSFIELD.

Minute by His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., the same being an answer to a letter from the Chamber of Commerce dated February 10th 1863, on European Vagrancy.

I had imagined that my Minute of 23rd December 1862, being a reply to the various authorities who had answered or reported on the propositions, which were originally put forward by me on British Vagrancy in India, would have closed the discussion so far as we were concerned. This however is not so, and I have been favoured with a further reply from the Chamber of Commerce. The argument of that reply seems to me open to serious criticism, while it contains a statement, the error of which injustice to myself I am bound to refute. Being most anxious that what I conceive to be an important truth, should not in any way lose its power or be disguised, I trust that the Honourable Board will extend its forbearance to me once more, and permit me to examine the letter proceeding from the Chamber of Commerce dated February 10th 1863, and addressed to the Honourable H. L. Anderson.

2. To save much writing, I propose to set out the paragraphs of the letter in Italics, and to answer them seriatim.

Chamber of Commerce.

*3. *The measure which Sir William Mansfield proposes is based upon his maxim that "those who produce vagrancy must consume it."*

3. First then with respect to Paragraph 3, I do not object to this curt mode of stating the maxim forming the basis of my proposals, but it would, I think, have answered the purpose of truth better, had an allusion been made to the principle underlying that maxim, viz. that an arrangement is necessary, which should commence with the prevention of vagrancy, instead of trusting to suppression after the evil has sprung into existence. This principle is fully set forth in my previous papers on the subject, but is carefully passed by without notice by the Chamber. Although it may be expedient for the Chamber to make this omission in the conduct of its argument, we must not forget that sanitary measures bringing advantage to the general health of the community, have a wide spreading and beneficial importance, which cannot be attributed to the merely healing or surgical operation after a disease has broken out. I submit that my views have at least a tendency in the former direction, while those of the Chamber would seem to be more accurately represented by the latter.

Chamber of Commerce.

4. *His Excellency assumes that those who import or employ European labour in India produce vagrancy, which he terms the "smoke" of Commercial enterprise, and he therefore, contends that there is as little hardship in forcing them to consume vagrancy, as there is in compelling manufacturers to consume smoke.*

4. In the case of "Cheeseman," which was appended to my Minute dated October 3rd 1862, it was shown in papers bearing the weight of an affidavit, though the declaration was not made before a Magistrate, exactly how vagrancy can be and is produced, by the irresponsible and unchecked action of a Railway Company in this Country. I have therefore a right to take exception to the term "assumes" in the 4th paragraph, which I conceive to be likely to mislead the Public. It is perfectly well known that such cases are not isolated, the means adopted by Railway Companies for enforcing discipline being the fear of discharge and discharge itself, while in the interests of their concerns they arbitrarily augment or reduce establishments, as shewn in the case of Cheeseman. We may suppose also that servants not guarded by special covenant in respect of a passage home, are liable to summary discharge and therefore to become a burden on the Public, when they are worn out by disease or long service.

Chamber of Commerce.

5. *It reverses, in an eccentric manner, all recognized principles, to charge the capitalist or employer with the "wanton production of vagrancy," and with all respect, it seems to the Committee, that it would be as appropriate to render the importer of or dealer in Coals responsible for the manufacturer's smoke, as to make the importer or employer of European labour accountable for vagrancy.*

5. If a capitalist or employer causes or produces vagrancy directly or indirectly by his imprudence, oppression, or fickle change of purpose, by his bad choice of servants who in consequence of their want of character and fitness, are thrown as vagrants on the public streets, or by want of organization in his establishment, why should he not be charged with it? There is a maxim of law, that a man, (and therefore a firm or company) shall be held responsible for the natural consequences of his actions. This may be illustrated by the careless use of fire-arms in a crowded neighbourhood. If a man fired off a gun where there was a crowd of people and involuntarily killed another, he would be found guilty of manslaughter at least, and punished accordingly. He is in all civilized countries in such case held to be guilty not only of criminal carelessness, but to have positively intended the mischief which has resulted from his action. As to what is meant by the term "recognised principles" as used in Paragraph 5 by the Chamber, I do not understand. But I am sure that no good principles are violated, and that there is no eccentricity in bringing a nuisance home to the party which has committed it. It is always dangerous in argument to pursue a comparison or metaphor, which may have been originally introduced as an illustration. Thus in this instance it has escaped the notice of the Chamber, that its position with regard to the dealer in coals would have been true, if the dealer in coals were at the same time a manufacturer of smoke, which he is not. Consequently the latter part of No. 5 paragraph falls to the ground, as completely as the proposition contained in the first. But let this pass. I am quite content if my little smoke metaphor should assist in impressing the truth, that vagrancy is a preventible nuisance, which may be stopped in the germ, instead of being most unsatisfactorily dealt with afterwards when it is full blown.

Chamber of Commerce.

6. *Vagrancy, which is a thing quite distinct from honest distress, is neither produced by the engagement nor by the discharge of a servant, for there is a wide field for skilled and intelligent labour in India, and generally speaking it is only through vice or misconduct that a European falls into its rank.*

6. The General statement contained in paragraph 6 is captivating at first sight, but, notwithstanding the fear of repeating myself, I am again obliged to ask what has the Chamber to say to the case of "Cheeseman," which was exactly one of honest distress, produced in a foreign land by the caprice or exigencies of Railway management. It was fortunately in my power to remedy the consequences, but that does not obliterate the fact that the honest distress was caused, as I choose to consider, *wantonly* by a great establishment. This honest distress but for an accident could hardly have escaped degenerating into *vagrancy*. This is what I think myself entitled to call the wanton production of vagrancy of which capital is sometimes guilty. But I think further, that I may reasonably object to the mode in which the argument is pursued. The Chamber of Commerce being composed of men of business, must know as well as I do, that "skilled and intelligent labour" almost invariably knows how to protect itself, that it is guarded by written contracts, by which the chance of its being subject to the caprice of masters in a foreign country is or should be absolutely prohibited. This was particularly and most carefully shewn before by me, and it was also proved to demonstration, that the parties who suffer by the so called "European Enterprize," are only the ignorant, the unwary, and the unskilled, the qualities and incompetency of such men being the real cause of disagreement with masters, who had originally invited them to give up their previous career. It is then seen that ignorance and unweariness degenerate into idleness and vice either before or after discharge, and

the vagrant is accordingly produced. It is therefore that I have already said, prevention should anticipate cure by a wise regulation, extending the principle of covenants, even when the latter are not written, according to the practice pursued by the State with its Soldiers and Sailors.

Chamber of Commerce.

7. *The effect of such a measure, however, would be seriously injurious to European workmen in India, closing against them many present openings, and, in fact, by laying a penalty upon the only antidote to vagrancy, honest employment, it would rather increase than diminish the evil.*

7. With the assertion contained in paragraph 7, I permit myself to differ. The effect of the measure I propose, would be to make masters more careful in the organization or remodelment of their establishments, more prudent in choosing their servants, in exacting proofs of good character, in avoiding the hasty or wanton discharge of servants, and in not inviting men to fill places for which they are unsuited owing to previous habits. We know enough of the demands of commerce and of the imperative necessities of a growing industry, to be aware that not one European the less would be employed in the country, whatever might be the rules for the adjustment of relations between the masters and the servants. I am surprised that this obvious supply and demand truth should have escaped consideration. Of its certainty no one can doubt wherever the servant is shielded from oppression. As the result of the measure I propose would be to raise rather than to depress him, we need not be alarmed at the consequences apprehended by the Chamber.

Chamber of Commerce.

8. *As, under existing statutes, vagrancy is punishable as crime by imprisonment and hard labour, it is manifestly the interest of the whole community, and the especial duty of the state to suppress it, and it would seem as reasonable to transport a felon at the expense of a particular class, as to deport a vagrant at the expense of employers.*

8. The proposition contained in the closing sentence of paragraph 8 would be undoubtedly true, and would most certainly be acted on in legislation, if the community could prove against a class, that it produced felons, as I conceive that I have proved, that European vagrancy is produced by a certain application of capital in this country. For it may be said with the utmost certainty, that in the absence of preventive measures, European vagrancy cannot fail to be one of the results of large industrial development in India, just as a deposit of rubbish is the result of the operations in a factory, when the useful parts of the raw material have been worked up. But the manufacturer does not ask the State to cart away the rubbish from his premises, and he does not throw it on those of his neighbour, or wish to put him to charges on account of it. Further, while I agree with the Chamber that it is the duty of the State, (which in this paragraph means the Government,) to suppress European vagrancy, I consider it to be its still higher duty to prevent it. That can only be done by enlisting the assistance and the responsibility of the employers of labour.

Chamber of Commerce.

9. *In his 44th paragraph, His Excellency himself admits that the casual employer cannot fairly be called upon to bear the expense of deporting a vagrant, and, indeed, in his 16th, he now proposes a limitation of the term of responsibility in the case of all employers.*

9. I have nothing to say to paragraph 9, except that in the manner in which the latter part of it is stated, a certain tinge of unfairness may be discerned, to which it is unnecessary further to allude.

Chamber of Commerce.

10. *To make an employer, however, at all accountable for the subsequent vagrancy of a discharged servant would render him really responsible for the morality of an employe to an extent which no recognised system of Jurisprudence either warrants or requires.*

10. The Chamber has an advantage over me in its acquaintance with systems of Jurisprudence. But if its assumption be correct, for which the Chamber gives no authority, I have only to add that the statement contained in this paragraph, is simply a petitio principii, viz. a denial of the necessity of a measure, because it is not already a part of the law.

Chamber of Commerce.

11. *The Committee do not consider it necessary to demonstrate the fallacy of attributing vagrancy to the interested action of masters.*

11. This paragraph may be a convenient mode for the Chamber to evade a difficult position, but I cannot admit that what I believe to be a fact, can be set aside because the Chamber chooses to call it a fallacy, more especially as that fact is supported by evidence, and by our appreciation of those motives which human nature acknowledges both in masters and men. But in addition I may fairly say, that the admission of what I have alleged as to interested action is made by the Chamber in the 6th Paragraph of its letter, dated November 24th 1862.

Chamber of Commerce.

12. *Without entering into a discussion of the social relations and obligations of Capital, the Committee would point out that the Poor Law system of England, to which Sir William Mansfield refers, is fundamentally antagonistic to the especial responsibility of employers, which His Excellency desires to establish.*

13. *It is true that property there undertakes the trouble of administering the Poor laws, but the funds required are derived equally from the whole community, and in no way press more heavily on one class than on another, although vagrancy is quite as common in England, as it is in India.*

12. No. 12 paragraph is a strong instance of the necessity for analysing the letter to which this paper is a reply. My original allusion to the action of the Poor Laws in England, was given as an illustration of the manner, in which the relations of property towards labour are estimated at home, and of the efforts made by the former to remedy the ills incidental to the latter. The distinctions between the two Countries of England and India were carefully referred to. But I am prepared to meet the Chamber on its own ground. I have never had the advantage of assisting at a Poor Law Board, but I believe I am right in stating, that the rates of a County are adjusted according to the wants of the particular County, and that the property in one County is not in any way made responsible for the distress of another. Now considering the very artificial position of British existence in India, we have here a not inapt analogy, viz., that the particular class of property, capital, enterprise, industry, call it what we may, which employs European labour, should also be responsible for its ultimate results in the partial production of misery, just as the property of a County is responsible for the poor of that County, or in other words, that the capitalist should not impose the sacrifices demanded from him for the repression of an evil caused by his enterprise, on other portions of the community, or on the community at large. If the Trade, Railways, and munufactories in this country paid rates or taxes as in England, we could understand a plea for exemption from further responsibility, similar to that put forward by the Chamber. But considering their utter freedom from all such rates and taxes, with the exception of income and stamp taxes, which are common alike to them and the land, I do not conceive that the plea can in fairness be admitted. It may be further advanced against the Chamber, that its argument in the close of paragraph 13, and in the following one simply amounts to this, that because Trade &c. escapes these property burdens which reach it at home, and in the different forms of land tax touch the land out here, it is therefore right and fitting that it should always continue to be so exempt. This is exactly the argument of all Native Sowcars and Merchants, which we are in the habit of hearing loudly condemned, when other points of policy are mooted.

Chamber of Commerce.

14. *The division of England into circles, each taking the management of its own mendicity, and each bearing its own burdens, is a convenient arrangement there, but the same system cannot be efficiently adopted in India.*

13. No. 14 paragraph gives a summary judgment ex cathedra, on which I am not prepared to offer an opinion. It may however be hinted, that while the mendicity of the Native population of India might according to some authorities, including, I have heard, the great one of Sir Charles Trevelyan, be managed favourably in the manner deemed inexpedient by the Chamber, it has but little to do with the questions actually before us, viz. the vagrancy of Europeans, its causes, prevention and suppression, and the liability of the class which produces it.

Chamber of Commerce.

15. *As His Excellency observes, "British existence in India is an artificial one, and therefore exceptional as compared with the state of things at home." The Committee, however, submit that, although these exceptional circumstances require the appropriate adjustment of modes of administration, they in no way justify so wide a departure from established principles of Jurisprudence, as is proposed by His Excellency.*

14. With respect to paragraph 15, I am thankful for the admission that the exceptional circumstances of British existence in India require "the appropriate adjustment of modes of administration." I am not aware that I have been contending for any thing more. As to what is intended by the phrase "established principles of Jurisprudence," I am at a loss to understand, unless it means those particular tenets or dogmas, which happen to jump with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce. I would submit that this is in other words, to appeal to "the wisdom of our ancestors," or any other fallacious generality, by which the particulars of an argument may be avoided in the attempt to substitute a sentiment of authority for the exercise of reason. I have heard learned professors assert, they could produce a text of Jurisprudence in support of almost any thesis which might be proposed, and we all recollect O'Connell's declaration, that he could drive a coach and four through any Act of Parliament which was ever passed. I presume that Acts of Parliament are the most modern expressions of recognised or established principles or Jurisprudence, but that does not prevent us from constantly demanding their alteration, even if in so doing we are compelled to revert to first principles not illustrated by existing law, e. g. the repeal of the laws involved in the Catholic question, the factory bills for the protection of women and children &c. &c.

Chamber of Commerce.

16. *The Committee maintain that the State, as the general landlord, is in an especial manner the representative of property in India, and may be appropriately called upon to perform the duties usually undertaken by property in England.*

17. *Whether vagrancy be treated as crime or as mendicity therefore, it equally claims the interference of Government, and its suppression may equitably be effected at the charge of the state.*

15. In paragraphs 16 and 17 the Chamber steps on dangerous ground where I am almost loth to follow it. But such a fallacy seems to me to lie both in the statement and in the conclusion, that I cannot pass by these paragraphs as I would otherwise gladly do. It is true that the State realizes a certain revenue, which is sometimes called "rent," and sometimes "tax," from the greater part of the land of British India. A not inconsiderable area of territory is however exempt from this "rent" or "tax," including curiously enough a large portion of the Island of Bombay, in which Industry and enormous wealth in property other than land are so closely packed. But to put the State in India on a par with property in England, and therefore to render it liable as proposed by the Chamber,

it should receive direct taxes on every description of immovable property, as is done in England in the form of Poor Rates, viz. on Houses, Mills, Factories, Railways &c. &c. If the State exercised such a power of universal taxation on property, the conclusion arrived at by the Chamber might be a correct one. But I fear, that as this is not so, and the premise is therefore faulty, we must award the same character to the conclusion. I am therefore again compelled to say, that with the exceptions stated in my former papers, the suppression of vagrancy by deportation at the expense of the State, or the community at large, would be the reverse of equitable, in as much as it would be a direct State-aid to a small class of capitalists.

Chamber of Commerce.

