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EMIGRATION:
CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

ANNUAL REPORT from the Agent for Emigration in CANADA, for 1837; and CORRESPONDENCE with the Governors of the *Australian* Colonies respecting EMIGRATION.

(Sir George Grey.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 May 1838.*

[*Price 8 d.*]

EMIGRATION:
CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 May 1838;—for,

COPY of the ANNUAL REPORT from the Agent for Emigration in *Canada*,
for 1837.

COPIES or EXTRACTS of any Correspondence between the Secretary of State
for the Colonies and the Governors of the *Australian Colonies*, respecting
Emigration, since the Papers presented to The House in June 1837.

Colonial Department, Downing-street, }
11 May 1838. }

G. GREY.

(*In continuation of Papers presented to the House of Commons 20th August 1833, No. 696;
14th August 1834, No. 616; 27th March 1835, No. 87; 4th March 1836, No. 76; 21st March
1837, No. 132, and 1st June 1837, No. 358.*)

(*Sir George Grey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 May 1838.

[*Price 8d.*]

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—No. 1.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Gosford* to Lord *Glenelg*.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec,
23 January 1838.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith, the usual Annual Report on Emigration to the Canadas, which has been recently furnished to me by Mr. A. C. Buchanan, junior, the acting chief agent here. Earl of Gosford to Lord Glenelg,
23 January 1838.

From this Report your Lordship will perceive, that the number of emigrants who reached these colonies by way of the St. Lawrence, during the past season, falls short of that of last year by 5,827, the number in 1836 being 27,728, and in 1837 only 21,901.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gosford*.

ANNUAL REPORT from the Agent for Emigration in *Canada*.

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Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for the Superintendence
of Emigrants in Upper and Lower Canada;
Quebec, 22 December 1837.

My Lord,

Report of A. C.
Buchanan, junr.
Esq. to the Earl of
Gesford.

ACCORDING to annual custom in this department, on the close of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, it becomes my duty to submit to your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my Report of the Emigration to these provinces during the season of 1837:—

Your Lordship will perceive that there is a decrease in the number of emigrants this year from the United Kingdom. On reference to Paper No. 1, page 9 of the Appendix, the total number recorded at this office from the commencement of the navigation to its close, is 21,901 souls, being a diminution, as compared with last year, of 5,827 souls.

In Paper No. 2, page 9 in the Appendix, is a detailed statement of the country and ports of embarkation, with the number from each respectively, whence the emigrants sailed.

The decrease this year in the number from England is 6,608; from Scotland, 715 souls. There has been however an increase from Ireland of 1,942. It is shown by Paper No. 3, page 11 in the Appendix, which exhibits a comparative account of emigration during the last and eight preceding years, that the aggregate number of emigrants who have arrived in this port during that period is 260,788 souls.

It will be gratifying to your Excellency to be informed, that, during the past year, there has been no loss of life to the emigrant from shipwreck. The only vessels which met with this misfortune, having emigrants on board, were the *Royalist*, from Londonderry, with 136, and the *Hannibal*, from Newry, with 16 passengers. The former was run down at sea by the *Wexford*, of Wexford, off the island of St. Paul's, but succeeded in getting into Sydney in safety, and landing her passengers, who subsequently came up to Quebec in a schooner. The *Hannibal* was wrecked about 40 miles below Gaspe, at Griffin's Cove; passengers and baggage all saved.

It affords me much pleasure to report, that, with the exception of the passengers in a few vessels, the emigrants of this year arrived generally in good health. Nor has there been any disease of a malignant character amongst them after arrival. The number of deaths at the quarantine establishment of Grosse Isle has been much smaller this season than during the last, in comparison with the number admitted to hospital. The Paper No. 4, page 11 of the Appendix,

Appendix, furnishes a detailed statement of the admissions and deaths at the quarantine station and at the marine hospital, Quebec, amounting to 92 souls; and on reference to Paper No. 8, page 13 in the Appendix, will be found a table of emigrants who died intestate, or without relatives to claim their effects, at Grosse Isle, during the season; also a memorandum of their effects, with the amount in cash which has been deposited with me and unclaimed.

Report of A. C.
Buchanan, jun.
Esq. to the Earl of
Gosford.

Your Excellency will observe in Paper No. 4 of the Appendix, page 11, a detailed statement, as far as can be ascertained by this department, of the several places to which the emigrants of this season have proceeded for settlement and employment.

With respect to a very important consideration in the condition of the emigrant population after landing on these shores, I have much satisfaction in reporting, that, with the exception of the passengers in the few vessels alluded to in a previous paragraph, proper provision had, generally speaking, been made for them, as to pecuniary means and stores, previous to embarkation. Many wealthy and respectable settlers were amongst them, who have taken up locations in the vicinity of Toronto.

The proportion of persons of the working classes, aided in their emigration by parochial assistance or by their landlords, has been considerably smaller than during the year 1836. Amongst the number this season were 378 individuals who received aid towards their emigration under the direction and authority of the Poor Law Commissioners. In page 12 of the Appendix, your Lordship will find a Paper, No. 6, which supplies a statement of persons so assisted to emigrate, together with the amount of money which they were to receive, and which was paid over to them under the superintendence of this department. They in general arrived in good health, the only exception having been the passengers by the Auxiliary, of whom 10 died on their passage out and at the quarantine station; these people all proceeded to Upper Canada.

It gives me much pleasure to report to your Excellency the gratification which I experienced during my visit to the Upper Province in the course of last summer: I found the condition of the emigrants generally satisfactory. Notwithstanding the check put to many public works and improvements, owing to the commercial pressure and financial embarrassment of the times, still the demand for labourers and artisans in Upper Canada, generally, was sufficient to prove of the most material benefit to the emigrating population. And though the demand for labourers on the St. Lawrence improvements was considerably less than during last year, from 1,200 to 1,500 hands found constant employment there, with good wages. The Government works at Kingston also furnished employment for a considerable number of labourers. From the accounts which I received from Captain Philpotts, Royal Engineers, in the early part of September, in which he stated that several hundred hands were then required on the works at Cornwall, in consequence of the number which had proceeded farther up the country, it would appear that ample means of employment and support were afforded from this source to those individuals who came out at a later period of the emigrating season. Lastly, the very abundant harvest with which both provinces have been favoured during the past season, has proved the means of affording ample employment to a very considerable portion of the emigrants.

I regret to be once more obliged to report to your Excellency, that many complaints still continue to be made against the conduct of passenger agents and shipbrokers in the United Kingdom. The principal charge is detention previous to sailing, after public notice has been given of the day; whereby the emigrant is put to much unavoidable expense, and consequent privation, as he is too frequently compelled to expend, before the actual day of sailing, the small stock of money on which alone he depended to convey his family to the place of destination after reaching Quebec. I have much pleasure in noticing that the enlightened corporation of Liverpool have taken this matter into consideration.

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Esq. to the Earl of
Gosford.

A meeting has lately been held by the common council of that populous town, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the frauds and impositions practised upon emigrants in the port of Liverpool, and to report such measures as might be deemed advisable in order to prevent such practices in future. It is to be hoped that this laudable example will be followed in other ports whence emigrants take shipping; and that, finally, the exertions of the Government agents in the several places of embarkation may be crowned with complete success, and the poor emigrant rescued from the cupidity and knavery of the class of people falsely calling themselves passenger agents and shipbrokers.

I feel it my duty to report to your Excellency that the emigrant tax of 5s. currency per adult, laid on by the provincial legislature, will cease on the 1st of May next, by the expiration of the law which imposed it. Many objections to this tax, which has always been particularly obnoxious in Upper Canada, have been set forth in former Reports from this department, which it is not at present necessary to recapitulate. That individual cases of distress amongst a numerous emigration of the poorer class have occurred, which have been relieved from this source, does not admit of denial. I understand that the Emigrant Society of this city are about to suggest certain measures in their opinion preferable to a renewal of the law which imposed this tax; but as, from the present political state of this province, an early meeting of its legislature cannot be anticipated, it will most probably be for the wisdom of the Parliament, on the recommendation of Her Majesty's Ministers, to devise measures to remedy the failure of public funds caused by the expiration of the provincial law in question. In no city are charitable subscriptions more liberal than in Quebec; but should any public appropriation be made by the Imperial Parliament, or by Her Majesty's Government, to remedy the temporary distress of such of the emigrating population as may need assistance after arrival, from sickness or other causes, I beg leave to suggest, for your Excellency's consideration, that the money might be distributed through the means of this department, without any additional expense.

With respect to the prospect of next year's emigration, and the condition of these provinces for the reception of many thousands of the superabundant population of Great Britain and Ireland, I see no reason, after the maturest consideration, to make a report in the smallest degree unfavourable.

To the astonishment of every reasonable person who witnessed the real happiness enjoyed by the mass of the population, both these provinces have, during the last eight weeks, been the scene of a rebellion, which, though partial and ill-concerted, and never for an instant likely to tend to a successful result, was nevertheless distinguished by the highest degree of wickedness and ingratitude. At the date of this Report, it is notorious that this unnatural revolt is completely crushed, the malcontents dispersed, disarmed, and everywhere suing for mercy; the leaders fled in perpetual exile to another land, or awaiting in confinement the punishment which justice may award to their crimes. By the time this Report reaches the United Kingdom, peace and prosperity will have once more resumed their benign influence, never again, I trust, to be disturbed in these favoured provinces. The emigrating population of the mother country need not then be deterred by any fears of public commotion; they may depend that the great majority of the inhabitants are unalterably loyal; and they may rely, as before this outbreak, on the security offered by a strong and stable Government, and on the protection which, in every part of Her Majesty's dominions, the powerful arm of the law affords to every good subject.

With respect to the means of obtaining employment for the emigrant class after arrival, at the commencement of the season of 1838, I have the pleasure to report to your Excellency that great public improvements are still in progress in Upper Canada, or will be entered upon early in the Spring. These will require and give employment to a large number of individuals. By a Minute of Council in Upper Canada, dated the 20th July last, a sum of money has been appropriated to the opening of a road through the back townships of Hinchinbrook, Bedford, Oso, and Olden, with instructions to locate thereon such able-bodied male emigrants

grants of full age as may be willing to settle on any of those townships, on portions of fifty acres each, for which they will receive a free grant. Such settlers are also to be entitled for one year to further advantages, as set forth in the Order in Council; and it is obvious that the formation of such settlements in the townships back of Kingston, with the opening of a road of communication between them, will afford a new stimulus to settlement in general, and an additional prospect of employment to the able-bodied portion of the labouring population who may arrive early in the ensuing season.

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Buchanan, jun.
Esq. to the Earl of
Gosford.

As a proof of the enterprise which is characteristic of the enlightened inhabitants of Upper Canada, I may be allowed to mention, that, connected with the Trent Canal in Upper Canada, is the new district of Colborne, of which the Trent will, when completed, be the great outlet.

A meeting was held last month at Peterborough, the intended capital of the new district, and 1,200*l.* was immediately subscribed to establish an efficient steam-boat on the large lakes and connecting rivers north of that town. This boat will be immediately commenced, and will prove of vast importance to all the back settlements in that section of the province, and inspire new life and vigour through the township of Ops, to which numbers of emigrants have been directed from this office in former years, and the neighbouring townships of Harvey, Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, &c.

I am gratified in being able to report, that during the summer several wealthy and highly respectable emigrants have established themselves in the eastern townships; and although, from circumstances beyond control, the facilities for employment there have not been this season so extensive and favourable as might have been desired, still the emigrant population settled in that section of the country is gradually augmenting in number and prosperity.

A large portion of the settlers therein are persons possessing intelligence, knowledge of agriculture, and considerable capital.

It is impossible to deny, that the very rigid measures which the authorities of New York have thought it expedient to adopt with reference to emigrants arriving at that port from Europe, have proved, and will continue to prove, a very considerable check to emigration to the United States. In addition to these measures, the commercial distress prevalent in that country, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining any employment whatever by the emigrant after arrival, has actually caused the return to Europe of a number of persons who would otherwise have become permanent settlers therein. If the rigid measures which I have alluded to were devised for the purpose of checking emigration to the United States, they have certainly been successful as regards the great port of Liverpool.

The vessels which recently brought out large numbers of emigrants thence to New York, have on their last trip been almost empty as to steerage passengers; and it is publicly stated, that the sole cause of this was the expressed resolution of the Mayor of New York to demand the full sum of 10 dollars a head from every individual.

As connected with the emigration from the United Kingdom to these provinces, I cannot but anticipate that these measures on the part of the authorities in the United States will prove next season the means of diverting the greatest portion of the emigration which formerly proceeded to the interior by way of New York, and of inducing emigrants, to prefer the more natural, cheaper, and equally expeditious route of the St. Lawrence. From these various causes, then, I conceive that I am fully justified in expressing well-founded expectations, firstly, that the emigration of next season will be fully equal in number to that of the year 1837; and that, secondly, the means of employment and prospect of settlement in these provinces will be equally abundant and cheering, notwithstanding the unfavourable impressions which, it is to be feared, will be made in some of the emigrating districts, both in Great Britain and Ireland, by the

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Gosford.

exaggeration of the unhappy events which have lately occurred in the two provinces.

For more detailed information respecting the emigration of this season, I have the honour to draw your Excellency's attention to the Appendix at the end of this Report; and soliciting your Lordship to convey the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan, jun.*

Acting Chief Agent.

To his Excellency
The Right hon. Earl of Gosford,
&c. &c. &c.

A P P E N D I X.

— No. 1. —

The following Statement shows the WEEKLY ARRIVAL of EMIGRANTS at *Quebec* and *Montreal* during the Year 1837, specifying the Number of Males, Females, and Children under 14 Years; also the Number of Voluntary Emigrants, and those that received Parochial Aid.

Appendix.

No. 1.

Emigrants arrived at *Quebec* and *Montreal* during 1837.

| Week Ending | Males. | Females. | Children under 14 Years. | Parochial Aid. | Voluntary. | Total each Week. |
|-------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|
| May 13 - - - | 203 | 114 | 70 | 22 | 365 | 387 |
| - 20 - - - | 220 | 89 | 48 | - | 357 | 357 |
| - 27 - - - | 722 | 316 | 194 | - | 1,232 | 1,232 |
| June 3 - - - | 830 | 431 | 265 | - | 1,526 | 1,526 |
| - 10 - - - | 1,187 | 619 | 445 | 36 | 2,215 | 2,251 |
| - 17 - - - | 2,612 | 1,386 | 990 | 847 | 4,141 | 4,988 |
| - 24 - - - | 982 | 520 | 329 | 171 | 1,660 | 1,831 |
| July 1 - - - | 670 | 357 | 217 | - | 1,244 | 1,244 |
| - 8 - - - | 643 | 355 | 246 | 20 | 1,224 | 1,244 |
| - 15 - - - | 419 | 230 | 145 | - | 794 | 794 |
| - 22 - - - | 318 | 174 | 113 | 258 | 347 | 605 |
| - 29 - - - | 1,553 | 814 | 549 | 190 | 2,026 | 2,916 |
| August 5 - - - | 98 | 50 | 34 | - | 182 | 182 |
| - 12 - - - | 255 | 130 | 85 | - | 470 | 470 |
| - 19 - - - | 183 | 112 | 71 | - | 366 | 366 |
| - 26 - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| September 2 - - - | 443 | 222 | 163 | - | 828 | 828 |
| - 9 - - - | 47 | 20 | 16 | - | 83 | 83 |
| - 16 - - - | 210 | 84 | 68 | 27 | 335 | 362 |
| - 23 - - - | 22 | 9 | 9 | - | 40 | 40 |
| - 30 - - - | 40 | 14 | 11 | - | 65 | 65 |
| October 7 - - - | 25 | 11 | 6 | - | 42 | 42 |
| - 14 - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - 21 - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - 28 - - - | 58 | 22 | 8 | - | 88 | 88 |
| TOTAL - - - | 11,740 | 6,079 | 4,082 | 1,571 | 20,330 | 21,901 |

— No. 2. —

NAMES of PORTS from whence EMIGRANTS came during the Year 1837, with comparative Statement of the Numbers arrived at *Quebec* and *Montreal* during the Six preceding Years.

No. 2.
Ports from whence Emigrants came.

| Names of Ports. | 1837. | 1836. | 1835. | 1834. | 1833. | 1832. | 1831. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ENGLAND: | | | | | | | |
| London - - - | 987 | 1,666 | 762 | 1,051 | 1,287 | 4,150 | 1,135 |
| Chatham - - - | - | - | - | 22 | 17 | - | - |
| Shoreham - - - | - | - | - | 62 | - | 99 | - |
| Portsmouth - - - | 201 | 778 | 247 | 163 | 251 | 932 | - |
| Southampton - - - | - | - | - | 1 | 20 | - | 4 |
| Newport - - - | - | - | 4 | 20 | 2 | 156 | 1 |
| Dartmouth - - - | 14 | 76 | 30 | 82 | 81 | 196 | 9 |
| Poole - - - | 73 | 74 | 6 | 1 | 84 | 150 | 106 |
| Plymouth - - - | 403 | 88 | 211 | 850 | 440 | 1,398 | 474 |
| Torquay - - - | - | - | 10 | - | - | 48 | - |
| Exeter - - - | 9 | - | 1 | - | - | 6 | - |
| Falmouth - - - | 3 | 11 | - | 59 | 31 | 107 | 77 |
| Penzance - - - | 1 | - | 13 | 12 | - | 28 | 19 |
| Jersey - - - | - | 27 | 2 | 17 | 2 | - | - |
| Padstow - - - | 1 | 8 | 13 | 29 | 53 | 335 | 5 |
| Bideford - - - | - | 16 | - | - | - | 60 | 51 |
| Bridgewater - - - | 6 | - | 2 | 37 | 16 | 306 | 280 |
| Bristol - - - | 159 | 283 | 129 | 64 | 107 | 1,836 | 764 |
| Gloucester and Frome - - - | - | 22 | 3 | 10 | 7 | - | 6 |
| Milford - - - | 3 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 35 | 138 | 15 |
| Carmarthen - - - | - | - | 6 | - | 22 | - | 45 |
| Swansea - - - | - | - | - | 32 | - | 63 | - |
| Aberystwith - - - | - | - | 2 | 37 | 42 | 27 | - |

Appendix.
No. 2.
Ports from whence
Emigrants came.

