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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 953

Press
Mis.

Dated

1-8-

1870

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,

1st August 1870.

Read the following papers:—

- No. 3. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public,) to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 6th June 1870, No. 2771.

Referring to the correspondence noted on the margin, which led to the cessation of emigration from India to Grenada, I am directed to transmit the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 29, dated the 24th March 1870, and of its enclosures, on the subject of the proposed renewal of the emigration.

2. I am to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will take the Secretary of State's Despatch and its enclosures into consideration, and favour the Government of India with an expression of opinion whether renewal of emigration to Grenada may now be permitted.

3. Among the enclosures of the Secretary of State's Despatch will be found a summary of the provisions of the Bill that has been passed by the Legislature of Grenada for amending and consolidating the Emigration Laws of the Colony. No copy of the Bill itself has, however, been received. Possibly the Emigration Agent at Madras may have received a copy, in which case the Governor-General in Council will be glad if it can be printed and a few copies furnished for the use of this office. Application will also be made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for a copy, since, before emigration to Grenada can take place again, the provisions of the new enactment must be carefully and thoroughly examined in India.

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, 24th March 1870, No. 29, (Public.)

With reference to the correspondence which was communicated to your Excellency in Council in the Despatches noted on the margin, and which led to the cessation of emigration from India to the Island of Grenada, I forward a copy of a letter* from the Colonial Office, with its enclosures, regarding the renewal of the emigration.

2. I have informed Earl Granville that should your Excellency in Council have no objection to offer, and the Governor of the Windward Islands be able to report favourably on the points raised in the sixth paragraph of the report of the Emigration Board of the 17th January last, I shall be ready to accord my sanction to the proposed resumption of emigration. I desire, therefore, that your Lordship in Council will furnish me with an early expression of your opinion on the subject.

3. I have taken exception, however, to the limitation sought to be placed on the duration of the pay of the emigrants while detained in the dépôt in India awaiting embarkation.

From Sir F. ROGERS, BART., to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated London, Downing Street, 5th February 1870.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, copies of a correspondence as noted in the margin, on the subject of the renewal of emigration from India to the Island of Grenada.

Governor Rawson, 20th Sept. 1869.
" " 30th Nov. " "
Emigration Commissioner, 17th Jan. 1870.

2. Lord Granville desires to be informed whether, having reference to the occurrences of 1866-67, His Grace the Duke of Argyll would be willing to sanction the renewal of emigration to Grenada, if Governor Rawson reports favourably on the points raised by Sir T. Murdoch in the sixth paragraph of his letter of the 17th January.

From His Excellency Governor R. W. RAWSON, C.B., to Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., dated Windward Islands, Barbados, 20th September 1869, No. 589.

On the 27th ultimo, I received a Despatch from the Administrator of the Government of Grenada, informing me that the Legislature had adjourned after passing several Bills, including one for the consolidation and amendment of the Immigration Laws, and forwarding to me copies of two addresses presented to him by the Assembly, upon the subject of Immigration Laws—one adverting to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 21, of the 14th May, which the Administrator appears to have communicated to the Legislature, and the other expressing a hope that the Bill, now passed, would meet the views of Her Majesty's Government, and be found sufficient to warrant the resumption of immigration into Grenada as soon as possible.

2. As the Administrator promised to send copies of this and the other Bills at an early date, I delayed forwarding his Despatch and the addresses until I should have seen the Bill. I received this a week ago, and after having perused the correspondence between my predecessors and Her Majesty's Government, upon the subject of immigration into Grenada for the last three years, I have examined this Bill, and have much pleasure in reporting that it appears to embrace and deal with all the changes recommended by the Commissioners of Land and Emigration in a satisfactory manner. I have, therefore, authorized the Administrator to assent to the Bill, printed copies of which will be submitted in due time for confirmation.

3. I enclose copies of Despatch, dated 23rd August 1869, No. 65, and its enclosures.

From A. MUNRO, Esq., to His Excellency Governor R. W. RAWSON, C.B., dated Government House, Grenada, 23rd August 1869, No. 65.

I have the honour to report to your Excellency that the Legislature assembled on the 17th instant, and after sitting two days, the House of Assembly requested an adjournment to the 21st October next.

2. I transmit to your Excellency copies of two addresses I have received from the Assembly, both which refer to immigration.