18. *The Committee desire again to observe that existing regulations very materially narrow the question under discussion.*

19. *The responsibility for the return passage of destitute seamen is defined by the Merchant Shipping Act.*

20. *His Excellency admits that time-expired soldiers have a claim on the State for their transmission to England, even after they have been in other employment in India.*

16. I beg leave to declare my opinion that the question is not narrowed by the consideration, stated by the Chamber in Paragraphs 19 and 20. The question between us is essentially one of principle, or if the Chamber prefers the phrase "appropriate adjustment of modes of administration," by which a social evil may be prevented in the seed, instead of being allowed to grow and luxuriate till it shall fill our jails, and otherwise cause great inconvenience, thereby rendering necessary, stringent measures of suppression on the part of the community at large, on account of original faulty and careless management on that of a small but powerful class.

Chamber of Commerce.

21. *Soldiers purchasing their discharge, it is proposed by His Excellency, should be compelled to lodge the amount of their passage money, but although the Committee consider the regulation of very questionable propriety, they leave that class for the present out of the question.*

17. In paragraph 21 the Chamber has fallen into a mistake. It attributes to me, a proposal made by itself—see Chamber's letter dated 24th November 1862—regarding which I have resolutely made no sign. For it appeared to me to contain a measure, which might indeed interfere with the free development of "European Enterprize," as limiting the liberty accorded to the enlisted soldier under Her Majesty's regulations. In my minute of October, I stated exactly the conditions to which a soldier was exposed, if he purchased his discharge to go home or to remain in this Country. I stopt there.

Chamber of Commerce.

22. *The prosperity of a rising Colony always attracts adventurers, from amongst whom the ranks of vagrancy are recruited, but the proportion derived from this and other miscellaneous classes extremely small, and the evil must be considered one of those unavoidable burdens, which every prosperous community has to endure.*

18. Paragraph 22. Contains a statement of general views about rising Colonies, which are generally held to mean such communities as those of New Zealand, the Swan River and the like. They have nothing in common with the establishments of British Capitalists, and the prosecution of their designs in this old Country of India. Why a prosperous community is to endure an evil which it can avoid if it chooses, I do not understand. The recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce to deport all European Vagrants at the expense of the State, is indeed opposed to the general position just alluded to, which it maintains at the close of Paragraph 22. It may be observed in passing, that the word—State—as employed by the Chamber of Commerce, some times means Government and sometimes the community.

Chamber of Commerce.

23. *The Committee of the Chamber, therefore, would respectfully repeat their suggestion to His Excellency the Governor in Council, that it be enacted that beggars and vagrants as under Act XIII. of 1856, Section LXXV., should be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a reasonable term, and to deportation at the expense of the state.—I have the honour of being Sir, your most obedient Servant,*

H. BROOKE, Secretary.

19. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the arguments stated above, in answer to the conclusion arrived at in the close of Paragraph 23. But I would add one more. At present through the action of public opinion, there is some slight check on what I have called the production of vagrancy, on the part of companies. But we may rest assured that had they the conviction, that Government was bound by law to deport every one, reduced to beggary consequently on their management or want of it, that slight check would be removed. It would be felt, that a man when discharged was cleared off their consciences and hands, however irretrievably ruined he might be by their imprudent, hasty or capricious conduct, or the want of due organization in their establishments, for the final disposal of those worn out by long service or disease. I therefore am unable to think that the Chamber of Commerce has made out its case, or in any manner weakened the arguments which were submitted to the Honourable Board by me in December. I cannot of course expect to carry the Chamber with me at once. But I believe some good may perhaps flow from the statement of a truth regarding the obligations of capital, which may seem novel but really is not, and from the dissemination of the maxim, that a portion of the community guilty of causing or producing a nuisance, directly or indirectly, should be made responsible for it, and further that a great social nuisance, of which the latent causes may be difficult to find, should be tracked and hunted down, whatever the influential circles in which it may unexpectedly be found, just as a minor one is invariably pursued by a set of neighbours, when it interferes with convenience or personal comfort. It is most important that we should know that in the matter of burdens the so called State means the whole community, and therefore that the latter should not pay taxes for the benefit of a few or a fractional part of it. It is also most important, that we should not confuse with "European Enterprize" and the means of forwarding or obstructing it, what in reality has nothing to do either with one or the other, viz. to cause the responsibility for the consequences of its actions to fall on capital, as carefully as we guard its appropriation of legitimate profits, and favour its industrial expansion.

20. I presume that this amicable controversy may now be considered closed. I would however ask, as a last word, that the practical suggestions contained in the concluding paragraphs of my paper of December may be duly weighed. I believe, after much reflection on the subject, that if Railway Companies or other large employers of European labour were fairly to consider, and adopt something like those suggestions in practice, the end I have proposed in the course of this discussion would be well nigh attained, to the great advantage both of the employers and of the employed, and to the signal benefit of British interests throughout this Country.

W. R. MANSFIELD.

1st March 1863.

REPORT
ON
EUROPEAN PAUPERISM,
WITH
APPENDIX OF TABLES.

OBJECT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Extract from Government Letter No. 2204 of 1862, Judicial Department.

3. His Excellency in Council requests that the Committee, after calling for all the information procurable from the Offices and Records of Government, as well as from all other likely sources, will favour Government with a Report showing—

1. The extent and progressive growth in late years of the evil of European Destitution and Mendicity.

2. What machinery now exists for its relief at the Presidency and other large Towns, and how far such machinery is sufficient or defective.

3. To furnish Government with a detailed and definite plan for enabling it to coöperate with private charity for the systematic, and, as far as possible permanent relief of European Pauperism on the extended scale indicated in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Minute.

To His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, *K.C.B.*,

Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your Committee Report—

1. That immediately on their appointment they found that upwards of 200 Seamen and other destitute Europeans were wandering in the city and neighbourhood of Bombay ; that this number was receiving almost daily additions of men discharged from the Railway works (at that time interrupted by the rains of the S. W. Monsoon), of some fleeing from distress in Lancashire in ships from Liverpool, of men from Australia and other Colonies in search of work, but chiefly, and in largest numbers, of Seamen unable to obtain berths consequent on the paying-off of the Indian Navy.

2. To afford immediate relief to these men, your Excellency in Council was pleased to authorise your Committee to maintain at the public expense destitute British seamen in the Sailors' Home, until employment or passage to Europe could be provided for them in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act. This was effected, and charges on account of these men ceased in September last.

3. That in August 1862 your Committee issued inquiries to all departments of Government, all Commercial Companies, and individuals known to be employers of European labour, and also to all Charitable and Benevolent Institutions, and to all Clergymen and others believed to occupy themselves in relieving the distressed and destitute.

4. The object of these inquiries was, if possible, to ascertain the number of Europeans and Indo-Britons employed and discharged from employment during each of the seven official years ending 30th day of April 1862. It was also desired to ascertain the number who, in each of the seven years, received alms in any form ; and lastly, by a comparison of the numbers discharged with the numbers relieved, to arrive at a result showing the extent and progressive growth in late years of the evil of European destitution and mendicity.

5. Many months passed before replies were received ; in some instances a degree of reluctance was manifested to furnish information, and repeated applications were made before any notice was taken of the inquiry. In other cases it may be doubted whether the replies should be considered as correct answers to the inquiries. This in some instances is attributable to the absence of records, and in others apparently to a misunderstanding of the inquiry.

6. There is also some reason to doubt whether all employers of European labour actually received the forms of inquiry, and in particular whether the Contractors for the construction of Railway works had copies, as no returns have been received from any of them, and it does not appear that their labourers are included in the returns made by the different Railway Companies.

7. Your Committee therefore respectfully represent that the result of the inquiry can only approximate the true number and condition of European paupers, and that in their opinion it falls short of and certainly does not exceed it.

Enumeration of the replies received.

8. Replies have been received—

I. From 61 Government Departments and Offices, of which 8 had no Europeans or Indo-Britons in employ, leaving a remainder of 53	53
II. From Railway and Commercial Companies 24, showing the total number of employers of European labour to be 77	77
III. From Adjutant General of the Army, showing discharged Soldiers, 1	1
IV. From Clergymen and Magistrates showing relief administered, 31 ; of which 20 were blank, leaving a remainder of 11	20
V. From Benevolent Societies, Homes, and Orphanages 7	11
VI. From Hospitals 4	7
Total number of Institutions administering relief to destitute Europeans (22) twenty-two	4
	22

9. On the whole your Committee have received one hundred replies, which have been carefully compiled into the 36 Tables which accompany this report.

Explanation of Tables.

10. The several employers of European labour have been grouped under the following heads :—

1. The Secretariat.
2. The Military Offices.
3. Civil Departments at the Presidency.
4. Indian Navy and Naval Departments.
5. Railways.
6. Judicial Departments.
7. Revenue and Sind Collectorates.
8. Commercial Companies.

11. For each of these two sets of tables have been prepared : the one exhibiting the actual distribution of men in employ year by year, the increase or decrease, and the average annual number in employ for the period of seven years; the other

showing in a similar manner the number discharged. For facility of reference these sets of tables have been collected into summaries, and exhibit the biennial percentage of increase or decrease in the total number of unemployed or discharged.

12. The men discharged from the army with permission to reside in India have been separately grouped, to indicate the number discharged with and without Pension.

13. In a similar manner the existing institutions for the administration of relief to distressed persons have been arranged under the following heads :—

- I. Reliefs by Clergy and Magistrates.
- II. Sailors' Home.
- III. Bombay District Benevolent Society.
- IV. Pensioners' Home.
- V. Orphanages.

14. The tables appropriated to Nos. 1 and 3 show year by year the number of persons who received monthly or temporary relief, the actual annual increase or decrease in the number, and the annual average number relieved for the period of seven years.

Reliefs by Clergy, Magistrates, and the Benevolent Society.

15. The tables appropriated to Nos. 2 and 4 show the number of inmates in the Homes in the same manner, and that to No. 5 shows the number of orphans supported wholly or in part.

16. These tables have also been collected into summaries in the same manner as those described in paragraph 11.

17. For the four Hospitals in which European paupers are treated a separate table has been constructed, which exhibits the yearly increase and decrease in the number of patients, and the annual average for seven years.

18. Three comparison tables have also been made : the first exhibits the relative total numbers of men employed and discharged year by year, also of men discharged and relieved in the same manner. The second gives the relative numbers employed and discharged in the Indian Navy and its departments year by year, and compares the discharged with the number of distressed Seamen in the Sailors' Home. A similar comparison has also been made between discharged Soldiers and the inmates of the Pensioners' Home. The third table exhibits a comparison between discharged and employed men, exclusive of those of the Indian Navy and discharged Soldiers, and also a general summary of the whole of the preceding tables.

19. Two memoranda have also been compiled, showing the years in which the greatest and least numbers of Europeans and Indo-Britons were employed, discharged, and relieved.

Application of Tables.

20. Your Committee now proceed to apply these tables to the solution of the first question proposed to them by your Excellency in Council, viz. :—

1. The first question proposed for solution.

“The extent and progressive growth in late years of the evil of European destitution and mendicity.”

21. The period over which the inquiry extends includes the years in which the mutiny was overcome, the Indian armies amalgamated with the Imperial forces, and the Indian Navy dissolved.

Consequences of mutiny, amalgamation, &c. require separate consideration.

22. The influence of these events upon the extent of European destitution is obviously no part of the permanent progress of the evil, and demands separate consideration.

23. At the outburst of the mutiny in 1857-58 the Government added 1,706 men to the Indian Navy,* which in the following year gives us the greatest number employed at one time, viz. 3,531.

Indian Navy.

In the next year 43·2 per-cent. of these men were discharged without Pension, and from that year (viz. 1859-60) the discharges continued at a less, but still very high, percentage, until the close of the year 1861-62.

Vide Comparison Table No. 2.

Pauperism unduly increased by discharges from the Indian Navy.

24. During the four years ending April 1862 the extent of European pauperism would be materially increased by these large discharges of men from the Indian Navy.

25. On reference to Comparison Table No. 1, we find that in the year 1859-60, 596 men received relief, of whom 525 were in the Sailors' Home. This is the same year in which 43·2 per-cent. of the Indian Navy were discharged.

Vide Comparison Table No. 2.

26. In short, during the last four years 2,703 men from the Indian Navy and its departments were thrown upon the labour market, being at the rate of 676 annually. These necessarily caused considerable disturbance in the labour market in their efforts to obtain employment both at sea and on shore.

Vide Comparison Table No. 2.

Indian army, amalgamation increased pauperism unduly.

27. The amalgamation of the army is as clearly marked in the accompanying tables as the dissolution of the Indian Navy.

28. The two years ending April 1861 are those in which the greatest number of men were discharged from the army, and in the former of these years the

*Year 1857-58	Men 1,706	Greatest increase.
„ 1858-59	„ 3,531	Greatest number in employ.
„ 1859-60	„ 43·2	Per-cent. discharged.

greatest annual increase was suddenly attained, the number rising from 22 in the year 1858-59 to 162 in 1859-60.* On the whole, during the last three years of the period under review, 329 men were discharged from the army either without pensions, or with pensions totally inadequate to their maintenance in India. These numbers, when added to that of the men discharged from the Indian Navy within the four years ending April 1862, will produce an annual amount of $676 + 109 = 785$ † men waiting for employment.

29. Further, on reference to Memoranda No. 1, we observe that in the year 1861-62 the Clergy and Magistrates relieved 176 men temporarily.

30. These were for the most part wanderers from place to place professedly seeking employment. Some few landed in Bombay from Europe and the Colonies and proceeded into the interior, but the majority came into the Presidency from the North-West. Thus we find 38 relieved at Kurrachee,‡ and 15 at Ahmednuggur, whilst none are returned from the southern stations of the Mofussil.

Vide Table O.

They were, there is reason to think, many of them men discharged from the European Regiments of the Honorable East India Company. The total number cannot be accepted implicitly, as it is probable the same men were relieved at two or more stations, and, on the other hand, many no doubt found assistance from private individuals who obtained nothing from Clergymen or Magistrates. The number may, perhaps, be fairly stated at 144, which should be added to 785 shown in last paragraph. This total sum in round numbers (900) may be taken as the number of men seeking work or alms during the last five years§ in consequence of the mutiny.

31. A proportion of the widows and children made destitute during the years following the mutiny should also be regarded as exceptional.

32. The two years ending in April 1862 are observable. In 1860-61, 52 women and 41 children were discharged from the army, being the greatest numbers

* Year 1859-60	Men 140	Greatest increase in discharged.
„ 1859-60	„ 162	Greatest actual number discharged.
„ 1860-61	„ 122	Discharged.

† Last four years—Annual average discharged from Indian Navy	676
Last three years—Annual average discharged from the Army	109
	785

‡ Relieved at Kurrachee	38
Relieved at Poona	23
Relieved at Surat, &c.	15
	76

At Cathedral	33	} From which deduct one-third on account of duplicates in Presidency Reliefs, and we have $76 + 38 = 114$.
Senior Magistrate at the Presidency	23	
	56	

§ From the years 1857-58 to 1861-62.

discharged in any one year. This same year 1860-61 is also the one in which the greatest increase in the number of discharged women occurred, viz. 24. The following year is that in which the greatest numbers were received into the Pensioners' Home.* In 1861-62, 62 women and 76 children were admitted into the Home, being also the greatest number relieved in any one year.

33. For the four years ending in April 1862, there was an annual (though small) increase in the number of women and children received into the Pensioners' Home, indicating the influence of the mutiny.

34. The average annual admissions for these four years is 123·7, whilst the average for the whole seven years is only 111·8. The difference may be in part attributed to the large reinforcements that the European army received during these four years, and which, although a consequence of the mutiny, ought not to be considered an occasional cause, but one permanently affecting the extent of European destitution in the country.

