

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	260	Press Mis.
Dated	3 - 3 - 19	1869

Not to be folded or roughly handled

11/10/69

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
3rd March 1869.

No. 5. Read the following letter from J. H. BLAIR, Esq., Protector of Emigrants, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 26th January 1869, No. 2W.

I have the honor to report, for the consideration of Government, a very serious mortality (31 deaths out of 604 souls embarked) during the voyage of the Ship *Jumna* from Martinique to Pondicherry with return emigrants, and to forward copies of correspondence and papers connected with the subject.

2. The *Jumna*, a ship of 1050 tons, left Pondicherry for Martinique in March 1868 with 287 emigrants, counting for 268½ adults. She called at Karikal and there embarked 194 more souls, counting as 186 adults; total number 481 souls, counting as 454½ adults; 4½ above her full complement of 450.

3. On arrival at Martinique she embarked a cargo of return emigrants, but the French authorities at Martinique sent on board the very great number of 604 souls, of whom 97 were children, counting as 550 adults; 11 infants not being counted.

4. I cannot understand on what grounds such a very large number of emigrants were embarked. The authorities at Martinique may possibly be unaware of the Acts and Regulations, both English and French, prescribing that a maximum of 450 adults is never to be exceeded in any ship, however large; but it does seem very extraordinary that they should allow 604 souls to be embarked in a ship which had only just arrived with 481.

Extract from French Act.
Cahier des charges pour le Transport aux Antilles d'un
convoi d'Immigrants Indiens.

Article Premier.
"En aucun cas le maximum ne dépassera 450."

The Captain of the *Jumna* must also have known that the number which he took to Martinique was rather over his full complement, and he ought to have protested against such overcrowding.

5. It is certainly true that by Art. 15, Act XLVI. of 1860 a space of 60 cubic feet is allowed to each adult emigrant, and that by this mode of measurement the *Jumna's* complement was 672; but subsequent Acts and Regulations have laid down the rule that only a maximum of 450 adults is to be allowed.

6. I believe the statement of Mr. Norfor, "that every care was taken of the emigrants in the *Jumna*," is perfectly correct, as several of them have come before me to be engaged for shipment to

Paragraph 2, letter of January 18th, 1869, No. 331.

the Mauritius shortly, and unanimously concur in their reports of good treatment, and food while on the return voyage. They confirmed the statement of the Doctor

Letter from Mr. Norfor, of January 18th, 1869, No. 331,
paragraph 2.

that the deaths occurred from debility, and also declared that many emigrants were embarked in a very weak state, who recovered on the voyage.

7. These statements, I think, still more condemn the action of the French authorities at Martinique. They not only overcrowded the ship, but sent on board emigrants who were unfit to bear the voyage, which no doubt were the causes of the lamentable mortality which occurred.

8. I regret the delay that has occurred in reporting this matter to Government, but I was obliged to refer twice to Mr. Norfor for information after receiving his first letter, which contained only a very short notice of what had occurred, without any particulars.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
3rd March 1869.

From B. T. NORFOR, Esq., British Consular Agent, Pondicherry, to the Protector of Emigrants, Madras; dated Pondicherry, 8th January 1869, No. 327.

I have the honor to report the arrival here of the Ship *Jumna* from Martinique with 604 return Indian emigrants; 31 died on the passage. It will be observed that they have shipped 154 heads more than are allowed by the Act.

From J. H. BLAIR, Esq., Protector of Emigrants, to the British Consular Agent, Pondicherry; dated Madras, 11th January 1869, No. 32W.

Your letter of January 8th, 1869, No. 327.

2. I have the honor to request you will inform me what is the tonnage and measurement of the Ship *Jumna*, also by whose authority she was allowed to ship 154 more coolies than her complement.

3. It is not clear from your letter whether 604 emigrants were shipped or 635.

4. I further beg to be informed whether you have made full inquiries into all the circumstances connected with the shipment of such a large number of emigrants above that allowed by the Act, and to request that you will immediately send me a full report on the subject, as the case appears to me to require most serious notice.

