Minister of the
THE of Colombia

REPUBLIC OF NEW GRANADA,

AS

A Field for Emigration.

All persons desirous of Emigrating to the Republic of New Granada are requested to send their names, ages, occupations, and addresses in full, to EDWARD CULLEN, *Esq., M.D., F.R.G.S.,* 21, *Northumberland street, Strand, London, in order that same may be forwarded to the New Granadan Authorities.*

DUBLIN:
JOHN MULLANY, 1, PARLIAMENT-STREET.
1858.

Price Six-pence.

With Dr Cullen's Compliments
83 High St. Hampstead N. W

NEW GRANADA,

AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

THE following information has been collected and published with the view of guiding the intending emigrant in his choice of a location to settle in.

It is singular enough that a country presenting the inestimable advantages of a healthy climate, and a most fertile soil, wanting only hands to till it, and blessed with the most liberal and enlightened government in the world, which, to encourage immigration, and to develope the resources of the country, offers free grants, in perpetuity, of virgin land, unencumbered with forest, to every settler, should, hitherto, have totally escaped the notice of emigrants.

In the year 1850, public attention was first directed to the subject of Emigration to New Granada, by Dr. Cullen, the discoverer of the route across the Isthmus of Darien for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal : since that time, the Doctor has made four voyages to New Granada, and travelled most extensively through it, and after a most careful examination, and comparison of the observations he has made in the course of his travels, since the year 1840, in almost every

part of the globe, he expresses his firm conviction, that in no other country in the world has the settler so fair a chance of attaining independence, and even affluence, as in New Granada.

It is intended, as soon as a sufficient number of persons have signified their intention to emigrate to New Granada, to make arrangements with the Government of that Republic, for their reception and location on the lands allotted to them, and to start a line of sailing Packets from Dublin or Liverpool, to Carthagena, or Santa Martha, which are the most convenient ports to land at.

The passage from Liverpool to Carthagena is usually accomplished, by sailing vessels, in about thirty days, or in rather less time than that occupied in the passage to New York, although Carthagena is much farther than New York. This is owing to the prevalence of contrary winds from the west on the passage to New York, whilst the greater part of the passage to Carthagena is in the track of the N.E. trade winds, which blow steadily all the year round, and are favorable to vessels outward bound. The West India Mail Steamers perform the voyage from Southampton to Carthagena in about eighteen days. Another route to Carthagena is from Liverpool to New York, by mail steamer, passage, ten days—steamer from New York to Aspinwall, Navy Bay, eight days; and West India Mail from Aspinwall to Carthagena, one day—total, nineteen days.

GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF NEW GRANADA.

The Republic of New Granada is situated in the north of the continent of South America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and is joined to Central America by the Isthmus of Darien or Panama. It extends from latitude 12 deg. 30 min. north, to latitude 3 deg. 35 min. south, and from 66 deg. to 83 deg. longitude, west. Its continental area is estimated at 338,355,313 acres. This territory is divided, politically, into eight sovereign states, whose population, according to the census of 1851, and the number of senators and representatives they have a right to send to the General Congress are as follows :—

States.	Population.	Number of Senators.	Number of Representatives.
Antioquia	244,442	3	6
Bolivar	182,157	3	5
Boyacá	379,682	3	9
Cauca	330,331	3	8
Cundinamarca ...	517,648	3	13
Magdalena	73,093	3	2
Panamá	138,108	3	3
Santander	378,376	3	9
Total	2,243,837	24	55

Those States are dependent on the General Government, only in all that relates to foreign affairs,

to the organization and service of the army and navy, the national credit, the naturalization of foreigners, the public revenue, use of the flag and arms of the Republic, unoccupied lands reserved for the nation, and coins, weights, and measures, which are precisely the same as those of the French decimal system.

In all the States there is universal suffrage, vote by ballot, absolute liberty of the press, and complete freedom of religious worship.