35. Excluding, therefore, from calculation the men discharged from the Indian Navy and from the Army since the year 1858 as not affecting the question of the progressive growth of European mendicity, your Committee submit that the growth of the evil is concurrent with the progress of commercial enterprise and the additions to the European Army.

36. The employers of European labour are the Mercantile Marine, the Railway and manufacturing Companies, and the Government. From each of these European mendicants come. The demand for the skilled labour of Europeans in all departments has been steadily advancing during the seven years over which the inquiry extends. In three only of these departments is your Committee able to show the actual number of Europeans employed, and for the fourth (viz. the Mercantile Marine) the omission is of little consequence, as sailors are not residents but occasional sojourners amongst us, and the actual number who become destitute is shown in Table P,—Inmates of the Sailors' Home.

37. The average annual number of Europeans in employ in the Presidency (excluding men of the Mercantile Marine, of whom we have no account,) was only 469, of whom 258 were in the employ of Government, and 211 in that of the Railway and other Commercial Companies. It is singular and scarcely credible that of these 211 men only 34 were in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Company, whilst the Sind Railway Company entertained no less than 81, and the Bombay and Baroda Company 31, notwithstanding the far more extensive operations of the G. I. P. R. Company.

* An Institution for the Relief of European Military Pensioners.

38. During the seven years Government discharged from their employ in all Discharged annually, exclusive of Army. 127 men, being at the rate of 18 men per annum, and other employers 502, at the annual rate of 71.

39. Hence it appears that whilst Government discharge all the men employed in their offices once in 14 years,* the Railway and Commercial Companies do so once in every three years.

40. This fact indicates considerable disturbance amongst the Railway labourers, that a large proportion of them (equal to 33 percent.) are for a longer or shorter period in every year without employment, and the most part being men of improvident habits, they are very soon reduced to the necessity of asking for pecuniary assistance either to convey them from one part of the country to another in search of work, or for temporary relief in clothes or lodging.

41. There remain two sources of European destitution for consideration: the Mercantile Seamen, and the men discharged from the Army.

42. Of merchant seamen arriving in the Port of Bombay, 424 were during the seven years under inquiry on an average annually relieved in the Sailors' Home, and of this number 39 were entirely destitute, being maintained wholly at the expense of the Sailors' Home, or of other parties paying the Home for their maintenance. The largest number of these in any one year was 96, which occurred in the year 1861-62, coincident, as has already been pointed out, with the orders for paying-off the Indian Navy.

43. But these average numbers (424 and 39) do not fully represent the number of destitute seamen, as it is well known that many are never admitted into the Sailors' Home. There are many men left sick in the European General Hospital when the ships which brought them out sail on their return voyage. Men also who have been committed to prison for short periods, and men who run from their ships in hope of obtaining more lucrative and less laborious employment on shore. On an annual average for seven years 474 Pauper-men were treated in the General Hospital; to this hospital all sick seamen are sent, and they form a large majority† of the patients at all times.

44. The average yearly number of seamen discharged from the Jails after undergoing imprisonment has been 574 men.

* Annual average number employed by Government	258	
Annual average number discharged	18	= 14 years.
Annual average employed by Commercial and Railway Companies.	211	
Annual average discharged	71	= 3 years nearly.

† The average annual number of Pauper Seamen for the last four years was 318.

45. Both these classes (Pauper seamen discharged from the hospital and Both discharged men from seamen prisoners from Jail) are usually left entirely destitute, and add in every year, in proportion to the number of seamen arriving in Bombay, a quota to the number of European mendicants. This number may be stated at 480 men,* who for a longer or shorter period in every year have been unable to support themselves, and generally without a change of clothing.

46. The annual average of discharged soldiers, exclusive of women and children, for the seven years ending 30th April 1862, was 60, but the last three years were under the disturbing influence of the mutiny, the Committee have therefore adopted two averages for the seven years: the first consisting of the first four years, the last of the remaining three. The average of the first four years is 23, that of the last three is 109·6. Comparing the first average with the increased European force now in the country, we obtain an annual average number of 33 for the discharged men. The average number annually of the women and children by a similar calculation will be 27.

47. Your Committee therefore submit the following as the average annual numbers of Europeans discharged from all departments of labour during the seven years under inquiry who were unable to support themselves without employment:—

Without Pension, or with Gratuity. 18† from Government Offices.
 " " 71† from Railway and Commercial Co.'s
 " " 39† Mercantile Seamen.

Discharged with 8 annas and } 95·4 Discharged men, women, and children
 under, with permission to } of the army.
 reside in India }
 223·4§

Discharged during the year of mutiny and three following years at an annual rate per annum of .. 676 from Indian Navy.
 137 from Army—men, women, and children.
 114 from unknown sources, probably wanderers from the N. W. Provinces.
 927§

48. Your Committee have deduced the following numbers as the result of their inquiry into the increase of European destitution during the last seven official years.

* Average annual number of Paupers in Hospital	338
Add—Average annual number of Sailors in Jail	574
Deduct—Average annual number of destitute men in the Sailors' Home	912
	424
	488

† See paragraph 38.

‡ Paragraph 42.

§ Comparing these numbers it is evident the effect of the Mutiny was to increase *fourfold* the number of persons without employment.

49. Observing that the highest increase is attained in the year 1857-58, they have divided the six periods (into which the years over which the inquiry extends have been divided in the tables) so as to obtain two averages of the annual increase separately, in the number of persons relieved, omitting sailors:—

	First 4 periods.*	Last 3 periods.*
Wanderers, &c.	5·7	6·
Military Pensioners.....	21·2	19·6
Orphans	26·7	8·
Total.....	53·6	33·6

50. There can be no doubt therefore that during the last three periods the ratio of persons annually relieved was diminishing rapidly, but during the entire seven years the progressive growth of European Pauperism has been considerable. There were relieved in the year 1861-62..... 1,646 persons
 1855-56 1,130 „

Increase in seven years 516 persons, showing an average annual increase of 73. Of this number were—

Wanderers	8·7
Military Pensioners, including women and children.	16·
Orphans	17·6
	42·3
The remainder.....	31·2 were sailors.
Total.....	73·5

51. On the whole your Committee submit in reply to your Excellency's first question, that European destitution in this Presidency Conclusion drawn from above. is occasioned—

First—By the annual discharge of men in employ by Railway and Commercial Companies 71·05
 2. Discharged soldiers, including women and children..... 95·04
 3. By the Government discharged men from their offices. 18·09
 And that the total number so discharged, including men, women, and children, for the seven years ending 30th April 1862, has been at the annual rate of 185.

Second—By mercantile seamen who have deserted from their ships, been committed to prison, or left sick in Hospital when their ships sailed from Bombay, and that the annual average number of such men has been 480.

* N.B.—First four periods extend from 1855-56 to 1859-60, both inclusive; second, or last three periods, from 1859-60 to 1861-62, both inclusive.

Third—That the mutiny and its immediate consequences, the amalgamation of the Honorable East India Company's army with the Royal Troops, and the dissolution of the Indian Navy, greatly aggravated for a short period the evil of European mendicancy.

Fourth—That the annual *increase* in the average number of Europeans (men, women, and children,) who received relief during the seven years has been 42·3, not including sailors.

Fifth—That the annual average *increase* in number of sailors absolutely destitute relieved in the Sailors' Home has been 12·4
Average annual *decrease* in number committed to jail has been. 26·5
Average annual increase for the period of four years for which only records are available treated in hospital has been .. 28·0

Sixth—That the average annual *increase* of men in employment, discharged, and relieved, has been—

	First 4 periods.	Last 3 periods.	For 7 years.
Employed	69·6	40·6	46·
Discharged	71·2	46·	26·
Relieved	0·5	10·6	3·4
Add—Women and Children relieved ..	38·2	23·	30·4

II. Reply to second question submitted by Government.

52. With reference to question No. 2, your Committee submit to your Excellency in Council—

Enumeration of Institutions for relieving destitute Europeans.

That the machinery for relieving the destitute Europeans in Bombay consists of the following Societies and Institutions :—

1. The District Benevolent Society of Bombay.
2. The Bombay Seamen's Friend Association.
3. The European Pensioners' and Widows' Home.
4. The Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor.
5. The Indo-British Institution.
6. The Roman Catholic Orphanage.
7. The United Presbyterian Orphanage.
8. In addition to these, alms collected in Church are distributed as occasion may require to sick and needy persons by the different Clergymen, and relief by the Police Magistrate from funds at his disposal.

53. These have all been in existence many years, and were intended to meet the wants of a much less numerous European population than now exists in this Presidency.

54. The District Benevolent Society proposes to relieve needy, infirm, and leprous persons, without reference to creed or country.

55. Originally a Society founded in 1830 at the instance of Bishop Turner, of Calcutta, on his primary visitation, and named the "Friend-in-Need Society," relieved the necessities of Christians only, but in 1835 it was deemed expedient to admit all destitute persons without distinction to its benefits, and the name was changed to "District Benevolent Society." The late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., built a Dhurumsala and placed it under the Society's management, and endowed it with the annual sum of Rupees 3,600, to which Government add an equal amount.

56. Of late years very few Europeans have received aid in comparison with the number of natives relieved. Practically the Society expends its income upon needy, infirm, and diseased natives, and looking at the great difficulty of management if Europeans as well as natives are to be extensively relieved by it, your Committee do not deem it expedient to offer any suggestion for alteration of the present mode in which the District Benevolent Society administers the funds entrusted to it.

57. The Bombay Seamen's Fund Association was founded in 1835 for the purpose of relieving the necessity of shipwrecked and other destitute men, and of providing a home in which seamen on shore might find suitable board and lodging in a house managed on the principles of a Christian family.

58. It is supported by an allowance from Government of Rs. 1,200 per annum, and contributions from the public. A large home has lately been built, which the Association has from want of Funds, been unable to complete according to their original design.

59. The accommodation has been found too limited for the number of seamen who have sought its benefits.

60. A well-managed Seamen's Home is a most useful and inexpensive instrument for preventing the destitution of mercantile seamen when on shore. The sailor on arriving in Bombay finds no reputable house in which he can board, and of necessity, if he leave his ship, will frequent lodging-houses, in which the most degrading vices are practised, and in which he is often robbed of his wages, and speedily becomes a brawler in our streets, and too often a beggar at our doors.

61. The injury to public morals, and the prestige of the British name in this country which this conduct insures, cannot be overrated. Aid of Government required.

Your Committee, therefore, with deference suggest to your Excellency in Council, that the Committee of the "Seamen's Fund Association" should be requested to state what amount of additional accommodation is required to enable them to provide for all merchant seamen who may wish to avail themselves of the Home during their stay in Bombay, and recommend that the Government should encourage the completion of this necessary work by giving half the estimated cost of the additional building required.

62. The European Pensioners' and Widows' Fund supports a Home in which only Military Pensioners and their families are lodged. The Fund was raised in 1849, and a Committee appointed to manage it. It is supported by public contributions, and has an endowment of Rs. 198-4-0 per annum made by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. European Pensioners' and Widows' Fund. Origin and Object.

63. The Fund provides apartments free to discharged soldiers, their widows, and children, and gives relief in money to both inmates and out-door Pensioners. The relief in money is, of course, limited by the amount of public contributions at the disposal of the Committee, and this has at no time been equal to the wants of those who have, from infirmity or inability to work, no other means of subsistence than their pensions. The Government have not at any time made grants of money in aid of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Fund, and since the mutiny the condition of soldiers' widows resident in India has become much less tolerable than before that time. Defects and their remedy.

64. The non-admission of widows to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund,* and the abolition of the Artillery Widows' Fund,* have withdrawn from soldiers' wives the only certain hope of subsistence in widowhood which they possessed; and even were the pittance which these Funds supplied restored to them, they would be wholly unable to subsist themselves at the present cost of the necessities of life in Bombay. The high price of the commonest food reduces a pensioner on eight annas a day or under to absolute pauperism, unless he be able to add to it by his own earnings. All cannot labour: some are infirm, some diseased, some incapable.

65. The Committee with respectful deference submit these facts to the humane consideration of Government, and recommend that the sum of Rupees 200 per mensem should be paid to the Committee of the European Pensioners' Home, for the purpose of enabling them to aid effectually soldiers' widows of good conduct, and aged and infirm pensioners. The Government might appoint the Paymaster of Pensioners, or other Military Officer at the Presidency, a member of the Committee, to advise them in the administration of the grant.

* Consequent on the amalgamation of the British and Indian armies no Soldiers enlisted for Her Majesty's European Forces could have claims to funds which were instituted for the exclusive benefit of men enlisted for service only in India.

Orphanages.

Enumeration of Orphanages.

land, the Roman Catholic, and the Presbyterian.

66. The four* last-named Institutions provide maintenance and education for orphan and destitute children of Europeans, on the recognised principles of the three Christian Communions—the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, and the Presbyterian.

67. In connection with the Church of England are—

I. The Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, which has established schools at Byculla and Poona, in which many orphans are supported.

II. The Indo-British Institution at Bombay.

With the Roman Catholic Communion are—

I. An orphanage for Boys in Bombay, and for Girls in Poona.

And with the Presbyterian Communion—

I. An orphanage for Boys and Girls in Bombay.

68. These several Institutions are alike open to destitute children from every part of the Government of Bombay, and in the number of children wholly and partially maintained in them, there has been a total increase of 123 during the seven years, but whether they have all been able to relieve every orphan or destitute child offered to them your Committee are unable to ascertain. It is, however, well known that the Bombay Education Society, the Indo-British Institution, and the Presbyterian Orphanage, have, from want of adequate funds, declined to receive children for whose maintenance no payments could be obtained, and so may, not improbably, the other like Institutions have been obliged to do. Object of them all. Insufficient for the demands made upon them.

69. Your Committee, however, are not prepared to offer any suggestion for aiding these Institutions so as to add to the number of orphan and destitute children maintained in them. The Committee are of opinion that the Christian community will not fail to provide for the orphan and destitute children of their brethren, and that, if need be, each separate Institution will bring its own wants before your Excellency in Council. Christian community should support the orphan without encouragement from Government.

70. The alms distributed by the Clergy and Magistrates, though useful in alleviating temporary distress, and in some degree aiding the maintenance of families reduced to the extreme of poverty, are nevertheless ineffectual against the evils arising out of mendicity. Alms distributed by the Clergy and Magistrates are ineffectual against mendicity.

* See Enumeration at paragraph 52.

71. The distribution is necessarily unorganised. There are no parishes or parochial districts with Overseers and Church-wardens to take care that the same person does not receive alms from two or more churches during the same month where alms are given monthly, and to see that the man tramping in search of work proceeds towards the place whither he professed to be going when money was advanced to him. It is obvious that under the present system habits of vagrancy are more likely to be *formed* than *checked*, and that a man of unsettled habits may find his way from Calcutta or Madras to Bombay and back again on the plea of looking for work, whilst, in fact, he lives without work at the expense of others.

72. The alms given by the Clergy and Magistrates are necessarily so small in amount in each case as to make no sensible difference in the recipient's condition. They at most provide him with food for a few days, or it may be a pair of shoes and a change of linen. Within a week from the day on which he was relieved, he will ordinarily be found in the same or even in a greater degree of destitution than before.

73. There are great difficulties in providing a remedy for such evils. They who see and examine the circumstances of a destitute man must give when pity prompts them, and if in many instances they be deceived, that error is a less injury to society than leaving one brother to die of nakedness and hunger. One such example publicly known would do more to justify the hatred and contempt of the natives towards their rulers than a thousand instances of European vagrancy.

74. The effort should be made to *direct*, not restrain, alms-giving, and to repress by adequate punishment fraudulent vagrancy which it may not be possible either entirely to prevent or prohibit. Repression of vagrancy is the proper object of legislation, as prevention of immoral habits which lead to it is of benevolence. Benevolence must first act to prevent vagrancy, which, when it occurs, the law should punish.