From B. T. NORFOR, Esq., British Consular Agent, Pondicherry, to the Protector of Emigrants, Madras; dated Pondicherry, 18th January 1869, No. 331.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and with respect to the number of coolies brought by the *Jumna*, I beg to enclose copy of a deposition made by the Captain. Six hundred and four heads were put on board, but as he states 86 being children they really count for 550 adults. Even so, it is beyond the number that we allow here, and I beg leave to suggest that this should not be allowed to pass over unnoticed by our Government, as the authorities in the Islands seem very much disposed to act independent of any of our rules. My object in bringing it to notice was that our Government should make some observations to the authorities here on the subject.

2. At the rate of 60 cubic feet allowed by the Convention there was really room for 672 emigrants, but this has nothing to do with it, she took 450 from here, and the French Government knew very well this was the number they should have returned.

3. I beg also to enclose you the Doctor's statement of deaths, and to state that he says all these deaths were the result of debility; more than double this number were sent on board in this state, but the others rallied after they had been about a month at sea. I have no reason to suppose but that every care was taken of these people; indeed they made no complaints, on the contrary said they had been kindly treated whilst on board; on this account, therefore, there is nothing to say.

Deposition of George Laing, Commander of the Ship Jumna, of 1050 Tons, arrived from Martinique and now laying in Pondicherry roads

I was engaged to take emigrants from Pondicherry to Martinique and to return. The amount of freight for return was settled at a lump sum, no stipulation as to the number of emigrants to be brought back. At Martinique the Government shipped 604 heads, inclusive of women and children, as follows:—

Men.....	385, counting for	385
Women.....	122 do.	122
Children.....	86 do.	43
Infants not counted.....	11	0
Total...	604 heads—Adults	550

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
3rd March 1869.

This number, according to the French Regulations at Martinique, they were allowed to ship. The space allowed to emigrants was as follows:—

	Feet.	
Mean deck length.....	160	} = 35,840
Mean breadth.....	32	
Height.....	7	
Hospital space—		
Length.....	32	} = 5,180
Breadth.....	20	
Height.....	7	
		35,840

Cubic feet 35,840 ÷ 60 = Heads 672; by these measurements it gives us actual room for 672 persons. I could not object to the orders of the French Government, and, therefore, took on board the number they were pleased to give me. I was, as I said, chartered for the lump, and not so much per head. We left Martinique on the 6th September 1868, touched at Pernantaco on the 21st October, from thence we came on to Pondicherry without touching anywhere else. The whole of the deaths, with the exception of four, occurred from debility. They were very weak when they were put on board; under any case they might not have survived; a great number of these men who landed were very weak when they were put on board, but they picked up during the voyage, and quite recovered.

(Signed) G. LAING.

15th January 1869.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) B. T. NORFOR,

Consular Agent.

From Monsieur PAPETIS, Marine Doctor, to the Consular Agent; dated Pondicherry, 14th January 1869.

I beg to hand you the list of deaths which occurred on board on the voyage as requested.

In September	3 Men	died from	pernicious fever.
	1 Man	do. do.	debility.
	1 Do.	do. do.	dysentery.
	1 Woman	do. do.	consumption.
In October.	2 Men	do. do.	debility.
	1 Do.	do. do.	dysentery.
In November.	6 Men	do. do.	debility.
	1 Man	do. do.	dysentery.
In December.	8 Men	do. do.	debility.
	1 Man	do. do.	dysentery.
	1 Do.	do. do.	consumption.
	2 Women	do. do.	debility.
	1 Man	do. do.	do.
	1 Infant	born on board	and died from debility.
	1 Woman	died in the roads from	do.
Total...	31		

(True Copy.)

(Signed) B. T. NORFOR,

Consular Agent.

From J. H. BLAIR, Esq., Protector of Emigrants, to the British Consular Agent, Pondicherry; dated Madras, 20th January 1869, No. 1W.

Your letter of January 18th, 1869, No. 331.

2. You say in paragraph 1 "550 adults. Even so, it is beyond the number we allow here," and also "this has nothing to do with it, she took 450 from here, and the French Government knew very well this was the number they should have returned."

4 *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,*
3rd March 1869.

3. You also state in the same paragraph "at the rate of 60 cubic feet allowed by the Convention there was really room for 672 emigrants."

4. I cannot reconcile the above statements, two apparently meaning that the *Jumna* embarked more than her lawful number of emigrants at Martinique, the other that she did not do so but only embarked 550; her legal complement being 672.

