

1. Number of pages
2. Date of repair
3. Initials of Referencer

M.R.O. 1-39000-16-10-35

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	<i>675</i>	Press Mis.
Dated	<i>20-5-</i>	<i>19/869</i>

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,

20th May 1869.

Read again Proceedings of Government, dated 7th October 1868, No. 1250.

No. 157. Read also the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council; dated India Office, London, 18th February 1869, No. 22, (Public).

I have had under my consideration in Council the Despatch of your Excellency's predecessor in Council of the 23rd of December last, No. 187, with its enclosures, relative to the proposal of the French Ambassador at this Court, that the instructions issued by the French Government to their Naval Surgeons on board French vessels conveying Indian emigrants should be made obligatory in the case of British vessels engaged in the same service.

2. I have communicated these documents to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and with reference to the concluding paragraph of the above cited Despatch, I desire that your Excellency in Council will take the necessary measures with a view to the insertion of a clause in Charter Parties, which shall make the rules in force on board French vessels, modified to suit the circumstances, binding on the Commanders of British vessels taken up for the French Emigration service.

No. 1702.

Copy forwarded to the Government of *Fort Saint George*, with reference to the communication noted in the margin, for the issue of the orders indicated in paragraph 2.

From Madras, No. 1251, dated 7th October 1868.

HOME DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC,
SIMLA, 14th April 1869.

(By order),
(Signed) J. GEOGHEGAN,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From Prince De La TOUR D'AUVERGNE, to Lord STANLEY; dated 25th April 1863.
(Translation.)

Vide Proceedings, 7th October 1868, Nos. 27 to 30, (Public.)

The Convention of the 1st July 1861, between France and England, which was intended to regulate the introduction of Indian labourers into the French Colonies, contains a clause in Article 14, according to which "every ship carrying emigrants ought to have a European Surgeon on board."

2. It has occurred to the French Administration that it would be useful to unite, in the same person, the professional skill which the care of the health of the emigrants demands with that authority of rank and character which is necessary to protect them against abuses to which they may be exposed from the conduct of captains and crews. For this reason, Surgeons of the Imperial Marine have always been appointed in preference to proceed with batches of coolies.

3. The application of this system, the advantages of which have been proved by the experience of many years, was not in practice attended with any difficulty so long as the carrying of the emigrants was effected exclusively on French bottoms, the authority of the Minister of Marine having been sufficient to establish the necessary relation between the Surgeons and the Captains. But since the administration of our settlements in India have almost exclusively chartered British vessels for this service, the Medical Officers appointed by us sometimes find their protective authority embarrassed by the opposition of the Captains. This state of affairs presents some inconveniences, and requires a remedy.

4. The Minister of Marine is of opinion that this may be provided by inserting in the Charter Parties a clause making the arrangements contained in the instructions and official order

affair

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
20th May 1869.*

(the enclosed copy of which I have the honour to send to your Excellency) obligatory on British Captains, but subject to any modifications which may be found to be necessary.

5. The measure proposed has no other object in view than that of securing to the emigrants from India, who are British subjects, a more effective protection against the speculations of ship-owners and others, and in this way to add to the guarantees, which the British contemplated for their benefit by the Convention of 1861. I shall be much obliged if your Excellency will be so good as to inform me what view the Government of the Queen are disposed to take of this proposition.

6. As for the rest, if difficulties have arisen in some cases, the Government of the Emperor have, in other instances, acknowledged with pleasure the cooperation which our delegated Medical Officers have met with from some British Captains. Quite recently M. Rouband, Surgeon of the Imperial Marine on board the *Thereza* which was chartered at Pondicherry in February 1867 to carry emigrants to Guadeloupe, stated in a report to the Minister of Marine that it was to the good arrangements of Mr. Paul Batty, Commander of that ship, he was indebted for having been able to accomplish that long voyage with the loss of only two men. I am directed to request that your Excellency will be so good as to convey the thanks of the Government of the Emperor to the Captain of the *Thereza*.

(TRANSLATION)

INSTRUCTIONS for (the guidance of) Marine Surgeons, delegated by the Government to ships engaged to carry coolies to the French Colonies.