75. But so long as benevolence is applied to remove only the physical wants of man, the greater and more urgent demands of his moral nature will be unsatisfied, and the man be made worse by the very actions which are intended to benefit him.

76. For this reason the evil of European vagrancy will be increased by the alms administered as at present by the Clergy and Magistrates only to relieve the pressing wants of individuals for the moment.

77. Your Committee are of opinion, that the present mode of administering relief to needy Europeans should be replaced by one of a more comprehensive character.

78. They think that instead of relief to maintain wanderers, one general object of the benevolence of the Christian community should be maintained, and that this object should be the improvement of European mechanics and operatives, especially in the places at which they are congregated in the largest numbers, by supplying, on a definite plan proposed in the third part of this report, the moral and religious wants which their removal to this country has necessarily produced.

79. Your Committee are further of opinion, that the enactment of a law for the punishment of European vagrancy should be subsequent to the organisation of an adequate system for the relief of European destitution.

80. During the present year a house has been opened in Bombay as a home for European strangers not Sailors or Military Pensioners. Many men have been received into it, work has been found for some, and passages to Europe for others; and on the whole, as an experiment it has been successful in relieving the most urgent wants of these men.

81. It has also met one obvious want of European operatives when arriving in Bombay either from Europe or the interior, by supplying a house in which they can be comfortably lodged at a moderate charge, and to which any distressed European may be directed in the assurance that he will there find sufficient food, necessary clothing, and be recommended, if found deserving, for suitable employment. It is proposed, your Committee understand, to make it one of the permanent Institutions of Bombay, a Parsee gentleman having offered to subscribe a large sum towards the erection of a suitable house as the home for European strangers.

82. In reply, then, to the second proposition propounded to your Committee, they state—

First—That the present machinery for the relief of European destitution consists of two Homes, one Benevolent Society, and four Orphanages; in addition to alms distributed by the Clergy and Police Magistrates.

Second—That the "Sailors' Home" is insufficient for the accommodation of the sailors frequenting the port, and that as an important measure preventive of pauperism, the Committee recommend that the completion of the Home should be undertaken at the joint expense of the Government and the "Seamen's Friend Association."

Third—That the Pensioners' Home is inadequate to provide for the increasing number of Military Pensioners, and that the Committee recommend the Government to grant Rs. 200 per mensem to enable the Home to provide subsistence for the widows and fatherless children of soldiers, and to supplement pensions at and under eight annas a day.

Fourth—That the Orphanages are unable to receive all destitute children brought to them, but that the Committee recommend Government to await any applications for assistance which the Managers of these Institutions may make to them.

Fifth—That the present mode of distributing alms to individual Europeans by the Clergy and Magistrates is calculated to increase the number of European vagrants, and ought to be replaced by a more comprehensive plan to be detailed in the last part of this report.

Sixth—That an Act of the Legislature for the repression of European vagrancy should be passed as soon as possible after the organisation of an adequate system of relief to destitute Europeans has been completed.

Question III. To furnish Government with a detailed and definite plan for enabling it to coöperate with private charity for the systematic, and, as far as possible, permanent relief of European Pauperism on the extended scale indicated in H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's minute.

- * 1. Letter from the Bishop of Bombay.
2. „ „ Police Commissioner N.D.
3. „ „ Commissioner of Customs.
4. „ „ Chamber of Commerce.
5. „ „ N. Oliver, Esq.
6. Minute by Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B.
7. Second minute by Sir W. Mansfield.
8. Answer of Sir W. Mansfield to Chamber of Commerce.
9. Report of Calcutta Commissioner of Police.
10. Report from Madras Government.

83. Your Committee in replying to the third question submitted for their consideration have maturely weighed the reasoning and proposals urged in the minutes and correspondence noted in the margin,* and forwarded to them by your Excellency.

84. In applying any benevolent plan for the prevention of those profligate habits in which European pauperism has its source, the first and chief difficulty to be overcome is the dispersion of the men in small numbers over extensive lines of work. It is impossible to collect them frequently into one place for any intellectual or moral purpose such as a Reading-room or Benefit-club afford in England.

85. There are, however, centres along the lines of Railway in which considerable numbers reside; such, for example, as Lanowlee, Egutpoora, and Bhosawul, and similar places on the Bombay and Baroda Line. These places should not be without the means of supplying the cravings of the intellectual and moral nature of the men employed upon the works.

86. There might be a Church and School, a Reading-room and Circulating Library, in every such station; and Benefit-clubs, for providing support in sickness and assistance for a limited time when work failed, on the principles of Mr. Sotheron Escourt's Bill, should, if possible, be introduced and recommended to the men on every line of work.

87. These are the Institutions of which residence in this country deprives European operatives. All classes suffer from the want of such associations; the self-respect and self-dependence of the men is injured, and being unrestrained by the presence or public opinion of their fellow-Christians, they too often, in obedience to self-will or some other passion, lose their employment and become paupers. They themselves feel and acknowledge the moral disadvantages of their position, and there is reason to believe would gladly avail themselves of any well-considered plan which might be submitted to them for their moral and religious benefit.

88. The Committee are of opinion that the Government should initiate this plan by proposing the first step towards the amelioration of the existing evils to each Railway Company: this step is the appointment of a Clergyman as Chaplain on each line of railway.

89. For his pastoral charge, with the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese, he would have all the Europeans employed on the line, to which he is appointed, as far as the limits of the Bombay Government extend. His residence should be at the station in and about which the greatest number of European Christians are employed, and from this point all other stations should be visited as occasion might require. His salary should be contributed to by the Government and the parties to be benefited.

90. On the Chaplain would devolve the effectual carrying out of the other proposals in cordial coöperation with the employers and operatives of his charge.

91. The erection of an appropriate Church and School-room, and the formation of a Library and Reading-room in connection with them at selected stations on each line of Railway, are objects in which most Christian congregations may be expected to coöperate.

92. The Diocesan Church Building Fund, and the great Church Societies would also, it is believed, readily assist this measure, so intimately connected as it is with the promotion of practical religion amongst our fellow-countrymen.

93. This proposal, contained in paragraphs 86 to 88, is respectfully submitted as calculated to discountenance vice, which engenders pauperism, and to encourage the virtues by which alone the prestige of the British name in India can be maintained. The European operatives on the Railway are more constantly and closely connected with the natives than any other class of Europeans, and for this reason their moral condition has an important national significance which cannot be safely overlooked.

94. But should this plan be adopted and successfully carried out, there would still be European destitution: some the consequence of improvidence and profligacy; some of sickness and bodily injury by accident.

95. The establishment of a Benefit-club upon sound principles would do much to lessen these evils. Such clubs could only be established by the hearty coöperation of employers and employed.

96. The Committee have no data on which to found an opinion as to the practicability of introducing them amongst the workmen on the Railways, and content themselves with indicating some of the benefits which might be expected to follow upon the establishment of a club. These would be—

1. Support to a specified amount during sickness.
2. Assistance for a limited period when work is interrupted.
3. A certain sum towards a passage to Europe when sickness disables a man for work.
4. Provision for a widow's return to Europe.
5. A certain sum towards the maintenance and education of orphan or fatherless children.

97. If these objects could only be partially secured by monthly payments from the covenanted and other operatives employed on a line of railroad, much would be done to diminish European pauperism, and at the same time to maintain the self-respect and independence of the men.

98. Your Committee therefore suggest, that the practicability of establishing a fund, to be managed as Benefit-clubs in England are, under an Act of the Legislature, for the above objects, by payments from Europeans employed on Railways, should receive the consideration of some experienced and benevolent men, and recommend the Government to appoint a Committee for the purpose of reporting upon the practicability of the measure. Their attention might be especially directed to 18 and 19 Vic. Ch. 63, Sec. IX., &c., and 21 and 22 Vic. Ch. 101, Sec. IV., &c.

99. This fund, constituted under an Act of the Legislature, would be a proper object for the Chaplains throughout the Diocese to substitute for the temporary relief now given to destitute Europeans, and with the approbation of the Bishop they might every year appeal to their congregations to augment it.

100. For men in search of work and reduced to destitution the doors of the "Strangers' Home" in Bombay are open, and if Europeans found destitute in any part of the country could be transferred direct to the "Home," much of the evil of

mendicancy would be prevented. All Magistrates, it is thought, might be authorised to pass such paupers down at the public expense if the Managers of the Home should be unwilling to bear the additional charge.

101. The suppression of European vagrancy cannot be effected without an Act of the Legislature. The vagrants are either seamen, who, having been provided with a ship or a passage at nominal wages to Europe, refuse to embark, and prefer begging in the streets of Bombay and wandering through the country, or landsmen who refuse to work.

102. The law should provide for both. The seaman who refuses to work his passage home commits the same crime as the landman who refuses to earn his daily bread, and on conviction before a Magistrate they should both suffer the punishment due to idle vagabonds. Your Committee think that "hard labour" should always form a part of the punishment for this offence, whatever be the term of imprisonment. On a third conviction for vagrancy the prisoner should be transferred to his own parish, or, if a foreigner, to his country in Europe, as it is evident such men will only grow worse in this country.

103. This would involve considerable expense either on individuals or on the State.

104. When the State brings out a soldier and discharges him at the completion of his service in this country, it gives him once for all the option of returning to Europe, and if during the soldier's service he be dismissed by sentence of court martial, he is carried back to Europe at the public expense. Artizans and mechanics in the employment of the State have not this option of return.

105. Commercial Companies also import European artificers under an agreement, which usually stipulates for a free passage to Europe on completion of period of service, and sometimes also in the event of sickness.

106. These covenants, however, are frequently dissolved before the period of service is completed, and without the intervention of any judicial process. The result in such cases is that the employer has freed himself from the responsibility of returning his servant to Europe, and the employed has liberated himself from the control of his master, probably to the injury of one or both, and certainly to the relaxation of public morality, by lowering respect for engagements deliberately undertaken.

107. It would be a manifest interference with the liberty of the subject to prohibit the landing of Europeans in India in pursuit of their lawful occupations, and a discouragement to the employment of skilled labour to require from every employer security for the passage back to Europe of the labourer, under whatever circumstances he might be discharged. The development of European labour would be impeded, and the influence of European mechanical skill on the natives

diminished, and as a compensation for this great loss the Government would be saved the expense of deporting annually a small number of European paupers.

108. Your Committee therefore are of opinion that Government ought not to require any formal written covenants to be executed between employers and European labourers; still less ought they to prescribe any particular condition, such as the return of the labourer to his own country: but whilst the utmost freedom is given to the progressive increase of skilled labour, care should be taken to enforce compliance with the conditions of all contracts for service between masters and men which are deliberately undertaken. In the case of labourers imported from Europe under a covenant, it should not be lawful to dissolve these covenants except before a Magistrate, who should record the act, and the reasons for which the dissolution was decreed. The interests of the public, no less than that of the parties to the covenant, require this amount of legal control.

109. Except, then, in the very improbable case in which it is proved that a thrice convicted vagrant has by covenant a claim to be returned to Europe at the expense of his employer, the expense of deporting vagrants should be borne by the State.

Except in case of Vagrants possessing a Covenant.

110. In reply to the third inquiry proposed by your Excellency in Council, your Committee say that they propose remedial measures for preventing the formation of European vagrancy, and a law to punish the vagrant. These are—

First—The appointment, with the concurrence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay, of a Clergyman to be Spiritual Pastor over all European Christians on each line of Railway.

Second—The establishment of Schools, Lending Libraries, and Reading-rooms for the use of European operatives at the station in which the greatest number of Europeans are usually resident.

Third—The introduction of Benefit-clubs, if on inquiry they be found practicable, to be regulated by an Act of Legislature.

Fourth—The transmission of all destitute Europeans in the Mofussil by the Magistrates to the European Strangers' Home in Bombay.

Fifth—An Act of the Legislature for the suppression of European Vagrancy.

111. In addition to these, the recommendations in the second part are here repeated:—

First—A grant of money to the Sailors' Home, to enable them to provide sufficient accommodation for all sailors frequenting the Port.

Second—A grant of money to the European Pensioners' Home to the extent of Rs. 200 monthly, to enable them to supplement Pension both of Inmates and out-door Pensioners.

112. To give practical effect to the recommendations of this Report your Committee suggest:—

1. That Government should explain to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese the desire they have for making permanent provision for the moral and religious instruction of Christians employed upon the lines of Railway now under construction within the Presidency, and request his Lordship's coöperation in the work, especially in moving the Venerable Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, or any other body which his Lordship may think better adapted, to aid in selecting Clergymen to be employed under the Episcopal license in the pastoral charge of these "neglected sheep of the fold."

Coöperation of the Bishop.

2. That Government should assign ground as sites for Churches, Parsonage-houses, and School-houses wherever needed for the use of Christians on the lines of Railway, and, to encourage the erection of the necessary buildings, should further grant a sum equal to the amount contributed by the Public for every such proposed Church, Parsonage, or School-house.

Sites for Ecclesiastical Buildings.

3. That Government should also provide a salary of at least Rupees 100 monthly for each Clergyman licensed by the Bishop as a Minister employed on a line of Railway, on condition that at least an equal sum be provided from other sources for the payment of the Minister.

Provision for salaries of Clergy.

4. That Government should appoint, in communication with the Railway Companies, a Special Committee under the Presidency of a Lawyer or Civil Officer to consider the practicability of establishing Benefit Societies for the objects specified in paragraph 96 of this report, and drawing up a Bill to be enacted for the management and control of Benefit Societies.

Bill for management of Benefit Societies to be enacted.

5. That a house should be established in Bombay and maintained at the charges of Government and by public contributions (in such proportions as to the Government may seem just and reasonable) for the temporary lodging, boarding, and clothing of destitute Europeans, and none others, provided that no person known to be a pensioner of Government or a seaman be admissible.

House to be provided for destitute Europeans.

6. That all Magistrates in the Mofussil be authorised to arrest and send into the house described in the last preceding paragraph, all Europeans found within their jurisdiction begging or otherwise known to be destitute of any lawful means of living; and that the Magistrates of Bombay have also a like authority.
7. That since an Institution already exists* in Bombay known as the "European Strangers' Home," Government should open a communication with the Managers of it, with the view of arranging for the admission of all *destitute* Europeans who may be sent to it under the authority of Government.
8. It will, however, be necessary to stipulate that destitute Europeans be kept entirely separate from others, who may be paying for their own board and lodging in the Home, and be distinguished as paupers. They should be under the orders of the Committee of Management of the Home, and do all such work in and about the Home as they may be required to do, and shall be obliged to accept any suitable employment that may be offered to them, and on doing so to leave the Home.
9. That to meet the case of evil men who refuse to take employment when offered to them, or who of their own will leave the Home, and are subsequently found begging, or behaving in a disorderly manner in the streets and highways, a Vagrancy Act should be passed by the Legislature awarding the punishment of hard labour and ——— months' imprisonment for each offence.

We have the honour to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your obedient humble Servants,

W. K. FLETCHER.

M. SCOTT.

C. FORJETT.

ROBERT HAINES.

Bombay, 15th December 1863.

* See paragraphs 80 and 81.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICS

OF

EUROPEAN PAUPERISM.