| Names of Ports. | 1837. | 1836. | 1835. | 1834. | 1833. | 1832. | 1831. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ENGLAND—continued. | | | | | | | |
| Llanely - - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | - |
| Liverpool - - - - - | 2,247 | 3,748 | 388 | 1,060 | 551 | 2,217 | 2,261 |
| Lancaster - - - - - | - | - | - | - | 61 | 45 | 43 |
| Whitchaven - - - - - | - | 110 | - | 72 | 413 | 795 | 138 |
| Maryport - - - - - | 39 | 15 | 182 | 538 | 315 | 884 | 421 |
| Workington - - - - - | - | - | - | 29 | - | 246 | 399 |
| Berwick and Newcastle - - - - - | 94 | 16 | 210 | 459 | 208 | 340 | 239 |
| Sunderland - - - - - | 36 | 155 | 16 | 57 | 40 | 206 | 86 |
| Scarborough and Shields - - - - - | 21 | 14 | 1 | 49 | 1 | 12 | - |
| Stockton - - - - - | - | - | 18 | 192 | 233 | 132 | - |
| Whitby - - - - - | 71 | 71 | 59 | 273 | 46 | 236 | 471 |
| Brantz - - - - - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hull - - - - - | 367 | 465 | 462 | 1,171 | 655 | 1,288 | 2,780 |
| Ipswich - - - - - | - | 555 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yarmouth - - - - - | 617 | 3,025 | 203 | 345 | 171 | 793 | 514 |
| Lowestoff - - - - - | - | 119 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colchester - - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 145 | - |
| Tynemouth and Wighton - - - - - | - | 21 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lynn - - - - - | 1,546 | 810 | 86 | - | 7 | 86 | - |
| Portaferry - - - - - | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stornaway - - - - - | 62 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL - - - - - | 5,580 | 12,188 | 3,067 | 6,799 | 5,198 | 17,481 | 10,343 |
| IRELAND: | | | | | | | |
| Dublin - - - - - | 2,535 | 2,438 | 912 | 5,879 | 3,571 | 6,595 | 7,157 |
| Wexford - - - - - | - | 18 | 6 | 23 | 21 | 157 | 229 |
| Ross - - - - - | 180 | 208 | 259 | 278 | 325 | 926 | 1,159 |
| Waterford - - - - - | 859 | 629 | 205 | 1,008 | 197 | 877 | 1,216 |
| Youghal - - - - - | 246 | 249 | 65 | 203 | 53 | 159 | 210 |
| Cork - - - - - | 2,699 | 2,588 | 861 | 2,261 | 925 | 1,987 | 2,735 |
| Baltimore - - - - - | 360 | 166 | 99 | - | - | 184 | - |
| Tralee - - - - - | 286 | 250 | 42 | 217 | 67 | 133 | 114 |
| Limerick - - - - - | 1,055 | 906 | 641 | 1,097 | 602 | 1,689 | 2,759 |
| Clare - - - - - | - | - | - | - | 19 | - | - |
| Galway - - - - - | - | 83 | - | 79 | 190 | 425 | 452 |
| Westport - - - - - | - | - | 194 | 221 | - | 529 | 720 |
| Killalo - - - - - | 223 | 288 | - | - | - | - | 514 |
| Sligo - - - - - | 1,813 | 1,687 | 893 | 2,114 | 657 | 2,961 | 4,079 |
| Ballyshannon - - - - - | - | 122 | - | 154 | 71 | 86 | 200 |
| Donegal - - - - - | 113 | 66 | - | 2 | - | 113 | - |
| Londonderry - - - - - | 1,424 | 1,427 | 1,041 | 1,580 | 1,852 | 2,582 | 2,888 |
| Larne - - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 137 | - |
| Belfast - - - - - | 1,999 | 1,209 | 1,350 | 3,024 | 2,637 | 6,851 | 7,943 |
| Newry - - - - - | 282 | 144 | 537 | 945 | 725 | 1,374 | 1,591 |
| Strangford - - - - - | - | - | - | 117 | 41 | 349 | 169 |
| Drogheda - - - - - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 90 | - |
| Kilrush - - - - - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| Kinsale - - - - - | 86 | 118 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Newport - - - - - | 378 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL - - - - - | 14,538 | 12,596 | 7,108 | 19,208 | 12,013 | 28,204 | 34,135 |
| SCOTLAND: | | | | | | | |
| Dumfries - - - - - | - | - | 26 | - | 137 | - | - |
| Ayr - - - - - | 11 | - | - | 221 | 24 | - | 40 |
| Kirkwall and Thurso - - - - - | - | 149 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inverness - - - - - | - | - | 183 | - | 138 | - | 361 |
| Cromarty - - - - - | 215 | 345 | 181 | 276 | 298 | 638 | 460 |
| Greenock - - - - - | 698 | 519 | 597 | 1,140 | 1,458 | 1,716 | 2,988 |
| Campbelltown - - - - - | - | - | - | - | 192 | 110 | - |
| Glasgow - - - - - | 45 | 32 | 80 | 462 | 168 | 160 | 176 |
| Stramer and Montrose - - - - - | 2 | 19 | 16 | 87 | 75 | 60 | - |
| Peterhead - - - - - | - | - | 42 | 29 | 41 | 18 | 13 |
| Dundee - - - - - | 20 | 11 | 37 | 99 | 194 | 439 | 249 |
| Grangemouth - - - - - | - | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | 196 |
| Leith - - - - - | 253 | 45 | 247 | 661 | 622 | 1,145 | 664 |
| Aberdeen - - - - - | 252 | 696 | 545 | 647 | 116 | 478 | 158 |
| Isla - - - - - | - | - | 123 | 358 | 601 | 181 | - |
| Lochinbar - - - - - | - | 28 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Annan - - - - - | - | - | 30 | 391 | - | 175 | - |
| Lochindoil - - - - - | - | 174 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alloa - - - - - | 9 | - | 13 | 87 | - | 231 | - |

| Names of Ports. | 1837. | 1836. | 1835. | 1834. | 1833. | 1832. | 1831. |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| SCOTLAND—continued. | | | | | | | |
| Leven - - - - - | - | - | - | - | 39 | 112 | — |
| Irven - - - - - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 | 37 | — |
| Kirkaldy - - - - - | 4 | - | - | 33 | 47 | — | — |
| Tobermory - - - - - | - | - | - | 99 | 40 | — | — |
| Troom - - - - - | - | - | - | 1 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,509 | 2,224 | 2,127 | 4,591 | 4,196 | 5,500 | 5,305 |
| LOWER PORTS: | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, West In- dies, &c. &c. &c. - - - | 274 | 235 | 225 | 339 | 359 | 561 | 424 |
| CONTINENT: | | | | | | | |
| Havre de Grace - - - - - | - | 485 | — | — | — | — | — |

Appendix.
No. 2.
Ports from whence
Emigrants came.

— No. 3. —

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of EMIGRANTS arrived at Quebec since the Year 1829, inclusive.

No. 3.
Emigrants arrived
since 1829.

| | 1829. | 1830. | 1831. | 1832. | 1833. | 1834. | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. |
|--|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| England and Wales - - - | 3,565 | 6,799 | 10,343 | 17,481 | 5,198 | 6,799 | 3,047 | 12,188 | 5,580 |
| Ireland - - - - - | 9,614 | 18,300 | 34,133 | 28,204 | 12,013 | 19,206 | 7,108 | 12,590 | 14,538 |
| Scotland - - - - - | 2,643 | 2,450 | 5,354 | 5,500 | 4,196 | 4,591 | 2,127 | 2,224 | 1,509 |
| Hamburgh and Gibraltar - - - | - | - | - | 15 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c. - - - | 123 | 451 | 424 | 546 | 345 | 339 | 225 | 235 | 274 |
| Havre de Grace - - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 485 | — |
| | 15,945 | 28,000 | 50,254 | 51,746 | 21,752 | 30,935 | 12,527 | 27,728 | 21,901 |
| GRAND TOTAL - - - - - | 260,788 | | | | | | | | |

— No. 4. —

DISTRIBUTION of EMIGRANTS arrived at Quebec in the Year 1837, as far as can be ascertained.

No. 4.
Distribution of
Emigrants.

| | | |
|--|-------|---------------|
| City and district of Quebec - - - - - | 400 | 4,000 |
| District of Three Rivers - - - - - | 300 | |
| District of St. Francis and E. Townships - - - - - | 1,500 | |
| City and district of Montreal - - - - - | 1,000 | |
| Ottawa District - - - - - | 800 | |
| TOTAL to Lower Canada - - - - - | | |
| Ottawa, Bathurst, Midland and Eastern District, as far as Kingston included; a portion of these are employed at the Long Sault Canal - - - | 3,000 | 16,300 |
| District of Newcastle, and townships in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinté - - - | 1,800 | |
| Toronto and the Home District, including settlements round Lake Simco - - - | 2,000 | |
| Hamilton Gulf and Huron Tract, and situations adjacent - - - | 2,500 | |
| Niagara frontier and district, including the line of the Welland Canal, and round the head of Lake Ontario - - - | 2,000 | |
| Settlements bordering on Lake Erie, including the London District, Adelaide Settlement, and on to Lake St. Clair - - - | 5,000 | |
| TOTAL to Upper Canada - - - - - | | |
| Number of cases admitted at the quarantine station, Grosse Isle, 598: | | |
| Deaths - - - - - | 57 | |
| Admissions at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, 407: | | |
| Deaths - - - - - | 35 | |
| Gone to the United States - - - - - | 1,509 | 1,601 |
| TOTAL - - - - - | | 21,901 |

Appendix.

No. 5.
Emigrants who
arrived at New
York.

— No. 5. —

RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS arrived at *New York* from the United Kingdom, for the last Nine Years.

| | England. | Ireland. | Scotland. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| In the year 1829 - - - - | 8,110 | 2,443 | 948 | 11,501 |
| — 1830 - - - - | 16,350 | 3,499 | 1,584 | 21,433 |
| — 1831 - - - - | 13,808 | 6,721 | 2,078 | 22,607 |
| — 1832 - - - - | 18,947 | 6,050 | 3,286 | 28,283 |
| — 1833 - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 16,100 |
| — 1834 - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 26,540 |
| — 1835 - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 16,749 |
| — 1836 - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 59,075 |
| — 1837 - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | - - - - | 34,000 |
| | | | TOTAL - - - | 236,288 |

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Pauper Emigrants
from England.

NUMBER of PAUPER EMIGRANTS sent out from the different Counties in *England*, and the Sums remitted to this Department to be distributed among them on arrival here; also, those who were sent under the Authority of the Poor Law Commissioners.

| | No. | Ship's Name. | From where Sailed. | Amount. |
|---|-----|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | | £. s. d. |
| Aided by their land- lords - - - - | 7 | Anne - - - | Lynn - - - | 24 13 4 |
| | 8 | Eldon - - - | London - - - | 7 1 4 |
| | 1 | Brightman - - - | London - - - | 6 5 - |
| | 8 | Stentor - - - | London - - - | 5 19 3 |
| Sent out under the authority of the Poor Law Commis- sioners - - - - | 97 | Auxiliary - - - | London - - - | 126 3 11 |
| | 123 | Eldon - - - | London - - - | 132 9 2 |
| | 67 | Brightman - - - | London - - - | 87 10 - |
| | 67 | Nelson Wood - - - | London - - - | 57 16 - |
| | 378 | - - - - | - - - - | £. 447 18 - |

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Pauper Emigrants
who received their
Money previous to
leaving England.

NUMBER of PAUPER EMIGRANTS sent out who received their Money previous to leaving *England*.

| No. | Where from. |
|-------------|-------------|
| 500 - - - - | Yarmouth. |
| 280 - - - - | London. |
| 199 - - - - | Portsmouth. |
| 110 - - - - | Bristol. |
| 63 - - - - | Plymouth. |
| 22 - - - - | Poole. |
| 20 - - - - | Hull. |
| 2 - - - - | Falmouth. |
| 1,196 | |

— No. 8. —

RETURN of the EMIGRANTS who died at the Quarantine Station intestate during the past Season, and whose Effects have been deposited at this Office.

Appendix.
No. 8.
Emigrants who died intestate at the Quarantine Station.

| Date. | Names. | Names of the Vessels and Ports they sailed from. | No. of each lot of old Clothing. | Amount in Money. |
|---------------|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1837: June | Thomas Landergan - | Bolivar from Waterford - | 1 | £. s. d. - 1 8 |
| | William Donovan - | Isabella - Cork - | 2 | — |
| | Ellen Quinton - | Isabella - Cork - | 3 | 1 2 6 |
| | James Caldwell - | Friends - Dublin - | 4 | - 14 11 |
| | Ellen Harrington - | Swan - Cork - | 5 | — |
| | Cornelius Sullivan - | Anne - Cork - | 6 | 3 4 6 |
| | Maria M'Hua - | Prince Le Boo - Dublin - | 7 | - 19 6 |
| August | Edward Hale - | Mary - Liverpool - | 8 | — |
| | Joseph Dean - | George - Londonderry - | 9 | 1 7 - |
| | Helen Smith - | Wm. Ritchie - Liverpool - | 11 | — |
| | Peter Daly - | Conubia - Liverpool - | 12 | — |
| | John Cahill - | Ocean - Dublin - | 13 | — |
| | Daniel Bohan - | Ditto - Ditto - | 14 | — |
| | James Dowlan - | Ditto - Ditto - | 16 | — |
| | Bridget Salmon - | Ditto - Ditto - | 18 | — |
| | | | £. | 7 10 1 |

Emigrant Department,
Quebec, 22 December 1837.

A. C. Buchanan, jun.
Acting Chief Agent.

— No. 9. —

EXTRACTS from a portion of the Weekly Reports of the Acting Chief Agent for Emigration. Also, Copies and Extracts from Letters addressed to this Department from Magistrates, Landed Proprietors, and Public Institutions in the United Kingdom, in relation to their sending out Emigrants, with Mr. Buchanan's Answers; also Extracts of Correspondence with the Emigrant Agents in Upper Canada.

No. 9.
Extracts from
Weekly Reports.

EXTRACTS from the several Weekly Reports made to the Governor-in-Chief by the Acting Chief Agent for Emigration at Quebec.

Week ending 13 May 1837.

The emigrants arrived this week are of a respectable class, and possessed of sufficient means to enable them to proceed to their destination, which is Upper Canada. Those in the Borneo, from Limerick, are principally labourers, and a few tradesmen. They have received recommendation for employment on the public works in Upper Canada. There are 200 emigrants arrived since yesterday, all from England, but not yet landed.

Week ending 20 May.

All the emigrants arrived this week are of a very respectable class, and have, with the exception of a few, gone to Upper Canada. Some of the passengers in the Recovery, from Kinsale, have gone to the United States, notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts received from there, and the utter impossibility of persons of the working class obtaining employment.

Week ending 27 May.

Among the emigrants who arrived this week is Captain Cotter and family, in the Isabella, from Cork. He has brought out several poor families with him, and intend settling in the neighbourhood of Toronto. There is also a batch of 45 emigrants in the Hero, from Bristol, who have been assisted to emigrate by the Earl of Heytesbury, from his estate in Wiltshire. They have all proceeded to settle in the vicinity of Lake Simco, to join a party of their countrymen who emigrated last year. I received a strong letter of recommendation with this party from E. H. A'Court, esq., who has taken great interest in their advancement; and they received every information necessary, and directions how to proceed to their destination. A very large proportion of the arrivals this week are from Ireland, and principally the South; very many families in a very destitute situation, and requiring aid to enable them to proceed to Upper Canada to find employment.

ment. A good many have remained in this neighbourhood, and have obtained employment at the Coves, where, in a short time, they can earn sufficient to enable them to proceed up the country.

Week ending 3 June.

The emigrants arrived this week are of a very respectable class, and appear well provided. They are all in good health, and received every advice and assistance from this department; they are principally gone to settle in Upper Canada. Several families in the town of Ross, from Ross, have proceeded to join their friends in the neighbourhood of Perth, &c. Some few families proceeded to their friends in the township of Rawdon, in the district of Montreal. There are about 350 emigrants at Grosse Isle, who may be expected up in the course of to-morrow.

Week ending 10 June.

The emigrants arrived during the past week are principally from Ireland. They are all in good health, and appear well supplied with means. By the brig Ann, from Lynn, with 154 passengers, principally paupers, I received a letter from Mr. J. Hunter, overseer of the parish of Beachamwell, Norfolk, with a draft for 20*l.* sterling, to be paid to Robert Hawkes and family, who also brought a letter of recommendation from J. Motteux, esq. This family have proceeded to Upper Canada, and intend settling at Port Hope. Upwards of 1,500 emigrants have arrived in port since Saturday evening, mostly Irish. I regret to inform his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, that the accounts which I have received from Mr. Hawke, Government Agent at Toronto, are not so satisfactory as I could have wished. I beg to submit for the information of his Lordship a copy of two letters from the Government Agent at Toronto and By-Town.

Week ending 17 June.

The number of emigrants arrived during the past week have been very great, a larger proportion of whom are Irish; many of them are totally destitute, and depending entirely on the assistance they received from the Emigrant Society to enable them to leave Quebec.

A great proportion of the English emigrants are paupers, who are generally well provided, and among them are 164 sent out by the Poor Law Commissioners in the brig Auxiliary, and Nelson Wood, from London. Those in the former vessel, I regret to say, have had a great deal of sickness; 64 of them are now in hospital at Grosse Isle, and 10 of their number died on the passage out. The remainder who were allowed to come up in the ship have been forwarded to Montreal, under the cognizance of this office, free; and on their arrival they received 20*s.* sterling each adult, in accordance to the instructions received from the Poor Law Commissioners.

There have been several complaints made to this office by the passengers in the Charlotte, from Liverpool, against Messrs. Robinson & Co., for overcharge of the emigrant tax, viz. children under 7 and 14 have been charged the full tax, 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling, each. I have addressed a letter to Lieutenant Low, Government Agent at that port, on the subject.

Among the arrivals during the past week were a number of wealthy and intelligent English and Scotch farmers, who have proceeded to settle in the eastern townships, and who will prove a valuable acquisition to that part of the country. Near 600 emigrants have arrived in port since Saturday evening.

Week ending 24 June.

The emigrants arrived during the past week are of a better class, on the whole, than those previously reported. The great majority of them are agriculturists, and a number of them are possessed of considerable capital. The English emigrants in the Atlanta, from Bristol, are chiefly from Somersetshire; they have been assisted to emigrate by their respective parishes, and received on landing here 1*l.* sterling each adult, and children in proportion. There is also 140 pauper emigrants in the Venus, from Yarmouth; these people also received their money from the captain on their arrival here. I have much pleasure in informing his Excellency that, notwithstanding the large number who have arrived here during this and the preceding week, the city is remarkably free of emigrants, and applications for assistance are, comparatively speaking, very few. I have received a letter a few days since from Mr. Barford, Agent at Cornwall for the St. Lawrence Canal, who states that, owing to the want of funds, the Commissioners did not think they would be able to employ more hands than they have already engaged on the works this season. The number at present employed is about 1,200.

There is, I am happy to say, an unusual demand for labourers about Kingston. The wages on the King's works at Point Henry are raised from 3*s.* 6*d.* per day to 4*s.*, according to merit. Masons are particularly sought after at the public works, and high wages will be given to good workmen.

Week ending 1 July.

The remainder of the emigrants sent out by the Poor Law Commissioners in the Auxiliary from London, who were detained at Grosse Isle by sickness, came up on Friday, and were immediately forwarded to Montreal, free, under the charge of Surgeon Bret, to whose

care I paid over the sum of 41*l.* currency, to be paid to them on their arrival at Montreal, according to instructions. There are also 92 passengers arrived in the schooner *Four Brothers* from Sydney, part of the passengers in the *Royalist* from Londonderry, run down by the *Wexford*, of Wexford, on the 28th May, near the island of St. Paul's; she succeeded in getting into Sydney four days after the accident, and, I am happy to say, without the loss of any lives; the above-mentioned passengers, after a detention of 14 days, secured their passage in the schooner to this port, 44 of them are still at Sydney, being without sufficient money to enable them to come on.

By a letter received from Mr. Hawke, of Toronto, I am glad to find that measures are in progress which will furnish employment to a large number of indigent settlers. The nature of these measures will be communicated to this department so soon as the decision of the Honourable the Executive Council is known.

Week ending 8 July.

The emigrants arrived during the past week are all in good health, and very many of them possessed of considerable property; they have all with a few exceptions gone to Upper Canada.

The passengers in the *Regalia*, from Londonderry, are very respectable looking people, principally farmers, and are going to the neighbourhood of Toronto, where many of them have friends already settled, and they will prove a valuable addition to any place they may settle in.

Week ending 15 July.

The emigrants arrived during the past week are all from Ireland, and all in good health. Those from Belfast are very respectable people, and all appear well provided with means; a large proportion of them have proceeded to Upper Canada, and a few to join their friends in the neighbourhood of By-Town.

Week ending 29 July.

The emigrants arrived during the past week are for the most part sufficiently provided with money to enable them to proceed to their destination, which is Upper Canada, and a few to the eastern townships; many have friends and relations already settled in the Upper Province, where they are going to join them.

Among the arrivals this week are 190 souls, about 80 families, who have been sent out by the Poor Law Commissioners under the charge of surgeons Staley and G. A. Jenkins; they all proceeded to Montreal in Friday night's boat, and on their arrival there each adult received the sum of 1*l.* 5*s.*, and children in proportion.

Among the passengers per *Eldon*, there are 40 Germans, all agriculturists, and a few mechanics; they intend to settle in the Upper Province if they meet with a location to answer. They are desirous of purchasing a block of land for themselves, as they intend all to settle together; from the information I could obtain from the interpreter they are in possession of ample means to do so. The office has been exceedingly thronged by emigrants requesting employment during the past week, a few have obtained good situations in this neighbourhood.

Week ending 9 September.

Copy of a LETTER from Captain *Philpotts*, St. Lawrence Canal Office,
to *A. C. Buchanan*, Esq.

Sir,

Cornwall, 2 September 1837.

WITH reference to a letter I wrote to you some weeks since in reply to one from you, requesting me to inform you what number of labourers were wanted on the canal, I beg leave to acquaint you, that, in consequence of a great number having left this work and proceeded higher up the country, we are now very much in want of labourers, and that several hundred would at this moment find immediate employment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Philpotts*, Captain R. E.