5. I request, therefore, you will be good enough to explain this discrepancy by return of post, and also to forward the Survey certificate of the *Jumna* granted when she left Pondicherry in March 1868, as I am anxious to report the matter to Government with the least possible delay.

From B. T., NORFOLK, Esq., British Consular Agent, Pondicherry, to the Protector of Emigrants, Madras; dated Pondicherry, 23rd January 1868, No. 335.

I have the honor, with reference to paragraph 2 of your letter of 20th instant, to inform you that 450 men was the maximum determined on here in accordance with the Calcutta rules; any ship, no matter her tonnage or measurement, is not allowed to carry more.—(See the French Charter Party herewith accompanying). This number was fixed in consequence of a letter from the Consul of Reunion, A. Hill, Esq., to Earl Russell, dated 18th February 1862.—(See Order of Government 19th July 1862, No. 854). The *Jumna* actually measures for 672 men, but she was not allowed to take from here more than 450, being the maximum allowed.

2. In Martinique they seemed to have measured her again, and, according, to the Convention, 60 cubic feet being allowed each man they found room for 608 and put on board 604, overlooking the rule here that 450 should be the maximum on any ship.

No. 6. ORDER THEREON, 3rd March 1869, No. 200.

It appears from the foregoing papers that, about the 7th of January, the emigrant Ship *Jumna* arrived at Pondicherry with 573 return emigrants from Martinique. The number shipped had been 604, but 26 of these being children they were counted according to the statutory provision as 550 only. Thirty-one had died on the voyage. After some correspondence with the Consular Agent at Pondicherry, the Protector of Emigrants considers that the ship was overcrowded, and that the authorities at Martinique acted improperly in allowing a considerable number of coolies, who were in a debilitated condition, to embark.

2. The Government on careful consideration of the subject, are unable to find sufficient reason to endorse Mr. Blair's opinion. As regards the first point they observe that, allowing 60 cubic feet of air to each adult, there was room in the *Jumna* for 672 emigrants. It is true that the Clause XI. of the Revised Rules provides that only a maximum number of 450 adults is to be allowed in any ship, however large; but, as was pointed out by the Government of India in their Proceedings marginally noted, this is a condition which cannot be enforced under the terms of the French Convention if all the stipulations of the Convention with respect to space are faithfully and exactly observed.

3. Neither do the Government consider that the French authorities at Martinique can be justly reproached with sending on board invalids unable to bear the voyage. It is clear from the foregoing papers that many coolies who were embarked in a feeble state derived benefit from the voyage, and it does not appear to His Excellency in Council, that the large number of casualties could have been anticipated or prevented. It is observed that due Medical advice was provided, and that

Dated 21st November 1868, No. 6654.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
3rd March 1869.

some of those of the return emigrants whom the Protector has seen, unanimously bear testimony to the kindness with which they were treated on board.

4. The Government are unable, therefore, to see any grounds for their inter-

N^o 327

3

From

B. J. Morris Esq.

Consular Agent.

Pondicherry.

To

The Protector of Emigrants
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the
arrival here of the Ship *Tanna* from
Martinique with 64 Return Indian
Emigrants. 31 died on the passage.
It will be observed that they have
shipped 154 heads more than are
allowed by the Act.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant.

Signed B. J. Morris.

Consular Agent.

Pondicherry

Consular Agent's Office

8th January 1869.

N^o 32

Protectors Office

Madras 11th Jan'y 1869.

To

The British Consular Agent

Pondicherry

Sir,

1. Your letter of January 8th 1869. N^o 327
2. I have the honor to request you will
inform me what is the tonnage and
measurement of the Ship *Tanna*, also

Genl. of 1869

PUBLIC

To

THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.

Dated March, 3rd.

Recd.

G. O., 3rd March 1869, No. 260.

MARCH.

Nos. 5-6.

Passing orders on the report of the serious
mortality among the Emigrants who returned from
Martinique per *Tanna*.

3. It is not clear from your letter whether 604 Emigrants were shipped, or 635.

4. I further beg to be informed whether you have made full enquiries into all the circumstances connected with the Shipment of such a large number of emigrants above that allowed by the Act, and to request that you will immediately send me a full report on the subject, as the case appears to me to require most serious notice.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
J. Quincy A. Hamlin Blair
Protectors of Emigrants

No. 331.