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TABLE B D.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **discharged** from the MILITARY DEPARTMENTS during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.	
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.		Decrease.
MILITARY.																						
Grand Arsenal	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	42
Commissariat De- partment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gun-carriage Depart- ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qr. Mr. General's Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insp. Genl. of Ord- nance & Magazines.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	71
Controller of Military Finance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	3	2	..	..
Public Works De- partment	1	4	3	..	4	2	..	2	2	9	7	..	9	1	1	..	8	1	1	6	..	357
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	14
Total for each Period without Pension or Gratuity	1	5	4	..	5	2	..	3	2	11	9	..	11	4	..	7	4	5	1	..	8	585
Total for each Period with Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	14

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TABLE C

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **employed** in the CIVIL DEPARTMENTS at the Presidency, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.																					
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.																						
CIVIL.																																										
	4	3	..	1	3	3	..	..	3	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1.8																					
	9	5	..	4	5	2	..	8	..	10	6	..	4	6	2	..	2	6	4	..	5.7																					
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	..	0.57																					
	1	5	4	..	5	7	2	..	7	8	1	..	9	12	3	..	12	16	4	..	8.2																					
	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	3	1	..	3	8	5	..	8	4	..	3																					
	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	0.57																					
	4	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2																					
	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.14																					
	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.14																					
	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.57																					
Total for each period of 2 years																						24	15	..	9	15	15	..	..	15	27	21	..	6	21	24	3	24	29	5	..	22.1

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TABLE C D.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **discharged** from the CIVIL DEPARTMENTS at the Presidency during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.	
CIVIL.																					

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TABLE D.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **employed** in the INDIAN NAVY and NAVAL DEPARTMENTS during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.	
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.		
NAVAL.																						
	1135	1230	95	..	1230	1801	571	..	1801	3505	1704	..	3505	3007	..	498	3007	1986	1021	1986	2095	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	0.57	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	0.85	
	8	8	..	..	8	8	..	..	8	13	5	..	13	14	1	..	14	15	1	..	10.5	
Engineer Department Indian Navy	9	10	1	..	10	11	1	..	11	12	1	..	12	10	..	2	10	10	..	9	1	10.1
Dockyard Builder's Department	7	7	..	..	7	5	..	2	5	4	..	1	4	3	..	1	3	3	..	3	..	4.5
Total for each period of 2 years	1159	1255	96	..	1255	1825	570	..	1825	3531	1706	..	3531	3035	..	496	3035	2017	1018	2017	2122	

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TABLE D D.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **discharged or deserted** from the INDIAN NAVY and NAVAL DEPARTMENTS during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		REMARKS.								
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.									
NAVAL.																													
Indian Navy Vessels	Without Pension or Gratuity.....		226	147	..	79	147	241	94	..	241	428	187	..	428	1313	885	..	1313	389	..	924	389	555	166	..	471	28	Desertion from Indian Navy for 7 years, 813. Average per year 116.
	With Gratuity only.....		..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	6	3	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	14	
Indus Flotilla I. N.	Without Pension or Gratuity.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	With Gratuity only.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dockmaster's Department	Without Pension or Gratuity.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	With Gratuity only.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Engineer Department I. N.	Without Pension or Gratuity.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	With Gratuity only.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Storekeeper's Department	Without Pension or Gratuity.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	With Gratuity only.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dockyard Builder's Department	Without Pension or Gratuity.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	With Gratuity only.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total for each period without Pension or Gratuity.....			226	147	..	79	147	241	94	..	241	428	188	..	429	1313	884	..	1313	390	..	923	390	557	167	..	471	85	
Total for each period with Gratuity only			..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	7	4	..	7	..	7	..	6	6	..	6	1	..	5	..	2	42	

TABLE E.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **employed** on the different RAILWAYS in the Bombay Presidency, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.			
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.				
RAILWAYS.																								
G. I. P. Railway Locomotive Department	7	21	14	..	21	27	6	..	27	27	..	..	27	34	7	..	34	34	..	..	252			
	8	4	..	4	4	12	8	..	12	4	..	8	12	23	11	..	23	1	..	22	91			
Bombay and Baroda Railway Company.	1	8	7	..	8	16	8	..	16	42	26	..	42	52	14	..	66	29	..	37	305			
	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	17	89	72	..	89	124	58	..	182	159	..	23	815			
Sind Railway and Steam Flotilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	815			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	815			
Total for each period of 2 years.....		16	33	17	..	33	72	39	..	72	162	90	..	162	215	53	..	215	305	90	..	223	82	1465

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TABLE F.

DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1836-37.	1837-38.	RESULT.		1858-59.	RESULT.		1859-60.	1860-61.	RESULT.		1861-62.	
							Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
JUDICIAL.																	
Judicial Department Dharwar	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	..	4	3	4	4	..	..	2.5
" Ahmedabad	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	2.5
" Sholapore	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	1.1
" Poona	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	1.1
" Tanna	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	0.42
" Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	0.14
" Khandeish	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	0.71
" North Canara	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	0.71
" Ahmednuggur	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.14
" Sattara	8	5	..	3	2	5	..	3	2	..	2	2	2	3	1	..	3.4
Collector of Ahmedabad	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	1	3	3	2	2	..	..	2.2
" Belgaum	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.42
Total for each period of 2 years	17	13	..	4	13	14	1	..	14	14	..	14	14	17	21	4	15.7

TABLE F D.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **discharged** from the JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS. 1855-56.		YEARS. 1856-57.		YEARS. 1857-58.		YEARS. 1858-59.		YEARS. 1859-60.		YEARS. 1860-61.		YEARS. 1861-62.		REMARKS.
	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	
JUDICIAL.															
Judicial Department { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
Dharwar { With Gratuity only															
Judicial Department { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
Ahmedabad { With Gratuity only															
Judicial Department { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
Sholapore { With Gratuity only															
Judicial Department { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
Poona { With Gratuity only															
Judicial Department { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
Tanna { With Gratuity only															
Judicial Department { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
Surat { With Gratuity only															
Judicial Department { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
Khandeish { With Gratuity only															
Judicial Department { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
North Canara { With Gratuity only															
Judicial Department { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
Ahmednuggur { With Gratuity only															
Judicial Department { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
Sattara { With Gratuity only															
Collector of Ahmedabad { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
Collector of Ahmedabad { With Gratuity only															
Collector of Belgaum. { Without Pension or Gratuity.....															
Collector of Belgaum. { With Gratuity only															
Total for each period without Gratuity or Pension..	2		2		1		1		1		1		2		1-28
Total for each period with Gratuity only															

[12]

TABLE G.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **employed** in the JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS. 1855-56.		YEARS. 1856-57.		YEARS. 1857-58.		YEARS. 1858-59.		YEARS. 1859-60.		YEARS. 1860-61.		YEARS. 1861-62.		Annual average for 7 years.
	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	Result.	Years.	
JUDICIAL—continued.															
Collector of Dharwar	2		2												0-23
" " Poona															0-28
Magistrate of Rutnagherry	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		0-57
Collector of Sholapore			1												0-14
" " Surat	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		0-71
Sub-Collector of Colaba	1		2		1		1		1		1		1		0-35
Collector of Kurrachee	4		3		3		5		5		5		5		4-2
" " Shikarpore	12		12		12		11		8		5		9		9-8
" " North Canara									1		2		2		0-71
Total for each period of 2 years	21	20	1	20	2	18	1	19	2	17	4	13	16	3	1-78

[13]

TABLE G D.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **discharged** from the JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.	1862-63.	1863-64.	Increase.	Decrease.	
JUDICIAL—continued.	{ Without Pension or Gratuity		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ With Gratuity only		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ Without Pension or Gratuity		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ With Gratuity only		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ Without Pension or Gratuity		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ With Gratuity only		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ Without Pension or Gratuity		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ With Gratuity only		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ Without Pension or Gratuity		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ With Gratuity only		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ Without Pension or Gratuity		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ With Gratuity only		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ Without Pension or Gratuity		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
	{ With Gratuity only		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		{		..
Total for each period without Pension or Gratuity..		1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Total for each period with Gratuity-only		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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TABLE H.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **employed** in the REVENUE DEPARTMENT and DEPARTMENTS in SIND, less the COLLECTORATES of KURRACHEE and SHIKARPORE (given in Table G), for the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.	
REVENUE.																									
	4	4	..	..	4	4	..	1	3	4	1	..	4	5	1	..	5	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	
	7	7	..	1	8	7	..	1	7	5	..	2	5	4	..	1	4	7	3	..	6	4	..	..	
	7	9	2	1	10	14	4	..	14	13	..	1	13	15	2	..	15	14	..	1	11	7	..	..	
	42	39	..	3	39	42	3	..	42	42	..	..	42	98	56	..	98	89	..	9	89	75	..	14	
	60	59	..	1	59	64	5	..	64	66	2	..	66	120	54	..	120	113	..	7	113	101	..	12	
Total for each period of 2 years.....																									83

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TABLE II D.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **discharged** from REVENUE DEPARTMENTS and SIND COLLECTORATE, less those KURRACHEE and SHIKARPORE (given in Table **G**), during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

[illegible]

TABLE K.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) Covenanted and Uncovenanted, and employed by COMMERCIAL COMPANIES, during the Years 1855-56; 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

COMPANIES.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.	
	1856-57.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.		
COMMERCIAL.	Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	57	
	Uncoventanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	
	Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	Mr. H. Heycock's Spinning and Weaving Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
	Uncoventanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company	2	2	8	6	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	10	..	57	
	Uncoventanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	42	
	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
	Uncoventanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	
	Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
	Uncoventanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	
	Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncoventanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company	1	5	4	9	4	9	9	12	3	12	16	4	16	25	9	11	28
Uncoventanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	
Colaba Press Company	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	
Uncoventanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	
Gazette Paper Manager's Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
Uncoventanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals of Covenanted for each Period of 2 years.....																		
Totals of Uncoventanted for each Period of 2 years.....																		

TABLE K D.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers) **discharged** from the COMMERCIAL COMPANIES, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

COMPANIES.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		REMARKS.	
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.		
COMMERCIAL.																		
Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company																	1 sent Home.	
Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company																	4 sent Home.	
Heycock's Spinning and Weaving Company																	22 sent Home.	
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company																		
Bombay United Weaving and Spinning Company																		
Cooria Spinning and Weaving Company																		
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company																		
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company																		
Colaba Oil and Press Company																	30 sent Home.	
Gazette Paper Office																		
Total for each period of 2 years..																		
Total for each period of 2 years..																		

[18]

TABLE L.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS (not Soldiers), Covenanted and Uncovenanted, **employed** by COMMERCIAL COMPANIES, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

COMPANIES.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.	
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.	YEARS.		RESULT.
COMMERCIAL—continued.																						
Apollo Cotton Press Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Elphinstone Press Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay Education Press	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	
Times of India Paper Office	21	26	5	..	26	33	9	..	35	31	..	4	31	26	..	5	26	23	4	5	..	
Bombay Hydraulic Press Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay Oil and Press Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Patent Slip Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Heycock's Spinning and Weaving Company, No. 2	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bassein Sugar Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay Pier Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay Waterworks Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1	3	2	..	..	3	2	..	2	10	8	..	10	11	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	
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TABLE L D.

STATEMENT showing the Total Number of Europeans and Indo-Britons (not Soldiers) discharged by Commercial Companies, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

COMPANIES.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		REMARKS.
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.	
COMMERCIAL—continued.																					
Apollo Cotton Press Company....																					1 sent Home.
Elphinstone Press Company.....																					10 sent Home.
Bombay Education Society's Press.																					1 sent Home.
Times of India Paper Office																					1 sent Home.
Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.																					1 sent Home.
Bombay Oil and Press Company ..																					1 sent Home.
Patent Slip Company.....																					1 sent Home.
Heycock's Spinning and Weaving Company, No. 2.....																					1 sent Home.
Bassett Sugar Company																					1 sent Home.
Bombay Pier Company.....																					1 sent Home.
Bombay Waterworks Company.....																					1 sent Home.
Total for each period of 2 years ..Covenanted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 sent Home.
Total for each period of 2 years ..Uncovenanted ..	4	1	3	1	7	6	1	6	7	16	9	7	16	14	2	14	14	14	5	9	1 sent Home.

TABLE M.

STATEMENT showing the Total Number of Soldiers discharged and permitted to reside in India, on Pensions of 8 Annas and under, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DISCHARGES.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.		
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.		Decrease.	
SOLDIERS.																			
Pensioned on 8 Annas and under	6	15	9	7	8	10	2	2	10	28	18	10	28	28	54	26	48	127	181
	Men.....																..	6	54
	Women.....	6	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	6	13	7	6	13	42	29	..	4	42
Children.....	8	12	4	1	11	3	..	8	3	14	11	3	14	14	31	18	..	7	32
	Men.....																..	7	32
	Women.....	4	2	..	2	..	3	3	3	15	12	..	15	10	10	..	5	10	7
Discharged Pension	4	2	..	2	2	4	4	4	4	11	7	4	11	11	9	..	2	9	7
	Men.....	4	2	..	2	..	4	4	4	11	7	4	11	11	9	..	2	9	7
	Children.....	4	2	..	2	..	4	4	4	11	7	4	11	11	9	..	2	9	7
Totals for each Period on 8 Annas and under, and discharged without Pension.....	25	28	3	11	17	22	5	22	22	162	140	22	162	162	122	..	40	122	45
	Men.....																..	40	122
	Women.....	10	8	..	2	6	9	3	9	28	19	..	28	52	52	24	..	52	11
Children.....	12	14	2	3	11	7	..	4	7	25	18	7	25	25	41	16	..	41	14
	Men.....																..	41	14
	Women.....	12	14	2	3	11	7	..	4	7	25	18	7	25	25	41	16	..	41

TABLE

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN who received during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58,

CHURCHES AND DISTRICTS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.	
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
MONTHLY RELIEFS.																
Byculla Church	Men	6	7	1	..	7	4	3	..	4	5	1	..	5	3	..
	Women ..	43	42	..	1	42	50	8	..	50	65	15	..	65	76	11
	Children..	11	7	..	4	7	9	2	..	9	12	3	..	12	18	6
Kurrachee Church	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children..	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..
St. Thomas' Cathedral	Men	7	5	..	2	5	5	..	..	5	6	1	..	6	3	..
	Women ..	12	13	1	..	13	16	3	..	16	12	..	4	12	10	..
	Children..	1	7	6	..	7	7	..	..	7	8	1	..	8	9	1
Poona Church	Men	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	1
	Women ..	18	16	..	2	16	18	2	..	18	19	1	..	19	18	..
	Children..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Colaba Church	Men	4	6	2	..	6	5	..	1	5	5	..	..	5	5	..
	Women ..	7	6	..	1	6	4	..	2	4	4	..	..	4	4	..
	Children..	22	20	..	2	20	21	1	..	21	25	2	..	23	20	3
Ahmednuggur Church	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women ..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
	Children..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Surat Church	Men	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women ..	1	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinity Chapel.....	Men	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1
	Women ..	5	3	..	2	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	1	..
	Children..	5	12	7	..	12	23	11	..	23	14	..	9	14	12	2
Shikarpore Magistrate	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Senior Police Magistrate	Men	29	12	..	17	12	49	37	..	49	25	..	24	25	24	1
	Women ..	16	5	..	11	5	24	19	..	24	19	..	5	19	9	10
	Children..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tanna Church	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Women ..	2	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	3	2	..	1	2	1	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Total for each period of 2 Years.....																
	1855-56.	1856-57.	..	22	174	250	76	..	250	227	..	23	227	221	..	6

* No records.

N.

Monthly or Temporary Relief from CLERGYMEN and DISTRICT MAGISTRATES, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

YEARS.	RESULT.		YEARS.	RESULT.		Total numbers relieved.	Annual average for 7 years.	REMARKS.
	1859-60.	1860-61.		1860-61.	1861-62.			
	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.			
3	4	1	..	4	2	..	2	31
76	49	..	27	49	27	..	22	352
18	10	..	8	10	12	2	..	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	8
3	4	1	..	4	4	..	..	34
10	7	..	3	7	6	..	1	76
9	8	..	1	8	7	..	1	47
2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	11
18	20	2	..	20	14	..	6	123
..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	4
5	8	3	..	8	6	..	2	39
4	8	4	..	8	5	..	3	34
20	22	2	..	22	21	..	1	149
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	7
1	1	..	..	1	3	2	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15
12	12	..	..	12	4	..	8	82
..	3	3	..	3	6	3	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	45	21	..	45	23	..	22	207
9	17	8	..	17	13	..	6	103
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	12
1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Total for each period of 2 Years.....								221
226	5	..	226	160	..	66	1,454	297.6

* No records.