In New Granada there are no slaves, and their introduction is prohibited. The waters of its rivers are completely free to the mercantile navy of all nations, and there are now eight or ten foreign steamers employed in the navigation of the Magdalena.

The Congress meets on the 1st of March every year; the duration of the session is generally two months.

The present President of the Republic is Don Mariano Ospina.

The monetary unit of New Granada is the *peso*, or dollar, equivalent to the French five-franc piece, and worth 4*s*. Upon this basis, and following the decimal system, smaller silver pieces are coined; and gold money, from the dollar, or tenth of a condor, to the *onza*, ounce, or double condor, which is equal to 20 dollars, or £4.

The principal articles of export are gold, silver, platina, copper, emeralds, tobacco, cinchona, bark,

dividivi wood, Brazil wood, fustic, caoutchouc or india-rubber, and Panama hats.

Iron is found, but it is not extracted in sufficient quantity for home consumption.

Coal has been found near Bogota, at Veraguas, on the Isthmus, and in the neighbourhood of the Magdalena. There are rich gold washings in Antioquia, and very many parts of the Republic.

Coffee, cotton, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, maize, or Indian corn, and other valuable articles of commerce are produced in abundance. Horned cattle are found in great numbers, and a considerable trade is carried on in hides.

The climate and productions vary with the elevation from those of tropical to those of temperate climates. With the exception of the *llanos* or immense grassy plains in the south-east, over which roam vast herds of horses and cattle, the whole of New Granada is mountainous. Near the summits of the Andes are extensive and almost desert table-lands called *paramos*.

The population consists of whites, negroes, and a mixed race of coloured people. The language is Spanish. The religion is the Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated.

THE RIVER MAGDALENA.

The River Magdalena, the main artery of New Granada, 1,050 miles in length, arises from Lake Buey, north of the *paramo*, or elevated mountain-top of Las Papas, in 1 deg. 58 min. N. latitude, traverses the forests of Laboyos and Timaná, the spacious plains of Neiva, and the forests of Nare, and uniting with the Cauca in latitude 9 deg. 25 min., enters the Atlantic 600 miles north of its source, which has an elevation of about 5,900 feet, whilst that of the Cauca, in the snows of Coconuco, is 15,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is navigable for large boats from its mouth to Honda, where there is a small fall called El Salto, and from thence up to Neiva for smaller boats.

On my passages up and down this river last year (1852), on my way from Carthagena to Bogota and back, I made the following estimate of the distances from Calamar (25 leagues or 75 miles from Carthagena by road), to Honda (75 miles from Bogota by road).

	Miles.
Calamar to Santa Cruz,	54
Santa Cruz to Pinto, above the Cauca mouth,	36
Pinto to Pueblo Nuevo,	15
Pueblo Nuevo to Mompox	15
Mompox to Banco,	48
Banco to San Pedro,	27
San Pedro to Regidor,	6
Carried forward	201

	Miles.
Brought forward,	201
Regidor to Shed at Puerto de Ocana,	21
Puerto de Ocana to Badillo,	30
Badillo to Baranquilla,	15
Baranquilla to Rosario,	13
Rosario to Paturia,	7
Paturia to San Pablo,	15
San Pablo to Brojorque,	27
Brojorque to Zorilla	9
Zorilla to Shed between Opon and Chucuri mouths,	21
Thence to Carare,	36
Carare to San Bartolomé,	36
San Bartolomé to Garrapatas,	24
Garrapatas to Nare,	30
Nare to River La Miél,	50
La Miél to Buena Vista,	7
Buena Vista to Guarumo,	21
Guarumo to Egipciaca,	15
Egipciaca to La Vuelta, or Conejo,	21
Conejo to Honda,	12
	611

Thus the distance from

	Miles.
Carthagena to Calamar is	75
Calamar to Honda,	611
Honda to Bogota,	75
Carthagena to Bogota,	761