From

B. J. Norfor Esq.
Consular Agent.

Pink cherry.

F. The Protector of Immigrants

Monroas.

Sr.

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 11th
Inst. and with respect to the

Zinniker

number of cookies brought by the "Amma",
I beg to enclose copy of a deposition
made by the Captain. 604 men &
were put on board, but as he states 86
being children they really count for
558 adults. Even so, it is beyond the
number that we allow here, and I beg
leave to suggest that this should not
be allowed to pass over unnoticed by
our Government, as the Authorities in
the Islands seem very much disposed
to act independent of any of our
rules. My object in bringing it to
notice was that our Government should
make some observations to the Authorities
here on the subject.

At the rate of 60 Cubic feet allowed by the Convention there was really room for 672 Imprints. but this has nothing to do with it. She took \$450 from here, and the French Government knew very well this was the number they should have returned

2. I beg also to enclose you the Doctor's Statement of deaths. and to state that he says all these deaths were the result to debility more than double this number were sent on board in this state, but the others rallied after they had been about a month at Sea - I have no reason

reason to suppose but that every care was taken of these people - indeed, they made no complaints, on the contrary said they had been kindly treated whilst on board, on their account therefore there is nothing to say.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant

Wm. B. F. Norpo

Pondicherry

Consular Agent's Office

Consular Agent.

18th January 1865

Deposition of George Loring, Commander of the Ship *Tamna* of 1050 Tons. arrived from Martinique and now lying in Pondicherry Roads.

I was engaged to take Emigrants from Pondicherry to Martinique, and to return. The amount of freight for return was settled at a lump sum, no stipulation as to the number of Emigrants to be brought back. At Martinique the Government shipped 604 heads inclusive of Women and Children as follows -

Men	385	Counting 1/2	385
Women	122	80	122
Children	86	80	43
Infants not counted	11		0
Total			604 Heads (Adults) 550

This number according to the French regulations at Martinique they were allowed to ship.

The space allowed to Emigrants was as follows.

Men Deck length	160 ft	} = 35840
Men breadth	32	
Height	7	
Hospital Space		
Length	32	} = 5180
Breadth	20	
Height	7	
35840		

Cubic feet $35840 \div 60 =$ Heads 597.2. By these measurements it gives us actual room for Six hundred and Seventy two persons. I could not object to the orders of the French Government, and therefore took on board the number they were pleased to give me; I was as I said chartered for the lump, and not so much per head -

Me
even

Men

We left Martinique on the 5th Sept
 in 1868. Touched at Pernambuco on the 21st
 to October. From thence we came on to
 Pondicherry, without touching anywhere
 else. The whole of the voyage with
 the exception of four, occurred from
 debility. They were very weak when
 they were put on board, under any
 case they might not have survived.
 a great number of these men who
 landed were very weak when they
 were put on board, but they picked
 up during the voyage, and quite
 recovered.

Poor
 Cons
 186

Signed G. Lamy
 True Copy
 Signed B. J. Korpe
 Consular Agent

Pondicherry 14 January 1869.
 To
 The Consular Agent

Sir,
 I beg to hand you the list
 of deaths occurred on board on
 the voyage as requested.

In Septe

In October

In Nov

In Dec

3 Men died from pernicious Fever
 1 Man do do debility
 1 do do do dysentery
 1 Woman do do Consumption
 2 Men do do debility
 1 do do do dysentery
 6 Men do do debility
 1 Man do do dysentery
 8 Men do do debility
 1 Man do do dysentery
 1 do do do Consumption
 2 Women do do debility
 1 Man do do do
 1 Infant born on board & died from debility
 1 Woman died in the port

31

Signed Papetis
 Marine Doctor

True Copy
 Signed B. J. Korpe
 Consular Agent

N^o 17

Protectors Office
 Madras 20 Janry 1869

To B. J. Korpe Esq
 British Consular Agent
 Pondicherry

Sir,
 Your letter of January 18th 1869, N^o 3.
 You say in para I "550 adults."
 Ever

"Even so it is beyond the number we allow here" and also "this has nothing to do with it, she took 450 from here, and the French Government knew very well this was the number they should have returned".