Monthly. Of this total average, Men give 48.46
 Ditto ditto Women 104.11
 Ditto ditto Children 55.07
 The Roman Catholic Bishop furnished the opposite numbers as the average for 7 years of Paupers relieved Monthly by Roman Catholic Clergy, but as no details were furnished, these averages have been rejected in the totals
 Men....20
 Women..16
 Children.19

Temporary.

Monthly.

TABLE

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS receiving
1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59,

DEPARTMENTS.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.	
		1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
RELIEFS—continued.																	
Byculla Church	Men	4	11	7	..	11	13	2	..	13	9	..	4	9	5	..	4
	Women ..	14	29	15	..	29	47	18	..	47	43	..	4	43	15	..	28
	Children..	1	4	3	..	4	5	1	..	5	3	..	2	3	2	..	1
Kurrachee Church	Men	6	5	1	..	5	9	4	..	9	7	..	2	7	8	1	..
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
St. Thomas' Cathedral	Men	14	10	..	4	10	11	1	..	11	4	..	7	4	2	..	2
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Children..	4	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	3	..	1	3	1	..	2
Poona Church	Men	25	14	..	11	14	16	2	..	16	14	..	2	14	24	10	..
	Women ..	4	8	4	..	8	10	2	..	10	8	..	2	8	10	2	..
	Children..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Sholapore Church	Men	6	5	..	1	5	2	..	3	2	1	..	1	1	4	3	..
	Women ..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	2	2	2	2	..	2	..
	Children..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
Colaba Church	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednuggur Church	Men	7	2	..	5	2	10	8	..	10	4	..	6	4	9	5	..
	Women ..	..	2	2	..	2	4	2	..	4	2	..	2	2	2	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	..	2	..
Surat Church	Men	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	4	1	..	..
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	6	..	6	7	1	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara Church	Men	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	12	7	..
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	3	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajcote Church	Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scotch Church	Men	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinity Chapel	Men	4	6	2	..	6	4	..	2	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	..
	Women ..	4	6	2	..	6	7	1	..	7	..	..	7	..	5	5	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna Church.....	Men	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	2	..
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for each period of 2 Years.....		101	117	16	..	117	146	29	..	146	123	..	23	123	111	..	12
N.B.—All these Men and Women are natives.																	

N.B.—All these Men and Women were unmarried.

O.

Temporary Relief from CLERGYMEN and DISTRICT MAGISTRATES during the Years
1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Total Reliefs.	Annual average for 7 years.	REMARKS.
1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.			
5	7	2	..	7	12	5	..	61	8.7	Of this average, Nos. are made up..
15	16	1	..	16	21	5	..	185	26.4	
2	3	1	..	3	1	..	2	19	2.7	
8	11	3	..	11	38	27	..	84	12.2	Giving total average from N. & O..
..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	3	0.42	
2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	0.42	
2	18	16	..	18	33	15	..	92	13.1	Roman Catholic Bishop forwards the opposite numbers as his aver- age of Temporary Relief for 7 years, but no details being sent they have been omitted from the total.
2	5	3	..	5	13	8	..	20	2.8	
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	2.2	
24	20	..	4	20	23	3	..	136	19.4	Men 85 Women 70 Children .. 60
10	4	..	6	4	4	..	..	48	6.8	
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	0.42	
4	8	4	..	8	3	..	5	29	4.1	
..	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	7	1.0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.28	
..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	1.4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	6	..	3	6	15	9	..	3	7.5	
2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	12	1.7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.28	
4	..	4	..	3	3	..	..	14	2.0	
7	..	7	..	2	2	..	..	17	2.4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	8	..	4	8	4	..	4	34	4.8	
..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	4	0.57	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	3	0.42	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	0.28	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0.42	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	3	..	1	3	4	1	..	25	3.5	
5	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	24	3.4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	3	3	..	3	..	..	3	8	1.1	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
111	119	8	..	119	203	84	..	920	131.4	

TABLE P.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of SAILORS, INMATES of the **Sailors' Home** during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

RELIEFS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.
	1855-56	1856-57	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57	1857-58	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58	1858-59	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59	1859-60	Increase.	Decrease.	1859-60	1860-61	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61	1861-62	Increase.	Decrease.	
SAILORS' HOME.																									
Inmates paying for themselves wholly or in part.....	214	282	68	..	282	529	247	..	529	513	..	16	513	490	..	23	490	324	..	66	324	348	24	..	2700
Supported wholly by the Home ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	11	21	10	..	21	8	..	13	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	40
Paid for by other Parties	11	21	10	..	21	10	..	11	10	32	22	..	32	27	..	5	27	34	7	..	34	96	62	..	231
Total for each period of 2 years..	225	303	78	..	303	550	247	..	550	566	16	..	566	525	..	41	525	358	..	167	358	444	86	..	2971
																									424.4

[26]

TABLE R.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS who have received **Monthly or Temporary Relief** from the BOMBAY DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

SOCIETIES.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Annual average for 7 years.
	1855-56	1856-57	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57	1857-58	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58	1858-59	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59	1859-60	Increase.	Decrease.	1859-60	1860-61	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61	1861-62	Increase.	Decrease.	
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S RELIEF.																									
Monthly Relief	4	3	..	1	3	4	1	..	4	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	17
Men	4	3	..	1	3	4	1	..	4	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	24
Women	6	7	1	..	7	7	..	..	7	7	..	..	7	6	..	1	6	5	..	1	5	4	..	1	42
Children	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Temporary Relief	8	10	2	..	10	8	..	2	8	5	..	3	5	6	1	..	6	10	4	..	10	8	..	2	55
Men	8	10	2	..	10	8	..	2	8	5	..	3	5	6	1	..	6	10	4	..	10	8	..	2	78
Women	4	9	5	..	9	2	..	7	2	1	..	1	1	3	2	..	3	2	..	1	2	7	5	..	28
Children	5	8	3	..	8	..	..	8	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	18
Total for each period of 2 years..	28	38	10	..	38	22	..	16	22	18	..	4	18	16	..	2	16	19	3	..	19	23	4	..	164
																									23.4

AVERAGE FOR 7 YEARS.

Men.....10.2
 Women 10.
 Children 3.07

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HOSPITAL

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEAN and INDO-BRITON PAUPERS
1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59,

HOSPITALS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.	
	1855-56.		1856-57.		1856-57.		1857-58.		1857-58.		1858-59.		1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
TREATED.																
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital	Men	12	15	3	..	15	17	2	..	17	13	..	4	13	15	2
	Women ..	26	19	..	7	19	20	1	..	20	28	8	..	28	38	10
	Children..	10	2	..	8	2	2	..	..	2	5	3	..	5	4	..
European General Hospital.	Men	291	309	18	..	309	516	207	..	516	651	135	..	651	526	..
	Women ..	71	48	..	23	48	54	6	..	54	23	..	31	23	51	28
	Children..	68	24	..	44	24	25	1	..	25	10	..	15	10	22	12
Lunatic Hospital	Men	1	3	2	..	3	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	5	3
	Women ..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	5	3
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
General Hospital Kurrachee.	Men	7	1	..	6	1	7	6	..	7	25	18	..	25	35	10
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for each period of 2 years....	487	422	..	65	422	644	222	..	644	757	113	..	757	697	..	60
DISCHARGED.																
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital	Men	11	14	3	..	14	17	3	..	17	13	..	4	13	12	1
	Women ..	25	18	..	7	18	18	..	..	18	27	9	..	27	34	7
	Children..	10	2	..	8	2	2	..	..	2	4	2	..	4	..	4
European General Hospital.	Men	227	293	66	..	293	459	166	..	459	623	164	..	623	482	..
	Women ..	55	41	..	6	41	53	8	..	53	19	..	34	19	47	28
	Children..	61	22	..	39	22	23	1	..	23	10	..	13	10	17	7
Lunatic Hospital	Men	..	1	1	..	1	4	3	..	4	2	..	2	2	3	1
	Women ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Hospital Kurrachee.	Men	7	1	..	6	1	4	3	..	4	22	18	..	22	32	10
	Women ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for each period of 2 years	396	393	..	3	393	581	188	..	581	720	139	..	720	627	..	93
Died	89	27	..	62	27	65	38	..	65	37	..	28	37	67	30	..

N.B.—In calculating the deaths the Lunatic Asylum

TABLE.

Treated, Discharged, &c., in the HOSPITALS, during the Years 1855-56, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Total numbers admitted or discharged.	Annual average for 7 years.	IN ANY ONE YEAR.					REMARKS.
1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.			Greatest No. treated or discharged.	Least No. treated or discharged.	Greatest Increase.	Greatest Decrease.	Greatest No. Died.	
15	15	..	..	15	18	3	..	105	15	18	12	3	3	Average.. { Men....513·6 Women.. 71·01 Children. 31·6	
38	26	..	12	26	31	5	..	188	26·8	38	19	10	4		
4	4	..	..	4	3	..	1	30	4·2	10	2	3	4		
526	565	39	..	565	461	..	104	3,319	474·1	651	291	207	64		
51	35	..	16	35	32	..	3	314	44·8	71	23	28	16		
22	20	..	2	20	22	2	..	191	27·4	68	10	12	7		
5	7	2	..	7	7	..	..	27	3·8	7	1	3	..		
1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	5	·71	1	..	1	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
35	39	4	..	39	31	..	8	145	20·7	39	1	18	7		
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	·14	1	..	1	1		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Average.. { Men....471· Women.... 64·98 Children. 27·3	
697	711	14	..	711	607	..	104	4,325	617·8	757	422	222	104		..
12	14	2	..	14	17	3	..	98	14	17	11	3	..		
34	25	..	11	25	28	3	..	175	25	34	18	9	11		
..	4	4	..	4	1	..	3	23	3·2	10	..	4	8		
482	535	53	..	535	435	..	100	3,054	436·2	623	227	166	141		
47	33	..	14	33	30	..	3	278	39·7	55	19	28	34		
17	18	1	..	18	18	..	..	169	24·1	61	10	7	39		
3	9	6	..	9	3	..	6	22	3·1	9	..	6	6		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·28	1	..	1	1		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Deaths.. { Men 293 Women..... 50 Childred .. 29	
32	34	2	..	34	24	..	10	124	17·7	34	1	18	10		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
327	672	45	..	672	556	..	116	3,945	563·5	..	..	..	..		
67	41	..	26	41	46	5	..	372	53·1	..	..	..	..		

Return has been rejected. No Deaths, however, occurred.

Average.. { Men....513.6
Women.. 71.01
Children. 31.6

Average.. { Men....471.
Women.. 64.98
Children. 27.3

Deaths.. { Men 293
Women.... 50
Childred .. 29

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1

SUMMARY showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS **employed** in the Presidency during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS.		YEARS.		YEARS.		YEARS.		YEARS.		Annual average for 7 years of employed.	IN ANY ONE YEAR.			
	1855-56.	1856-57.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Greatest Number employed.		Least Number employed.	Greatest In-crease.	Greatest De-crease.	
Secretariat	38	34	29	26	27	28	28	23	29.2	38	23	1	5		
Military	77	88	88	101	87	94	94	98	90.4	101	77	13	14		
Civil	24	15	15	27	21	24	24	29	22.1	29	15	12	9		
Naval	159	1255	1825	3531	3035	2017	2032	2032	2122.0*	3531	1159	1706	1018		
Railway	16	33	32	162	215	305	305	37	146.5*	305	16	90	82		
Judicial	38	33	32	33	31	30	30	37	33.5*	38	30	7	5		
Revenue	60	59	64	66	120	113	113	101	83.2	120	59	54	12		
Commercial, Covenanted	11	13	23	29	27	44	44	68	30.7	68	11	24	2		
" Uncovenanted	23	31	38	43	38	33	33	30	33.6	43	23	8	5		
Total.....	1446	1561	2186	4018	3601	2688	2688	2641	2591.5	..	..	..	..		
Yearly and average Percentage..	7.9	40.003	83.8	..	10.3	..	25.3	..	1.7	PERCENTAGE.		1.7	43.4		
										Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.

* The Railway average of 146.5 is thus made up—

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	TOTAL.
Covenanted.....	10	23	43	100	79	145	78	478
Uncovenanted.....	6	10	29	62	136	160	145	648

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of EUROPEANS **discharged** by the different Departments before given, as also the SOLDIERS **discharged** with permission to reside in INDIA, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

DEPARTMENTS.	YEARS.		YEARS.		YEARS.		YEARS.		YEARS.		YEARS.		Total dis- charged.	Average for 7 years.	IN ANY ONE YEAR.			
	1855-56.	1856-57.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Greatest No. discharged.	Least No. discharged.			Greatest Increase.	Greatest Decrease.		
SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES.																		
Secretariat	2	1	3	..	..	1	1	1	2	10	1-42	3	2	3				
{ Without Pension or Gratuity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
{ With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Military	1	5	2	11	11	4	4	5	13	41	5-85	13	9	7				
{ Without Pension or Gratuity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
{ With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Civil.....	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	17	2-42	3	1	1				
{ Without Pension or Gratuity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
{ With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Naval	226	147	241	429	429	1313	390	390	557	3303	471-8	1313	884	923				
{ Without Pension or Gratuity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
{ With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Railway	..	2	5	16	7	22	22	43	47	135	19-28	47	21	27				
{ Covenanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
{ Uncovenanted.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Judicial	3	3	10	21	21	77	77	96	96	277	39-05	96	1	2				
{ Without Pension or Gratuity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
{ With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Revenue	..	4	1	4	4	3	3	16	16	42	6	16	13	3				
{ Without Pension or Gratuity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
{ With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Commercial ..	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	4	21	3	11	7	..				
{ Covenanted.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
{ Uncovenanted.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Men	4	1	8	16	16	15	15	15	10	69	9-85	15	8	5				
{ Without Pension or Gratuity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
{ With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Soldiers	25	28	17	22	22	162	162	122	122	419	60	162	17	77				
{ Without Pension or Gratuity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
{ With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Women	10	8	6	9	9	28	28	52	52	124	17-7	52	6	41				
{ Without Pension or Gratuity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
{ With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Children	12	14	11	7	7	25	25	41	14	124	17-7	41	7	27				
Total for each Period of 2 years....	287	216	216	311	544	1659	1659	797	797	804	661-4							
PERCENTAGE.																		
Increase.																		
Decrease.																		
Percentage for each Period and 7 years																		
34-9																		
..																		

N.B.—Those reported as sent home have not been counted in this return.

SUMMARY TABLE

SUMMARY showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EUROPEAN and INDO-BRITON Paupers, **maintained** in Homes, &c., during the Years 1855-56,

RELIEFS.	YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.	
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.
SUMMARY OF RELIEFS.												
Churches and Magistrates.....	297	291	..	6	291	396	105	..	396	350	..	46
Sailors' Home.....	225	303	78	..	303	550	247	..	550	566	16	..
Bombay Benevolent Society	28	38	10	..	38	22	..	16	22	18	..	4
Pensioners' Home	64	120	56	..	120	150	30	..	150	118	..	32
Orphanages.....	108	103	..	5	103	95	..	8	95	135	40	..
	408	476	68	..	476	478	2	..	478	480	2	..
Total for each Period of 2 years....	1130	1331	201	..	1331	1691	360	..	1691	1667	..	24
Showing Percentages for every 2 years..												
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.
	1130	1331	17.7	..	1331	1691	27.04	..	1691	1667	..	1.4

No. 3.

(MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN COLLECTIVELY) **relieved, admitted, and** 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		YEARS.		RESULT.		Total Numbers Relieved.	Annual average of each for 7 years.	IN ANY ONE YEAR.			
1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.			Greatest Number relieved.	Least Number relieved.	Greatest Increase.	Greatest Decrease.
350	332	..	18	332	345	13	..	345	363	18	..	2374	339.1	396	291	105	46
566	525	..	41	525	358	..	167	358	444	86	..	2971	424.4	566	225	247	41
18	16	..	2	16	19	3	..	19	22	4	..	164	23.4	38	16	10	16
118	149	31	..	149	160	11	..	160	177	17	..	938	134	177	64	56	32
135	123	..	12	123	128	5	..	128	105	..	23	797	113.8	135	95	40	23
480	500	20	..	500	503	3	..	503	534	31	..	3379	482.7	534	408	68	..
1667	1645	..	22	1645	1513	..	132	1513	1646	133	..	10623	1517.5	..	..	..	..
1858-59.	1859-60.	Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.	Grand Total.	Total Percentage Increase.	Total Percentage Decrease.			
1667	1645	..	1.3	1645	1513	..	8.02	1513	1646	8.7	..	10623	6.1	..			

COMPARISON TABLE No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the COMPARATIVE NUMBERS of MEN, EUROPEANS and INDO-BRITONS, in **employ** and **discharged** Year by Year, with Annual Percentage, &c., during the years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

SAILORS, MECHANICS, AND CLERKS.

[illegible]

SAILORS, MECHANICS, AND CLERKS—continued.

MILITARY.

[illegible]

Sailors are included with the
Mechanics, &c., their Nos.
in employ being included.

COMPARISON TABLE No. 1—continued.

STATEMENT showing the RELATIVE NUMBERS of MEN relieved by CHURCH POOR FUNDS, MAGISTRATES, BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES and HOMES, with those **discharged**, SOLDIERS included, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

1855-56.		1856-57.		1857-58.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1858-59.		Percentage Relieved.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1859-60.		Percentage Relieved.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.			
Discharged.	Relieved.	Percentage Relieved.	Discharged.	Relieved.	Percentage Relieved.	Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by	Discharged.	Relieved.	Percentage Relieved.	Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by	Discharged.	Relieved.	Percentage Relieved.	Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by				
265	294	110.9	..	..	79.3	..	29.4	648	220.5	30.3	..	528	627	118.7	..	1.8	1606	596	37.1	..	81.6

1860-61.		Percentage Relieved.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1861-62.		Percentage Relieved.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		Total Discharged.		Total Relieved.		Total percentage relieved of Discharged.		Average annual percentage for 7 Years.		REMARKS.
Discharged.	Relieved.			Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by	Discharged.	Relieved.			Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by									
704	469	66.6		29.5	..	779	537	64.9		2.3	..	4370	3540*	81.06*	116.08	* These cannot be taken as absolute numbers, as many men must have been relieved twice over.				

These cannot be taken as absolute numbers, as many men must have been relieved twice over.

COMPARISON TABLE NO. 2.

STATEMENT showing the RELATIVE NUMBERS of SAILORS and WORKMEN **discharged** from INDIAN NAVY and its Establishments with those in **employ**, Year by Year, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

1855-56.		Percentage Discharged.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1856-57.		Percentage Discharged.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1857-58.		Percentage Discharged.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1858-59.		Percentage Discharged.		Increase per cent. by		Decrease per cent. by		1.
In Employ.	Discharged.			Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by	In Employ.	Discharged.			Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by	In Employ.	Discharged.			Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by	In Employ.	Discharged.			Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by			
1159	226	19.5	..	..	..	1255	147	11.7	..	7.8	1825	244	13.3	1.6	..	3531	436	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..		

1859-60.		Percentage Discharged.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1860-61.		Percentage Discharged.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1861-62.		Percentage Discharged.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		Total Discharged.	Annual average percentage for 7 years.	REMARKS.	
In Employ.	Discharged.			Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by	In Employ.	Discharged.			Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by	In Employ.	Discharged.			Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by				
3035	1313	43.2	30.9	..		2017	396	19.6		..	11.3	2032	558	27.4			7.8	..	3320	21.	N.B.—The difference between "in employ" and "discharged" in 1861-62 gives the number discharged when the Indian Navy was abolished, viz. 1474.

N.B.—The difference between "in employ" and "discharged" in 1961-62 gives the number discharged when the Indian Navy was abolished, viz. 1474.

COMPARISON TABLE No. 2--continued.

STATEMENT showing the RELATIVE NUMBERS of MEN **discharged** from INDIAN NAVY, and PAUPER SEAMEN who received Relief from the SAILORS' HOME, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

1855-56.		Percentage Relieved.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1856-57.		Percentage Relieved.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1857-58.		Percentage Relieved.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1858-59.		Percentage Relieved.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1859-60.		Percentage Relieved.		Increase per cent. by		Decrease per cent. by		SINCE FORMER YEAR.
	Discharged.		Relieved.		Increase per cent. by		Decrease per cent. by		Percentage Relieved.		Increase per cent. by		Decrease per cent. by		Percentage Relieved.		Increase per cent. by		Decrease per cent. by		Percentage Relieved.		Increase per cent. by		Decrease per cent. by		Percentage Relieved.		Increase per cent. by		Decrease per cent. by	
226	225	99·5	..	..	206·1	106·6	..	244	550	225·4	19·3	..	436	566	129·8	..	95·6	1313	525	39·9	..	89·9										

1860-61.		Percentage Relieved.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		1861-62.		Percentage Relieved.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		Total Discharged.		Total Relieved.		Percentage of total relieved to those discharged.		Annual average percentage for 7 years relieved.		REMARKS.
Discharged.	Relieved.			Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by	Discharged.	Relieved.			Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by									
396	358	50.3		50.4	..	558	444	79.5		..	10.8	3320	2971	89.4	124.3					

STATEMENT comparing the NUMBERS of DISCHARGED SOLDIERS with those receiving Relief from the PENSIONERS' HOME, WOMEN and CHILDREN exclusive, during the Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

[illegible]

1860-61.		1861-62.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		SINCE FORMER YEAR.		Percentage Relieved.		Total Discharged.		Total Relieved.		Percentage of total Reliefs to Discharged.		Annual average percentage for 7 years.		REMARKS.
Discharged.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Relieved.	Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by	Discharged.	Relieved.	Percentage Relieved.	Increase per cent. by	Decrease per cent. by	Total Discharged.	Total Relieved.	Percentage of total Reliefs to Discharged.	Annual average percentage for 7 years.				
122	32	26.2	10.16	..	45	39	86.6	60.4	..	421	155*	36.8*	56.69	* These numbers cannot be accepted as absolute, as the same parties received Relief from year to year.				

These numbers cannot be accepted as absolute, as the same parties received Relief from year to year.

STATEMENT showing the annual Percentage of **discharged** MEN to those **in employ**, exclusive of INDIAN NAVY and DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, for each of the 7 Years 1855-56, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.			1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.			1861-62.			Total Discharged.	Annual average percentage Discharged.
In Employ.	Discharged.	Percentage Discharged.	In Employ.	Discharged.	Percentage Discharged.	In Employ.	Discharged.	Percentage Discharged.	In Employ.	Discharged.	Percentage Discharged.	In Employ.	Discharged.	Percentage Discharged.	In Employ.	Discharged.	Percentage Discharged.	In Employ.	Discharged.	Percentage Discharged.		
287	14	4.8	306	19	6.2	361	33	9.1	487	70	14.3	566	131	23.1	671	186	27.7	609	176	28.8	629	16.2

STATEMENT showing average number in employment annually in each Department, total number discharged in 7 years, and Percentage of total discharged to those employed.

DEPARTMENTS.	Average No. in employ annually.	Discharged in 7 years.	Percentage discharged to employed in 7 years.
Secretariat.....	29·2	11*	5·3
Military.....	90·4	42*	6·6
Civil.....	22·1	17*	11·03
Naval.....	2122·	3320*	22·3
Railway.....	146·5	412*	40·1
Judicial.....	33·5	12*	7·1
Revenue.....	83·2	45*	7·7
Commercial Covenanted.....	30·7	21	9·7
Commercial Uncovenanted.....	33·6	69	29·3
Army Discharges.....		669†	

* Including those discharged without Pension or Gratuity and those discharged with Gratuity only.

† Includes men, women, and children, and gives an average of 95.2 yearly.

GENERAL SUMMARY.		No.	REMARKS.
Total Number of Men discharged in seven years		4370	Men reported as "sent Home" or "gone Home" have not been included.
Of these from the Navy were discharged.....		3320	
" "	Army "	421	
" "	Railway "	412	
" "	Commercial "	90	
" "	Revenue "	45	
" "	Military "	42	
" "	Judicial 12, Civil 17, Secretariat 11	40	
Add—Army women, children		248	4370
Grand Total		4618	
RELIEFS.			
Total average discharged per annum		659·7	
Sailors' Home has given relief for last 7 years at an average		424	Per annum.
Pensioners' Home " " " " " "		134	" "
Orphanages for children wholly supported		113·8	" "
Benevolent Society has relieved on an average		(a) 23·4	" "
Churches and Magistrates have relieved on an average		(b) 339·1	" "
			1034·3
Average yearly Increase in Sailors' Home.....		31·2	
" " Pensioners' Home		16·1	(a) Of this average 14·3 per annum is temporary relief.
" " Decrease in Orphanages.....		0·4	
" " Benevolent Society.....		0·7	(b) Of this average 166·8 is temporary relief per annum.
" " Increase by Churches and Magistrates		9·4	

N.B.—A large number of Pauper Sailors, not Indian Navy, and arrivals from North. West, account for discrepancy in Discharges and Relieved.

MEMO

MEMORANDA showing the GREATEST NUMBER of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN
relieved in any Report, showing in each

DISCHARGES.								
No. of Table.	Letter.	DEPARTMENTS.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
11	A D	Secretariat .. { Without Pension or Gratuity .. With Gratuity only	..	..	3	..	..	..
12	B D	Military { Without Pension or Gratuity .. With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	13
13	C D	Civil..... { Without Pension or Gratuity .. With Gratuity only	..	3	3	..	..	3
14	D D	Naval { Without Pension or Gratuity .. With Gratuity only	..	..	..	7	1313	..
15	E D	Railway { Covenanted	..	..	..	..	..	47
		Uncovenanted	..	..	..	..	96	..
16-17	F and G D	Judicial { Without Pension or Gratuity .. With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	4
18	H D	Revenue { Without Pension or Gratuity .. With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	16	..
19-20	K and L D	Commercial.. { Covenanted	..	..	..	..	..	11
		Uncovenanted	..	..	16	..	..	..
21	M	Army { Men	..	..	..	..	162	..
		Women	..	..	..	..	52	..
		Children	..	..	..	..	41	..

RECEIVING MONTHLY RELIEFS.

No. of Table.	Letter.	DEPARTMENTS.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
22	P	Sailors' Home	..	..	..	566	..	..	..
23	R	Benevolent Society..... { Men	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
		Women	..	7	7	7	..	..	..
		Children	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
24	S	Pensioners' Home	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
		Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
		Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
26-27	N O	Churches and Magistrates.... { Men	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
		Women	..	..	..	106	..	..	..
		Children	..	..	63	..	63	..	..
25	T	Orphanages..... { Wholly	..	..	..	135	..	..	..
		In part	..	..	..	..	..	..	534

RANDA 1.

discharged by DEPARTMENTS in any one year, together with the GREATEST NUMBER
case the year of such Discharges or Reliefs.

DISCHARGES.							
1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	REMARKS.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	1313	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...

RECEIVING TEMPORARY RELIEFS.

1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	176	...
...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	9	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MEMORANDA 2.

MEMORANDA showing the Years of Greatest Increase and Decrease in Numbers of Men in **employ** by DEPARTMENTS, and also the Year in which the Greatest Number were in **employ** in each DEPARTMENT, in any one Year.

No. of Table.	Letter.	DEPARTMENTS.	GREATEST NUMBER IN EMPLOY.							GREATEST INCREASE IN EMPLOYED.							GREATEST DECREASE IN EMPLOYED.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	A	Secretariat.....	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.B.—The Numbers in different columns show Actual Number in Employ, or Actual Number of Increase or Decrease for those years.

MEMORANDA 2—continued.

MEMORANDA showing the Years of Greatest Increase and Decrease in Numbers of Men **discharged** by DEPARTMENTS, and also the Year in which the Greatest Number were **discharged** by each DEPARTMENT, WITH OR WITHOUT GRATUITY, and WITHOUT PENSION.

No. of Table.	Letter.	DEPARTMENTS.	GREATEST NUMBER DISCHARGED.							GREATEST INCREASE IN DISCHARGED.							GREATEST DECREASE IN DISCHARGED.											
			1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.					
11	A D	Secretariat. { Without Pension or Gratuity. { With Gratuity only	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	B D	Military .. { Without Pension or Gratuity. { With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	C D	Civil..... { Without Pension or Gratuity. { With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	D D	Naval { Without Pension or Gratuity. { With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	E D	Railway .. { Covenanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Uncovenanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16, 17	F D, G D	Judicial .. { Without Pension or Gratuity. { With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	H D	Revenue .. { Without Pension or Gratuity. { With Gratuity only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19, 20	K D, L D	Commercial { Covenanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Uncovenanted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	M	Soldiers .. { Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.B.—The Numbers in different columns show Actual Number Discharged, or Actual Increase or Decrease of Discharges for those years.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1867.

Subject.	Resolution of Government.
Letter from the Committee on European Pauperism, dated 15th December 1863, reporting the result of their enquiry into the subject of European Pauperism in Bombay.	The report should be placed on the Editor's Table and the members of the Committee thanked for the great care and labor bestowed upon the enquiry, and for the valuable information which they accumulated and arranged. 2. A reference as proposed in para. 61 should be made to the Committee of the Seamen's Fund Association. 3. A similar reference as suggested in para. 65 should be made to the Committee of the European Pensioners' Home. 4. An Extract of Clauses 7 and 8 of para. 112 should be referred to the Committee of the European Strangers' Home with a request that they will state how far they concur in the suggestions therein made. 5. Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of paragraph 112 should be considered without loss of time in the Ecclesiastical Department. 6. Copy of the entire report should be forwarded to the Committee to be appointed to enquire into the subject of European Vagrancy, in consequence of a representation from the Chief Magistrate of Police, and that Committee, which includes the only two members of the former Committee who are still in Bombay, should be requested to embody in their Report a full discussion of the proposals in Clauses 4, 6 and 9 of para. 112 and of the suggestion of Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Coroner of Bombay, for an Alien Act such as is in force in the Mauritius, contained in paragraph 5 of his letter No. 112, dated 17th December 1866. 7. Should the Committee now to assemble recommend legislation on all or any of these points, it would be advantageous that they should submit the Headings of a measure for giving effect to their recommendations, and also that they should state, in connection with the subject of Vagrancy, their opinions on the questions of industrial Reformatories, and of the occasional deportation of obstinate Vagrants after repeated convictions.


Acting Secretary to Government.

To,
The Committee on European Pauperism, Bombay. (By letter).
The Committee of the Seamen's Fund Association. (Ditto).
The Committee of the European Military Pensioners' Home. (Ditto).
The Committee of the European Strangers' Home. (Ditto).
The Ecclesiastical Department. (With Extract Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of para. 112 of the Report.)

To,

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Judicial Department.

SIR,

We have the honor to report the result of our deliberations on the subject of European Vagrancy in the City of Bombay.

2. There have been numerous changes in the constitution of the Committee. The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Mr. A. R. Scoble and Mr. Gumpert left India after attending a few of our meetings. Mr. M. H. Scott was unable to attend and has lately left India. Major Henderson was transferred to Poona and Mr. Barton resigned. In their place Mr. J. P. Green and Mr. Souter were nominated by Government. We have reason to believe that our recommendations would have been fully supported by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Mr. Scoble and Mr. Gumpert.