The first duty of the delegate is to acquire a clear conception of the intentions of the Government as regards the emigrants, and to distinguish between the powers of the Captain of the ship, and his own, as set forth in the following rules:—

1. According to the general rules of the Marine (service), the Captain commands, the superior authority being vested in him for the working of the ship, the general control, the management of the materials and provisions, and the actual responsibility of the voyage.

2. The delegate represents the Government, and, as such representative, is a part of the hierarchy on board, immediately next to the Captain. By virtue of his position, he always occupies the second berth in the ship.

3. He receives no orders from the Captain, save in the exceptional cases comprised under (the designation of) general control, or which arise from imminent dangers.

4. Prior to the sailing of the ship, he should join the Committee for the special survey. He should satisfy himself that the supplies of all kinds, and drinking-water are put on board in the proportions specified in the orders and regulations on the subject. He should assist with the Captain at the inspection of the emigrants who are to be embarked, and give his opinion as to the strength of each to bear the fatigues of the voyage.

5. He should confer with the Captain in the preparation of a regulation or official order to provide for the maintenance of a sound state of things during the passage as regards the internal discipline of the batch of coolies. Four copies of this regulation signed by the Captain and the delegate, and approved by Governor or French Authority at the port of embarkation, should be drawn out, one for the administration at the port of embarkation, another for the Captain, a third one for the delegate, and the fourth to be despatched after the departure of the vessel under cover to the address of the Minister of Marine. This regulation must be observed during the voyage, and it is the duty of the delegate to see to its observance, by being careful as to all its details being carried out in due course.

6. In his twofold capacity of delegate and medical officer, he has authority over the emigrants on board, but without detriment to the prerogatives of the Captain. Just as on board a ship of war, the officer commanding a detachment of troops, who are passengers on board, carries with him all his authority as regards the internal discipline of the soldiers, who are at the same time subject to the rules of the ship as regards their general conduct, so the Government, which charters the transport, protects the emigrants, and in consequence has control over them in the person of its delegate.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
20th May 1869.*

7. The delegate has the right of direct communication with the Captain, verbal at first, and then in writing, with notice that he records in his diary the occurrences, the cognizance of which must be yielded to the Captain of right.

8. No modification can be made in the regulation adopted for the voyage without the opinion, in writing, of the delegate, who should have a voice in the consultations of the Captain and officers in the event of imminent danger and on important occasions.

9. The delegate, who will equally, with others on board become aware of what may happen, may submit to the Captain any suggestions, although they involve a departure from the rules adopted. He will record these suggestions in his journal, but he cannot compel the Captain to yield to him.

10. Whenever favourable opportunities occur in the course of the voyage, the delegate should transmit a brief report of occurrences to the Minister and to (the authorities at) the port of embarkation.

11. On arrival in port he should furnish a concise account of the voyage to the Governor; and, if there is occasion, he should lodge immediately any complaint he may believe he ought to make, in order that, from the investigation, the maritime authorities may be clearly informed, and may be able to transmit to the Minister without delay their opinion of the matter brought under inquiry. It must be clearly understood that only crimes or offences falling under the jurisdiction of the civil authorities are to be brought forward by the delegate, and that he is not to bring into question infractions of the regulations, or disputes, or the non-execution of clauses of the Charter Party, or of the decree of 27th March 1852, all which come under the cognizance of the Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

12. In the event of their meeting a foreign ship, and an attempt be made by it to search the vessel, the delegate must aid in maintaining the respect for the national flag and the inviolability of the vessel. Dressed in his uniform, if he is a military officer he will present himself on deck with the Captain, declare his character of agent of the French Government, energetically protest against the invasion of the vessel, declare that he will give way only to force, and immediately prepare a *procès-verbal* of the circumstance in detail for report to the Minister of the Marine.

13. The delegate, as he holds his authority of the Minister, furnishes him with a detailed report, at the end of each voyage, of the occurrences at the embarkation, during the passage, and at the disembarkation. He records in his diary, which is intended for the Minister alone, observations on everything, whatever may be the duty on which he is employed.

14. On going on board, the Surgeon, who is delegate, is furnished with a copy of the decree of the 27th March 1852, and of the subsequent ministerial regulations on Emigration. He should clearly understand the spirit of them, both as regards the Committee of Emigration at the port of embarkation and as regards the Captain. He should give his opinion as to the manner in which the regulations ought to be applied.