3. You also state in the same para "at the rate of 60 cubic feet allowed by the convention there was really room for 672 immigrants."

4. I cannot reconcile the above statements, the apparently meaning that the "Amma" embarked more than her lawful number of immigrants at Martinique, the other that she did not do so but only embarked 550, her legal complement being 672.

5. I request therefore you will be good enough to explain this discrepancy by return of post, and also to forward the Survey Certificate of the "Amma" granted when she left Pondicherry in March 1868, as I am anxious to the matter to Government with the least possible delay.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obedt Servant
Signed J. Hunter Blair
Protector of Immigrants

From

15 X
P. J. Morfin Esq.
Consular Agent
Pondicherry

To
The Protector of Immigrants
Maurice

I have the honor with reference to Para 2 of your letter of 20th Instant to inform you that 450 men was the maximum determined on here in accordance with the Calcutta Rules. any Ship no matter her Tonnage or measurement is not allowed to carry more (see the French Charter party herewith accompanying) This number was fixed in consequence of a letter from the Consul of Reunion A. Pitt Esq. to Earl Russell dated 18th February 1862. See (Order of Governor 19th July 1862 No. 854). The "Amma" actually measures for 672 men, but she was not allowed to take from here more than 450 being the maximum allowed.

2. At Martinique they seemed to have measured her again and according to the Convention 60 cubic feet being allowed each man they found room for 608, and put on board 604 overlooking

the

the rule here that 450. Should be
the maximum on any Ship.

I have the honor to be.

Yrs.
Your most Servant.

Wm. B. F. Norpor.

Pondicherry, ————— Consular Agent.

Consular Agent Office.

23rd January 1868

True Copies.

Wm. B. F. Norpor.

Protector of Emigrants

17
X

From,

J. Hunter Blair Esq
Protector of Immigrant

To,

The Honorable R. S. Ellis Esq. R.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort Saint George.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to report for the consideration of Government a very serious mortality! 31 deaths out of 604 Soulds & ed during the voyage of the Ship Summa from Martinique to Pondicherry with return Immigrants, and to forward copies of correspondence, and papers connected with the subject.

2. The "Summa", a ship of 1050 tons, left Pondicherry for Martinique in March 1868, with 287 emigrants, counting for 268 1/2 adults. She called at Harika ^{more} and there embarked 194 Soulds, counting as 186 adults. Total number, 481 Soulds, counting as 454 1/2 adults, 1/2 above her full complement of 450. —

3. On arrival at Martinique she embarked

embarked a cargo of Return Immigrants, but the French Authorities at Martinique sent on board the very great number of 604 souls, of whom 97 were children, counting as 550 adults, 11 infants not being counted.

4. I cannot understand on what grounds such a very large number of Immigrants were embarked. The authorities at Martinique may possibly be unaware of the Acts, and Regulations, both English and French prescribing that a maximum of 450 adults is never to be exceeded in any ship, however large, but it does seem very extraordinary that they should allow 604 souls to be embarked in a ship which had only just arrived with 481. - The Captain of the "Immah" must also have known that the number which he took to Martinique was rather over his full complement, and he ought to have protested against such overcrowding.

5. It is certainly true that by Act XV Act XLVI of 1860 a space of 60 cubic feet is allowed to each adult Immigrant, and that by this mode of measurement the "Immah's" complement was 672. But

Extrait from French
Lettre
Pour le transport
des Indes
Convoy d'Immigrants
Indiens.

Article Premier
"En aucun cas le
maximum ne
dépassera 450."

Para 2 letter
of Aug 18th
1869. N. 331.

Letter from
Mr. Norfor
of Aug 18th
1869. N. 331.
Para 2.

Sir Act
XXI Act
XLVI of 1860

Subsequent Acts and Regulations have laid down the Rule that only a maximum of 450 adults is to be allowed.

6. I believe the statement of Mr. Norfor that every care was taken of the Immigrants in the "Immah" is perfectly correct, as several of them have come before me to be engaged for shipment to the Mauritius shortly, and unanimously concur in their reports of good treatment, and food, while on the return voyage. They also confirmed the statement of the Doctor that the deaths occurred from debility and also declared that many emigrants were embarked in a very weak state, who recovered on the voyage.