The following are copies of some of the Letters addressed to this Department from Magistrates, Landed Proprietors, and others in the county of Norfolk, and other parts of the United Kingdom, in relation to their sending out Emigrants, with Answers thereto from *A. C. Buchanan*, jun., Acting Chief Agent.

Letters from
Magistrates, &c.
in England.

Copy of a LETTER from *E. H. A'Court*, Esq., Heytesbury, Wiltshire,
to *A. C. Buchanan*, Esq.

My dear Sir,

29 March 1837.

I HAVE again to recommend to your kind consideration and good offices a batch of emigrants from this place (in number about 45) who are desirous of settling in Upper Canada.

Appendix.

No. 9.
Letters from
Magistrates, &c.
in England.

May I request that you will have the goodness to facilitate their conveyance to the neighbourhood of Lake Simco, where their countrymen are established, and not permit them to remain longer at Quebec than is absolutely necessary.

They are all properly supplied with necessaries; one of them, Marks, has served for some years in the marines. I have an idea that this circumstance gives him a claim for a grant of land; should it be so, I shall feel obliged if you will put him in the way of obtaining it.

With many thanks for your former kind attention to the emigrants from this place,

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. H. A'Court.*

REPLY to *E. H. A'Court*, Esq.'s Letter of the 29th March.

Office of His M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence
of Emigration in Upper and Lower Canada.

Quebec, 29 May 1837.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29 March, handed me by a party of emigrants, per Hero, from Bristol. I have much pleasure in informing you that they all arrived in good health, and proceeded immediately on their route to Upper Canada, to join their friends in the neighbourhood of Lake Simco. They received every advice and directions necessary as to the best and cheapest mode of conveyance to their final destination.

As regards Marks, who served in the marines, there is no possibility of his obtaining a grant of land on account of his services, as the Government have discontinued giving lands to pensioners since the year 1831; he has proceeded to Upper Canada with the rest of the party.

I shall be at all times most happy to give every attention in my power to forward your views in promoting emigration, and in advancing the interest and welfare of the industrious labouring population of the mother country who emigrate to these colonies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan,*
Acting Chief Agent.

Copy of a LETTER from *John Motteur*, Esq., of Beachamwell Hall, Norfolk,
to *A. C. Buchanan*, Esq., Quebec.

Sir,

Beachamwell, Norfolk, 17 April 1837.

A FAMILY, consisting of Robert and Ann Hawks and five children, viz.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|-----------|
| John Hawks | - | - | - | 20 years. |
| William Hawks | - | - | - | 18 — |
| Mary Hawks | - | - | - | 17 — |
| Susan Hawks | - | - | - | 13 — |
| Isaac Hawks | - | - | - | 12 — |

are going from this parish by the vessel Anne, which is to sail from Lynn on the 20th instant. Hawks is a miller by profession, and the family removing to Port Hope. I recommend this party to your protection, and in directing their project up the country.

I have taken no part myself in the emigration of this family; but if it should be found or judged to be expedient by Mr. Fuller, the overseer of this parish, to transmit any money to your hands, he will write to you by the vessel.

There goes also by the Anne a shepherd from this parish, named Elliot Boughton, taking with him a nephew, William Boughton, a young man about 20; these two latter ones on their own account.

This parish have received the most satisfactory accounts of all the parishioners who have emigrated, and been recommended by me to your notice.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Motteur.*

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. *John Fuller*, Overseer of the Parish of Beachamwell, per the Captain, to *A. C. Buchanan*, Esq.

Appendix.

No. 9.
Letters from
Magistrates, &c.
in England.

Beachamwell, near Swaffham, Norfolk,
20 April 1837.

Sir,

I SEND this by the captain of the ship *Ann*, enclosing for you a bill for 20*l.*, to pay for the family of *Hawks* their passage from *Quebec* to *Port Hope*, and shall be much obliged if you will order, upon their arrival at *Quebec*, their immediate departure for *Port Hope*.

The balance of the bill which will be remaining after their passage is paid to *Port Hope* (and which I understand was last season about 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* each person, including provisions,) I wish you to order to be paid upon their arrival at *Port Hope*, in coin, into the hands of the parties, as follows:

| | £. |
|---------------------------|----|
| Robert Hawks, the father, | 1 |
| Anne Hawks, the mother, | 1 |
| John Hawks - - - | 1 |
| William Hawks - - - | 1 |
| Mary Hawks - - - | 1 |

and the remainder give to the father for the youngest girls.

I send you by *Hawks* a letter, to whom I shall be obliged if you will give proper directions to proceed up the country, as they will have no occasion to remain at *Quebec*, but had better go direct from the vessel to the steamer. I shall also send by *Hawks* a letter from *John Motteux*, esq.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John Fuller*, Overseer.

Copy of the Second LETTER from Mr. *John Fuller*, Overseer, per *Robert Hawks*, Passenger by the Ship *Ann*, to *A. C. Buchanan*, Esq.

Beachamwell, near Swaffham, Norfolk,
20 April 1837.

Sir,

THE bearer of this, *Robert Hawks*, whose family go out by the ship *Ann*, Captain *John Long*. I have sent you by the captain a bill for 20*l.*, to defray the passage of *Hawks* and family from *Quebec* to *Port Hope*, and to order them the balance, as I have directed in my letter, which you will receive with the bill.

I shall be obliged by your giving *Hawks* proper directions how to proceed, and also by immediate attention in providing him and family with a conveyance from *Quebec* to *Port Hope*.

I have seen several letters from the emigrants who have left this parish, and am happy to say they are most satisfactory.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John Fuller*, Overseer.

REPLY to Mr. *John Fuller's* (Overseer) Letter delivered by *Robert Hawks*, to Mr. *John Fuller*, Overseer, Norfolk.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence
of Emigration in Upper and Lower Canada,
Quebec, 20 June 1837.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 20th April, handed me by Mr. *Robert Hawks*, passenger in the ship *Ann* from *Lynn*, enclosing a bill for 20*l.* sterling, equal to 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Halifax currency.

The family, agreeable to your wish, I had forwarded direct to their destination, *Port Hope*, with letters of recommendation to the different Government agents on his route, and have no doubt of his ultimate success if he will only follow the instructions which he received from me.

I am most happy to learn from your letter, as also from *John Motteux*, esq., that the accounts which you have received from the emigrants who came out last year are so satisfactory. I shall at all times be ready to give every attention to any families you may feel an interest in, and who are desirous of emigrating to this country.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan*, jun.
Acting Chief Agent.

Appendix.

No. 9.
Letters from
Government
Agent, London.

Copies of LETTERS from *James S. Lean*, Esq., Emigrant Agent at London,
to *A. C. Buchanan*, Esq.

Government Emigrant Office, London,
20 May 1837.

Sir,

ENCLOSED I have the honour to transmit to you the sum of 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, being the sum lodged in my hands by the overseer of the parish of Stanningfield, for the purpose of paying the same to David Gills, Mary Gills his wife, and six children, on their arrival at Quebec.

As the family is not sent out under the authority of the Poor Law Commissioners, I have forwarded the amount to you, that the poor people, for whose use it is sent, might not be tempted to spend any part of it before they reached their destination; I have told them you would have the kindness to give them every advice and assistance in obtaining employment, and directions how to proceed in going up the country.

The mother of one of the passengers by the brig *Nelson Wood*, Captain Robinson, came to this office to make a complaint that her son, named Richard Toaze, had been told by the captain at Gravesend that he would make him pay the head-money for him and his wife; the man holds a receipt for his passage, including this tax, and, before the vessel sailed from the docks, I considered this question settled by my interference with the broker and captain, both admitting the correctness of the agreement; I am therefore surprised that (if the woman's statement be true) the captain should have so soon attempted to impose upon him. The man also wrote me a letter from Gravesend, complaining of their treatment on board; but as the vessel sailed the following day, I had no opportunity of investigating the circumstances, and therefore thought it right to make this communication to you, and especially as the mother feared her son would be made accountable on board in consequence of this head-money. Having been very recently appointed to this office, I shall feel obliged for any information you may do me the favour to impart, and at the same time it will afford me pleasure to render you any service or assistance here.

I am, &c.

(signed) *James S. Lean*, Lieut. R.N.
H. M. Emigrant Agent.

Government Emigrant Office, London,
12 June 1837.

Sir,

HAVING received the enclosed sum of 5*l.* from the relieving-officer of the union of Wandsworth and Clapham (Mr. Unwin) for the use of William Cooke, an emigrant by the ship *Brightman*, Captain Nackels, to be handed over to him on his arrival at Montreal, I have, as in the former instance of David Gills, by the ship *Eldon*, wherein I enclosed you the sum of 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in a letter under the care of Captain Warren of that ship, adopted the same means of transmitting the money to you, to insure the poor man's receiving it on his reaching his destination; and, as this sum has been supplied (in addition to the landing-money that he will receive) for the avowed purpose of paying his passage to Cobourg, you will, no doubt, be kind enough to give him your advice how to proceed. Requesting the favour of an answer

I have, &c.

(signed) *James S. Lean*,
H. M. Emigrant Agent.

REPLY to *James S. Lean's*, Esq., Letters of the 20th May and 12th June.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence
of Emigration in Upper and Lower Canada,
Quebec, 30 July 1837.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th May, enclosing the sum of 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid to David Gill and family, being equal to 7*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* currency, for which you have his receipt on the other side, as also a receipt from William Cooke for 5*l.* sterling, equal to 6*l.* 5*s.* currency.

The passengers in the *Eldon* and *Brightman* have all arrived in good health, and have all been duly forwarded to Montreal. The brig *Nelson Wood* duly arrived here on the 16th June, and as I received no complaints from any of her passengers whatever, I trust the information you received from the woman respecting her son, Richard Toaze, was incorrect. Her passengers were all forwarded immediately to Montreal; and as there were no complaints, I granted their captain the necessary certificate from this department.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan, jun.*
Acting Chief Agent.

Copy of a LETTER from *James S. Lean*, H. M. Emigrant Agent at London, to
A. C. Buchanan, Esq.

Appendix.
No. 9.
Letters from
Government
Agent, London.

Sir,

Government Office, London, 14 July 1837.

ENCLOSED I have the honour to transmit to you the sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* on account of and for the use of a man by the name of Cheeseman (passenger per the *Stenton*), who has a wife and six children. They are sent out by the parish of Lamberhurst, in Kent. I beg to recommend them to your protection, and that you will, in handing over to him the cash, give him your advice how to proceed, and the best means of finding employment. Their passage has only been paid to Quebec.

There is also a family of the name of Sisley, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children, who came from the same place. The charterer, Mr. Saunders, has engaged to victual both families according to the scale in the contract sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners.

I shall feel obliged by your acknowledging the receipt of this letter and its contents, and that you will do me the favour to inform me what their settlements and prospects are in the colony.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James S. Lean*, Lieut. R.N.
H. M. Emigrant Agent.

REPLY to *James S. Lean's* Letter of the 14th July.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence
of Emigration in Upper and Lower Canada,
Quebec, 26 September 1837.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 14th July, handed me by Captain Trevit of the ship *Stenton*, enclosing the sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* currency, which I have paid over to Mr. Cheeseman agreeably to your instructions. I have also furnished him and his fellow-passengers with all necessary information for their future guidance, as also recommendations for employment on the public works in Upper Canada.

I beg to inform you that several of the families of this vessel have made complaints to this department of the quality of the provisions furnished them, and many of the articles mentioned in the printed list of provisions were not in the ship. This the captain acknowledged; and, as a small remuneration to these poor people, I have obtained from the captain a sovereign for each family, which they were perfectly satisfied with.

Similar complaints have been made by the passengers in the *Eliza*, Captain Munn, also from London, and chartered by Messrs. Carter and Bonus. They complained of a detention of 25 days after the time fixed for sailing, as also a short supply of provisions and water.

A deposition to this effect was made by three of the passengers, and on representing the case to Captain Munn, I obtained the sum of 3*l.* to be distributed among them, with which they were satisfied. I mention those circumstances to you in hopes that it may be in your power to prevent their recurrence in future.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan, jun.*
Acting Chief Agent.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence
of Emigration in Upper and Lower Canada,
Quebec, 14 April 1837.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request to be furnished with such instructions as his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor may deem useful in directing emigrants where to proceed, either as to the purchase of lands or to find employment, together with the names of those agents to whom they may apply, the terms as to the purchase of lands, and such other local information as his Excellency may deem important, and which I shall take care to furnish to every emigrant on his arrival at this port.

It is desirable that the superintendents of public works should keep this office acquainted with the number and description of persons to whom employment would be furnished, rate of wages, &c.; such information I deem important, to counteract the efforts of those who would draw them to the United States.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan, jun.*
Acting Chief Agent.

To *J. Joseph*, Esq. Civil Secretary,
Government House, Toronto.

Appendix.

No. 9.
Letters from
Government
Agent, London.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence
of Emigration in Upper and Lower Canada,
Quebec, 2 June 1837.

Sir,

I SEND you herewith the latest printed notice issued from this department, for the information of emigrants arriving from the United Kingdom. If you can suggest any alteration with reference to the Upper Province, or generally, I shall be glad to receive them.

I should wish to be informed, as soon as possible, of the probable number of emigrants who would find employment on the public works and improvements at present in operation in Upper Canada, the rate of wages, description of employment, and situations and distances from Toronto.

I am extremely anxious to be informed on these points, as a larger portion of the emigrants of this season are of the labouring classes, and principally dependent on immediate employment for their support.

The total arrived up to this period is 3,500. I have directed nearly the whole of these people to the Upper Province. The arrivals during the past week are of a very respectable class, being principally from the north of Ireland, and a considerable number of Scotch and English; they appear well supplied with means, and very many with a considerable amount in cash.

The majority of them are desirous of settling in Upper Canada, where many of them have friends.

I anticipate a very large emigration out this season, chiefly from Ireland and Scotland and I think it possible, by the end of the year, the total emigration will not be far short of 30,000; a large proportion of which will proceed to Upper Canada, as very many, who otherwise would have gone to the United States, will be deterred from the late distress in the commercial community, and I may say total stoppage of all public improvements, which of late years furnished employment for so many thousand of the labouring classes who have emigrated from the United Kingdom.

I am particularly desirous of being informed of any measures or instructions which it may please his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to adopt in relation to emigration this year.

I have, &c.

To A. B. Hawke, Esq.
Government Agent, Toronto.

(signed) A. C. Buchanan, jun.
Acting Chief Agent.

Extracts of Letters
from P.
Saunders.

Extract of a LETTER received from P. Saunders, Esq., Contractor with the Poor Law Commissioners for the Conveyance of their Emigrants to Canada, to A. C. Buchanan, Esq.

Dear Sir,

London, 25 April 1837.

THE present will be handed you by Mr. Thomas Birt, surgeon of the brig Auxiliary, Captain W. Patterson.

I beg to advise you that I have contracted with the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales for the conveyance of their emigrants to Canada, and the Auxiliary is my first vessel of said contract for the present season. Mr. Birt will show you the various conditions of said contract, which binds me to pay the expenses of said emigrants from Quebec to Montreal, and at the latter place to pay each adult 1 l. sterling.

I have therefore to request your kind assistance to Mr. Birt, and you will please either pay him the amount, or pay the same through your office, taking proper receipts in duplicate, and forward the same to the Colonial-office here, when the amount so paid will be deducted from my contract, and paid by the Poor Law Commissioners.

You will also advance Mr. Birt a small sum, say 20 l. or thereabout, should he require it, and forward also his receipt for the same, to be also deducted from my contract, one-half of which, you will observe, is not payable on this very account till a certificate is obtained from your office, and any advances of yours regularly paid.

Below I beg to hand you Mr. Birt's signature, and soliciting your best assistance to him as a stranger.

I have, &c.

(signed) P. Saunders.

Extract of a LETTER from P. Saunders, Esq., dated London, 23 May 1837,
to A. C. Buchanan, Esq.

Sir,

THE present will be handed you by Mr. S. Staley, surgeon of the Eldon, Mr. S. Warren, R.N. I beg to refer you to my contract with the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales for the conveyance of emigrants to Canada, which binds me to pay the expenses of each emigrant to Montreal, and on arrival there to pay each adult 1 l. sterling; I have therefore to request your kind assistance to Mr. Staley, and will please either pay him the amount, or pay the same through your office, taking receipts in duplicate.

I am, &c.

(signed) P. Saunders.

Extract of a LETTER from *P. Saunders, Esq.*, dated London, 12 June 1837, to
A. C. Buchanan, Esq.

Appendix.

No. 9.

Extracts of Letters
from Mr. P.
Saunders.

Sir,

THE present will be handed you by Mr. G. A. Jenkins, surgeon of the fine teak ship *Brightman*, 400 tons, C. W. Nocheles, commander, in charge of about 120 adult emigrants; 50 or 60 are under my contract with the Poor Law Commissioners, and I have to request your kind assistance to Mr. Jenkins to forward these few to Montreal, and paying the head-money of 20s. sterling per head.

I am, &c.

(signed) *P. Saunders.*

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence
of Emigration in Upper and Lower Canada,
Quebec, 26 June 1837.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 25th April last, handed me by Mr. Thomas Birt, surgeon of the brig *Auxiliary*, Captain Patterson, from London, who arrived here on the 13th inst.; but with, I regret to say, a large proportion of his passengers sick, only 28 of them being able to come up from the quarantine station with the vessel. These I had immediately forwarded to Montreal in accordance to your agreement with the Poor Law Commissioners, and I paid over the necessary funds to Mr. Birt (taking his receipt in duplicate) to pay each adult 1 l. sterling on their arrival at Montreal. I have also paid him 20 l. sterling on account of his salary, agreeable to your order.

As I am not in the receipt of any further advices from you, stating to whom I should apply for funds to remunerate me for the above advances on your account (which I was led to expect from the accounts from Mr. Buchanan), and being aware that any detention of these poor people would be attended with considerable loss to them, Mr. Birt has returned to Grosse Isle to take charge of the remainder of the emigrants; and so soon as they come up, which I hope will be in a few days, I shall lose no time in having them sent forward to Montreal, and forward you a regular statement, with the necessary receipts and vouchers.

I am, &c.

To P. Saunders, Esq., London.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan, jun.,*
Acting Chief Agent.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence of
Emigration in Upper and Lower Canada,
Quebec, 15 November 1837.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state to your Excellency that I am preparing my Annual Report on Emigration, which, as usual, will be laid before the Imperial Parliament, and printed. As these reports on all subjects connected with emigration are referred to, and deeming your Excellency's measures well calculated to lead Her Majesty's subjects to resort to Upper Canada, I respectfully request that your Excellency may direct that all such information as your Excellency may deem important, should be forwarded to this department.

By my instructions I am required to set forth, as far as practicable, a return of the distribution of the emigrants in both Provinces.

May I request your Excellency to order that such return should be forwarded for the above purpose.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir F. B. Head,
Lieutenant-Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *A. C. Buchanan, jun.,*
Acting Chief Agent.

Appendix.

No. 2.
Sir R. Bourke to
Lord Glenelg, en-
closing Votes and
Proceedings of the
Legislative Council.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF ANY CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governors of the *Australian Colonies*, respecting EMIGRATION, since the Papers presented to The House in June 1837.

(1.)
Votes, 30 May.
(2.)
Immigration
Return.

(3.)
Indian Immigration.

Votes and Proceed-
ings of the Legis-
lative Council.

Immigration
Return.

— No. 2. —

(No. 48.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Richard Bourke*, K.C.B., to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Government-house, Sydney, 17 June 1837.

HAVING called together the Legislative Council on the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit a copy of the votes and proceedings of that day, which contains my opening address, and some other papers laid before the Council.

Enclosure 1.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 30 May 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to summons, his Excellency the Governor in the chair.
2. His Excellency the Governor then read the following address :

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

IN meeting you at the usual time of the year for the dispatch of public business, I will briefly advert to a few of the most important topics which I propose to bring under your consideration.