The following is a statement of the population of those provinces of New Granada, which communicate with the Magdalena, extracted from an official census, published by the Government of New Granada last year :—

Provinces.	Population.
Antioquia,	75,053
Bogota,	142,557
Carthagena,	116,593
Cipaquirá	73,032
Córdova,	90,841
Cundinamarca,	91,326
Mariquita,	84,070
Medellin,	77,494
Mompox,	30,207
Neiva,	103,003
Ocana,	23,450
Savanilla,	35,357
Santa Martha,	36,485
Santander,	21,282
Socorro,	157,085
Tequendama,	52,947
Tundama,	152,753
Tunja,	141,483
Valle-Dupar	14,032
Velez,	109,421
Total,	1,628,471

CULLEN'S "*Darien*," p. 59.

EMIGRATION TO NEW GRANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR—The cessation of the emigration from Ireland to the United States, consequent on the monetary crisis in the latter, and the fact that vast numbers of Irish are returning home in a state of destitution, sufficiently prove that a necessity exists for some new field for emigration.

America is now closed to the emigrant, and the passage

money to Australia or the Cape is far beyond the means of the vast and continually increasing numbers of unemployed people in Ireland; whilst in neither of those colonies is there an acre of land to be given away.

Looking elsewhere, then, for some place which may afford a refuge to those who cannot earn a subsistence at home, we will find that the Republic of New Granada, in the north of South America, and within 30 days' sail of England, offers the greatest capabilities for receiving and providing for an immense immigration.

The healthiness of its climate, the luxuriant fertility of its virgin soil, the valuable nature and variety of its products, and the precocity of their growth, render it the most eligible locality for the agriculturist to settle in.

Its proximity to the great markets of America and Europe (the ports of Santa Martha, Carthagena, and Rio de la Hacha being within ten days' sail of New York, and thirty days' of Liverpool), and the liberality of the Government in making free grants of land, afford the immigrant a greater certainty of a speedy return for his capital and labour, and a surer prospect of attaining independence, than any other country can hold forth.

This magnificent country formed part of the Republic of Colombia, which Bolivar constituted in 1819, during the War of Independence between South America and Spain, and which separated in 1831 into the Independent Republics of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador. The population of New Granada is 2,500,000, thinly scattered over an area nearly ten times as great as that of Great Britain.

As it is crossed by the equator—being situated between the parallels of 12 deg. 30 min. N. and 3 deg. 35 min. S. latitude—the *tierras calientes*, or low lands near the coast, are very hot, and would not suit the constitution of Europeans.

By far the greater part, however, of the superficial area of the country consists of the Cordilleras, or mountain chains of the Andes, and the numerous spurs and ramifications which extend from them in every direction. At many points these approach the coast, as, for instance, the Sierra Nevada, the summits of which, upwards of 19,000 feet high, and covered with perpetual snow, are plainly visible from the harbour of Santa Martha.

On the sides and slopes of those mountains, and in the elevated valleys and plateaux, or table-lands, between their ridges—the *tierra templada*, or temperate region—the climate is highly favourable to the European constitution.

The temperature diminishes, in a regular ratio, according as the elevation above the level of the sea increases; and the range of the thermometer in any one place is the same all the year round, as there is no winter, the only division of the seasons being into dry and rainy. The immigrant can thus always reap two or three crops a year, and can choose his own climate, as he may select any elevation he prefers for his location.

At elevations below 2,000 feet, sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, plantains, bananas, yams, cassava, camotes, or sweet potatoes, and all tropical products, can be raised; above that elevation, wheat, potatoes, and all the fruits and vegetables of temperate climates, yield most abundant harvests. In such places as have an elevation between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, the products of both tropical and temperate climates will flourish in juxta-position.