7. These statements, I think, still more condemn the action of the French Authorities at Martinique. They not only overcrowded the ship, but sent on board Immigrants who were unfit to bear the voyage, which no doubt were the causes of the large mortality which occurred.

8. I regret the delay that has occurred in reporting this matter to Government, but I was obliged to refer twice to Mr. Norfor for information after

Protector's Office
Mass.
Oct. 1st Ann Arbor 1869.

Memorandum on a letter from the
Patents of Emigrants - dated the 26th
January 1869 No. 2.

With his letter of the
29th January No 2, ~~the~~
Director of Emigrants for-
wards for the considera-
tion of Government copies
of correspondence with the
Consular Agent at Pondicherry
respecting a very serious
mortality (31 deaths out
of 604 men, women and
children) during the
voyage of the ship from
Martinique to
Pondicherry with return
emigrants.

2. 1888 The ship left
Nantuxgal on the 14th
September 1888, touched
at

at Remantac on the 21st
 October, and from thence
 came on direct to Pon-
 dicherry, where she ap-
 pears to have arrived on
 or about the 8th January
 1860.

3 The Protector of
 Emigrants explains that
 the Junna left Pondicherry
 for Martinique in
 March 1860 with 287
 Emigrants, or 260 1/2 adults.
 She embarked at Haribal
 194 more, counting as 180
 adults, and that she
 had on board 481 Emigrants
 or 454 1/2 adults, or 1/2
 over and above her full
 complement of 450.

On her return
 voyage the Junna sailed
 with

This is in contravention of
 the order of the French authorities
 at Pondicherry in Art 1. of
 Arrêté des Charges - or usually
 described as a decree
 Act by M. Blair. It is a
 gross error. - All

with 100 men, women and
 children, viz. 7
 Adults
 305
 112 Women
 193
 200 Children
 42
 11 Infants, not counted
 604 500

The Protector states
 he cannot understand on
 what grounds such a
 very large number of
 Emigrants were embarked.
 The authorities at Mar-
 tinique he writes may
 possibly be in error if
 the Act and Regulations
 both English and French
 prescribing that a man-
 of-war of 150 adults is
 not to be loaded in
 any ship however large,
 but it does seem very
 extraordinary that they
 should allow 604 souls
 to

Extrait from French Act.
 (a) Arrêté des Charges pour
 le transport aux Antilles
 d'un convoi d'émigrants
 Indiens.

Article Premier
 "En aucun cas le maximum
 ne dépassera 150"

as ~~the~~ ~~which~~ ~~had~~ ~~only~~ ~~just~~ ~~arrived~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~ship~~. The
Captain of the ~~frigate~~
must also have known
that the number which
he took to Martinique
was rather over his full
complement and he might
have protested against
such overcrowding.

It is certainly true
that by Act XX Act XXV
of 1860 a space of 60 cubic
feet is allotted to each
adult emigrant and
that by the mode of
measurement the ~~frigate~~
complement was 632,
but subsequent Acts and
Regulations have laid
down the Rule that only
a maximum of 450 adults

is to be allowed.

I believe the statement
of Mr. Norfor that every
care was taken of the
emigrants in the ~~frigate~~
is perfectly correct, as
several of them have
come before me to be
engaged for shipment
to the Mauritius shortly,
and unanimously con-
firm their reports of good
treatment and food,
while on the return
voyage. They confirmed
the statement of the
Doctor that the deaths
occurred from debility
and also declared that
many emigrants were
embarked in a very
weak state, who
recovered

recovered on the voyage."

"These statements I think, still more condemn the action of the French authorities at Martinique. They not only overcrowded the ship, but sent on board emigrants who were unfit to bear the voyage, which no doubt were the causes of the lamentable mortality which occurred."

6. The Consular Agent at Pondicherry in his letter dated the 23rd January 1855, states that 450 men was the maximum determined in accordance with the Salubrité Rules, and he adds "any ship no matter her tonnage

* i.e. at Pondicherry.