3. We have been directed by Government to state our opinion on two points.

1st. As to the practical measures which Government (as distinct from the Charitable Public) might be expected to take for the relief of the Paupers of European or American origin who are willing to work.

2ndly. Whether any and what change of the existing Law is needed for dealing with (a) Vagrant Paupers of the same class who are not able or not willing to work, or (b) for coercion of criminals of the same class.

4. We were desirous, before discussing these points, to ascertain if possible to what extent European vagrancy existed at this present time, from what quarters the ranks of the vagrants were recruited, and thus to arrive at an approximate estimate of the numbers to be hereafter dealt with. We had further reason to believe that owing to the general depression of trade, and other exceptional causes, the ranks of the vagrants were swelled by men of a better class who would gladly leave Bombay for England or elsewhere, if they had the opportunity. We accordingly asked for and obtained from Government a grant of Rupees 3,000 to enable us to aid such persons. The Commissioner of Police (Mr. Souter) at our request administered this fund, acting as the Central Officer of relief for vagrants. Other relieving Officers were requested to refer applicants for relief to him, and the Public generally was asked to refrain from granting pecuniary relief and to refer all vagrants to the Central relieving Officer.

5. The result of these measures has already been partially reported to Government. Up to this present date, we have the satisfaction to report that 91 destitute persons have been removed from the City at a very trifling cost to the State.

6. But it is very plain that the supply of vagrants from the Interior must still continue inexhaustible.

7. Within the last few weeks the Resident at Hyderabad has intimated the intention of the Nizam's Government to remove from His Highness' dominions

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all European Vagrants found therein, a measure which cannot fail for some time to come to swell the vagrant ranks in Bombay.

8. As the Railways penetrate into the interior or approach the Northern Presidencies, it is obvious that Bombay will become the favorite refuge for all vagrants. Prompt and vigorous measures are therefore more than ever necessary.

As to the practical measures which Government (as distinct from the charitable Public) might be expected to take for the relief of the Paupers of European or American origin who are willing to work.

9. As to the 1st point—We are, at the close of the Government Resolution, requested to consider with this the question of Industrial Reformatories.

10. We do not find that up to this present time Government has ever taken independent action towards the relief of European destitution, or that it has ever contributed regularly or largely to any Institution established for the purpose.

11. On the other hand the Charitable Institutions for this purpose are numerous. They have been fully described by the Committee of 1863 at page 12 of their report.

12. One Institution, however, which was only incidentally noticed by that Committee (paragraphs 80 and 81) because it was then of recent birth, deserves particular notice by us.

13. It is the European Strangers' Friend Society—without its aid Mr. Souter would have been unable to accommodate even temporarily the persons he has assisted to leave Bombay.

14. The Secretary gives us the following information regarding the working of this Society during the years 1863-64, 1865, and 1866.

Years.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	No. of persons received during the year.
1863-64.....	42,889 2 26	42,586 1 17	447
1865.....	12,538 0 02	18,335 1 63	343
1866.....	18,495 1 48	15,305 3 11	616

15. But the operations of the Society have been limited only because it has been starved for funds. It is entirely supported by private subscriptions, and is now in debt Rupees 3,871.

16. Mr. Cawasjee Jehangeer Readymoney generously gave Rs. 50,000 in 1864 towards the erection of a suitable Home wherein the Society might accommodate a larger number of persons. We understand that Government have granted a suitable site on the Esplanade, and that the building is to be immediately commenced.

17. It is proposed, we believe, to provide space on the new premises for

workshops &c. &c., in which destitute persons willing to work may be employed or even instructed.

18. To this might hereafter be added a reformatory.

19. We think the development of this and the Sister Institution, the Sailors' Home, is likely to meet all the requirements of the City as regards European vagrants of the male sex.

20. We now come to the question of destitute European females. Of these there are undoubtedly many, but for obvious reasons it is almost impossible to obtain a census of them.

21. The Committee have ascertained from a private source that a Society has lately been established by a few Charitable Ladies, having for its object the relief of poor women, especially Europeans in indigent circumstances. A House has been taken in which any respectable woman desirous of earning a livelihood is received during the day, and supplied with work for which she is paid. This female workshop is very fairly attended, and is in a quiet way doing much real good.

22. It is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and its operations are therefore as yet but limited.

23. An attempt has recently been made to lodge a few poor European women, and the Committee learns that if the Society could afford to provide accommodation, there are numerous poor European women, now unable to walk daily to the workshop, who would thankfully work for their living and support themselves.

24. An addition to the income of the Society of Rs. 200 per mensem, or Rs. 2,500 per annum would enable it to rent premises sufficiently commodious for the present.

25. We consider this Society to be founded on sound principles, and to be capable of working much good. Hereafter a female reformatory might be established as a branch of the Institution.

26. On the 1st point then we consider it very undesirable that Government should take any action distinct from the charitable public for the relief of European or American paupers willing to work. We think that such distinct action would, without effecting much good, seriously clash with Institutions like the Strangers' Friend Society, the Sailors' Home and the Female Workshops which are all now well organized and can be made capable, with further pecuniary aid, of meeting any demands made upon them, while the Establishment of Reformatories in connection with them will hereafter present no serious difficulty.

27. We are of opinion that the State should foster and encourage the three Institutions named above by making annual grants to each, from the Fines levied by Police Magistrates within the City of Bombay. We consider that these Institutions have a just claim to assistance at the hands of the State, inasmuch as their exertions not only tend to the diminution of crime, but to increased respectability among the lower classes of Europeans in this country.

28. We recommend that to the Strangers' Friend Society the annual grant be at present Rupees 10,000.

29. That the annual grant to the Sailors' Home be increased from 1,200 Rupees per annum to Rupees 5,000.

30. That a present annual grant (to be increased if shown necessary) of Rupees 2,500 be made to the Committee of the Female Workshops.

Whether any and what change of the existing Law is needed for dealing with (a) Vagrant Paupers of the same class who are not able or not willing to work, or (b) for coercion of criminals of the same class?

32. There is but one Section in the Police Act (13 of 1856) which enables the Police to deal in any way with Vagrants. Section 85 renders beggars liable to imprisonment for one month with or without hard labor. This provision of the Law is, however, practically a dead letter, and as has already been pointed out by the Chamber of Commerce, "it is not sufficient for the effectual repression of European Vagrancy."

33. We concur generally in the recommendations of the Chamber and Clause 9. That to meet the case of evil men who refuse to take employment when offered to them, or who of their own will leave the Home, and are subsequently found begging, or behaving in a disorderly manner in the streets and highways, a Vagrancy Act should be passed. The Legislature awarding the punishment of hard labour and—months' imprisonment for each offence.

of the former Committee in Clauses 6 and 9 of paragraph 112 of their report (Secretary's letter No. 143 of 1862, dated 24th November), and we have therefore drawn up the Heads of a measure embodying our suggestions.

34. In doing this, we were struck by the absence in the Local Police Act (13 of 1856) of any provisions empowering the authorities to take precautionary measures to secure the good behaviour of persons of notoriously evil livelihood, and of any race or caste.

35. Chapter XIX of the Criminal Procedure Code provides effectually for such cases in the Mofussil. Seeing that a large City like this must always contain a large number of professional robbers or thieves, and that for some reason unknown to us, such criminals are here at large or recommitted to prison for short terms after fifteen or even twenty convictions, when in the Mofussil they would probably have been transported at an early stage of their career—seeing also that there are certain turbulent and dangerous classes, Talimwallas and so forth, at present practically beyond the grasp of the Law, we have thought it well that the principal Sections of Chapter XIX of the Criminal Procedure Code should form part of a Local Vagrancy Act.

36. Thus it will be seen from our draft that any vagrant of any race can be called upon to furnish security for good behaviour for six months or be committed to prison with or without hard labor for that term, while any reputed criminal of the vagrant class can in like manner be called upon for security for one year or be imprisoned with or without labor for that term.

37. But when such vagrant is of European or American origin, and the Magistrate shall be convinced that his further residence in the City is dangerous or obnoxious to the community at large, he shall after due enquiry report the circumstances to Government, who may order the deportation of such person after the term of imprisonment shall have expired.

38. Persons returning after deportation are made liable to one year's imprisonment with hard labor.

39. We think that a measure of this kind will go far to protect the community from rogues and vagabonds of all classes, while every opportunity of clearing himself will be given to a suspected person, due publicity will be given to all proceedings under the Act, obstinate or criminal vagrants will be liable to

31. As to the second point, in connection with which we are told to give our opinion, as to the occasional deportation of obstinate vagrants after repeated convictions.

severe punishment, and the power and responsibility of deporting those of European or American origin will rest with the Government alone.

40. As bearing on the general question, we have thought it our duty to propose measures for the repression of European prostitution in this Town.

41. We are well assured that the necessity for active steps in this direction will be conceded by all who have passed through certain localities at certain hours of the day.

42. We find that in almost every case these women have been regularly imported as a speculation by certain persons of foreign origin.

43. It is satisfactory, however, to know that hardly one female of British origin is to be found in the list of European prostitutes.

44. We find it a very difficult matter to deal effectually with those who are already established within the Town. We can only propose measures to prevent their ranks being recruited from time to time by importations from the Continent, trusting to the activity of the Police to remedy the existing evils as far as possible.

45. We are sanguine that the passing of such a Law as we propose will in itself alarm and drive away some of those concerned in this disgusting traffic.

46. It will be seen that we propose that persons found to have imported women for the purposes of prostitution shall be publicly whipped in addition to the punishment of imprisonment with hard labor, while the women imported will be re-shipped without loss of time, and in the mean time remain under the close surveillance of the Police.

47. We think, with reference to Clause 6, paragraph 112 of the preceding Committee's report, that the Magistrates in the Mofussil should be empowered to apprehend and deal as we have proposed for Bombay with all vagrants of European or American origin found within their District.

48. The necessary provisions would naturally find a place in the Bombay Police Bill now before the Legislative Council.

49. As to the proposal of the former Committee (Clause 4, paragraph 112) for the establishment of Benefit Societies, we are, like our predecessors, in possession of no data on which to found an opinion as to the practicability of establishing such Societies among the workmen of the Railways.

50. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, General Rivers, has expressed his willingness to fall into any scheme of the kind. The Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has not replied to our reference, but we have no doubt of his concurrence.

51. We think that many other large Companies might be induced to co-operate in this movement. The P. and O. Company, for instance, is always foremost in such questions. The British Indian Steam Navigation Company and other Companies employing European labour would, we have no doubt, readily fall into any proposal of the kind, and, as suggested by our predecessors, a Committee might be formed to communicate with these Companies, and to prepare a scheme.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,

BOMBAY,
31st July 1867.

Your most obedient servants,
MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY
A. T. CRAWFORD.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE.
J. P. GREEN.
F. H. SOUTER.

Whereas it is desirable to make provision for the punishment of idle and disorderly Persons and Rogues and Vagabonds within the City of Bombay, and for their deportation in certain cases, it is enacted as follows:—

I. Whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner of Police that any person is lurking within the City of Bombay not having any ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Commissioner aforesaid may apprehend or cause such person to be apprehended and brought before any Magistrate of Police having jurisdiction within the City of Bombay, and it shall be competent to such Magistrate to require security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding six months.

II. Whenever it shall appear to such Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, housebreaker, or thief, or a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or of notoriously bad livelihood, it shall be competent to such Magistrate to require security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

III. In every instance in which security for good behaviour shall be required by a Magistrate, the amount of the security, the number of securities and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order. The security shall be in the form (A) given in the Appendix.

IV. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of the foregoing Sections failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be imprisoned with hard labor until he furnish the same, or for such term as the Magistrate may direct, provided that no person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which security has been required from him.

V. The Magistrate is empowered at any time to exercise his discretion in releasing any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, provided he shall be of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

VI. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to the Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety; on

such application being made the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person may appear or be brought before him. On the appearance of the party pursuant to

the warrant or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled and shall call upon the person to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall commit him to prison.

VII. Whenever the Magistrate shall be of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by the person for whose good

behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, he shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty or to show cause why it should not be paid, and if no sufficient cause be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty

from such surety by the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such surety which may be found within his jurisdiction—and if the penalty be not

paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of such Magistrate in the Civil Jail for a period not exceeding six months.

VIII. Whenever it shall appear to the Magistrate that any person of European or American origin or not a Native of India, has no honest employment and is unlikely to obtain such, or that

his further residence in India is likely from any cause to be dangerous or obnoxious to the community at large, he shall record full particulars of the case and shall forward them to Government, who may thereupon order that such person shall be deported at the expense of the State in such manner and to such place as shall seem most convenient.

IX. Any person thus deported who shall thereafter return to the City of Bombay, may be apprehended by the Police without warrant, and shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

X. From and after the passing of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person to import any females for the purposes of prostitution. Any person who shall have imported females for this purpose shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to one year's imprisonment with hard labor, and shall also be

Vagrant, in default of giving fresh security, to be committed to prison.

Penalty to be recovered from surety if vagrant commits an offence.

Penalty recoverable by attachment and sale of moveable property, and if not recoverable in this manner, surety liable to imprisonment to extent of 6 months.

Deportation of Europeans, Americans, or persons not Natives of India, if not in honest employ, or if dangerous or obnoxious to the community.

Deported persons returning to Bombay liable to apprehension by Police without warrant, and to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

Importation of females for prostitution prohibited. Punishment for importation, 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and stripes up to 25.

liable to be whipped to the extent of 25 stripes at such place as the Magistrate may direct.

XI. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Customs and his Subordinates to give immediate notice to the Commissioner of Police of the arrival in any Ship of any female or females believed to have been imported for the purposes of prostitution.

XII. The Commissioner of Police or his duly authorized Subordinate may proceed on board any Ship believed or suspected to contain females imported for the purposes of prostitution, and if satisfied of the justness of such suspicion may take them and any person in charge of them into custody; but shall forthwith produce them before a Magistrate, who, after due enquiry, and on being satisfied that such females were so imported for the purposes of prostitution, may order them to be retained in custody in some suitable place, and shall report the circumstances for the orders of Government, who may direct that such females be forthwith re-shipped to the Port whence they came.

XIII. The expenses of such re-shipment may at the orders of Government be wholly or partially defrayed from the proceeds of any property found in the possession of such females or of the person in whose charge they are, or shall be defrayed by the State.

A.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.
(Section 3.)

Whereas I inhabitant of
 have been called to enter into a bond to
be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen,
and to all her subjects, for the term of
 , I hereby bind myself to be of good be-
haviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects
during the said term, and in case of my making
default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her
Majesty the sum of Rupees.

Dated _____

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO
THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the
above said that he shall be of
good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her
subjects during the said term; and in case of his
making default therein, I hereby bind myself
to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of
 Rupees.

Judicial Department

T. C.

The Chief Secretary of the
Government of Fort St George.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter N^o 896 dated the 24th
ultimo, and in reply, to forward, for the
information of the Government of Fort St.
George, the accompanying copies of papers
on the subject of European Pauperism in
Bombay, printed by this Government
in 1862/63, together with copy of the Govern-
ment Resolution on the report of the
Committee of 1863.

2nd I am also desired to transmit copy of the report of the subsequent Committee appointed early in 1867, and to state, that the same

Proton

1080 -
- 1867

Public Prov: 3^d Sept. 1774 No 21.

Endruke 1287/87

Wm. L. G. *Wm. L. G.*

Acting Surgeon to Govt.
No 80 of 3^d March 1857
Committed to the Prisoner
apparently to be sent after his escape.
Captured by the Indian Navy.

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

" Col. J. M. Lane
 " Capt. J. M. Rodd
 " Capt. C. M. Lane
 " R. B. Lane
 " A. B. Lane
 " C. B. Lane

[illegible]