3. It gives me great satisfaction to report the passing of a consolidated Immigration Bill, embodying all the requirements of Her Majesty's Government, and which removes, on its coming into law, the only bar to the resumption of Indian immigration to Grenada.

4. The Council and Assembly have also passed the following measures, viz.:—To consolidate the laws relating to quarantine, to regulate weights and measures, to annex the law of oaths, to assimilate the law with regard to treason and treasonable offences to the law of England, and a Bill for the protection of Her Majesty's naval and victualling stores.

5. These bills with the set for consolidating the Criminal Code are so voluminous that I regret my inability to forward them by this mail.

The Attorney-General has, however, informed me that, if the transcripts of all the Bills passed are completed, there will be nothing to prevent his reports being ready, and all the papers transmitted by the next mail.

From W. WELLS, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, to His Honour the President of the House of Assembly, dated House of Assembly, London, 17th August 1869.

This House having had under consideration your Honour's message, enclosing the Immigration Agent's report to 31st December last, and Mr. Murdoch's report on Lieutenant-Governor Mundy's Despatch thereon, cannot refrain from expressing its regret that, notwithstanding that both the Agent

and the Commissioner of Emigration state distinctly that the coolies are working steadily, and their relations with their employers are satisfactory, and that their sanitary condition has improved, the Secretary of State has resolved not to authorize the renewal of immigration into the Colony, unless the most unexceptional provision shall be made by law for the supervision of the immigrants, and the protection of their rights and interests by an efficient agency, and the means of frequent visits of inspection, all of which this House considers it has done its best to insure by providing a staff of Police Magistrates at liberal salaries, and also a salary for the Immigration Agent, which was considered fully commensurate with the duties of his office, and which have certainly not been increased of late years.

And this House has always readily considered any suggestions emanating from Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and has from time to time passed enactments to give effect thereto, and has reason to expect shortly to have under its consideration a complete and consolidated measure prepared by the Attorney-General which it is hoped may prove satisfactory.

And this House respectfully relies upon your Honour's favourable representations to place this matter in its true light before the Secretary of State, in the hope that immigration may be restored, and the interests of the Colony be thereby promoted.

From W. WELLS, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, to His Honour the President of the House of Assembly, dated House of Assembly, London, 18th August 1869.

This House begs to acquaint your Honour that since the address from this House to your Honour in reference to reports upon immigration matters, this House has passed an Immigration Act prepared by the Attorney-General, the provisions of which it trusts will meet the views of Her Majesty's Government and be found sufficient to warrant Her Majesty's Government in sanctioning the resumption of immigration to this Colony as soon as possible.

From E. CARDWELL, Esq., to His Honour Lieutenant-Governor MUNDY, dated Downing Street, London, 9th September 1865, No. 74.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 266, of 2nd August, on the subject of the appointment of Messrs. Palmer and Killikelly to the offices, respectively, of Magistrate of the Western Districts and of Carriacou.

The confirmations given in the cases of Messrs. Horne and Bell cannot be recalled, but of course they apply only to the terms for which the salaries have been granted, and should the practice be persisted in by the Legislature of granting Magistrates salaries for terms of years, it must be understood that the tenure of their offices will be only provisional in order that the Crown may be enabled to correct any consequences which may result from the dependence of Magistrates on periodical votes of the Assembly.

From His Excellency Governor R. W. RAWSON, C.B., to the Right Honourable Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., dated Windward Islands, Barbados, 30th November 1869, No. 57.

I have the honour to forward, with the Attorney-General's reports thereon, and to submit for confirmation, two Acts of the Legislature of Grenada, viz.:—

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| No. 399. | 1st.—“An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Immigration.” |
| No. 400. | 2nd.—“An Act to amend the (above) Immigration Act 1869.” |

2. The object of the second Act is to correct an error in the first.

3. I believe it will be found that all the changes and amendments recommended by Her Majesty's Government during the last three years have been satisfactorily carried out, and that provision has been made for maintaining the system of employing immigrant labour on a footing to which neither your Lordship nor the Indian Government will object.

Summary of a Bill intituled "an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Immigration."

The present laws relating to immigration in this Colony are contained in ten different enactments. Several amendments were recommended in a Despatch from the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, dated Downing Street, 4th October 1867, enclosing a letter on the subject from the Emigration Office, and two subsequent Despatches from Earl Granville, dated respectively, 15th December 1868 and 14th May 1869, suggested further amendments.