27
a measurement is not allowed to carry more (see the French Charter with accompanying). This number was fixed in consequence of a letter from the Consul of Réunion. A Mr. Laguerre, who had visited the ~~French~~ ^{Indian} islands (see Order of Government of January 1855 No. 1052). The "Junna" actually measured for 620 men, but she was not allowed to take from these more than 450, being the maximum allowed. In reference to his letter to Mr. Hall's letter which that he drew Carl Russell's attention to.

to the fact that whilst
the "Clarendon" a
British Vessel of 1500
tons lately arrived from
Columbia was only
licensed to bring 450
Indians, the "Macheline",
a vessel of only 575 tons,
had brought 540 Indians
to Nassau, and he trusts
Your Lordship will see
how little the French
Immigration Agents at
that port study the
proportion and accom-
modation of vessels taken
up for the conveyance
of Indians to the Colonies.

I am transmitting
a copy of the letter Sir
Charles Wood requests
that the Office dis-
charging the duties
of

Dec 31 May 1862 No 28

of Consul at Pondicherry
may be instructed to
exercise vigilance
"starting and sending out"
with the view of the
"Convention" on the
"French Government" on
the proceedings of the
persons engaged in con-
ducting immigration to

In forwarding
a copy of Sir Charles
Wood's despatch to the
Protector of Immigrants
he was directed on 16
of 19 July 1862 to
draw the attention
of the British Consular
Agents at Pondicherry
to the letter relating
to the number of Indians
taken by the French
ships

Ship 'Richelieu'.

to the G.C. 20 June.
referred to Revised Rules
for clearance in the
operations connected with
the Recruiting and
Despatching of Emigrants
to British and French
Colonies, were submitted
to the Government of India
for approval and sanction.

In these Rules, Clause
XI prescribes that no
vessel will be licensed
to carry more than 350
adults.

In consequence
thereof, the Government
of India remarked:

With regard to Rule
XI I am desirous to state
that the Government of
India

Letter to Secy. of State 16/2/86

India will not insist on
the obligation so far as
it applies to the English
Colonies, and as regards
it is not objected to in the
part of these Colonies,
but that it must be borne
in mind as regards the
French Colonies, that the
limitation to a maximum
number in one ship
is a condition which
can be enforced under
the terms of the Convention,
of all the stipulations
of the Convention on the
subject of space, are
faithfully and exactly
observed.
The Convention
provides Article II
Every Vessel
employed

employed for the conveyance
of emigrants, subjects of
the Britannic Majesty,
the emigrants shall
sleep, either between
decks, or in cabins on the
upper deck, properly secured
and entirely covered in,
or space devoted to their
exclusive use. Such
cabins and space between
decks shall in every
part have a height of
not less than five feet
and a half.

No compartment
shall take more than
one adult emigrant
for every cubic space
of seventy two feet in
the Presidency of Bengal
and

and at Chandernagore,
and for every cubic
space of sixty feet in
other French Ports, and
in the Presidencies of
Bombay and Madras.

Article XXX
Emigrants who
may become permanently
incapable of work either
by sickness or by any
other cause beyond
their own control, shall
be sent back at the
expense of the French
Government, whatever
time may still be
wanting to enable
them to a free return.
Passage

13. It will be obvious
from the terms of the
Convention as well as

as the virus expressed
by the Government of India
in respect thereof, that the
French Authorities at
Martinique were quite
justified in embarking
on board the Ship
"Amna" (a vessel of 1050
Tons, and containing
accommodation for 672
persons) 604 Souls:
men women and children,
counting not more than
^{adults} 550, and that they were
also justified in sending
back all those persons
who were permanently
disqualified for work, provided that at the time
of embarkation, there was a
probability that a voyage to the
sea and a return to their
own country would not
endanger their lives.

of the Convention and
the views of the Govt of
India, and has thereby
misled the Protector of
Emigrants.
15 No Act or Ordinance
which the French Government
at Pondicherry might
have passed, and the
British Consular Agent
may have accepted and
acted on, could by any
means be binding on
the authorities at
Martinique, nor on the
Captain of the Ship
"Amna". The Convention
has been strictly ad-
hered to, and it is sub-
mitted that the British
Consular Agent at
Pondicherry has not
made

made out a case to
warrant this Govern-
ment in addressing
either the French Governor
at Pondicherry, or the
Lieutenant of State for
India, on the subject of
the loss of life which
has been reported.