15. On board he should see that the regulations in regard to the space allotted to each emigrant are maintained, as also in regard to daily cleansing, the ventilation, and the white-washing with lime. A special place should be secured for the women and children.

16. He should look after the personal cleanliness of the passengers, and insist on no neglect in this respect being tolerated.

17. After having arranged with the Captain as to the quantity of food to be daily issued, he should satisfy himself that the supplies are correctly delivered to the cook at proper hours, in order that the distribution may be effected at the times prescribed in the official order. It has been suggested that 750 grammes of rice, with an addition of meat, fish, or vegetable will be sufficient for the sustenance of coolies, instead of 1000 grammes. No reduction should be made in the regulated quantities, except with extreme caution, and with the concurrence of the Captain and the delegate. Experience seems to demonstrate the utility of issues of brandy or rum, as also of the supply of fresh meat at departure and on putting in at ports.

18. In the case of an unusual prolongation of the voyage, if the diminution of the daily rations becomes a question, the delegate is to join in any consultations the Captain may hold before coming to a determination. He will have the right to make such observations or representations

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
20th May 1869.*

in the interest of the emigrants, as he may deem proper; but the Captain is not bound to yield to them.

19. As the Medical Officer, the delegate has under his jurisdiction everything connected with the general hygiene, the preservation of the health of the passengers, the care of the sick, their nursing, the keeping and control of the hospital; he will obtain from the Captain everything considered necessary in respect of these. To aid him he will have an Indian Interpreter who will assist him in all the details of the service, and have control over the sick attendants chosen from among the passengers.

20. In case of a protracted voyage, it appears necessary to the delegate, with reference to the state of health on board, or to the deterioration or insufficiency of provisions, to put in at any port, he will make a proposal to that effect in writing, and the Captain will give his answer in the same form, whether it be in the affirmative or negative.

21. The delegate has to keep a diary in which he records occurrences and incidents relating to his mission. This diary will furnish the materials for the reports to be made to the different authorities. The report to the Minister should be accompanied by extracts or letters in support, having reference to any difficulties that may have happened during the voyage.

22. In conclusion, the delegate will maintain in his relations with the Captain a spirit of harmony and good understanding on all matters, so that the arrangements concerted between them may have a happy influence on the success of the undertaking.

(True translation).

(Signed) J. W. LYONS,

French Translator.

11th May 1869.

No. 158. ORDER THEREON, 20th May 1869, No. 675.

The papers above recorded will be forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, who will, in communication with the Master Attendant at Madras and the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry, make the necessary modifications in the "Instructions issued by the French Government to their Naval Surgeons on board French vessels conveying Indian emigrants," as required by paragraph 2 of the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 18th February last, and submit the instructions, so modified, for the approval of Government.

2. The Government take this opportunity to remark that these instructions may be held to be "measures of health and equipment" within the meaning of Clause 2, of Article XXII. of the Convention negotiated between Her Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of the French, as set forth in Act XLVI. of 1860, and may, therefore, be made legally obligatory in the case of British vessels taken up for the French Emigration service.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Protector of Emigrants,
,, Master Attendant,

{ with copies of the Proceedings of Government,
7th October 1868, No. 1250, and with an
English translation of the letter addressed to
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs by the French Ambassador, and of
the instructions therein referred to.

Memorandum.

The demand 2 of Article XXII of the Convention (as set forth in Art. XI. 17 of 1860) "British vessels which may engage in these (emigration) operations shall be bound to conform to all the measures of Police, health, and equipment which may apply to French vessels."

As the "Instructions" observed on board French vessels

N.
A.
W.P.

CHAS. W. 1869

PUBLIC.

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THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.
&c., &c., &c.

Dated May, 20th.

Recd.

Sad.

G. O., 20th May 1869, No. 675.

W.P.

Nos. 157-158.

Passing orders for sending certain "Instructions" issued by the French Government, obligatory in the case of British Emigrant Vessels.

refuge, and which, in view of
the required to be made oblig-
atory in the case of British
refugees emigrating, and
to the French colonies, are
legitimate to be made, it is presumed that they
may be legally acted upon
under the provisions of the
article above quoted.

A copy of the "Instruc-
tions" should, it is submitted,
be sent to the Protector
of Emigrants, and that
officer requested to make
the necessary modifications,
as required by paragraph 2 of
the

the Secretary of State's
Despatch of the 18th February,
in communication with the
Master Attendant.