One of the principal subjects to which I would claim your attention, and upon which I require your advice, results, for the most part, from the unexampled prosperity with which it has pleased Providence to bless this land. The flourishing state of the revenue, and the large profits derived from pastoral and commercial pursuits, have placed in the public treasury, and in the hands of individuals, a vast amount of capital, which demands an increased supply of labour for its advantageous employment. Measures have accordingly been devised, and are now in progress, to procure or aid the introduction into the colony of useful labourers of various descriptions. Some of these have already arrived, and more are immediately expected under the existing arrangements; but the supply is so far below the demand as to render necessary some further expedients for obtaining a nearer approximation to the desired amount. Amongst other projects, it has been proposed to this government to introduce the hill labourers of India, whose readiness to emigrate on reasonable terms, and whose general utility, have been proved in their transfer to other countries. Some papers in illustration of these facts will be laid on the table. The plan is, however, open to objections, which it will be proper to discuss before it be finally adopted. I propose, therefore, to appoint a committee of the Council to consider the scheme, and report their opinion. To this Committee will also be referred the communications which have taken place between His Majesty's Ministers and this government, resulting from the Report on Immigration of the Committee of 1835.

Notwithstanding the deficiency of labour to which I have referred, I am enabled to state that considerable progress has been made in some of the most important public works since the last meeting of the Council, and I have reason to expect that by the end of this year several buildings of a permanent character, and on a large scale, will be available to the public service, whilst considerable improvements have been made in the streets of Sydney, and on some of the principal roads in the interior. Trusting that by the operation of the measures adopted, or to be adopted, for procuring the introduction of emigrant mechanics and labourers, means will be found for returning to the colony, with profit, the revenues which have been for some time accumulating in the treasury, I do not intend to propose to you at this juncture any less satisfactory remedy for an admitted evil, the retention without fructification of large sums in the public coffers.

Enclosure 2.

IMMIGRATION.—Return of the Number of Mechanics, Farm Labourers, &c., proposed to be brought out, for whom Bounties are promised, if in conformity with the Government Notice of the 28th October 1835, and renewed by Notices of 28th March and 18th October 1836.

| Married Persons. | | Children, allowing on an average two Children to each Family. | Single Men. | Single Women. | TOTAL. | | | GENERAL TOTAL. |
|------------------|---------|---|-------------|---------------|--------|--------|-----------|----------------|
| Male. | Female. | | | | Men. | Women. | Children. | |
| 741 | 741 | 1,488 | 69 | 86 | 813 | 830 | 1,488 | 3,403 |

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 May 1837.

E. Deas Thomson.

Enclosure 3.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

On the Introduction of Indian Labourers, October 1836.

Memorandum for the Consideration of his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

Appendix.

No. 2.

Memorandum on Indian Immigration.

In submitting to his Excellency a second memorandum on this subject, I acknowledge with grateful thanks his prompt notice of, and reply to my first; since which I have been in consultation with several gentlemen in this colony, whose experience, property, and station in society, as well as their wish to obtain the benefit of Indian labourers, made me desirous to have their opinions.

All I have heard confirms more strongly my former opinion on this subject; I will therefore briefly state, and with all due deference, the result of my inquiries:

1st. After due consideration, it appears to me that individuals of the kind I would introduce to this country from India, could not be brought to this colony, under present circumstances, for less than 11*l.* sterling for every male, and 8*l.* for every female. I would propose, the males to be not under 18, nor above 30 years of age, and the females from 12 to 25 years. Males and females under 12 years might be brought for about 4*l.*

2d. From all I can learn, I have reason to believe that many, if not all, the wealthy colonists of respectability, desirous of obtaining Indian labourers in the manner I have suggested, would willingly pay half of the above sum, or very nearly as much, if the Government will defray the remaining balance, which is but little compared with the bounty offered for European labourers.

In assuming that this may be sanctioned by his Excellency, I proceed to state,

3d. It will be impossible to procure certificates of the age or qualifications of those individuals in any case; but to guard against all attempts to introduce useless or diseased individuals, from age or any other cause, I would suggest that the captain or supercargo of any ship bringing labourers should be obliged to produce a "correct descriptive roll" of those persons, stating their names, height, probable age, and any other remarkable features in their appearance.

4th. The said "roll" to bear underneath the superscription of one of the magistrates of Calcutta; and further, that all should be examined on board the ship, by some respectable surgeon in Calcutta, to ascertain as far as practicable, that the persons in question are not in any way deformed, or labouring under any chronic disease, and that they appear to him to be correctly described in the said document, to which he should likewise affix his signature in testimony of his opinion.

5th. It will, in my humble opinion, be proper that no claim shall be made for such aid as the Government may be pleased to grant before the labourers are landed at this port of Sydney, or other port of its dependencies; and,

6th. I would earnestly urge that a premium of eight per cent. (to be deducted from the amount above specified) be appropriated and paid over to the captain or officer in command of the ship importing Indian labourers, for his care of their health, &c., such payment to be made only for individuals landed in health; and when such claims may be disputed, that reference for final adjustment be made to some respectable medical officer nominated by the Government. I feel satisfied that these precautions are necessary, and that they will have the desired effect.

7th. In rating the passage-money so high for introducing a people whose wants are of a less expensive nature than those of Europeans, and for a shorter voyage, I am guided by the following facts, which I can prove indisputably; viz.

A native of Europe arriving here finds no difference in the food he gets on landing from that he has been accustomed to, and although I am satisfied that the class of Indians I propose introducing will soon and gladly take to the same food used by Europeans, I would not bring them here without rice and proper condiments for one year's consumption after landing; all this will take about one ton for every four persons, besides the food required for the voyage; and although Sydney, by the track usually pursued, is not much more distant from Calcutta than half the distance of the latter port from London, be it remembered, that when the monsoons are adverse, the voyages from Sydney to Calcutta, and from Calcutta to Sydney, are not unfrequently four months and upwards; witness the voyages of the *Mary*, *William Harris*, and *Vestal*, within the last twelve months.

In England, ships can be had in abundance at 4*l.* per ton; they can easily load with many commodities required in these settlements, and they are always sure of freight back. My accounts from Calcutta came down to 2d July; freights were then as high as 8*l.* per ton to Sydney. There are very few articles the produce of India required here, nothing for dead weight except sugar and molasses, and there is no freight whatever back; so that ships from Calcutta to Sydney, though nominally only double that to London, cost in reality three times the amount, setting aside port-charges, which are high in Calcutta and Sydney, compared to London and other British ports.

8th. I have taken measures to ascertain, as early as possible, the laws enacted in the Isle of France for the due protection and guidance of Indian labourers, and their employers; which subject, I doubt not, will in due time have the consideration of this Government. In the meantime, should his Excellency wish it, I will be glad to furnish such further information as may be in my power regarding the matter I have had the honour to bring to his notice.

John Mackay.

Appendix.

No. 2.

Memorandum on
Indian Immigra-
tion.

Additional Memoranda, 22d May 1837, submitted for the Consideration of his Excellency the Governor, and to be laid before the Legislative Council, should his Excellency consider it proper.

A period of six months has elapsed since I had the honour of submitting my former memorandum in October, a copy of which I beg to prefix. Since then, I have been assiduous in my inquiries; and all I have heard goes to confirm in a stronger degree, if possible, my opinion of the necessity there exists for introducing, as speedily as practicable, as many Indian labourers, of a proper description, as can be procured in Calcutta, in the proper season.

In Calcutta and the lower provinces they are denominated "Boonahs," in the upper provinces they are called "Dangurs." Unlike the Hindoos or Mahometans, the Dangurs entertain no prejudices of caste or religion, and they are willing to turn their hands to any labour whatever, as far as they are capable. Neither are they unwilling to partake of any kind of animal food, the worst description of which would be luxury to them.

In their own country they have but little rice, and eat snakes, lizards, rats, mice, &c. Their clothing is simple and scanty, and they eat only once, rarely twice, in 24 hours.

Their habitations are equally simple and confined: any dry place, 20 feet square, and 8 feet high, would suffice for 20 men. They are unacquainted with the luxury of a bed beyond a dry floor, upon which they repose in their blankets in the cold weather, and a remnant of thin cotton cloth in the summer season. For any kind of labour requiring great muscular strength, they are not equal to stout Europeans; but since my arrival in this country, I have seen many Europeans earning 3s. per diem, the result of whose labour, individually, would not equal that of an industrious "Dangur" receiving only one-third of the European's pay, food and every thing included. For any agricultural purpose, excepting the plough, I consider them fully equal to Europeans, especially in using the hoe, and grubbing roots, weeding, &c. From their patient disposition and tractable habits, I feel equally certain of their proving (with a little care in making them understand the business) excellent shepherds.

I have already said that their food is simple. The beef rejected here by the lowest European would be very welcome to them, and maize flour they are particularly fond of; they see but little of it in their own country, the grinding alone costing more than coarse rice, which, with a little salt, chillies, and vegetables, form their best food.

With the labourers sent to the Mauritius, females are in the proportion of one in ten. The females are not unwilling to labour, such as weeding, gathering corn, &c. The rate of passage-money quoted in my former memorandum, 11*l.* for males, and 8*l.* for females, I find will be too low, in chartering a ship for the sole purpose; but in bringing a due proportion of labourers, in vessels carrying as much cargo (dead weight) as will be sufficient ballast, without materially straitening the room for passengers, and no light goods, it may suffice. Should the rate of freight in Calcutta decline to 4*l.* per ton, as formerly, then vessels may be chartered for the sole purpose, so as not to be crowded.

In giving the subject, in all its bearings, every consideration my mind suggests, I think I have not omitted any precaution requisite for the due attainment of the purpose in view, further than that it is my humble opinion it will be well in this Government to request the Governor General of India to order one of the surgeons of the Calcutta presidency for the duty of examining the labourers, as proposed in the fourth paragraph of my prefixed memorandum of October 1836; the said surgeon to be allowed from the ship receiving the labourers such remuneration for his trouble as may be deemed proper.

I beg to add the following extracts of letters received in Sydney, from the Mauritius, on this subject, which I presume will be more convincing than anything more occurring to me at present.

From Messrs. Thomas Blythe & Sons to Messrs. Bettington & Co., Sydney, dated Mauritius, 22d April 1836.

"The planters having introduced free Indians, apprenticed generally for five years, keeps our cultivation in as healthy a state as we have ever seen it. The experiment of free labour has been entirely successful; we have 50 free Indians on our own estate, and they cost, including food, clothing, and wages, together with the expense of bringing them here, about 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per month.

"It seems to us, that in New South Wales the deficiency of agricultural labour might be beneficially supplied from Bengal."

Extract from the same to the same, dated Mauritius, 7th October 1836.

"With respect to Indian labourers, it will be interesting to you to know, that the introduction of these people has been attended with the most complete success. 1,000 individuals have arrived in the past week; and a cargo is at this moment coming up the harbour, and 2,000 men more are on their passage. They are quiet, docile, and industrious. The total cost, including passage here and back, at the end of their apprenticeship, which is generally five years, together with food, clothing, &c., is no more than five Spanish dollars per month, or 5*s.* per week, which you will allow is cheap labour in any country. Should you feel disposed to try the experiment, Messrs. Henty and Dawson, of Calcutta, act as agents for the engagement of these people.

"In conclusion, I have only to add my readiness to attend, if required, and afford any further explanation in my power which his Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council may demand touching this subject."

John Mackay.

Remarks upon the Employment of Indian Labourers out of their own Country,
by *J. R. Mayo, Esq.*

Appendix.

No. 2.

Memorandum on
Indian Immigration.

The natives of India cannot, in their own country, be induced to forego their customs, manners, the use of their own implements of husbandry, their own modes of agriculture, nor can they be stimulated to exert a continuous labour. But abroad, as in the Mauritius, most of these objections are overcome, with some difficulty in the first instance, but, from the example which is presented to them of a large body of Negroes working in a superior and more efficient manner to their own, and no longer trammelled in the prejudices of caste and Braminical priesthood, they no longer object to use other implements than their own, to adopt better modes of agriculture, and to work in a more regular and steady manner.

Natives of caste require certain kinds of food, certain forms of cooking, and other observances. Of several castes, in the same gang, one will not eat with the other, nor allow their food to be cooked by any other than one of their own caste. But in several parts of India there are people to be found who have no caste, especially the Hill Coolies of Bengal, a fine athletic race of people, who eat fresh meat or any other kind of food without scruple. They are quite free from the prejudices of the Hindoos and Mahometans. From my general experience as a planter, and from the knowledge I acquired, and the inquiries I made, during my residence in the Isle of France, I am competent to speak with confidence respecting the system of introducing Indian labourers into that colony, and the probable effects of adopting the same system in this.

When the importation of Indian labourers into the Isle of France first commenced, it was undertaken in complete ignorance. The planters gave their orders to their factors, who wrote to their correspondents in India (in the same manner they would for any commodity) to send so many hundred men. The merchants of India give their instructions to some native retainer or agent to get so many labourers, to go abroad for so many years, and at such a rate of wages; the merchants are allowed so much per head, and they likewise give to their native employé a certain sum per man shipped. The native agent (none of whom are to be trusted where gain is concerned) engages the first people he can find, often using deception, false representations, stratagem, and even does not hesitate to employ force.

The first batch sent to the Mauritius were from Madras, and the people were taken from the refuse of the population in the city. They turned out a complete failure, and, I believe, the whole of them were sent back. This event, for some time, discouraged the planters from importing any more. Afterwards some planters connected with India obtained a good set of labourers, who turned out very well: it then became a mania. Some planters and merchants appointed agents to proceed to India; others wrote to their correspondents in that country; in each case the remuneration was so much per head. Like the native agents, many of these thought only of the greatest profit they could make, and procured the most worthless objects that presented themselves, or entrapped them by false representations; the consequence was, many bad hands were introduced. In one gang, of less than 200, on their arrival, 60 were found to be afflicted with venereal complaints. These disgraceful transactions induced the Governor to prohibit the importation of any more labourers without his special licence; and it is in further contemplation that hereafter a certain proportion of females should be provided; for hitherto no women had been imported, except such as the labourers paid the passage for themselves; the planters being in no way liable for them. Notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances, more than 12,000 have been brought into the island; about 4,000 more were, at the time of the prohibition being issued, already on their voyage, or ordered to be sent, and which, under the case, were allowed to be introduced; and the Governor has since granted his licence for the importation of many more.

I have no doubt but that, in two or three years, there will be 25,000 or 30,000 Indian labourers in the Isle of France; which is a proof, though so many inferior persons have been introduced, how valuable the Indian labourer is; and will show, at once, the great benefit that may be derived from their employment in this country. So important and superior is this kind of labour considered, from the example given in the Mauritius, that the Jamaica and Demerara planters, who have hitherto attempted to employ British cultivators, but without success, principally in consequence of the destructive and demoralizing effects of intemperance, now propose, and by this time, I have no doubt, are carrying into operation, the introduction of Indian labourers into the West Indies.

All over India there are castes of people who have pursued one occupation from generation to generation, from time immemorial. There is the caste of Gualah herdsmen, the caste of Bheriwallah shepherds; and the caste of Aheer, who are both herdsmen and shepherds. These castes are fine people, and would serve for the like purposes in this country; there are other castes which would do for particular employments, such as gorawallahs, domestics, &c.; but for agricultural, and general purposes, I should prefer employing the Hill Coolies of Bengal, especially as they are not only a fine race of people, but free from caste.

There is one great advantage to be derived from the Indian character, they are temperate, and are particularly trustworthy where sobriety is absolutely necessary. The planters in the Isle of France employ them now, almost exclusive of the Negroes, as carters, especially for the purpose of carrying their sugars to town. But such is the force of example for good, but more unfortunately for bad, that several of them have taken to the drinking of spirits; which shows the necessity of keeping the Indians free from the contaminating influence of

Appendix.

No. 2.

Memorandum on
Indian Immigration.

European intemperance. If European labourers be necessary for admixture with them (which I think is absolutely necessary, to teach them by example the use of our implements, the mode of our agriculture, and the advantages of exerting a continuous application of labour), I would, in my own case, with the assistance of Government, import a select set of labourers from Great Britain for that express purpose; and would make it a condition that they were to have no allowance of spirits. This is supposing I were placed at Moreton Bay, or other place further north, where those demoralizing pests, public-houses, could not be established to seduce my labourers.

From all I have seen myself, and from the assurances of many of the first planters in the Mauritius, the Indians upon the average are equal, and many superior, to the Negroes. After a short time they become as expert, as laborious, more tractable, and far more trustworthy. It is true several complaints have occurred, both on the part of the masters and on that of the employed; but in nearly every case, I believe the cause has arisen from misunderstanding, from ignorance of the Indian character and language, from many of the Indians having been led to emigrate in other capacities than that of labourers; and, too often, either from necessity, ignorance, negligence, or cupidity, from the masters changing the quantity, quality, or kind of food. There is a strange anomaly in the government of the Mauritius; the special magistrates appointed for the protection of apprenticed Negroes cannot, by the tenor of their commissions, take cognizance of the differences between planters and Indian labourers; but this is about to be remedied.

In the Mauritius, labourers are imported without any assistance from Government, and the planters, generally, being without funds, or connexions in India, employ their factors to send for them. The latter, in their endeavours to obtain them with as much speed, and at as little cost as possible, have introduced many very bad hands. If labourers are to be brought into this colony, it is proposed to do so at the expense of the public, and not of individuals.

Government have therefore the clearest right to regulate the manner and terms of their importation; so as to secure, by every possible means, the supply of none but persons of the most proper and effective description. In the first instance, I should suppose that only a limited number will be introduced, by way of experiment, to ascertain whether the system be good or bad. If 3,000 or 4,000 be obtained to commence with, the system will receive a complete and extensive trial. Government should not write to merchants at Calcutta to send out so many persons, for they would merely commission natives to collect the number, and who would take them from any source they could most easily and cheaply do so; but should appoint some experienced and practical person here, and under their own control, who has the interest of the colony at heart, and who is zealous in promoting the successful establishment of this system of emigration, to proceed to India, and with the aid of both Native and European assistants, and a native surgeon, all of whom he can engage on the spot, to visit the interior and select the subjects most proper for the purpose. Restrictions should be imposed as to the number of persons to be put on board each ship, according to her tonnage; and each vessel should carry a native surgeon, educated at the Company's medical college in Calcutta. These precautions being taken, no disappointment will ensue; and instead of many of the men being worse than a loss, each would prove effective and useful.

In the Mauritius, the labourer is bound for five years only; but in this country the period should be for seven years, in consequence of the lengthened voyage, the greater danger and risk, and the increased expense. Indeed, in the Mauritius, the planters complain of the short apprenticeship, and talk of extending the term. If a proportion of women be imported, I have no doubt but that the Indians would be happy to be engaged for even ten years. The West Indian planters mean to extend the term to ten years. At all events, none should be engaged without being bound for some time; for if they come here as free agents, many will get employed by the most worthless of the colonists; many will not be employed at all, but will prefer working, as they do in India, when want compels them; and the probability is, that the whole of them will become worthless and a pest to society.

I would observe, that the importation of Indian labourers, under judicious regulations, will not only advance the interests of this country, but will prove of incalculable benefit to India itself. In time, I think, it would prove to be the most effectual method of sending into that vast region not only improved manners, customs, arts, agriculture and laws, but also the blessings of Christianity.

I enclose a copy of the several items contained in the contract entered into with the Indians by the parties of one of the first houses in the Mauritius, who are both merchants and planters. I also enclose two printed letters, the one being an answer from the colonial secretary of the Mauritius to an application for permission to import Indian labourers; the other, a letter from the colonial secretary to individual planters, acknowledging that the system appears, not only to have worked well hitherto, but to promise improvement in proportion as the Indians become acquainted with the language, and habituated to the manners and customs of the colony; and pointing out how the differences which have hitherto arisen may in future be avoided. These documents are of the greatest importance, and will fully bear out what I have advanced from my own knowledge, as well as from the information I have obtained from others.

Sydney, 1 May 1837.

J. R. Mayo.

Copy of Terms of Engagement for the Introduction of Labourers from India to Mauritius.

The period for which the labourers are engaged is for five years, to date from the time of their leaving India.

Their passage to this island is defrayed by the party who engages them.

Their rations are specified in the contract; being daily for each individual 2 lbs. of rice, a little ghee and mustard oil, &c. Their pay is fixed at the rate of five rupees (about 10s.) per month for each labourer, and seven rupees for each commander. One commander is sufficient for every hundred men.

One rupee per month is deducted from the pay of each, to form a fund to provide a return passage to India in case they wish to return at the termination of the term, or in case of bad conduct; should no such contingency arise, the sum deducted is refunded to them at the end of their period of service.