At the elevation of 1,788 feet, mean temperature 76 deg., wheat is reaped in 70 days from the sowing, and yields three or four times as much as in northern countries; at 3,576 feet, mean temperature 70 deg., it is reaped in 100 days; at 4,950 feet, mean temperature 65 deg., in four months; its

cultivation ceases at the height of 9,675 feet, and it absolutely ceases to produce in the *tierra fria*, or cold country, at the elevation of 10,727 feet, mean temperature 48 deg. In the provinces of Merida and Truxillo, in the adjacent Republic of Venezuela, excellent barley grows at the height of 9,351 feet, mean temperature 57 deg. At 3,300 feet, excellent potatoes are dug in four and a-half months. The produce of the potato is twice that of the vegetable in any part of Europe. Some of the fruits of the hot valleys will grow at considerable degrees of elevation, as the plantain (*musa paradisiaca*), the staple food of the tropics, which will grow even as high as 5,500 feet, mean temperature 66 deg.; one species, the cambure (*musa sapientium*), produces fruit at the height of 7,700 feet, mean temperature 61 deg. The yucca or cassava (*iatropha manihot*) will also grow at the elevation of 7,700 feet. From the immense productiveness of the plantain, a small spot of ground cultivated with it suffices to supply the wants of several families.

The capital of the Republic is Bogota, or Santa Fé, 5,300 miles south-west of London, population 50,000, situated on a plain, at the elevation of 8,700 feet, mean temperature 58 deg.

The plain of Bogota is nearly circular, and is 30 miles across. The mountains which surround it rise from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the plain. The snow-capped summit of Tolima, latitude 4 deg. 46 min. N., upwards of 18,000 feet high, is plainly visible from the city. Four leagues south-west of Bogota is the great fall of Tequendama, which is formed by the river Bogota rushing through a cleft 36 feet wide, and precipitating itself nearly 600 feet into the valley below, the vegetation in which at once strikes the eye as different from that above the fall.

Between the village of Soachi and this fall there are

extensive coal mines. The climate of Bogotá is delightful, and the sky so clear that the light of the sun is very rarely obscured by a cloud. The plain, notwithstanding its great elevation, is so fertile, that no market in the world can compare with that of Bogota for the variety and excellence of its vegetables.

In reference to two petitions, which I presented to Congress in February and March, 1850, on the subject of emigration, I received the following note from General O'Leary, then British Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota:—

"The Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of New Granada presents his compliments to the Chargé d'Affaires of of her Britannic Majesty, and has the honour to inform him that Dr. Edward Cullen has presented two petitions, in which he proposes to introduce a considerable immigration of Irish people into New Granada. Said petitions were laid before the Congress of the current year, but have not yet been decided on by the Legislature, and the Government does not reckon at present on any other means of encouraging the immigration of foreigners than by the concession of unoccupied lands at the rate of 10 fanegadas (20 acres) for each person. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with the view of affording his Excellency more data upon this subject, begs to transmit to him a pamphlet containing the law upon the immigration of foreigners.

"Foreign Office, Bogotá, Aug. 14, 1850."

The principal clauses of the law of June 2, 1847, referred to in the above note, are as follows:—

1. Every immigrant desirous of settling in New Granada shall receive a grant of ten fanegadas of land.
2. All immigrants shall be received at their port of debarkation by an agent of the Republic, who will forward them on to their destination.
3. The immigrants shall choose their lands for themselves, or the surveyor of the Republic shall select their locations for them.

4. Immigrants shall be employed in any government works in the vicinity of their locations, in preference to other labourers.
5. Any immigrant, having under cultivation all or three-fourths of the land granted to him shall, on application, receive a further grant.
6. All immigrants, immediately on their arrival in New Granada, shall be naturalized as citizens, and acquire all the rights of New Granadans.
7. They shall be exempt from all taxation whatsoever for twenty years.
8. They shall enjoy perfect liberty of religious worship.

The districts which I would particularly recommend for settling in are the Sierra Nevada of Santa Martha, the chain of the Cordilleras from Ocana, and from Pamplona to Bogota, the valleys from Guaduas to Villeta, the country from thence to El Cerradero and Facatativá, and the Suma Paz mountains, south of Bogota.