The object of this Bill is to consolidate the existing laws and to give effect to the suggestions above alluded to. At the same time, other alterations and amendments have been made which are considered advisable for rendering the enactment more complete and satisfactory in its provisions.

For the sake of convenience and ready reference, the Bill is divided into different parts according to the subject-matter; Sections 5, 75, 93, 95, 113, and 102 will be found more particularly to have reference to the amendments advised by the Government.

Section 1 repeals all the existing Acts referred to in Schedule A.

Section 2, "Interpretation of terms." It was proposed to confine the jurisdiction under this enactment to Police Magistrates, but the Legislature, by the insertion of words to that effect in this section, have extended the jurisdiction as well to any two Justices of the Peace, thus leaving the law on this point the same as at present.

Sections 3 and 4 have reference to the payment of Agents and expenses incurred abroad.

Sections 5 and 6 relate to the appointment of the Agent and his salary, which is increased from the present sum of £250 per annum to any sum not exceeding £280, which the Governor in Council may determine, and the additional sum £50 per annum for travelling and office expenses.

The Agent will receive no fees on documents prepared in the execution of his duties. By the provisions throughout the Bill, all fees which it has been deemed advisable to retain, as well as all monies which are now payable to the Agent on behalf of the Colony, are to be paid to the public Treasurer.

Sections 7 and 8 relate to interpreters and the remuneration of the Health Officer.

Section 9 relates to the payment of salaries, expenses, and monies under the Bill.

Sections 10 to 12, provisions relating to fixing the ports of emigration, and the payment of bounty money on the introduction of immigrants.

Section 13 relates to applications for immigrants by employers.

Section 14 provides that applications shall not be affected by death, &c., of employer or sale of estate.

Sections 15 and 16 relate to mode of application by lessees and mortgagors.

Section 17 provides for immediate recovery against estate of the whole amount of bounty money, in case employer on allotment fail to pay proportion of bounty, and to give notes as required for the balance; the mode of recovery to be the same as in Section 49.

This section also permits the assignment of interest in the services of immigrants by a lessee on termination of his lease.

Section 18 enacts that the lien of the Colony on estates shall subsist, notwithstanding a change of ownership.

Section 19 requires new owner of estates to give new notes, and failing, the whole amount of former notes to be at once recoverable.

Section 20 provides that the Governor shall not be obliged to comply with any requisition for immigrants.

Section 21 provides for inspection of ship on arrival. It is made the duty of the Health Officer daily to visit the immigrants until they are allotted.

Section 22 provides for the removal of sick immigrants to Colony Hospital on arrival.

Sections 23 to 26 relate to the mode of allotment and to the keep of immigrants, &c., until allotted, and until removed after allotment.

Section 27.—This section dispenses with the present troublesome method of indenturing immigrants by the execution of triplicate indentures, and substitutes in its stead the execution of one indenture to be executed between the employer of the one part, and all the immigrants of any allotment of the other part. This to remain on record in the Agent's Office, and indenture lists and certificates to be delivered, respectively, to the employer and to each immigrant, which documents are to be received in evidence.

Sections 28 and 29 provide for the issuing of duplicate certificates and indenture lists on payment of fees to the Treasurer.

Section 30 defines the rights of minor immigrants, and prohibits their being required to perform service under the age of seven.

Sections 31 to 39 contain the present provisions with reference to contracts with different races of immigrants and liberated Africans, &c.

Sections 40 and 41 define meaning of verbal contract, and provides penalty in cases of breach, &c.

Section 42 provides that on estate changing owners, immigrants shall pass.

Section 43 provides that no indenture shall be cancelled by agreement between the parties, without sanction of Governor.

Section 44.—This Section gives authority to the Governor to indenture such immigrants as may, on arrival, be unfit for agricultural labour with or without payment of indenture fees or with payment of a part only, to perform such service as he may be willing and fit to perform, with the same rights and privileges of other immigrants.

Section 45 gives authority to the Governor, on proof that within three months after allotment of any immigrant, that he has any disease or disability which may permanently disable him to send such immigrant to the Colony Hospital, and to cancel his indenture, and to repay the fees to employer.

This provision not to extend to indentures under the last preceding section.