The party engaging the men is responsible to Government for their good conduct whilst in the island.

The labour that they shall perform, and the hours of work, are fixed by the manager of the property where they may be placed.

Medical attendance is provided for them, and clothing, according to the contract, annually; viz., two lascar caps, two dhooties, and two jackets or blankets.

The men receive six months' advance of pay, to commence from the date of their embarkation.

The engagement is enregistered at the police in Calcutta, and at the police here.

Mauritius, 13th January 1837.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Port Louis, Mauritius.

1. His Excellency the Governor has perused with much pleasure the reports of the inhabitants who employ Indian labourers on their estates; and he has examined with great care the proceedings had before the civil commissaries with regard to the complaints of that class of persons, as well as those that have been preferred against them.

2. The result is highly satisfactory with regard to the general treatment, conduct, and condition of the Indians introduced as labourers into this island; and the system appears not only to have worked well hitherto, but to promise improvement in proportion as these persons become acquainted with our language, and habituated to the manners and customs of the colony.

3. The Governor, however, has observed that in a large proportion of the differences that have arisen between the Indian labourers and their employers, the cause of complaint has originated from some real or fancied infraction of the engagements entered into with them; more particularly with regard to food. To this subject, therefore, his Excellency wishes to direct your serious attention, and to impress upon you the necessity of the most scrupulous and faithful execution of all the conditions of their contracts, as the point on which will mainly depend the continuance of tranquillity, good order, and obedience among the Indians in your service.

4. In some cases where the masters have not been able to obtain the exact kinds of food of which the rations of the Indians are composed, equivalents have been substituted, and even in larger and more liberal proportions than would compensate for the value of the deficient articles; but the people have not been satisfied with the change, and misunderstandings and complaints have followed. Now this is a difficulty which may easily be overcome by proper precaution, in having always on hand a sufficient supply of these articles of subsistence, and by the punctual and regular delivery of the rations, to which too much attention cannot be paid.

5. Similar punctuality and regularity should be practised in regard to the payment of their wages, the issue of their clothing, and the other stipulations in the engagements with the Indians.

6. The hours of work should be well defined and carefully attended to by the master on his side. Several of the engagements entered into in India are very defective in this respect; but as the defect can readily be remedied here, no time should be lost in regulating the hours of labour so as to avoid any cause for complaint on that account.

7. Whenever it may be practicable, task-work will be found well suited to the previous habits of the Indians; and it will, in consequence, prove as much for the advantage of the master as for that of the labourers to practise it, whenever the nature of their employment will admit of it.

8. The effect of a due attention on your part to obtain these points will be to obtain for you the confidence of the Indians; and thereby to secure the regular and cheerful performance, on their part, of their daily labour, as well as a quiet and peaceful demeanour among them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

_____, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1836.

Appendix.
 No. 2.
 Memorandum on
 Indian Immigra-
 tion.

1. His Excellency the Governor has had before him your letter of the soliciting to be allowed to send to India for Indian labourers, and I have received the Governor's directions to acquaint you that he is pleased to accede to your request under the usual guarantees on your part.

2. But it having come to his Excellency's knowledge that engagements have been entered into in Calcutta with the Indians introduced here, which are contrary to the laws of the colony, such, for instance, as working on Sundays, corporal punishment by the sirdar or chief, unlimited hours of work; the Governor desires me to intimate to you, that every such engagement being illegal, cannot be tolerated here, and it is an express condition of his assent to your request, that no such stipulations be made with the whom you have asked permission to bring into the colony.

3. His Excellency desires me, at the same time, to press upon you the necessity of the utmost attention being observed in the selection of the persons who may be engaged to work on your estate. The disappointments and inconveniences which attended the first attempts to introduce free labour into this colony are mainly attributable to that want of selection, which is so essential to the success of the undertaking; and his Excellency cannot too strongly recommend, that especial care be now taken to ensure that the persons who may be engaged shall have been known as really agricultural labourers in their own country (of the class called Hill Coolies) when coming from Calcutta; and that they, and the chief or sirdar who accompanies them hither, shall have been mutually known to each other before being engaged.

4. His Excellency further recommends it to you to apply for a suitable proportion of women to accompany the men you propose to introduce, as a measure which his Excellency is satisfied you will find eventually to be productive of advantage.

5. It has also been suggested to his Excellency, that it would be very advisable to have each Indian separately inspected by a medical practitioner previously to their embarkation, in order that none but healthy subjects may be engaged; and that his certificate should accompany the individuals when they come here; a proposition of which his Excellency highly approves, and particularly recommends you to give instructions to your agent to that effect.

6. Considerable inconvenience appears also to have been experienced from the advance of six months' wages made in Calcutta to the Indian labourers, in consequence of which they are a long time here before they become entitled to pay. His Excellency thinks this a matter also well deserving your attention, and whether it would not be prudent that the advance should be limited to three, or, at the utmost, to four months' wages.

7. Recent events having fully shown the inconveniences resulting from a failure of supplies of rice from Bengal, his Excellency desires me particularly to impress upon you the necessity of your making arrangements for obtaining from India adequate supplies of rice, not only for the subsistence of those labourers, but of the apprentices employed on your estate, as well as of the other articles of food stipulated for in the engagements with the Indians.

I have the honour to be,
 Your most obedient servant,
 — — —, Colonial Secretary.

Letter from certain Flock-owners in New South Wales to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 24 May 1837.

Having waited for some considerable time in anxious expectation the arrival of emigrants and convicts from the mother country to supply the wants of our establishments in the interior, and finding that there remains not the slightest chance of receiving from that quarter a sufficient supply of labourers to meet the wants of the colonists, we beg, through you, to submit to his Excellency the Governor, for his consideration, the urgent necessity which exists of sending to Bengal for shepherds, cowherds, labourers, and household servants, where they may be had in numbers, willing to emigrate, and of sober, honest and industrious habits.

Aware that his Excellency is ever alive to the wants of the colonists, and equally desirous to assist them to the extent of his power, we deem it unnecessary to say further on the subject of this communication, than that the want of labour is at present felt to an alarming extent throughout the colony; that in many cases the plough remains idle; and that in order to wean the last spring lambs, flock-owners have been obliged, in numerous instances, to place two flocks of sheep in one, under the care of one shepherd.

Should his Excellency determine on sending to India for the descriptions of persons mentioned, and at the expense of Government, we will bind ourselves to take on their arrival here, and to keep them thenceforth, free of expense to the Government, at certain fixed rate of wages and rations, to be fixed on hereafter by the subscribers, a certain number of those persons, and many other flock-owners, now in the interior, will willingly do the same.

We have the honour to be, &c.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

— No. 3. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to Governor Sir *G. Gipps*, dated Downing-street, 14 December 1837.

ON the receipt of Sir Richard Bourke's despatch, No. 48, of the 17th June last, transmitting a copy of the votes and proceedings of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, on the 30th of May last, which comprised a memorandum on the introduction of Indian labourers into New South Wales, I felt it my duty to refer these documents to the agent general for emigration in a letter, of which I now enclose a copy, together with the copy of the answer which has been received from Mr. Elliot. Although not yet in possession of the report of the committee of the Council, which Sir R. Bourke stated his intention of proposing, to inquire into this subject, I cannot delay to express to you my earnest hope that the increasing demand for labour in New South Wales may, under the existing arrangements, aided by any modifications which experience may suggest, be effectually supplied from this country. The statement which I now transmit from Mr. Elliot, considered in connexion with the short period during which the present system has been in operation, and the other channels through which emigration to New South Wales has been simultaneously carried on, tends strongly to encourage this hope, and the detailed report, which will be laid before Parliament early in the ensuing year, will I trust afford additional ground for anticipating the best results from the measures recently adopted. On the other hand, I cannot but apprehend that the introduction into the colony of a considerable body of Indian labourers, as proposed in the memorandum referred to, would have a prejudicial effect both on the interests of the colony, and on British emigration. Its tendency would probably be to the permanent creation in the colony of a distinct class of persons, separated by origin and habits from the rest of the labouring population, subject to restrictions not generally imposed, and regarded as of an inferior and servile description. Such a system could scarcely fail to be injurious to the parties themselves, and by bringing agricultural labour into disrepute, to discourage the emigration from this country of agricultural labourers, who, as the advantages offered to them in New South Wales become more extensively known, may reasonably be expected to avail themselves, in larger numbers than heretofore, of the opportunities of emigrating to that country.

With reference to the increasing number of emigrants proceeding from this country to New South Wales under Government auspices, my attention has been directed to the opinion expressed by several of the witnesses examined by the committee of the Council of New South Wales on emigration in 1835, that an agent at Sydney would be required as a medium of communication between the settlers and the emigrants on their arrival, as well as of correspondence with the agent in England, as to the wants of the colony and other particulars on which it is essential that authentic information should, from time to time, be transmitted. It appears to me that such an officer would be very useful in securing the efficiency of these local arrangements, which are indispensable to the welfare of the emigrants on their arrival, and in imparting alike to them and to the public in the colony that early and correct information which will greatly facilitate their speedy and beneficial employment in the service of the settlers. He would further be of great use by regularly transmitting to this country details as to the location of the emigrants and other particulars relating to their condition and circumstances. Such information will be required for the completion of the periodical reports, to be prepared by the agent-general, and it will enable him to satisfy the inquiries of the friends of the emigrants.

Enclosure 1.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 November 1837.

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you, for your perusal, the enclosed copy of the votes and proceedings of the Legislative Council of New South Wales on the 30th May last, a considerable portion of which has an important bearing on the subject of emigration. You will observe that the demand for labour in the colony is represented as far exceeding the supply, and that a proposal had been made, and was under consideration, for the introduction of labourers from India. At the date of these proceedings, the arrangements made in the early part of the present year for promoting emigration from this country to New South Wales, on a more extensive scale than had previously been adopted, were not known in the colony; and the subsequent information which would be received on this subject would probably affect the deliberations on the proposal to which I have referred.

The introduction of labourers from India on the terms proposed, is an expedient which Lord Glenelg would be unwilling to sanction without a very urgent necessity for a recourse to this mode of supplying the deficiency of labour; but before he addresses any instructions to Sir G. Gipps on the subject, his Lordship requests that you will inform him of the number of emigrants who have already proceeded from this country to New South Wales, with the assistance of Government, since the commencement of the present year, and of the probable number which may be expected to arrive there under the existing arrangements before the close of 1838.

T. F. Elliot, Esq.

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I am, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

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Appendix.

No. 3.
Lord Glenelg to
Sir G. Gipps.

Mr. Under-Secretary Stephen,
4 Nov.

Mr. Elliot, 1 Dec.

1. Votes, No. 1.
30 May.
2. Immigration Returns.
3. Indian Immigration.

Appendix.

No. 3.

Enclosure 2.

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 December 1837.

IN reference to your letter of the 4th ultimo, I deferred answering the inquiries it contained as to the probable number of people who could be introduced into the colony of New South Wales before the termination of 1838, until I could communicate with Dr. Boyter as to the numbers that might be reckoned on from Scotland, and until the "Orontes" should depart.

I have now the honour to report, that since the first ships under the new system of emigration sailed, on the 24th March, there have gone nine ships to New South Wales, containing 1,350 adults and 1,350 children, making 2,700 souls. The "Duncan" from Greenock will sail early in January, and is likely to carry about 300 more; and a party is being collected to go from Cork in February, which may be estimated also at 300; making the total up to the end of winter 3,300 souls.

Next is to be considered the period after winter: to reach the colony by the end of the year, a ship should sail before the month of September. Dr. Boyter anticipates that six ships might be sent from Scotland by that time, and I think that four from Ireland (exclusive of the one above mentioned as immediately in contemplation) and four from England form a reasonable estimate of what may be sent from these portions of the kingdom: more should be sent if practicable, but I on purpose make my calculations low to prevent disappointment. At the very moderate average of 270 per ship, these vessels would take 3,780 souls in addition to the number of 3,300 despatched previously to March, making a total of 7,080 sent to the colony in little more than seventeen months from the first ship in March 1837.

In rendering this statement I by no means wish to exaggerate the importance of the results it exhibits. It is impossible to read the recent accounts from the colony without great sympathy in the inconveniences they show to be felt from the scarcity of hands; and under so pressing a demand, it is to be feared that the best efforts at home must for a time appear slow in correcting the evil. My attention therefore is far more occupied in considering the wants of the colonists, than in dwelling on what we may have yet been able to do. With every allowance, however, for these circumstances, it is some satisfaction to observe, first, that four or five times as much has been accomplished during the present year as in any similar period before, and this too with a more than usual amount of other kinds of emigration to this colony at the same time; and, secondly, that although the admixture of children may render the full extent of our operations less immediately sensible in the colony, the permanent effect on the population is not the less sure. In fact, this is one respect in which, even with a view to numbers, there must be a vast superiority in our well-assorted parties of European families, including a well secured equality of females, as compared with any importations that could be made of Chinese, who only come to go away, or of Indian coolies, who are accompanied by a scanty proportion of women, and who also stipulate to be returned to their own country. A supply from England at the rate of nearly 5,000 souls per annum, on the principle I have just described, cannot, it may be hoped, last long without producing a very sensible impression on the state of New South Wales.

Far, therefore, from overrating the past proceedings, which, on the contrary, I shall always think it my duty, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to lose no opportunity of improving upon and enlarging, and still less underrating the present wants felt in the colony, I confess it would nevertheless be a matter of congratulation to me if the preceding statement should appear to afford any grounds for hoping that the inhabitants may continue to prosper, without introducing Indian blood into their population, or Indian habits into their industry.

J. Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed,) Thomas F. Elliot.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Sir R. Bourke to
Lord Glenelg on
Indian and British
Immigration.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Richard Bourke*, K. C. B., to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Government House, Sydney, 8 September 1837.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 23d March last, No. 276, enclosing the copy of a letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Stephen to the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the subject of the new arrangements proposed by your Lordship for a more efficient and systematic scheme of emigration to these colonies.

In obedience to the instructions conveyed in the despatch, I will not fail, by the earliest opportunity after the close of this year, to transmit for your Lordship's information a statement of the balance of the fund, applicable to emigration, remaining unexpended at that period, holding two-thirds of that sum for your Lordship's disposal, and one-third to meet the demands for bounties under the Government notice of the 28th October 1835, or under any revised notice to a similar effect which may be in force in the next year.

At the same time I had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch, a committee of the Legislative Council was sitting, appointed at the beginning of the present session, for the further consideration of the measures adopted and proposed with respect to immigration.

tion. I caused your Lordship's despatch and its enclosure to be added to the documents laid before the committee, and awaited their report before replying. I have now the honour to forward a printed copy of the report and minutes of evidence; the latter have been already partially brought under your Lordship's notice in my despatch of the 12th ultimo, No. 77.

The principal recommendations of the committee requiring notice consist of a new scale of bounties, rather higher than the one at present adopted, and which they prefer to the promise of a free passage; the extension of the limitation of age to 40 years, in the case of married men, without reference to the age of their wives; the granting of half-bounty to men or women above that age, who come out with their families as immigrants to this colony, and who are able to support them in it; and the resumption of the practice of allowing quit-rents to be redeemed at 10 years' purchase, 20 per cent. being added to the established bounty when applied to the liquidation or purchase of quit-rents.

Some part of these recommendations may be adopted with advantage, and I propose, in consequence, to revise the Government notice on bounties.

I cannot concur with the committee in their opinion of the expediency of giving any bounty on the part of Government for the introduction of unmarried men, unaccompanied by a corresponding number of single females. If the pressing wants of the settlers afford so strong a motive as is represented for the introduction of single labourers, it may be left to individuals to bring them to the colony at their own expense. It would, in my opinion, be a short-sighted policy in the Government to offer any bounty for a measure that would tend to continue the disproportion of the sexes.

The recommendation of the committee, that immigrants arriving with capital for the purpose of settling should be allowed a remission in the purchase of land, in consideration of the expense of the passage of themselves and their families, but not exceeding 160 *l.* in amount, is in principle similar to a proposal which has been before made by the Executive Council, in a minute transmitted with my despatch of 14th August 1835, No. 81, but to which insuperable objections were expressed in your Lordship's answer, dated 10th March 1836, No. 126.

Upon the subject of Indian labourers, the report does not appear to me such as to encourage any prospect of advantage from the introduction of these persons, sufficient to compensate the expense and inconvenience. The attempt would, I fear, prove a sacrifice of permanent advantage to temporary expediency. The subject will probably be brought forward again at the next session of the Colonial Legislature; but I do not propose, in the meantime, to adopt any further proceeding on this branch of the subject.

Enclosure (B.)

FINAL REPORT of the Committee on IMMIGRATION (Indian and British) into
New South Wales.

Committee appointed to consider, and report their Opinion, upon a Proposal made to the Government of New South Wales for introducing into the Colony certain of the Hill Labourers of India, and also to consider the terms under which Mechanics and Labourers from Europe are now brought out:

Appendix.

No. 4.
(B.)

(C.)

Final Report of
Committee of
Legislative Council.

Colonel Snodgrass, Mr. Lithgow, Mr. Blaxland, Mr. M'Arthur, Sir John Jamison.

Sydney, 25 August 1837.

THE Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to examine witnesses and report upon the propriety of introducing the Hill Coolies or Dhangars of the East Indies into this colony, and to suggest any alteration or amendment in the system at present adopted to encourage immigration from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have to state to your Excellency and your Honourable Council, that by the testimony of the most intelligent and respectable gentlemen residents in the colony, the want of shepherds, stockmen, agricultural labourers in general, and of mechanics in a smaller proportion, has become so alarming and necessitous, and has been already attended with such serious loss to many, and almost ruinous consequences to others, that unless immigration be immediately encouraged to the full extent of the present demand for labour, out of the funds set apart for that purpose, the consequences will be most fatal to the best interests of the colony.

It will be seen by the abstract for the last year, laid before the Council by his Excellency the Governor, that the balances of the Crown land revenues for the years 1835 and 1836, which have been transferred to the Ways and Means, to meet the general expenses of the colony, after deducting the sums chargeable upon immigration, amounted to 246,874 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* and your committee have, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly to solicit and recommend to your Excellency and your Honourable Council, that while there exists so urgent a necessity for the introduction of immigrants into the colony, as clearly shown by the evidence already before the Council, no further sums should be diverted from the funds now applicable to that purpose, but that immigration should be continued yearly, to the extent of the whole revenue arising from the sale of Crown lands, otherwise the colony will retrograde rather than advance in prosperity, as it is obvious, from the evidence produced, that at this moment the means do not exist for maintaining the present establishments of sheep, cattle, and horses, and at the same time of cultivating the ground for the supply of food for the present population, and that annually the colonists draw nearly one-fourth, and sometimes a third, of their supplies of wheat from foreign markets.

It appears also, from the evidence before your committee, that employment would be found, at good wages, for from 7,000 to 10,000 well-conducted men as shepherds, farm-servants, labourers, and mechanics, with a considerable number of steady, sober butlers, house-servants, and coachmen; and by the importation of the two latter classes, several thousands of convicts in the colony, now employed in these services, would become available for country purposes. People of this class, generally, do not make good domestic servants in towns, especially in the capital, though there are many exceptions; and it would benefit the colony in general, and Sydney in particular, if a good class of domestic servants, of both sexes, were brought out; and the necessity for such a measure is felt by almost every respectable inhabitant. Your committee would therefore recommend, that after the arrival of a sufficient number of mechanics, gardeners, house-servants, and coachmen, no more convicts should be assigned in Sydney, or the other towns; without, however, affecting those at present in them, unless they be convicted of some crime or offence.

Your committee having thus commenced their report, as relates to immigration from the United Kingdom, do not purpose to go into any lengthened detail on a matter so fully and ably reported upon by the committee of your Honourable Council in 1835, whose report, together with the additional evidence now produced, on a matter of so vital and important a nature to the colony, they earnestly recommend to the attention of your Excellency and your Honourable Council.

The evidence establishes, beyond a doubt, the pressing necessity there exists for encouraging and cherishing, as far as is possible, immediate immigration into the colony.