I trust that serious attention will be paid to this subject, so important in the present state of Ireland, and that some practical steps will be taken immediately to start an emigration to a country which offers to the intending emigrant so fair a prospect of attaining an independence which he could never expect to acquire at home.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CULLEN, M.D.

23, Northumberland-street, Strand, London,
March 30, 1858.

[*London* MORNING POST.]

LETTER FROM HIS EXCELLENCY SENOR DON JUAN DE FRANCISCO MARTIN, AMBASSADOR OF NEW GRANADA.

Legacion de la Nueva Granada,
1, *Regent-st., Abril* 17, 1858.

Muy Senor mio—Estuve en la semana pasada en la casa de Vm. sin tener la satisfaccion de encontrarle: me había propuesto volver hoy, pero no me ha sido posible.

Remito a Vm. la copia de la ley de 2 de Junio de 1847, sobre inmigracion, que deseaba Vm.

Mucho celebraré logre Vm. formar alguna compañía ó sociedad que se proponga llevar una inmigracion Irlandesa a la Nueva Granada: estoy cierto que el Gobierno la ayudará y protegerá, y que aun podrá conseguir la donacion de algunas tierras baldías por cada familia que lleve al pais, ademas de las que se conceden a cada colono, artesano ó agricultor, por el articulo 3° de la ley.

En todo lo que pueda yo ayudar a Vm. para facilitar la empresa para llevar inmigrados al pais, puede Vm. estar cierto que lo haré tanto en particular como oficialmente.

Quedo de Vm atento S.S.,

J. DE FRANCISCO MARTIN.

Senor Dr. E. Cullen.

TRANSLATION.

Legation of New Granada,
1, *Regent-street*, 17*th April*, 1858.

Dear Sir—I was in your house last week without having the satisfaction of meeting you; I had intended returning to-day, but I have not been able to do so.

I forward to you the copy of the law of the 2nd June, 1847, upon immigration, as you requested.

I shall be very glad if you succeed in forming some company or society, which may propose to carry on an Irish

immigration to New Granada: I am certain that the Government will assist and protect such society, and that it may even obtain a grant of some unoccupied lands for each family that it may bring into the country, in addition to those which are conceded to each colonist, artizan or agriculturist, by Art. III. of the law.

Everything in which I can assist you, in facilitating the enterprise of carrying immigrants to the country, you may be assured that I will do, as well in private as officially.

I remain your obedient servant,

J. DE FRANCISCO MARTIN.

Dr. E. Cullen.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

Republica de la Nueva Granada.

Lei de 2 de Junio de 1847.

El senado y camara de representantes reunidos en congreso

decretan:—

Art. 1.—La cantidad que anualmente se aproprie en el presupuesto nacional para fomento de la Inmigracion de extranjeros será invertida por el Poder Ejecutivo en pagar el pasage y sufragar á los primeros gastos de establecimiento en el pais de extranjeros Europeos, Asiáticos ó Norte-Americanos, agricultores, mineros ó artesanos que vengan á establecerse en el territorio de la República, sometiendose á la constitucion y á las leyes.

Art. 2.—Para fomentar la Inmigracion de extranjeros el Poder Ejecutivo podrá no solo autorizar à los Agentes Diplomáticos y Consulares de la Repúb-

lica residentes en Europa y los Estados Unidos de América, á fin de que por ellos se contrate la venida al pais de los agricultores y artesanos que se necesitan para fomento de la industria Granadina, sino que podrá igualmente celebrar contratas al efecto con empresarios de inmigracion que se comprometan a traer y establecer en la Nueva Granada, dentro del termino y con las condiciones y seguridades que se estipulen, los agricultores y artesanos de que trata esta lei.