Section 46 provides for granting certificate of exemption from labour to immigrants who may at any time become disabled and unfit to labour.

Sections 47 to 49.—These sections provide for the payment partly in cash and partly by promissory notes of indenture and re-indenture fees to the Treasurer, and for the recovery of the same by warrant under his hand and seal, and for such payments give to the Treasurer a preferent lien on the estates.

Section 50 relates to granting certificates of industrial service to immigrants on completion of term of service under indenture.

Sections 51 to 54.—These sections enable any immigrant who may possess or be entitled to certificate of industrial service, to enter into an indenture for a further term of five years, and so from time to time at the expiration of such further time. In such case the issue of certificate to be suspended, each immigrant availing himself of these provisions to receive from the Treasurer, every adult, able-bodied, £10; and every other than an adult, able-bodied, and every minor £5. The Agent to see to the proper application of monies payable to minors, and to cause indentures to be executed, &c.

The bounty money thus payable in cash to the immigrant is repaid to the Treasurer by the employer, under the provisions of Section 48, as follows:—£1 in cash, and the balance secured in three notes, payable, respectively, at one, two, and three years, with interest at six per cent. per annum.

Sections 55 to 57 provide for changing residence, in case of inter-marriage, either by re-indenture or by commutation.

Sections 58 to 66.—These sections relate to the registers and statistical returns required to be kept and made by the Agent.

Section 67 provides for the issue of duplicate certificates to immigrants in case of loss, &c., on payment of fee of two rupees to Treasurer.

Section 68 makes extracts from the registers, certified by the Agent, *prima facie* evidence.

Section 69 requires report of imprisonment of any Chinese, African, or Indian immigrant to be sent to the Agent by the Court.

Section 70 imposes a penalty, not exceeding £5, on any employer, officer, or person mentioned in any section who shall neglect to make returns, &c., and a like penalty for each subsequent month during which neglect shall continue, and makes certificate of Agent *prima facie* evidence of non-return, &c.

Sections 71 and 72 provide that Agent may at all times enter upon estates to inspect, &c., and impose penalty not exceeding £10 for obstructing him in the execution of his duty.

Section 73 makes it the duty of Agent to visit every estate in January and July in each year, and at such other times as Governor may direct to call for returns, to report to Governor all defaults, and to take such proceedings as the Governor may direct.

Section 74.—This section is a re-enactment of Section 50 of Act CCKXX., imposing a penalty of £4 on estate for not finding comfortable dwellings, hospital, medicine, nurses, medical practitioner, &c., and a like penalty for every fourteen days during which default shall continue.

Section 75.—This section is inserted to settle the doubt which arose on the construction of the preceding section, and imposes a penalty not less than £4 and not exceeding £50, for every neglect to provide immigrants with such suitable and sufficient dwellings, and in securing and making available to him, when sick, such hospital accommodation and all necessary medical attendance, medicine, and maintenance, and the services of a competent nurse.

Section 76 authorizes Governor, in case of more than one conviction under either of the two last preceding sections, within three months to discharge all immigrants from further service to such employer.

Section 77.—This section, relating to the daily muster roll, has been put into its present shape by the Legislature. The term "labour list" has been substituted for the term "muster roll," and such portion of the section as required the mustering and calling of the immigrants at a certain time and place has been omitted on the ground of the great inconvenience experienced in properly carrying out the provisions. At the same time the form of the "labour list" has been altered by the addition of columns for noting the daily situation of each immigrant.

Section 78 requires employer to make report of desertion to Police Station. Inspector of Police, each quarter, to send a return to Agent.

Section 79 relates to penalty for harbouring or enticing away immigrants, &c.

Section 80 relates to apprehension of immigrants leaving estates without leave.

Section 81 requires half-yearly returns from employer.

Section 82 imposes penalty not exceeding £10 on any employer, or any person under him ill-using immigrant.

Section 83 authorizes Governor to cancel indenture of any immigrant on ill-usage, neglect of duty, or breach of contract on part of the employer.

Section 84 authorizes Governor in case of gross or repeated ill-usage of any immigrant, to cancel indentures of all the immigrants under such employer.

Section 85 authorizes a temporary transfer by employer of his immigrants for any time not exceeding six months with sanction of Governor.

Section 86 defines the days and hours during which immigrant is bound to work.