The modified Rules
may then be sent to the
French Government, with
a request that they may
take the necessary steps in order to their
being incorporated in the Charter
Parties of English vessels,
and the Protector of Emi-
grants may be instructed
not to permit embarkation
unless the Charter Parties
are so framed.

W. L.

India office
London 18th February 1869

His Excellency the Right Hon^{ble}
The Governor General of India
in Council

Public.

N^o 22.

My Lord,

I have had under my consideration in Council the despatch of your Excellency's predecessor in Council of the 23rd of December last, N^o 187 with its enclosures, relative to the proposal of the French Ambassador at this Court, that the instructions issued by the French Government to their Naval Surgeons on board French vessels, conveying Indian emigrants, should be made obligatory in the case of British vessels engaged in the same service.

2. I have communicated these documents to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Affairs, and with reference to the
concluding paragraph of the
above cited despatch, I desire
that Your Excellency in Council
will take the necessary measures
with a view to the insertion of
a clause in Charter parties, &
which shall make the rules in
force on board French vessels,
modified to suit the circum-
stances, binding on the Com-
manders of British vessels
taken up for the French Emi-
gration Service. &c.

I have &c
J. St. John.

N^o 1702

Copy forwarded to the Government
of Fort St. George with reference
to the communication noted in the
margin for the issue of the orders
indicated in paragraph 2.

From Madras
No. 1251 of 17th Oct^r
1868.

Home Department
Public
Encls
The 14th April 1869

By Order.

Henry M.

Under Secy to the Govt. of India

- papers -
M

Affairs, and with ref.

Proy Roten 184-27 c31.

Public 1869 DEPARTMENT.

From

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

No. 1702

Dated 14

Received 26

No. 760

(Running copy of a despatch
from Home Dept. relating to
the issue of orders to render
boarding on British ^{or} ~~British~~ ^{or} ~~British~~
Conveying emigrants, the
rules issued by the French
Govt. to their naval ser-
-vants, on board French
Vessels.

C. S. May
2/3 "

159

of Port St. George was
to the communication
margin for the issue
indicated in paragr

Home Department
Public
Circular
The 11 April 1869

Translation.

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Vide Procs: 7th Oct. '68
N^o. 27 c30. Pub.

from Prince De La Tour D'Auvergne to
Lord Stanley, dated 25 April 1868.

The Convention of the
1st. July 1861 between
France & England, which
was intended to regulate
the introduction of Indi-
an laborers into the
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It has occurred to the
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person, the professional skill, which the care of the health of the emigrants demands, with that authority of rank & character, which is necessary to protect them against abuses to which they may be exposed from the conduct of captains & crews. For this reason, surgeons of the Imperial Marine have always been appointed in preference to proceed with batches of coolies.

The application of this system, the advantages of which have been proved by the experience of many years, was not in practice attended with any difficulty so long as the carrying of the emigrants was effected exclusively on French bottoms, the authority

24
authority of the Minister of Marine having been sufficient to establish the necessary relation between the surgeons & the captains. But since the administration of our settlements in India have almost exclusively chartered British vessels for this service, the medical officers appointed by us, sometimes find their protective authority embarrassed by the opposition of the captains. This state of affairs presents some inconveniences, and requires a remedy.

The Minister of Marine is of opinion that this may be provided by inserting in the charter-parties a clause making the arrangements contained in the ~~annexed~~ instructions & official

official order (the enclosed copy of which I have the honor to send to Your Excellency) obligatory on British Captains, but subject to any modifications, which may be found to be necessary.

The measure proposed has no other object in view than that of securing to the emigrants from India, who are British subjects, a more effective protection against the speculations of ship-owners & others, & in this way to add to the guarantees, which the British contemplated for their benefit by the Convention of 1861. I shall be much obliged, if Your Excellency will be so good as to inform

inform me what view the Govt. of the Queen are disposed to take of this proposition.

As for the rest, if ~~some~~ difficulties have arisen in ^{cases} ~~some times~~, the Govt. of the Emperor have in other instances acknowledged with pleasure the co-operation which our delegated Medical officers have met with from some British Captains. Quite recently M. Roubaud, Surgeon of the Imperial Marine on board the "Therèze", which was chartered at Pondicherry in February 1867 to carry emigrants to Guadeloupe, stated in a report to the Minister of Marine that it

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am directed to request
that Your Excellency
will be so good as to con-
vey the thanks of the
Govt. of the Emperor to
the Captain of the
"Therese".