Art. 3.—El Poder Ejecutivo podrá disponer de tres millones de fanegadas de tierras baldías de la propiedad del Estado, con el objeto de concederlas á los nuevos colonos que quieran venir á establecerse en ellas, determinando en las contratas que celebre por sí ó por medio de sus Agentes, el número de fanegadas que en cada caso deba darse à cada individuo ó á cada familia y que nunca escederá de 10 fanegadas por persona, y el tiempo dentro del cual deba estar la porcion de tierra, que á cada uno se conceda, labrada ó cercada y establecidas la casa y labranzas ó dehesas de los nuevos colonos.

Art. 4.—Los inmigrados que vengan á la Nueva Granada en virtud de lo dispuesto en esta lei, desde su llegada al pais, serán todos naturalizados y adquirirán los derechos y contraerán las obligaciones de los demas Granadinos.

Art. 5.—Los inmigrados, desde que reciban la carta de naturaleza y por el termino de veinte anos,

gozarán de las exenciones siguientes: primera, de todo servicio militar y de guardia nacional, escepto en el caso de guerra con alguna nacion extranjera: 2, de pago de toda contribucion eclesiastica, que no sea para sostener su proprio culto; y si fueren Católicos, gozarán tambien de la esencion del pago del diezmo eclesiastico y de la primicia que pagan los demas Granadinos. 3 de toda capitacion y contribucion directa, bien sea nacional, provincial, municipal ó parroquial, y, 4, del servicio de todo empleo consejil que no sea en su respectiva parroquia.

Art. 6.—Los inmigrados podràn ejercer el culto religioso que profesen, pública ó privadamente, como les parezca mas conveniente.

Art. 7.—Podrá el Poder Ejecutivo contratar la venida al pais de Indios Coolies en calidad de jornaleros y contratar su trabajo con los Agricultores Granadinos. Los que contraten con el gobierno el trabajo de estos Indios, indemnizarán los costos de inmigracion y asegurarán el salario que debe pagarseles, a juicio del Poder Ejecutivo.

Art. 8.—A la llegada á los puertos los inmigrados se presentarán al Jefe Politico, quien tomara razon de sus nombres y apellidos, edad, naturaleza, profesion ó industria, y si vienen por su cuenta ó por la de algun empresario. El Jefe Politico enviara copia de estas noticias al Gobernador de la Provincia, para que con ella dé aviso al Poder Ejecutivo.

Art. 9.—Luego que lleguen los inmigrados à algun puerto, el Jefe Politico les procurará los auxilios necesarios para su alojámiento y subsistencia y para conducirse á sus destinos, arreglándose en este á las disposiciones que al efecto expida el Poder Ejecutivo. Si los inmigrados vinieren por su cuenta, se abonarán estos gastos, debidamente comprobados en la respectiva tesoreria por orden del Gobernador de la Provincia, y si vinieren por cuenta de algun empresario, este abonará los gastos por medio del Agente que al efecto debe constituir en cada puerto.

Art. 10.—Se deroga la lei 13, parte 5, tratado 1 de la Recopilacion Granadina.

TRANSLATION.

IMMIGRATION LAW.—REPUBLIC OF NEW GRANADA.

LAW OF THE 2ND JUNE, 1847.—THE SENATE AND CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES ASSEMBLED IN CONGRESS

DECREE :—

Article 1.—The sum which is annually appropriated in the National Exchequer for the encouragement of the immigration of foreigners will be expended by the Executive Power in paying the passage and defraying the first expenses of the establishment in the country of European, Asiatic, or North American foreigners, field labourers, miners or artizans, who may come to establish themselves

in the territory of the Republic, submitting themselves to the constitution and the laws.

Art. 2.—To encourage the immigration of foreigners, the Executive Power may not only authorise the diplomatic and consular agents of the Republic, resident in Europe and the United States of America, to enter into contracts for sending to the country the field labourers and artizans that are required for the development of Granadan industry ; but it may likewise enter into agreements with contractors of immigration, who may undertake to bring to, and establish in New Granada, within the period, and with the conditions and securities that may be stipulated, the field labourers and artizans of whom this law treats.