Sections 87 to 89 relate to offences committed by immigrants.

Section 90 grants the sum of £300 per annum, to Colony Hospital, to defray expenses attendant on the admission of unindentured immigrants.

Section 91 provides that every immigrant entitled to a certificate of industrial residence, shall be entitled to demand and receive a passport, and thereon shall be at liberty to depart from the Colony on paying expense of his own passage.

Section 92 requires notice of one week to Agent from immigrant intending to depart.

Section 93.—This section regulates the right to back passages, and provides that every Indian immigrant introduced since 1st January 1858 under agreement for a back passage, shall, on completing an industrial residence of five years and an actual residence of ten, be entitled to a back passage.

Section 94 grants a sum at the rate of Rupees 25 for six months, as compensation for delay arising from want of opportunity for back passage.

Section 95.—This section authorizes the Governor, at his discretion, to remove to any other Colony any immigrant who, from the unwillingness of the Planters or from any other cause, may be unable to obtain employment under indenture, and in the case of Indian immigrants gives the same authority in case of his failing to obtain employment under re-indenture, at any time before he shall become entitled to back passage. The Governor may make arrangements with any such Colony for paying any proportion of the expense of back passage.

Section 96 empowers the Governor to order a back passage at the expense of the Immigration Fund for any immigrant who may become permanently disabled and unfit for labour.

Section 97 empowers the Governor to arrange for back passages *via* any other Colony.

Section 98 imposes penalty on master of vessel for receiving immigrants without passport.

Section 99 provides for due inspection of vessel sailing with immigrants on back passage.

Sections 100 and 101 relate to instruction of Africans and to naturalization of alien immigrant of African descent coming from United States or North America.

Sections 102 to 110 relate to legal procedure. Section 103 authorizes the Agent to inquire into complaints, and to take such proceedings as may be necessary before the Magistrates or before any Court of Law, either in his own name or in the name of the immigrant. The time for making any complaint, &c., is limited to six months. Section 106 reserves to the Magistrates the present power of discharging immigrant from his indenture, on proof that he is not supplied with sufficient work to enable him to earn a just amount of wages.

Section 111.—By this section the Governor in Council has authority to make forms, rules, and orders in the cases enumerated. This authority is the same as that possessed at present, except the power now "added for giving full and complete effect to the provisions of this Act."

Section 112.—Such rules, &c., to be published and laid before the Legislature.

Section 113.—This section imposes a penalty, not exceeding £10, on any person who shall infringe or fail to comply with any of the provisions of the Bill where no penalty is specially imposed, or who shall infringe or fail to comply with any of the rules or orders to be made by the Governor in Council.

Section 114.—Act to be cited as "the Immigration Act, 1869."

7th September 1869.

(Signed) A. P. BURT,
Attorney-General.

Summary of a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Immigration Act, 1869."

Through an oversight in passing "the Immigration Act, 1869," the 37th clause containing the former provisions, with reference to the terms of indenture of different races of immigrants, was adopted without alteration. It was contemplated to extend the term of service of the Indian cooly to five years, and the subsequent provisions of that Act were framed in accordance with this intention.

Such alteration was authorized by the 12th paragraph of the letter of Mr. Walcott to Sir F. Rogers, a copy of which was an enclosure to the despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 34, dated 4th October 1867.

This Bill seeks, by repealing the clause referred to, and by substituting another in its stead, to correct the error.

The object would have been more properly accomplished by repassing the whole measure embodying the alteration in the clause. This course, however, was prevented by opposition offered in the Assembly.

I have to express my regret that I did not observe the error before reporting on the Bill.

(Signed) A. P. BURT,

23rd November 1869.

Attorney-General.

From Sir T. W. C. MURDOCH, to Sir F. ROGERS, *Bart.*, dated Emigration Board, 17th January 1870.

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 8th instant, with Despatches from the Governor of the Windward Islands and the Administrator of the Government of Grenada, enclosing two Acts passed by the Legislature of Grenada, entitled "an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Immigration, and an Act to amend the Immigration Act, 1869."

In transmitting these Acts, the Governor recommends the renewal of Indian emigration to Grenada.