7. October /68.

Translation.

Instructions for (the guidance of) Marine Surgeons, delegated by the Govt. to ships engaged to carry coolies to the French Colonies.

The first duty of the delegate is to acquire a clear conception of the intentions of the Govt. as regards the emigrants, & to distinguish between the powers of the Captain of the ship, & his own, as set forth in the following rules.

According to the general rules of the marine (service), the Captain

Captain commands —
the superior authority
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The delegate repre-
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his position, he always
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berth ~~in~~ on the ship.

He receives no orders
from the Captain, ~~except~~
^{save} ~~except~~ in the exceptional
cases

5-15
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(the designation of) ge-
neral control, or which
arise from imminent
dangers.

Prior to the sailing
of the ship, he should
join the committee for
the special survey. He
should satisfy himself
that the ^{supplies of all kinds} ~~provisions~~ and
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of each to bear the fa-
tigue of the voyage.

He should confer
with

with the Captain in the preparation of a regulation or official order to provide for the maintenance of a sound state of things during the passage as regards the internal ~~economic~~ discipline of the batch of coolies. Four copies of this regulation signed by the Captain & the delegate, & approved by Governor or French authority at the port of embarkation, should be drawn out — one for the administration at the port of embarkation, another for the Captain, a third one for the delegate, & the fourth to be despatched after the departure of the vessel

6
vessel under cover to the address of the Minister of Marine. This regulation must be observed during the voyage, & it is the duty of the delegate to see to its observance, by being careful as to its all its details being carried out in due course.

In his two-fold capacity of delegate & medical officer, he has authority over the emigrants on board, but without ~~interfere~~ ^{infringe} the detriment to the prerogatives of the Captain. Just as on board a ship of war, the officer commanding a detachment of troops, who are passengers on board, carries with him all his authority as regards the internal discipline of the soldiers, who

who are at the same time subject to the rules of the ship as regards their general conduct, so the Govt., which char- ters the transport, pro- tects the emigrants, & in consequence has con- trol over them in the person of its delegate.

The delegate has the right of direct com- munication with the Captain, verbal at first & then in writing, with notice that he records in his diary the occur- rences, the cognizance of which must be yielded to the ^{Captain} of right.

No modification can be made in the regula- tion adopted for the voyage without the opinion

opinion, in writing, of the delegate, who should have a voice in the consulta- tions of the Captain and officers in the event of imminent danger & on important occasions.

The delegate, who will equally with others on board become aware of what may happen, may submit to the Cap- tain any suggestions, although they involve a departure from the rules adopted. He will record these suggestions in his journal, but he cannot compel the captain to yield to him.

Whenever favorable opportunities occur in the course of the voyage, the delegate should transmit a brief report of occurrences to the Minister.

Minister & to (the authorities at) the port of embarkation.

On arrival in port, he should furnish a concise account of the voyage to the governor; & if there is occasion, he should lodge ~~any complaint~~ immediately any complaint he may believe he ought to make, in order that, from the investigation, the maritime authorities may be clearly informed, & may be able to transmit to the Minister without delay their opinion of the matter brought under inquiry. It must be clearly understood that only crimes or offences falling under the jurisdiction of the civil authorities are to be brought forward by the delegate, & that he is not to bring into question infractions of the regu-

8
regulation, or disputes, or the non-execution of clauses of the Charter in party, or of the decree of 24 March 1852, all which come under the cognizance of the Minister of the Marine & Colonies.

In the event of their meeting a foreign ship, & an attempt be made by it to search the vessel, the delegate must aid in maintaining the respect for the national flag & the inviolability of the vessel. Dressed in his uniform, if he is a military officer, he will present himself on deck, with the captain, declare his character of agent of the French Govt.

boat, energetically protest against the invasion of the vessel, declare that he will give way only to ~~the~~ force, & immediately prepare a procès-verbal of the circumstance in detail for report to the Minister of the Marine.

The delegate, ^{as he} holds his authority of the Minister, furnishes ^{with} him a detailed report at the end of each voyage of the occurrences at the embarkation, during the passage, & at the disembarkation. He records in his diary, which is intended for the Minister alone, observations on every thing, whatever may be the duty on which he is employed.