Art. 3.—The Executive Power may dispose of three millions of fanegadas* of unoccupied lands of the property of the State, with the object of granting them to the new colonists, who may desire to come in order to settle on them ; determining in the contracts that it may make, either by itself or by means of its agents, the number of fanegadas that, in each case, should be given to each individual, or family, and which shall never exceed ten fanegadas for each person ; and the time within which the portion of land, which may be granted to each individual, should be cultivated or enclosed, and the houses, farms, or pastures of the new colonists established.

* A fanegada is equal to two acres.

Art. 4.—The immigrants who may come to New Granada in virtue of the dispositions of this law, from the date of their arrival in the country, will be all naturalized as citizens, and will acquire the rights and contract the obligations of other Granadans.

Art. 5.—The immigrants, for the term of twenty years from the time of receiving their letters of naturalization, will enjoy the following exemptions: 1, from all service in the army or national guard, except in case of war with any foreign nation: 2, from the payment of any ecclesiastical contribution, that may not be for the support of their own worship; and should they be Catholics, they will also enjoy exemption from the payment of tithes and first-fruits which other Granadans pay: 3, from all capitation and direct contribution, whether national, provincial, municipal, or parochial: and 4, from serving on juries, except in their own parishes.

Art. 6.—The immigrants may exercise the religious worship which they profess, publicly or privately, as may appear to them most convenient.

Art. 7.—The Executive Power may enter into contracts for bringing to the country Coolies from the East Indies, as day labourers, and hire their labour to Granadan farmers. Those who may contract with the Government for the labour of those Indians, shall indemnify it for the cost of their introduction into the country, and secure the wages that should be paid to them, according to the decision of the Executive Power.

Art. 8.—On their arrival at the ports, the immigrants shall present themselves to the Chief Magistrate, who will take notes of their names and surnames, age, nation, profession, or trade, and whether they come on their own account or on that of some contractor. The Chief Magistrate will send those notes to the Governor of the Province, in order that he may communicate them to the Executive Power.

Art. 9.—As soon as the immigrants arrive at any port, the Chief Magistrate will procure them the necessary means for their lodging and subsistence, and for the journey to their destinations, acting in this according to the dispositions that the Executive Power may have made for the purpose. Should the immigrants come on their own account, those expenses will be defrayed, being duly verified in the respective treasury, by order of the Governor of the Province; and if they should come on account of any contractor, the latter will defray the expenses by means of the agent whom he should appoint for that purpose in every port.

Art. 10.—Law 13, part 5, treatise 1, of the Granadan code of laws is repealed.

P:0697

The Republic of New Granada as A Field for Emigration.

Dublin: John Mullany, 1858; 23 pages.

Content: A description of the geographical and political conditions of Colombia derived from writings of Dr. Edward Cullen of London, and a selection from the laws of Colombia relating to immigration, printed ~~from~~ for the purposes of encouraging Irish immigration to Colombia.

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HELGUERA COLLECTION

PAMPHLETS

NUMBER: P- 0693

AUTHOR: Cullen, Dr. Edward

TITLE: The Republic of New Granada, as a field for Emigration.

Place of Publication: Dublin

Publisher: John Mullany, 1, Parliament Street

Date: 1858

Dimensions: 21 3/10 x 13 8/10cms; pp 3-23.

Condition: Title page torn at top, otherwise, good.

General Notes: Dr Cullen, promotor of emigration from Britain & Ireland to New Granada, expounds on the attractions of the South American country.

JT img 275-290

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011 ✓ 20 - 21
012 ✓ 22 - 23
013 ✓ Back cover ✓
014 Catalog Cards
Notes 1
Notes 2

Free Plain Graph Paper from http://incompetech.com/graphpaper/plain/