2. Accompanying the first Act is a detailed abstract of its provisions by the Attorney-General of Grenada. The Act is, in substance, the re-enactment, almost verbatim, of the Grenada Immigration Act of 1855 and part of the Act of 1856, with the addition of clauses taken from the British Guiana Ordinance of 1864. The important alterations are that, by Section 5, the salary of the Immigration Agent is raised from £250 to £280 a-year, with an allowance of £50 a-year for expenses; that by Section 75 the employer is required to secure the immigrants the benefit of the house and the hospital accommodation which the Act requires him to provide; that, by Section 93, a return passage at the expense of the Colony is secured to every immigrant who has completed an industrial residence of five and an actual residence of ten years; and that, by Section 95, the Governor is authorized to transfer to another Colony any immigrants who, from the refusal of the planters or any other cause, may be unable to obtain employment in Grenada. The second Act is merely intended to correct an error in the first.

3. With one unimportant exception, I see no reason to object to these Acts. The exception I refer to is the limitation in Section 4 of the first Act of the period of detention in the depôt in India for which the Governor is authorized to pay—to fifteen days. The section is copied verbatim from the Act of 1855; but since that date questions as to the sanitary arrangements for emigrants have been much discussed in India, and among other recommendations has been that of a longer detention in depôt before embarkation. No rule has been as yet established on the point, but it may not improbably happen that either by the action of the Indian Government or from other causes the detention of emigrants in depôt may exceed fifteen days.

4. As far, however, as regards the sufficiency of the law, there is no reason why emigration to Grenada should not be renewed. It is necessary, however, before a decision is taken on that point, to refer to what has occurred in the Island in recent years.

5. Previous to 1866 there had been introduced into Grenada 2041 Indian Immigrants, and no complaint had arisen as to their treatment. The people worked well, and although there was on one occasion a large mortality among some who had recently arrived, there was no reason to suppose that this had arisen from want of care or kindness on the part of employers. A change, however, took place in 1866. In the spring of that year, a body of 260 immigrants was received by the *Countess of Ripon*, and was allotted to various estates. In the following July it came to the knowledge of the Local Government that a great mortality had occurred among those allotted to a particular estate, and upon inquiry it appeared that they had been very much neglected by the employer, and that no proper hospital or adequate medical attendance had been provided for them. The Earl of Carnarvon in consequence directed their removal, but it was found very difficult to carry this instruction into effect, as the owners of other estates combined to refuse them. It at last became necessary to employ them on the public roads. In reporting these circumstances the Governor of the Windward Islands, who had proceeded to Grenada to inquire into the case, added that there was a great difficulty in finding employment for immigrants generally in Grenada owing to the poverty of the planters, and that it would probably be necessary to support some of them out of the Immigration Fund. It was also stated that, in order to defeat the claim of the immigrants to a free return passage, the planters refused to re-indenture them, which, under the law then in force, was a necessary condition. Eventually, the Governor removed some of the immigrants whom the planters refused to employ to British Guiana—a step which, though somewhat beyond the law, had a good effect in alarming the planters as to the results of their proceedings.

6. These events occurred in 1866 and 1867, and there is no doubt that, at that time, the planters were little disposed to treat the immigrants with liberality, and apparently were not in a position to provide constant employment for them at adequate wages. It is to be inferred from the present application that things have changed in the Island; but as Governor Rawson has no personal knowledge of what occurred there three years ago, it would, I think, be desirable, before any decision is come to, to call his attention to the correspondence of 1866 and 1867, and to obtain from him a report on the question whether, if Indian Immigrants are sent to Grenada, there is reasonable certainty that they will find employment at fair wages, and that their labour will be valued by the planters.

The present Act has no doubt removed some of the difficulties with which the Local Government had to deal under the previous Act in protecting immigrants, especially by authorizing the Governor to transfer to other Colonies immigrants for whom employment cannot be found in Grenada. But the best protection the immigrant can have is that his labour should be so valuable as to make it the interest of the employer to keep him in good health and in good humour, and for that purpose to treat him liberally and kindly. The law may be evaded, or the Government may be supine, but self-interest will supply a constant and active pressure.

7. As no immigrants could, under any circumstances, be despatched to Grenada before next August, no time will be lost by requiring the report I have suggested from Governor Rawson. But, perhaps, before calling for that report, Earl Granville might desire to ascertain whether, even if it be favourable, the Secretary of State for India, to whom the occurrences of 1866-67 were communicated, would be willing to sanction the renewal of emigration from India to Grenada.