It will be seen by the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to his Excellency the Governor, dated 23d March 1837, that the colonial government will be relieved, in a considerable degree, for the future, from the exertions it has hitherto made to encourage immigration into this colony, as the home Ministry have undertaken to appoint a chief agent for emigration in England, and, as your committee have reason to think, subordinate agents in other parts of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of procuring and sending emigrants to this colony, to the amount of two-thirds of the revenue applicable to this purpose, whilst this government is left at liberty to appropriate the other third to the payment of bounties on immigrants introduced by private settlers, on the terms of the government notice of 28th October 1835.

If your committee are allowed to remark on this arrangement, they would observe, that as the system adopted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State appears to be on the principle of that proposed by his Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, it will meet the views of the colonists generally, if the agents selected be men of integrity, and well acquainted with the requisite qualifications which immigrants should possess, to make them useful in this colony, and to insure to themselves a more certain and efficient means of providing for their families. The average price of labour in this colony, it is true, is double that usual in England, and the wages of several classes of mechanics in Sydney average about three times as much, though in the country, where rations and lodgings are supplied, wages are proportionably reduced, but the necessaries of life are as dear as in England, and house-rent is quadruple in Sydney; it is, therefore, quite obvious, that if these agents allow emigrants to proceed to this colony who cannot work or labour for their own maintenance, they will inflict great injustice on the colonists, and expose the unfortunate emigrants to much distress and privation.

Your committee now come to the most difficult, though not the least important, part of the duty they have been called on to perform; namely, that of suggesting to your Excellency and your honourable Council the best mode of expending, in the encouragement of immigration, the one-third of the revenue applicable to that purpose left at the disposal of the colonial government; and your committee feel justified in taking this sum at 40,000 *l.* yearly, for the next two years, which will, in all probability, increase with immigration, upon which we must mainly depend for retaining even our present position: as, without immigration, our land revenue will inevitably decrease, losses of the most serious nature having been already sustained by many of our flock-masters, from the want of men to tend and protect their flocks, whilst valuable tracts of land remain uncultivated from the same cause.

It appears to your committee that the bounties offered by the government notice of 28th October 1835, were quite inadequate to induce useful and respectable emigrants to embark for the colony, and few have arrived on the terms of that notice. The time allowed to settlers to make their arrangements for bringing out the required descriptions of immigrants seems also to have been too limited; they beg, therefore, respectfully to propose to your Excellency and your honourable Council, that, under the bounty system, the period of arrival should be extended for the time this system may be in operation; or, at least, that all emigrants embarked from Europe prior to the end of the year 1840, should be entitled to bounties under a revised government notice, adhering to the general principles of that of 28th October 1835. Your committee give a preference to the system of bounties under a government notice to that of a promise of a free passage, from which much evil and jobbing might arise, where there is no agent of accredited integrity and knowledge to superintend the selection and embarkation of emigrants: at the same time, your committee strongly recommend that the bounty should be made as nearly as possible equal to the actual passage-money. The scale they would therefore beg to propose is as follows:—

For a man and his wife, without family, 36 *l.*; for each unmarried male, 18 *l.*; for each unmarried female, 18 *l.*; for children of from seven to fourteen years, 10 *l.*; for children of from one to seven years, 5 *l.*

Your

Your committee beg leave also to recommend that the same bounties should be allowed to masters of ships, who may be well known in this colony, or authorized by the government here, to bring out respectable and useful immigrants; and they have further to urge the propriety of resuming the practice of allowing quit-rents to be redeemed at ten years' purchase; and, to encourage landholders to introduce servants, your committee would recommend 20 per cent. to be added to the established bounty when applied to the liquidation or purchase of quit-rents, which would be the means of saving the trouble and expense of collecting a branch of revenue which, from the unequal rates in which it has from time to time been imposed, is generally viewed as very ineligible.

Your committee beg leave also to suggest the propriety of extending the limitation of age imposed by the present regulations to 40 years in the cases of married men, without reference to the ages of their wives, and of granting half-bounty to men or women above that age, who come out with their families as immigrants to the colony, and who are able to support them in it; neither should the production of certificates of baptism, &c. be too strictly enforced where there is much difficulty in obtaining them, provided the party be of respectable character, and his declaration of age be in accordance with his personal appearance.

Your committee have considerable difficulty in suggesting what proportions of the different classes of male and female immigrants it would be most advisable to bring to this colony; but considering the probability that the Home Government will adhere to the system of sending out equal numbers of the sexes, or perhaps more females, and keeping in mind the urgent demand there is for unmarried labouring and other men, your committee would propose that a small proportion more of males than of females (who are in request in a much lesser ratio) should be brought out at present; and your committee consider that the disparity existing between the sexes has been much exaggerated, comparing the proportion of males to females who are transported to the colony, there being out of about 80,000 inhabitants not less than 30,000 of them male convicts, and consequently not in a situation to marry, while the males and females under 16 years of age are nearly equal; and judging from the number of females there are now unmarried in Sydney and throughout the colony, and which must be attributed to the want of men in circumstances, or willing to offer themselves as husbands, any great disparity either cannot exist, or is not felt; your committee would therefore, under present circumstances, recommend the following relative proportions: viz., married mechanics, with or without children, two-eighths; married farm servants, one-eighth; unmarried men, including farm and house-servants, shepherds and coachmen, three-eighths; and unmarried women, two-eighths.

Your committee are guided in their opinion on this point by the fact, that few men will marry on their first arrival in this colony; for want of means in the first place, and in the second, that they would find greater difficulty in getting employment; while unmarried females, coming out to the colony in equal proportions, could not, if very numerous, find service in decent and respectable families; the disappointments consequent on this are too well known to require further notice here. Impressed with the importance of securing for female immigrants on their arrival a sufficient provision, either by marriage or service, and your committee being of opinion that settlements by marriage are not likely to be effected immediately on their arrival, they have recommended a slight deviation from the principle laid down of bringing out in equal numbers unmarried men and women, and that, with the exception of a few well-educated females as governesses, none should be brought but good domestic servants, or those practised in some of the usual occupations of females on farms; and your committee cannot too strongly urge the necessity for adopting measures to prevent any but women of pure and unexceptionable character from being assisted in coming to this colony.

Your committee do not, however, calculate that more than one-fourth part of the 40,000 *l.* to be appropriated by the Government for the purpose of bringing out immigrants will be called for by the voluntary applications of the inhabitants of the colony bringing them out; and they therefore respectfully and earnestly solicit, that your Excellency will establish measures for importing, under such regulations as may appear best, immigrants to the full amount of what is allowed to be appropriated by the colonial government for that purpose, and not called for by importations of them by private trading vessels.

It appears to your committee that the introduction of respectable families, with small capitals, in addition to those of the working classes, would be highly advantageous to the welfare and morality of the colony, and your committee therefore strongly recommend that immigrants of this description, who come with the real intention of settling in the colony, should be allowed a remission in the purchase of land, equal to the expense of the passage of themselves and their families to this colony, provided that it does on no occasion exceed 160 *l.* sterling; and also that they should be allowed the indulgence granted to retired officers of His Majesty's service, of selecting lands which have been previously put up for sale and have not been bidden for.

Your committee understanding that since the report of the committee of 1835, your Excellency has appointed sundry boards to inquire into the conduct, character, and treatment on board ship, of the immigrants who have arrived under the direction of the London Committee and their agents, do not feel it necessary to intermeddle with the reports which these several boards may have made to your Excellency.

Appendix.

Indian Hill Coolies.

No. 4.
Final Report of
Committee of
Legislative Council.

Your committee, in venturing to form an opinion upon the proposal of introducing labourers from the mountainous or higher parts of India, are guided solely by the scanty information they are able to collect as to their moral or religious character, and probable fitness for shepherds or labourers in this colony, from the evidence of Mr. Mackay, who employed them for many years on his indigo plantations, borne out as it is by that of Messrs. Collins, Revell, Mackellar, Scott, Bury, and Howard, founded on their experience during their residence in India; and by that of Mr. Mayo, late a resident in the Mauritius, where it appears that these people have been employed in considerable numbers, with great advantage to that colony; all of which tend to prove that a hardy, industrious race of men, free from the prejudices of the various religious castes in India, can be procured from that quarter. Your committee have also weighed the many objections that may be raised as to the paganism, habits, colour, &c. &c. of these people, and they would not be inclined to recommend their being introduced into this colony, or at any rate that the public should bear any part of the expense of their importation, were not the demand for early relief so very urgent, and the present distress of the settlers so great, and the general interests of the colony suffering so much, that they concur in the expediency of granting a bounty of 6 *l.* sterling (which is considered equal to about half the cost of importation) for every male dhanger or hill labourer of Bengal who may be embarked on or before the 31st day of December 1838; providing his age, as nearly as can be ascertained, be not under 18 or above 30, and that he be embarked under such government regulations as may hereafter be framed, not only for his comfort and health during the voyage, and the fulfilment of the conditions under which he is engaged after his arrival here, but also for his food and treatment while in health, and maintenance and support during sickness; and providing also, that security be given by the masters for lodging half-yearly in the savings' bank 10 *s.* sterling for each male dhanger employed by them, exclusive of the wages engaged to be paid to them, to form a fund to cover the expense of their conveyance back to their native country, at the expiration of six years from their arrival in this colony. Your committee recommended this measure only as an immediate and temporary relief to the distresses of the settlers; and as they do not calculate on more than from 300 to 500 Indians being brought into the colony under these regulations, the expenditure will not be large; and it will enable the colonists to judge of their utility, should a crisis of distress again occur, in the southern part of the colony.

Your committee are of opinion, that in the event of a settlement being formed to the northward, where the heat of the climate might be too oppressive for the European labourer, and where the culture of sugar, cotton, coffee, and tobacco, might be prosecuted with advantage, that the introduction of Indian labourers would be conducive to the general benefit of the colony. Your committee would further observe, that though these people must be brought here as free persons, yet it should be under engagement for a fixed period, which engagement should not be transferable unless with the concurrence of master and servant; and also that a special law should be passed to protect the interests of both.

K. Snodgrass, Chairman.

Enclosure (C.)

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE taken before the Committee on EMIGRATION (Indian and British) into *New South Wales*.

Minutes of Evidence.

Committee appointed to consider, and report their Opinion, upon a Proposal made to the Government of *New South Wales* for introducing into the Colony certain of the Hill Labourers of India; and to consider the Terms under which Mechanics and Labourers from Europe are now brought out, and to report their Opinion thereon:—

Colonel Snodgrass, Mr. Lithgow, Mr. Blaxland, Mr. M'Arthur, Sir John Jamison.

REPORT of the Progress of the COMMITTEE upon the proposed Introduction into *New South Wales* of certain of the Hill Labourers of *India*, and the Terms upon which Mechanics and Labourers are now brought out from *Europe*.

YOUR committee have the honour to report to your Excellency and honourable Council, that they have had under consideration the proposals made to the Government for the introduction into this colony of certain of the hill labourers of India; and have also bestowed their attention on the terms under which mechanics and labourers from Europe are now brought out, and have examined a number of persons whom they considered likely to afford the best information on both subjects, and whose examinations they have now the honour to lay before your Excellency in Council; but before they make their final report, your committee would most respectfully suggest, as the matters referred to their consideration involve a question of vital importance to the present and future prosperity of the colony, and require, therefore, much and careful consideration, that it would be more convenient for the frequent reference which they must necessarily make to these examinations, which are rather voluminous, if your Excellency and honourable Council would be pleased to order them to be immediately printed.

And

And your committee have the honour further to request, that they be permitted to resume the consideration of the several matters referred to them, and to make their final report after the examinations are printed.

Council Chamber, Sydney,
11 July 1837.

Kenneth Snodgrass,
Chairman of the Committee.

Appendix.
No. 4.
Minutes of Evi-
dence.

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| Thomas Porter Biscoe, Esq. - - p. 37 | <i>Saturday, 24 June 1837.</i> |
| <i>Wednesday, 7 June 1837.</i> | William C. Wentworth, Esq. - p. 50 |
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| <i>Wednesday 21 June 1837.</i> | Henry O'Brien, Esq. - - - p. 56 |
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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Tuesday, 6th June 1837.

The Hon. Colonel *Snodgrass*, c. b., in the Chair.

John Mackay, Esq., late of Bengal, Indigo Planter and Merchant, called in; and Examined.

John Mackay, Esq.
6 June 1837.

I RESIDED in India for about 28 years, and came to this colony in August last. During my residence in India I frequently employed labourers in considerable numbers, chiefly upon my indigo plantations, which were situate in the district of Jessore, Dacca, and Nuddea, in Lower Bengal; Patna, Bahar, Tirhoot, and Bhaugulpour, in the province of Bahar: my last residence was at Monghir, 310 miles from Calcutta, as travelled by the post. The description of labourers preferred by me and others were those commonly known by the name of the hill coolies, dhangars, or boonahs. This race, or tribe of people, occupy portions of the districts of Ramghur, Beerbhoom, and Nudnapore, and the country denominated Chuta Nagpour and Singboom, situate on the southern parts of the hilly ranges, commencing at Ramghur, situate about 70 miles (in a direct line) to the westward of Calcutta, and extending westerly to Chuta Nagpore, about 220 miles to the westward (in a direct line) of Calcutta; and north-easterly by Ramghur to Boglipour on the Ganges, which last-mentioned place is about 275 miles from Chuta Nagpour, and 220 miles (in a direct line) to the northward and westward of Calcutta, comprehending about two degrees of latitude (from 23 degrees to 25 degrees); the average temperature of the climate of these hills throughout the year is not so cold as that of this colony, but the thermometer, in winter, falls occasionally to 35 degrees; and although no snow falls there, frosts may be sensibly felt till mid-day, and as these people, in the winter season, work in the fields, clearing, cultivating, and sowing, and in the rainy season such of them as remain in indigo factories work for six and eight hours daily up to their middle in water, I deem them quite fit to endure, without inconvenience, the climate of this colony. They are a healthy race, subject to few or, I may say, no diseases, unless when the cholera prevails, to which they are equally liable with others. They are tractable and good tempered, and appear to be fond of their women and children; but when they leave their hills to search for employment in Calcutta, and on the plains, which most of the men generally do for a period of from three to nine months yearly, they leave their women and children at home. I have known some of them, however, remain away for years; and, in one instance, about 20 families remained seven years at a factory belonging to me; a few going to their own

Appendix.
 No. 4.
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 dence.

native country occasionally, and returning. The men form themselves into gangs, consisting of from 10 to perhaps 100; one of whom is nominated by each gang as their sirdar or head man, whom they agree to obey, and who acts as interpreter, and makes bargains for job-work, or as to the rate of wages at which they are to be employed. The description of work to which they are best accustomed is clearing ground, for which they use the axe, and hoe-culture, at which they are very expert. Their ordinary mode of cultivating the ground in their own country is with the hoe, although some of them use the small Indian wooden plough, drawn by small bullocks; but this plough is so different from our ploughs, and so inferior, that they would not be fit for ploughmen here without much teaching. When in service on the plains of India, some of them are occasionally employed in tending cattle, and they might answer here as stock-keepers and shepherds when taught, and they become a little acquainted with the language. When engaged by the day they require to be looked after, otherwise they will be indolent and unsteady at their work; but if well attended to, or employed at piece-work, they will exert themselves greatly. There are no mechanics among them, unless assistant brickmakers may be so considered; many of them are good hands at mixing the clay for brickmakers, and expert in forming tanks; but I would consider the hill coolies as fittest to be employed as labourers of the ground, and as cowherds and shepherds. If mechanics and domestic servants are wanted, Mahometans and Hindoos will be found best suited for these purposes. Mahometans make good servants of every description, unless with respect to the cooking of pork; a Mahometan cook would boil a ham, but he would not touch it. There are, likewise, some good Mahometan tradesmen of various descriptions, excepting shoemakers, who are invariably Hindoos. No Mahometan would be a shoemaker; and there are, likewise, few or no Mahometan carpenters or blacksmiths; these trades are chiefly exercised by Hindoos, who are also good washermen. Grooms, butlers, cooks, and tailors are generally Mahometans, who, it should be observed, however, are generally of a vindictive disposition, and are addicted to the use of opium and spirits, or wine, when they can obtain them. Hindoos are more sober, and of milder dispositions, and good tradesmen of all sorts are to be found among them; but they are always in castes; a caste of shoemakers; a caste of tailors, seldom; a caste of carpenters, another of blacksmiths, and so on; and the same distinctions prevail among the different descriptions of household servants; a man of one caste will not, on any occasion, do the duty of one of another; and the Hindoos have a strong prejudice against leaving their country. I do not think that Hindoos of high castes could be persuaded to go on salt water, out of sight of land. In 1833, the late Mr. Caleer and some other gentlemen, with considerable property, embarked at Calcutta in the barque "Mercury," with 50 dhangars and their wives, for King George's Sound, but neither the vessel nor the adventurers have since been heard of. The hill coolies would readily emigrate for a limited period, for five years, or even ten years perhaps; but I do not think they would emigrate with the intention of settling, and never returning to their own country: they might be induced to do so, if women were brought in equal numbers with the men, or nearly so. I do not know whether women could be procured in numbers equal to the men; I do not think they could. The proportions of men and women introduced into the Mauritius are as one of the latter to ten of the former; I do not know with what object these proportions have been fixed on; I presume the women act as cooks for the men, but I cannot speak on this subject with any certainty. I do not know whether they have any idea of marriage; but if a woman has a child to a man, I believe he considers her as his wife, as the men appear to be much attached to the children and their mothers. I do not know whether the women brought to the Mauritius came as wives to any of the men. They do not seem to have any idea of religion, as far as I have ever observed, and have no priests among them. I never knew any of them able to read or write; but they will travel a distance of 500 miles in search of employment, and know the value of money, and carefully save the wages they earn in Calcutta and on the plains, and carry them back to their country to spend with their families. They reside in huts similar to the bark-huts common in this colony. They grow yams, pumpkins, water melons, cucumbers, radishes and chillies, upon which, with a coarse rice, commonly called paddy, procured from the plains, and such wild animals as they can kill, viz. wild hogs, jackals, and guanans, they subsist. They seem very fond of animal food, however coarse it may be. There is no doubt that they would be well contented to live on flour, maize-meal, beef, &c., instead of the much inferior fare to which they have been accustomed. The wages usually paid to them in India are from two to three rupees (that is, from 4 s. to 5 s.) per month. I think for double those amounts of wages they would come to this colony. I am doubtful as to their consenting to the retention of a part of their wages in the hands of their masters, for the purpose of forming a fund to pay for the expense of their returning to their own country; they like to have the management of their own money, and are generally very capable of taking care of it; but perhaps some satisfactory arrangement might be made with them on this point. I believe a law is about to be enacted in India to compel persons engaging natives for employment out of their own country to come under a bond securing their return to India at the expiration of five years, unless it can be clearly shown that the Indians are themselves willing and desirous to remain longer abroad; other regulations, as to their numbers in proportion to the size of the vessels in which they are embarked, and in respect to their good treatment, were also in contemplation, but none such had actually been made at the date of my latest letters, the end of January last. I have heard that 2,500 Indians have been ordered by people at the Mauritius to be procured at the French settlement of Pondicherry, most probably for the purpose of evading the intended Bengal regulations. The natives of India are

are accustomed to look upon the Europeans as a superior race of people, and I do not think that any prejudices of caste would prevent their readily uniting with them in field labours, or those of any other description; but I think there would be danger of the Europeans misleading and ill-treating the Indians, if worked in common with them; and that they should be kept entirely distinct and separate in their labours, excepting only such European overseers as it may be necessary to place over the Indians, to teach them the use of our tools and implements, and to enforce their regular and continued exertions. If allowed to mingle with Europeans addicted to intemperance, or any other bad habits, I am afraid the Indians would be easily led astray, and induced to follow their example. I am decidedly of opinion that the hill coolies are the best description of Indians to introduce into this colony, and that they are the easiest to be procured; and I do not fear either that the climate will be too cold for them, or that any difficulties will arise in respect to their food.

Appendix.
No. 4.
Minutes of Evidence.

Tuesday, 6th June 1837.

Thomas Porter Biscoe, Esquire, H. E. I. Company's Civil Service, formerly Collector of the District of Sarun, about 450 miles from Calcutta.