On going on board, the surgeon who is ~~the~~ delegate

9
delegate, is furnished with a copy of the decree of the 27th March 1852, & of the subsequent ministerial regulations on emigration. He should clearly understand the spirit of them, ~~as well~~ ^{both} as regards the committee of emigration at the port of embarkation & as regards the Captain. He should give his opinion as to the manner in which the regulations ought to be applied.

On board he should see that the regulations in regard to the space allotted to each emigrant are maintained, as also in regard to daily cleaning, the ventilation, & the white washing with lime. A special place should be secured for the women & children.

He should ~~also~~ look after

after the personal cleanliness of the passengers, & insist on no neglect in this respect being tolerated.

After having arranged with the captain as to the quantity of food to be daily issued, he should satisfy himself that the supplies are correctly delivered to the cook at proper hours, in order that the distribution may be effected at the times prescribed in the official order. It has been suggested that 750 grammes of rice, with an addition of meat, fish, or vegetable will be sufficient for the sustenance of coolies, instead of 1,000 grammes. No reduction should be

16
be made in the regulated quantities, except with extreme caution, & with the concurrence of the Captain & the delegate. Experience seems to demonstrate the utility of issues of brandy or rum, as also of the supply of fresh meat at departure & on putting in at ports.

In the case of an unusual prolongation of the voyage, if the diminution of the ^{daily} rations becomes a question, the delegate is to join in any consultations the Captain may hold before coming to a determination. He will have the right to make such observations or representations in the interests of the emigrants, as he may deem proper

proper, but the Captain is not bound to yield to them.

As the medical officer, the delegate has under his jurisdiction every thing ~~also~~ connected with the general hygiene, the preservation of the health of the passengers, the care of the sick, & their nursing, the keeping & control of the hospital; he will obtain from the Captain every thing considered necessary in respect of these. To aid him, he will have an Indian interpreter, who will assist him in all the details of the service, & have control over the sick attendants, & chosen from among the passengers.

In case the ~~position~~
state

In case of a protracted voyage, it appears necessary to ^{the} delegate, with reference to the state of health on board, or to the deterioration or insufficiency of provisions, to put in at any port, he will make a proposal to that effect in writing, & the Captain will ^{give} ~~make~~ his ^{answer} in the same form, & whether it be in the affirmative or negative.

The delegate has to keep a diary in which he records occurrences & incidents, relating to his mission. This diary will furnish the materials for the reports to be made to the different authorities. The report to the Minister should be accompanied by extracts or letters in support, having

having reference to any difficulties that may have happened during the voyage.

In conclusion, the delegate will maintain in his relations with the captain a spirit of harmony & good understanding on all matters, so that the arrangements concerted between them ^{may} have a happy influence on the success of the undertaking.

True translation

J. H. Lyons

French Translator.

11-5-69.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter ^{affair}

Proceedings of Govt dated
7th Oct. 1868. No 1250.

Read also the following
Docket from the Under
Secretary to the Govt of
India, Home Dept. (Public)

(See Inter 14 April 1869 No 1702)

Order 20 May 1869 No 675

The papers above recorded
will be forwarded to the
Protector of Emigrants,
who will, in communication
with the Master Attendant
at Madras and the British
Consular Agent at Pondicherry
make the necessary modifi-
cations in the Instructions
issued by the French Govt.

To their Naval Surgeons
on board French Vessels
conveying Indian Emigrants,
as required by para 2
of the Secretary of State's
Despatch of the 18th Feby
last, and submit the
Instructions, so modified,
for the approval of
Government.

2. The Govt take this
opportunity to remark
that these Instructions
may be held to be "measures
of health and equipment"
within the meaning of
Clause 2 of Article XXII
of the Convention negotiated
between Her Majesty
and the Emperor of the
French, as set forth
in Act XLVI of 1860,
and may, therefore, be
made ^{legally} obligatory in the
case of British Vessels
taken

taken up for the French
Emigration Service. —

To
The Protector of Emigrants, with Copies of the Proc^{of Govt}
to The Master Attendant } 7th Oct. 1868. N^o 1250. & an English
translation of the letter addressed
to Her Majesty's Secy of State for Foreign
Affairs by the French Ambassador,
of the Instructions therein referred to. —