Referred to the Protector of Emigrants for report.

2. Mr. Blair will ascertain whether a copy of the Bill is procurable in Madras, in which case it should be forwarded to the Government office to be reprinted.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
23rd June 1870.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

1st August 1870.

No. 4. From J. H. BLAIR, Esq., Protector of Emigrants, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 2nd July 1870, No. 62-W.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of papers relating to the renewal of emigration from India to Grenada, forwarded to me by you on June 23rd, 1870, for report.

2. I have made inquiries from the late Agent for the West India Islands, who states that no copy of the Bill, referred to in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India of June 6th, 1870, No. 2771, has been received by him.

3. At present there is no Emigration Agent in Madras for the West India Islands, and there never has been any emigration from Madras to Grenada.

4. If it is decided hereafter that emigration should again be permitted to Grenada from India, there is no reason why emigrants should not be recruited at Madras for Grenada, in the same manner as they are recruited for Mauritius, or other West India Islands.

No. 5. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Ootacamund, 1st August 1870, No. 953.

In reply to your letter, dated the 6th ultimo, No. 2771, I am instructed to forward copy of a letter* from the Protector of Emigrants at Madras, and to state that no copy of the Bill passed by the Legislature of Grenada is obtainable at Madras. On the receipt of a copy of the recent enactment in Grenada the Government of Madras will be enabled to decide whether a renewal of emigration from this Presidency can be safely permitted.

*2nd July 1870, No. 62-W.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

Asking for a copy of the Bill passed at Grenada respecting emigrants, prior to expressing an opinion as to whether emigration to that Colony should be renewed.

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Report to the Minister of Emigrants
for report.

Mr. Harris will ascertain whether a
copy of the Bill is procurable in Madras
in which case it should be forwarded to
the Minister to be reported.

12th July 1870
14th July 1870
15th July 1870
16th July 1870
17th July 1870
18th July 1870
19th July 1870
20th July 1870
21st July 1870
22nd July 1870
23rd July 1870
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26th July 1870
27th July 1870
28th July 1870
29th July 1870
30th July 1870
31st July 1870

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Public Department.

No. 953.
To
The Secretary to the Government
of India.

Public Department.

* I would add -
on the receipt of a copy
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in Grenada the Govt of Madras
will be enabled to decide whether
a renewal of emigration
this Presidency can be safely
resorted to 2 July 1870.
N. 62.

A/A

Sir,

In reply to your letter
dated the 6th ultimus, No. 2771,
I am instructed to forward
copy of a letter from the Pro-
tect of Emigrants at Madras,
and to state that no copy
of the Bill passed by the
Legislation of Grenada
is obtainable at Madras.

I should rather not
give any opinion
until we know the
Act in the Colonies. There
has been some
emigration from Grenada

2. This Government
see no reason why, should
considered
it be desirable, whether should
not be resorted to em-
ployment in Grenada.

ML

to Grenada - 1st July 1870
now in the Colonies & is much nearer at
hand, is there every likely to be any, if
the colonies are told the true state. The provisions
cases Grenada does not give much an answer.

Letter No. 62 to follow - 16
2d July 1870

cannot do the treatment of Colies in per-
hapse as I should in rice for. be come much
the with drawal of the the sent Embargo-
until dates back that a different feeling
towards them can for the the emigrants
on the part of the plantation - and that the
Exercise by the authorities of a better
degree of protection may be looked upon.

J. D. S.

Look at 95th last of the list. The pt.
of remainder being apparently to be
a colony who have been enlisted for
service to Guiana - in. May be be be.
protected from unfair children? See

Agree with Mr. Sim
N.

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Handwritten text below the header, possibly a date or reference number, which is mostly illegible.

18 . Department.

No.

To
The Secretary to the
Government of
Department

Dated 7 Dec 1991 187 .

Copy. A 22/9

Home 1870 Dept.

From Government of Fort St. George.

Dated Aug. 1. } 1870 No. Enclatures: spare copies.

D. No. Progs. { D. No. 953.

7th Nov 1870
7th Nov 1870
345

Attending the Govt of India for
a copy of the Bill passed
at Grenada respecting
immigrants, prior to expressing
an opinion as to whether
immigration to that colony
should be renewed.

copy. A 23/7