T. P. Biscoe, Esq.
6 June 1837.

I lately resided at Seharunpour, where I was civil and sessional judge. It is about 1,000 miles from Calcutta. I was not much acquainted with the manners and habits of the dhangars residing in the hill ranges, in the neighbourhood of Boglipoor and Ramghur. I have never heard, however, that the men and women live promiscuously; the report that they do so has probably originated from its being the practice in the lower ranges of the Himalaya Mountains, where several brothers have but one wife; but among the dhangars I believe each man has his own wife and family, at least so I have heard. They have no prejudices of caste; they usually live on rice and animal food. The cold of this country is certainly greater than that of the district where they reside. They are frequently employed by the indigo planters, who consider them preferable to the labourers of the plains, as being more industrious and a harder working race of people. They are also employed, I believe, in Calcutta, under the police, in clearing drains and working upon the roads, owing to their freedom from prejudice of caste and greater bodily strength than the labourers of the plains. When they come down to the plains they leave their wives and families at home, and return to them at the commencement of the rainy season, in June, taking the wages they have earned with them; they are temperate, and not given to drink, and are easily pleased as to their food. They would eat wheaten flour or maize-meal quite as readily as rice. I think they are the best class of people that could be introduced into this colony from India, but it is likely that any European, however low in degree, would exert an influence over them. Their wages in Calcutta are from three to five rupees per month, without food, which they find themselves. A man can live for about one annah (three halfpence when the rupee is worth 2 s.) per diem.

Wednesday, 7th June 1837.

John G. Collins, Esquire, late Captain in His Majesty's 13th Dragoons.

J. G. Collins, Esq.
7 June 1837.

I resided in India for a period of eight years. A hardy and agricultural race of Indians may be obtained from the districts of Mysore and Polygar, where the cold at least equals that experienced at Sydney, and along the sea coast, although not equal to the winters of the inland counties, such as Argyle, Bathurst, &c. Mysore is on an extensive table land, upon a range of mountains called the Ghauts; at Bangalore the height above the level of the sea is computed to exceed 5,000 feet. From Mysore may be had, in vast numbers, mechanics and servants of various descriptions, of which I will furnish a list, with the rates of wages usually given to them at Madras. I may mention also, that there are large vineyards in Mysore, the produce of which will bear comparison, both as regards size and flavour, with any grapes I ever tasted in Europe. The Polygars are further north; the men are considered the most athletic people in India; they are cultivators of the soil and breeders of cattle. I consider the Moor and Pariah castes of Mysore as being the most suitable descriptions of Indians for importation to this colony. The Moors resemble the Jews in their code of clean and unclean animals, and eat unhesitatingly beef, mutton, &c., when killed by themselves; but being all Mahometans, they abhor pork, and are forbidden by the Koran to indulge either in wine or ardent spirits; however, they are not all very scrupulous in observing these restrictions; they sometimes also intoxicate themselves by chewing opium and bong; but they are excellent horsemen, and would make first-rate stock-keepers. The Moor women are employed as ladies' maids, but they are of a very intriguing and treacherous disposition, and of most violent and irritable tempers, and occasionally prove dangerous both to their mistresses and the children, dealing sometimes in poison, sleeping draughts, &c. The men would not consent to leave India unaccompanied by their families; but as they are accustomed on land to be exceedingly crowded together, they would not require so much space on board ship as Europeans. The Pariah caste is, I believe, the most numerous of any in India; even Christians are classed by the other castes in that of the Pariahs. Pariahs eat readily of all kinds of meat, and have no religious scruples or objections of any kind to contend with. They are easily converted to Christianity. I employed Pariahs during my sojourn in India as butlers, house-servants, coachmen, horsekeepers, &c., and found them zealous and honest; they have not that indolence of disposition so generally prevalent in the East, and their habits suit them well for this colony. It must certainly be

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admitted that they cannot resist the temptation of ardent spirits, but they do not indulge to a greater extent than servants in England usually do, and the fear of punishment, when serving under a strict master, has a most salutary effect. I may add, that it is to be hoped that the change from chilling rice to substantial beef and mutton would prove so stimulating, as to make the Indians more capable of enduring the severer cold of the inland counties of this colony. The Pariah women work in the fields as well as the men, and make themselves generally useful; if trained when young, they become excellent ladies' maids. I would, however, recommend Pondicherry, a small French settlement on the coast, about 70 miles south of Madras, as a place where first-rate cooks may be procured. The natives of this little colony, whose territory does not exceed eight miles in length, are amazingly numerous; they are a very intelligent, ingenious, and hard-working race; excellent boot and shoe makers, tailors, gardeners, &c.; they are generally Roman-catholics, and speak Patois French. The length of their journey to Madras, for the purpose of embarkation, a distance by land of 90 miles, may be done in four or five days; the expense per head all the way would not amount to one rupee, as they always walk. As such men would generally be employed within doors, they could not suffer much from change of climate. Half-caste Portuguese are also very useful men, particularly as cabinet-makers, but their wages are from 17 to 20 rupees per month. The following is a list of mechanics and servants procurable at Mysore, and the usual rate of wages paid to them there :

| Classes. | Per Month. |
|--|---------------|
| I. Consisting of overseers, master-masons, and carpenters, coachmen, butlers, and cooks - - - - - | 10rs. to 14rs |
| II. Clerks, tailors, man-milliners, farriers, blacksmiths, under-carpenters, under-cooks, and pump-borers - - - - - | 8 -- 10 |
| III. Under house-servants, washermen - - - - - | 5 -- 8 |
| IV. Gardeners, ploughmen, bullock-drivers, tile and brick makers, well and tank diggers, earthen-vessel makers, shepherds, and cow-keepers - - - - - | 4 -- 6 |
| V. Coolies (or labourers) all of the Pariah caste - - - - - | 3 -- 4 |

Shoemakers are generally paid for their work at the rate of three rupees and a half for a pair of boots, and one rupee for a pair of shoes. The above rates of wages include food and raiment. The usual food is a cheap and inferior kind of rice called paddy. A maund of rice weighs 80lbs., the usual price of which is from 2 ½ to 3 ½ rupees; this quantity is sufficient for one month's consumption of two males and one female. An additional 50 per cent. to the above rate of wages would probably be sufficient to induce the Indians to emigrate, but some discretionary power must be left to the agents appointed to select them at Madras. In the first instance, probably about three months might be required to collect four or five hundred emigrants. After the business had been put in proper train, the embarkation would be more expeditiously managed. The distance from Mysore to Madras town is about 240 miles, which may be considered 16 days' journey; the distance from Bangalore to Madras town is about 208 miles. To guard against disappointment in obtaining a useful and well-selected description of artificers and labourers, I think it will be necessary, in the first place, to secure the assistance of a respectable agency-house at Madras. My agent, Mr. W. Hart, of the firm of Messrs. Binney & Co., is a gentleman possessing large indigo plantations there, thoroughly conversant with the manners, customs, and people of that presidency, and well qualified to make a judicious selection. About two years ago he shipped to a Mr. Morley, residing at Albany, King George's Sound, 12 natives of Madras and a half-caste man; after 14 months' trial, they are described by him as being quite satisfied with their situation, and active, hard-working, quiet men. I know Mr. Hart to be of so highly honourable a character, that unless he could acquit himself in such a manner as to fully satisfy the committee and be creditable to himself, he would not undertake the management of this business, however great the pecuniary remuneration offered might be; but if prevented by his other occupations from accepting the trust himself, I am satisfied that at my request he would institute such inquiries, and if furnished with due powers, would make such arrangements, as would afford general satisfaction to the colony. If the agents for shipping at Madras could depend on cargoes from hence to Europe, on the arrival of the ships at Sydney, much more interest in promoting the object of the committee would be excited in India, and a considerable saving in the expense of the transport of the Indians might be effected, which might also be accomplished by making arrangements with the horse-ships from hence to India; as none but large and well-ventilated vessels will be employed on this service, such ships could easily convey 400 or 500 Indians here. I would also suggest the following precautions :

1st. That some limitation as to age should be imposed. A native of India brought up to labour, of 40 years of age, may be put on a par with Europeans of 55 years; the scantiness, and little nourishment contained in paddy, added to the debilitating climate of India, probably affects their constitutions.

2d. To have every native emigrant examined prior to embarkation by a medical officer of the East India Company's service, whom I consider preferable to any other, in consequence of the experience obtained by their practice in the Company's native regiments, and their superior knowledge of the constitutions and diseases of natives of India.

Pulmonary

Pulmonary complaints, elephantiasis, leprosy, and the itch, are the prevailing diseases there.

3d. I would recommend that every emigrant should be registered by the Madras police as to his age (by estimation), character, caste, trade, and former place of abode; and if married, the ages of his wife and children, and the number of the latter; and that a certified copy of the registry should be transmitted to the government of this colony.

By an application to the government of Madras, this would be easily obtained, as every district of British India has a distinct establishment and police, under the administration of a gentleman of the Company's civil service, termed a collector, by reference to whom, the character, caste, and general conduct of each individual can be immediately ascertained. It would also be desirable that a board of survey should be appointed by the Madras government, to examine the ship, provisions, &c., destined for the emigrants. From my knowledge of the anxiety of the government to dispose of their surplus population, I think their co-operation with the government of this colony would be readily obtained. Such an arrangement, if judiciously managed, might be the means of mutual assistance and benefit. In making a large importation of Indians, it would be desirable that a proportionate number of native overseers should be included. Most of the master-masons, &c., at Madras, speak English, but very few of the under-workmen or labourers do so; much inconvenience would be avoided by such a measure. As there cannot be any congeniality of ideas or habits between the servants and labourers now here and the Indians, it would be a source of much discontent among the latter should they be put to work indiscriminately together. In India I was never able to unite my establishments of European and native servants; the former invariably ill-use the latter. Persons desirous of deriving the full benefit from such importations should form separate establishments for the Indian settlers, to be solely occupied by them.

Friday, 9th June 1837.

Captain *John Revell*, of the Honourable East India Company's Bengal Artillery.

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Minutes of Evidence.

Captain J. Revell
9 June 1837.

I have resided 11 years in India, of which about four years in the Himalaya Mountains. I know the description of people commonly called hill coolies, but I am not much acquainted with their manners or customs; they are considered to be good labourers, and are in the habit of going down to the plains adjacent to the hills and hiring themselves as labourers to the indigo planters and other agriculturists in the neighbourhood; but I never saw any of these people in Calcutta, although there are great numbers of the common coolies or pariahs on the plains. The hill coolies occupy the hill ranges commencing at Midnapour, extending westward to Palamow and the river Soane, and northward to Ragemale at the foot of the hills. These people are supposed by some to be descended from the Gourcabs, a tribe inhabiting the Himalaya Mountains. However this may be, they certainly are a distinct race from the coolies or pariahs of the plains. The hill-men reside in the hilly districts above mentioned, and cultivate opium, maize, and tobacco; they also rear large flocks of sheep and goats. I have never travelled through their country, but I have been at Boglipour and Rajemal, places situate on the northern and north-eastern boundaries of it. I beg leave to mention, that Hamilton's Gazetteer contains the best account of these people that I know of. If it is intended to introduce the hill coolies into this colony, I think it would be necessary to employ agents to go up into their country to select and arrange with them, and that the Bengal government residents stationed among them would be the best agents for this purpose. I believe they have no religion, at least I never observed any appearance of it among them.

Friday, 9th June 1837.

Duncan Mackellar, late Commander of a Vessel trading to the *East Indies*.

Duncan Mackellar.
9 June 1837.

I have frequently employed the Indian coolies (known also by the name of boonahs, I believe) as labourers assisting in loading and unloading cargo. I found them exceedingly obedient and steady working people, not so strong as Europeans, but they would certainly do as much work as is commonly performed by convicts in this colony; and they are very docile and patient, always willing to work at any description of employment, even such as might be considered by some people as low or degrading. If they were better fed than they usually are, I think they would be able to perform more work. I am of opinion that they would be well suited for hoe work of all kinds, and in planting and weeding maize, tobacco, and all such description of work as does not require very great muscular strength; they would also be suitable for stock-keepers and shepherds, I think. They usually work in gangs, appointing one of their own number as an overseer over themselves, whom they readily obey, submitting even to his using the ratan occasionally; these gangs may be got of any number as wanted; when small, the overseer will work along with them; when large, his attention is fully occupied without working himself. I consider them a very sober race, as I do not recollect ever seeing any of them drunk. They will not refuse a glass when offered, but they will never lay out any money in the purchase of drink; they are of a very saving disposition, and will even stint themselves of necessary food in order to lay by money to carry home with them. When working on board ship they had frequent opportunities of obtaining offals of meat, and surplus of sailors' provisions, which they were anxious to get, as it saved them from buying for themselves; we were not bound to feed them,

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them, but from what they obtained in this way it generally happened that they were in much better condition when they quitted the vessel than when they commenced working for us, and we found that consequently they worked better during the latter part of their service. The wages paid to them was usually four annahs (or about 6*d.* when the rupee is at 2*s.*) per diem, or 15*s.* per month; the overseer got one-third more. I do not know anything about the women; none of them ever came on board ship. I never found any scarcity of coolies at any season of the year. I do not know what number of them there usually are in Calcutta, but they must be very numerous, I think; I have heard that they return occasionally to their families, and others come down to supply their place. Very few of their women are to be seen in Calcutta, that is, very few in comparison to the immense numbers of men. I do not think that it would be necessary to feed them on rice if brought into this colony; they would be perfectly satisfied with such food as is common here; on board ship they seemed to eat biscuit quite as readily as rice, indeed to prefer it; but rice is the cheapest food in India, and what they commonly use, along with chillies and a little fish, or whatever they can get. I have been at Madras, and think the men there are a stronger race of people than those at Calcutta, but I do not know much about the people at Madras.

Friday, 9th June 1837.

Robert Scott, Esq., of Glendon, a large Landed Proprietor, called in; and Examined,

Robert Scott, Esq.
 9 June 1837.

I have taken much pains to gain information relative to the labourers of Bengal, commonly called Coolies or Dhangars. My attention was first directed to them by their successful introduction into the Mauritius, and the very favourable reports of their subsequent good conduct and usefulness. It then became an anxious question, whether those men could be brought here also, to supply the deficiency of labour which is pressing so heavily upon the colony: my inquiries have led me to believe that they can, and with great advantage to the community. They appear to be particularly well adapted for shepherds (the most pressing want of the colony), and as such would be invaluable; experience has proved the aversion which Europeans, brought up in towns, have to so solitary an occupation, and there can be little hope that immigrants of this class will submit cheerfully to so dull and monotonous a life until their numbers become sufficiently great to curtail their present unlimited choice of employment, or until immigrants from country districts can be imported in sufficient numbers; but as this increase cannot take place for some years to come, however vigorously an enlightened government, aided by an ample chest, may pursue British immigration, and, in the meantime, it is imperative to supply this great want, the mode now under consideration appears best adapted to that end, as well from the comparative vicinity of India, as the readiness with which the dhangars will emigrate, together with their peculiar fitness to become shepherds. I prefer a purely British population to every other, and I believe this to be the universal opinion; but I conceive that circumstances may render the introduction of natives of other countries necessary for temporary purposes; such, for instance, as classifiers of sheep from Germany, or vigneronns from France, &c. &c., until we can acquire their arts; or, as in the case before us, of shepherds and labourers from India, until they can be replaced by British subjects. I do not expect the dhangars to be equally efficient with Europeans, not only from their physical inferiority, but also from their ignorance of our language, and a want of general intelligence. I do not calculate their maintenance at less cost than that of Europeans; for although the Indians would be contented for a time with their stipulated allowance of rice, ghee, &c. (which would come much cheaper to the settler), still, from the difficulty and trouble of keeping up a regular supply of such unusual articles, the master would prefer giving them the ordinary, though more expensive ration of the European, and the Indians themselves would not object to food so much superior to their own, both in quality and quantity. There is also another reason for this substitution of food, namely, I conceive the dhangars would not long remain satisfied with their miserable pittance, when they observed how much better fed the European servants were; and this difference of treatment might lead to a feeling of degradation on their part, which it would be wise to avoid. If the Indian labourers prove efficient, there will be a considerable saving in their money-wages, provided their masters have to pay neither the cost of their passage here, nor of their return to their own country. Previously to this question being taken up by the Government, I had agreed with Mr. Mackay to import for me 50 dhangars, and as many of their wives and children as could be induced to accompany them; and, in order to a right understanding of what duties would be required of them, and of their remuneration in pay and allowances, I drew up a statement for transmission to India. The plan proposed in that statement is, to establish them as a community of shepherds, quite separate and distinct from all other servants on the estate; and to prevent as much as possible all communication with the convicts, these latter might, in that case, be removed to the home establishment, where they could be employed under more immediate and efficient control. I have no hesitation in saying, that I think a portion of the emigration fund would be most beneficially employed in the introduction of labourers from India; but I have not the means of ascertaining the number it would be desirable to introduce. I think, however, if they were entirely to supersede the use of convicts as shepherds, it would add so much to the security of their flocks, that flock-masters would be glad to employ them; and to that extent the dhangars might be imported. I look upon the introduction of Indian labourers as a temporary measure only, rendered
 necessary

necessary by our present wants, and only to be persevered in until these wants can be supplied by British emigration. I am fully persuaded that the general opinion is in favour of having the whole population consist of British subjects only, as far as practicable. I speak with reference to the colony as it has yet been settled; for, upon its extension to the northward, the European constitution may be found unequal to the climate necessary for the successful cultivation of tropical plants, when, of course, Indian labour must be had recourse to, as a permanent measure. I am aware that there are two objections to the proposition now under consideration; namely, the introduction of paganism, and of a coloured population; but I do not attach much importance to the first, and I think the second not applicable. The introduction of a false religion, under any circumstances, must be admitted to be an evil which can be justified only on the plea of necessity, and a reasonable assurance of its speedy extinction; or, at least, a well-founded hope that its baneful influence may be neutralized, if not corrected. Should the measure be temporary only, then, with the return of the dhangars to their own country, will paganism also disappear; and should it be found necessary to continue the measure, these men will still be so few in number, and so scattered, that they could not combine to practise their rites, or urge each other to their performance; and the probability is, that they would merge into the habits and way of thinking of the surrounding majority, especially if proper steps be taken for that purpose. The introduction of a coloured population can never, in my opinion, prove hurtful to the welfare of this colony, so long as they are governed by the same laws, and enjoy the same privileges as ourselves. It can be no subject of wonder, that the coloured population of the East and West Indies, and of America, cherish a most cordial hatred to their white neighbours, where the laws or customs (equally arbitrary) have consigned them to unmerited degradation. Let the dhangars be bound by indenture, be subject to punishment, and obtain redress on the same terms as European servants, and be equally well fed and clothed; then the causes producing the rancorous hatred complained of in other countries can not have existence here. Intimately connected with immigration is the subject of the "Laws between master and servant," and I would earnestly beg to draw the attention of the committee to them; and, at the same time, most respectfully express my opinion of their inadequacy to the state and wants of the colony, and my humble belief that a careful revision of these laws would be of incalculable benefit to this country, both as regards its present state and future prospects.

Tuesday, 20th June 1837.

John Mackay, Esq., called in; and again Examined.

John Mackay, Esq.
 20 June 1837.

The evidence given by Duncan Mackellar, Esq., on the 9th instant, having been read over to Mr. Mackay, he was requested to inform the Committee whether the people described by Mr. Mackellar were of the same race or tribe as those described by himself, in his former evidence; to which he replied:—

The people whom Mr. Mackellar employed to load and unload his ship cannot, I think, have been of the tribe, to which my former evidence refers, known by the names indiscriminately, of boonahs, dhangars, or hill coolies, as I have often been on board ships and boats at Calcutta, but I never saw any boonahs employed in the manner Mr. Mackellar mentions. The people he describes must have been Hindoos of a low caste, who perform any sort of work, and eat anything. Before the year 1820, no dhangars were ever to be seen in Calcutta, I believe; nor many before 1824 and 1825, when they were employed in clearing a low tract of country near Calcutta, known by the name of the Sunderbunds; and since that time they have frequented Calcutta in considerable numbers. I do not think the low caste of Hindoo coolies or labourers, spoken of by Mr. Mackellar, could easily be persuaded to emigrate from India: but the people who are most usually employed in loading and unloading ships at Calcutta are Lascars, who are generally Mahomedans, having cottages of their own, and living in a manner which might be termed comfortable, in comparison with what dhangars are accustomed to; if they could be induced to leave India, I dare say they would be found useful in this colony. In 1819 and 1820, when I resided near Dacca, about 175 miles from Calcutta (by the post-road), being desirous of obtaining an additional supply of labourers for my indigo plantations, I was obliged to send to Ramghur for dhangars, as there were so few of them to be found in Calcutta at that time, that I could not procure there the number I required, 200, which was about the number I generally employed of these people: I have occasionally had as many as 500.