From the evidence
of the Captain of the
"Imma" it is clear that
the natives who died
on board during the
voyage died from sheer
exhaustion, not from
overcrowding. They
would probably have
died had they remained
at Martinique. While
the Convention on the
other hand justifies
the

I have seen the
the Catharine des Champs from
the transport ~~and~~ ^{the} ~~the~~
d'ion Comvoi d'Immigrants
Indiens" which is what
M. Blain calls 'the
French Act'

the French authorities
at Martinique in sending
back persons who were
no longer fit for work
there, whatever their
~~condition~~.

The immigrants were not
returned to labour,
but to the country
from whence they
emigrated.

17. There is no copy
of the French Act to
which M. Blain refers in the
records of the Public
Department, neither do
the records show that
any reference has been
at any time made by
the Government to
the Consular Agent
at Martinique.

a rule all correspondence
relating to Emigration
with the Colonies is
conducted through the
Secretary of State for
~~the Colonies~~
India.

I submit that no care
has been made in the
interference of the

The ship was not
involved, ^{the terms of the Convention} and the deaths ^{were described as regards space}
that occurred though ^{there is no limit in the Acts}
a Convention as to numbers.

numbers were from
natural causes. The

return was in
a feeble state. ~~Some~~

Some derived benefit from

the Homeward passage. Others

in the natural course died.

They had medical attendance

and were well treated in

board.

This may be pointed out

to the Protection of the
Act

I agree in the
letter sent of the
case.

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Official Memorandum

With reference to an Official Memorandum from the Acting Under Secretary to Government dated 1st Inst. N^o. 32. The Protector of Emigrants has the honor to forward here- with a Copy of the French Act as therein required.

Madras -
Protectors Office
2^d February 1869

Alfred Blair
Protector of Emigrants

To The Acting Under Secretary to Government
Public Depart^t
Fort St George

Keep with
Pub 142/69 Mr. S. M. King
L. L. S.

24/2/69.
M.S.

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the

Protector of Emigrants.

(Here enter 26th Jan'y 1869. No. 74/2)

Order thereon. 3 March 1869. No. 280

It appears from the foregoing papers that about the 7th of January, the Emigrant ship *Sumna* arrived at Pondicherry with 543 Return Emigrants from Martinique. The number shipped had been 604, but 86 of these being children, they were counted according to the Statutory provision, as 550 only. Thirty-one had died on the voyage. After some correspondence

W. A. F. A.
N.

correspondence with the
Consular Agent at Pondi-
cherry, the Protector of
Emigrants considers that
the ship was overcrowded
and that the Authorities
at Martinique acted im-
properly in allowing a
considerable number of
coolies, who were in a de-
bilitated condition, to em-
bark.

2. The Government on
careful consideration of
the subject, are unable
to find sufficient reason
to endorse Mr. Blair's
opinion. As regards the
first point they observe
that, allowing 60 cubic
feet of air to each adult
there was room in the
cabin for 672 emigrants.
It is true that the clause

Dated 21st Nov. 1862 H. 6652.

XI of the Revised
Rules provides that only
a maximum ^{number} of 450 adults
is to be allowed in any ship,
however large; but, as was
pointed out by the Govern-
ment of India, in their
Proceedings marginally re-
ferred to, this is a condition which
cannot be enforced under the
terms of the French Conven-
tion if all the stipulations
of the Convention with re-
spect to space, are faith-
fully and exactly observed.
3. Neither do the Govern-
ment consider that the
French Authorities at
Martinique can be justly
reproached with sending
on board invalids unable
to bear the voyage. It is
clear from the foregoing
papers that many coolies
who were embarked in

a feeble state, derived bene-
-fit from the voyage, and
it does not appear to

His Excellency in Council,
that the large number of
casualties could have been
anticipated or prevented.

It is observed that due
medical advice was pro-
-vided, and that some of
those of the return emigrants
whom the Protector has
seen, unanimously bear
testimony to the kindness
with which they were
treated on board.

4. The Government are
unable therefore to see
any grounds for their
interference.

To
des^d 9/3 The Protector of Emigrants.
with a copy of the
enclosed report.

Debt

The Doctor of Divinity

1899, No. 260
 }
 David S. Curran
 Recd.

Nos. 246.

When others in the
field of the service were
safety among the sea if
who returned from war,
unique for "Gemma".