On Captain Revell's evidence being read over to Mr. Mackay, he said—

I think that Captain Revell's evidence should be considered as applicable only to the Boglipoor tribe, who occupy the Curruckpoor ranges of mountains, situate in the northern part of the extensive district described by him as the country of the dhangars: the people properly so called are a distinct race from the Boglipoor tribe, or Pubarees, who are not at all an agricultural people, but live principally by hunting, and are disinclined to labour. The principal station of the dhangars is Palamow, and they occupy the country westward, nearly to the Soane, but not quite to that river; and northward about as far as Sheergotty, or nearly so; and eastward to the border of the Midnapoor district. They do not cultivate opium, but raise a little tobacco, and maize, rice, pumpkins, chillies, and mustard. The dhangars do not rear any sheep in their own country, so far as I know, but they are often employed by persons in whose service they engage in attending sheep and cattle,

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and make good shepherds and stock-keepers. The sheep brought to the markets at Calcutta are of two kinds; one called the "large Patna sheep," which, although procurable at Patna, are chiefly reared much higher up the country, towards Agra and the surrounding plains; the other, commonly called the "small Bengal sheep," considered much the best, are reared in great numbers in the level district of Tyrhoot, on the north bank of the Ganges, and also on the hills inland from Monghir towards Gaya, and in the lower province of Bengal, in the district of Mymung Sing between Dacca and Sylhet; the wool on these sheep is of a very coarse description. If an importation of dhangars is resolved on by the Government, I think some respectable agency house in Calcutta should be requested to undertake the management of the business; I think it could be better done by them than by a person sent from this colony. The agency-house in Calcutta would, I presume, select a responsible native agent, who could give security for the faithful performance of the duties confided to him, which they would require him to do; and, through his intervention, they would communicate with the people to be sent here. They should be embarked from India during the months from November to February, when the north-west monsoons prevail, and the passage to this colony would generally be performed in from two to three months, or about half the time it would ordinarily require during the other eight months of the year. I would import them in any vessels bringing cargoes under insurance effected in Calcutta, where they are very particular in insuring first-class ships only. The best vessels for bringing emigrants exclusively are, undoubtedly, those with two decks, and ports to be occasionally opened; but others bringing some cargo could provide healthy accommodation for a certain number. Much would depend upon the commander being a proper person, or otherwise. By late advices from India, I have reason to believe that the Calcutta government are about to pass a law regulating the emigration of the natives of India. Among other enactments it is proposed to make agents, shipping labourers, responsible for their good treatment. I am aware of the British Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 53, regulating the carriage of passengers. I think its provisions ineffectual. For instance, I know one of the Calcutta opium traders to China (the finest ships, perhaps, in the world), which measures 425 tons, but could not carry more than 250 emigrants! Another ship, the Jessore (an American), measuring barely 500 tons, would carry 1,100 and upwards! But for bringing emigrants only, without cargo, I would undoubtedly prefer one of the opium "clippers." They have large clear 'tween decks, are well found and manned, and commanded by able respectable men, and they are, without exception, the best sailers in the world. The Cowasjee Family opium ship, I think, could bring 350 Indian emigrants comfortably; but, judging from what she realises on a China voyage, I do not think she would come here for less than 5,000 *l*. In the present state of the trade, the opium ships would not be often available; their rate of freight is too high, but there is some chance of its being lower soon. In general, however, there are other excellent vessels well adapted for cargo and passengers to be obtained. I must here remark with respect to the Act 4 of Geo. 4, that Indians will be comfortable and healthy with one half or less room than Europeans require. The Indian requires no bedstead or hammock; he is as comfortable rolled up in his blanket, on deck, in dry weather, and in as little room below, in wet weather, as his body occupies. A portion of the 'tween decks should be boarded off for those having their women and children; but a separate apartment for each family is unnecessary. I think dhangar females might, perhaps, be procured in equal numbers with the males. The proportion sent to the Mauritius was from one woman to six men, to one to ten; but these I understand to be the least number of women with which the Indians would emigrate. In reference to the respective numbers of males and females, I may mention that, when in a valley beyond the Monghir hills, where I had an establishment for indigo and other commercial purposes, on remarking to the native agent in charge the unusually large proportion of females at work in the fields, he said, that in those vallies the population differed from all other parts of India, excepting part of the Ranghur district, inhabited by the dhangars, inasmuch as about two-thirds of the population were females, and one-third males. His information was confirmed by further inquiry. On mentioning the circumstance to the judge and the commissioner of the district, they caused inquiries through the police to be made; the same result was obtained, which was, I believe, communicated to the Government. No adequate reason, so far as I now remember, was assigned for this unusual difference between the numbers of the male and female population. The females would not make good household servants, but would be very useful in the fields in weeding, and in cutting and gathering crops. It is very difficult for me to inform the Committee accurately as to the expense of bringing the dhangars from their own country to Calcutta, and then from Calcutta to this colony, as so much will depend upon the demand in India for labourers, and also upon the result of the operations of the troops sent into Chuta Nagpore during the last year. The demand for dhangars has greatly increased since my leaving India, owing to the equalization of the sugar duties, which has stimulated to a wonderful degree the cultivation of that article in the Upper and Lower Provinces of Bengal; and if troops have been permanently posted in that country (which, however, I much doubt under Lord Auckland's humane government), the population will rapidly decrease, as the people will soon find their way to Nepal and other independent territories. The result of the indigo harvest also greatly alters the demand for labour. After a good harvest at least 50,000 dhangars are employed by the planters; after a bad season half that number will not be wanted. In ordinary times I would say that six rupees per head would suffice for bringing 200 to Calcutta, more in proportion

proportion for a less number and *vice versa*. Judging from the last accounts I have had of the Calcutta shipping, 27 January, I would say from 11*l.* to 12*l.* is the least for males of passage money, the usual proportion for females, &c. This includes freight for one year's provision of rice, &c. after their arrival in this country. In respect to the ration to be issued to the Indians on the passage, bearing in mind that they do not labour or travel on board ship, I would not, whilst on the voyage, give them any beef or other salt food, beyond a small portion of dried fish, procurable in abundance in Calcutta. I would consider the following daily ration sufficient for males:—1 lb. coarse rice, 2 oz. dhol (split peas of a small kind), $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ghee (clarified butter), 2 oz. dried fish. A small quantity of black pepper to be given occasionally, and some turmeric and ginger, to afford them a good curry occasionally. Six cigars (of a coarse kind) to each individual in damp weather, and less in dry weather.

Great care at all times that no smoking takes place below. More loss has been sustained from the carelessness of the danghars in laying down their hookahs, or tobacco pipes, than in any other way; in most other respects they are a careful people. To the rations above stated, I would add nearly half as much more when on shore at work, and gradually accustom them to beef and mutton; the greatest danger, I think, will be in their taking too eagerly to this kind of food at first. The allowance afforded to prisoners here I consider more than enough for Indians, with the addition of chillies, pepper, &c., which, with some rice, will enable them to have their beef or mutton curried. With reference to this and the preceding question, the articles enumerated are generally to be had in abundance in Calcutta; price variable, particularly of rice, but, on an average, I would say, that 4*s.* per month for food on the voyage, besides water and fire, would suffice. On the subject of clothing I cannot be very accurate; much must depend upon the Sydney market, the most fluctuating in the world. I find the winter here much milder, and, as far as I can yet judge, much shorter than I was led to suppose. Under this impression, I would afford to each dhangar, annually, 1 long pea-jacket, cloth, for the winter, 2 small cotton ditto for the summer, 2 worsted night caps (called lascar caps in Calcutta), 2 cotton d'hooties (clothing for the loins), three quarters wide, and three yards long, of coarse cotton fabric, 3 pair shoes, 2 Patna blankets for each man and woman.

"Native surgeons," strictly of native education, are worse than useless, being mere empirics. I do not consider surgeons at all necessary; the dhangars, as far as I know, are subject to few diseases, and, even when ill, care not much for medicine, though they will ask for it for their children. A good stock of castor oil, Glauber salts, opium, laudanum and peppermint water, should be provided; the latter three are useful in cases of dysentery. Castor oil they take willingly, and sometimes ask for the "oil medicine" when suffering from fever. Under dysentery or cholera they are soon subdued, and ask for nothing; but if obliged to take the requisite remedies, I have known them afterwards grateful, and, in frequent instances, distinguished laudanum and peppermint as having done them good. I think the captains of the ships, if allowed a gratuity only on those arriving in health, would pay more effectual attention than any native surgeon would. I do not think that more wages should be paid to the Indians here than in the Isle of France; say 10*s.* per month, besides rations. I would have them apprenticed or engaged for not less than six years; to form a fund to cover the expense of their return to India, I think that one or two rupees per month might be retained out of their wages, but only with their own free will and consent, after landing here. The money so retained should be deposited in the savings bank, and paid to them on their departure for India; and I would strongly recommend that every employer of Indian labourers should be required by law or regulation to make a monthly deposit in the savings bank of equal amount (namely, 2*s.*) for the purpose of providing comfortably for such as may be rendered incapable of earning a subsistence by accident or disease, after arrival in this colony; or to send them back to their own country if they so desire. Such provision, judiciously directed, would, in my opinion, have a most beneficial effect, and tend, in the course of a few years, to bring more labourers from that country. Any surplus might be periodically returned to those making the deposit. I would pay them their wages monthly, or at all events, settle with them monthly. The usual way with those who employ them in India is to muster them daily; and the superintendent or overseer, who has charge of them during the day, notes down at the moment any absence from, or dereliction of duty, according to which the day's pay is curtailed one half or one quarter, more for example than for profit. On the first day of each month, every labourer has a ticket in his own name, bearing in succession such date, and whether he has full, or half, or what pay; this is balanced at the close of the month, and the cash due paid if required, but on many occasions, when well treated, I have known them never demand the balance due until about returning to their own country. On job-work they are paid accordingly; generally speaking, they like a monthly and fair settlement of accounts. I have not yet been able to procure from the Mauritius any account of the laws enacted there regarding these people, further than a few particulars noticed in the Calcutta newspapers, four of which I beg to give in. I have marked the paragraphs touching on this subject, which, in my opinion, are worthy the attention of the council. From what I have heard, I think it most likely that Mr. Mayo may be able to add more on the subject, especially regarding the Mauritius. I also beg leave to give in extracts from two letters:—

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Extract from Letters to John Mackay, Esq. from W. Earle, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Willis & Earle, who have access to the best Information regarding the Proceedings of the Government regarding the Laws in Progress, as well as on all other matters connected with the Country, dated Calcutta, January 25, 1837.

“ A law here is about to be enacted which will be very strict on all points in reference to the hiring of servants or coolies, &c. to go for certain periods of service to the Mauritius or other places, and by which the parties hiring them, or their agents, will be compelled, under heavy penalties, to return the servants, &c. so hired to this country, or to show officially and fully that they remain freely, or for good cause, in the land of their servitude, after their term of service is over, or otherwise determined.”

“ It will be difficult, nay, impossible, to get people to go down to New South Wales, if they are liable to be turned adrift in any summary manner, or in any way that may not be strictly legal. Your Government, or at least the most trustworthy individuals wanting coolies, will have to give us, or any agents they employ, due securities for the proper treatment of the labourers, and their return after the proper term of servitude, five years, if they desire it. If the agents are required, as I expect they will be, to enter into penal bonds on shipping them, of course with your engagement, and with that of — and others equally trustworthy, and known to us as such, we should have no hesitation to give such securities here as may be demanded reasonably; but we would not do so for many who would be ready to give orders. What is the Government bounty? I question if 10*l.* a head is compensation adequate for the agency, passage, &c. of coolies to your part of the world. For the Isle of France coolies, for five years, the parties ordering them pay their agents a commission of 20*s.* a head, besides every other charge incurred. We expect your next advices on this head with much interest.”

“ That Indian labourers will do well at Sydney, and on the west and south Australian coasts, we have not a doubt. You, and any one knowing how to talk to them or their sirdars, will have a great advantage over others in the employment of them.”

Dated the 27th *January.*

“ I should think that, in sending coolies down to you, it would not be amiss to send with them a few of the utensils and implements of husbandry, baskets, &c., which they have been accustomed to use, and which you know are of very cheap cost here.”

“ Coolies have been sent to a pretty considerable extent hence to the Mauritius, by Henly & Dawson, and other firms, and we have now an order from a house at Pondicherry to provide tonnage, if possible, to convey in all, as soon as may be, some 2,500 from that place to the Mauritius.”

Wednesday, 21 June 1837.

Charles Bury, Esq., Honourable East India Company's Bengal Civil Service, called in; and Examined.

Charles Bury, Esq.
 21 June 1837.

I have resided in India 12 years, inclusive of the period passed in this colony, about 15 months. I went out in 1825. A considerable portion of the sheep consumed in Calcutta, and the lower provinces of Bengal generally, are reared in the mountainous country extending from the southern part of Ramghur, northward to Sheergotty and Bahar; they are brought down for sale periodically, to Patna, Burhampoor, and Calcutta, in large flocks of 1,000 and upwards. I understand that the Boonahs, or Dhangars, inhabit the tract of country in which these sheep are reared; and I see no reason why (with a little experience) they should not become fully as good shepherds and herdsmen as the men commonly employed for those purposes in this colony. They have no caste; and eat any description of food, animal or vegetable. They believe in the existence of a God; and have some idea of a future state, but what it is I cannot say. They have also some form of marriage amongst them. I have seen numbers of females amongst them when colonized in the plains of Bengal. The few that were in my service as grass-cutters and gardeners had their women with them. The introduction of females (if possible, in equal numbers with the men) should form a main feature in any extended system of immigration. It would tend to remove disputes and crime amongst them; and further, be the means of rendering them contented with their lot in this colony. I should think 1*l.* a month a fair rate of wages, exclusive of food and clothing. If they were bound in India to receive less wages than something approaching to the current rate, they would, on their arrival here, become discontented. I think about two-thirds of the ordinary wages paid to European labourers and shepherds in this colony would amply satisfy them. They will not perform, perhaps, so much real hard labour as Europeans. The few that were in my employ received from four to five rupees (*sicca*) a month, out of which they provided themselves and families with food and clothing; this they could well do in the lower provinces for two and a half rupees a month. They are, generally speaking, represented to be an industrious, hardy and good tempered race of men; but will not submit to abuse or ill-treatment. They are courageous, and, in their own country, and after their own fashion, know something of the art of war, as evinced in the recent coolie campaigns. The cold season in the hilly country they inhabit is, I am of opinion, equal to the cold dry weather of this colony. To withstand the rain of the winter season here they would require European clothing. I conceive they would require nearly as much food as Europeans. In Bengal they are not accustomed

accustomed to animal food; they live principally on rice. They will eat wild hogs and deer when obtainable. Wild hogs are very abundant in the part of the country where I last resided. I have seen large gangs of these Hill people at the indigo factories; and heard them well spoken of as being quiet and industrious, and being satisfied with less wages than the people of the plains. I do not recollect an instance of any of them, though they were numerous in my district, having been brought before me in the criminal court for theft or violent conduct. Like all the Hill people, they will drink spirituous liquors, when they can obtain them. Before leaving Bengal, the nature of their engagement, and the penalty for misconduct or any violation of their contract, whether pecuniary or otherwise, should be clearly explained to them in the presence of the authorities in Calcutta. From their inability to furnish security for the due performance of their part of the contract, it will be said that the settlers stand in a disadvantageous position unless they have the means of compelling them to fulfil the conditions under which they emigrate. It may be so; but I trust recourse will not be had to the criminal court for the violation of a simple civil contract. Should, however, such a course be contemplated, it ought at least to be previously explained to them. Mr. Mackay has, I understand, considerably suggested the establishment of a fund for the support of these people when sick or without work. Some well-regulated institution of this kind, under the control of the Government, appears to me highly desirable. Indeed I doubt whether the Indian Government would countenance the scheme at all unless something of this sort be contemplated. I observe in the Calcutta journals that great numbers of them have been crowded on board ships, by which they emigrated to the Mauritius, and that fever and other complaints broke out amongst them; and that the Government of India have now taken up the question with the view of establishing suitable regulations as to their exportation.

Thursday, 22 June 1837.

J. R. Mayo, Esq., called in; and Examined.

1. Vessels of about 400 tons would be the best size for conveying the Indian labourers to this colony. The freight per ton from Calcutta to this has been as low as 4*l.*, and as high as 12*l.*; the average is 8*l.* per ton. If the freight demanded were below the average, I would charter here; if above, I would proceed to Calcutta and charter a vessel there.

2. I should embark, if permitted, one man or woman for every ton, which would not be too crowded at all for Indians, as they do not require the same room and conveniences as Europeans; besides, they prefer being day and night on deck; they can scarcely be prevailed upon to remain below. But it was in contemplation at Calcutta to enforce some regulations respecting the number of persons per ton. If any such regulations have been adopted, it is most probable so large a proportion would not be permitted.

3. No females are imported into the Isle of France on account of the planters. The few that have arrived are the wives of some of the men who could afford to pay for their passages; and these females are not employed by the inhabitants of the Mauritius at all. As I have not been in the country of the "Hill People," I cannot say what number of females can be procured; but I should think a number equal to the men could always be had, and would be glad to come. I should think the females of the "Hill People" would not do well for domestics, without they had been previously employed in Calcutta in such capacities; but they would work in the field almost equally as well as the men. I have observed, in every part of India I have been in, females working in the fields as well as the men; and I have no doubt the females of the "Hill People" do the same. Indeed, they must be the sole field-labourers during the absence of the males, who go periodically into the lower parts of Bengal to seek for employment. If I be granted a bounty sufficient to pay the cost of bringing the Indian labourers into this colony, I shall import half men and half women. For cotton and coffee cultivations, the women, in some operations, are more efficient than the men.

4. The intercourse between the Isle of France and Calcutta has always been constant. The planters required from India rice, wheat, and other articles, for the supply of their Negroes, and gram and other grain for their mules and oxen; therefore, when the introduction of Indian labourers first commenced, (and ever since,) vessels were to be had bound to the Mauritius with full cargoes, and the owners were glad to take 150 or 200 passengers at a very low charge. None of the cargo-room of the vessel was required, except for extra wood and water, as all the men were deck-passengers.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| The usual charge for passage, exclusive of food, but including wood and water, is 40 rupees per head; something more than - - - - - | 4 | - | - |
| The merchant's charge in Calcutta for procuring and shipping them is about 30 rupees per head, or - - - - - | 3 | - | - |
| Six months' advance of wages, at 5 rupees per month, is 30 rupees, or - - - - - | 3 | - | - |
| Food for 45 days, (the average passage,) about - - - - - | - | 10 | - |
| Clothing, blanket, &c. - - - - - | - | 1 | - |
| Negotiating your paper or letters of credit, 5 per cent. - - - - - | - | - | 12 |
| Insurance, 5 per cent. - - - - - | - | - | 12 |
| Merchants' commission in the Mauritius, 5 per cent. - - - - - | - | - | 12 |
| | £. | 13 | 6 |

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J. R. Mayo, Esq.
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Making a sum total of 13 *l.* 6*s.* as the cost for each man imported into the Isle of France; 8 *l.* 14 *s.* of which must be paid in Calcutta; the freight would be paid on delivery in the Mauritius. The expense of conveying men or women would be the same, except in the item of wages. The women might be hired for two or three rupees per month. There would be little or no difference in the allowance of food. Clothing would be equally as expensive. There is very little intercourse between this colony and Calcutta; there are no commodities to interchange. India can supply New South Wales with good sugar, but there is a prejudice against it, and one in favour of the coarse black molasses-sugar of the Mauritius. The good sugar of Bengal sells here for less than the molasses-sugar of Mauritius. If the markets here could be depended upon, wheat might be imported without loss; but there is such an united combination amongst the millers of Sydney, that the instant a cargo arrives, they lower the prices of flour, and consequently of corn; and they hold out so pertinaciously, that the importer is at last compelled to sell his cargo at the price which the millers have reduced it to. Immediately after the sale the prices are raised. Rice might be brought for the consumption of the Indians, but as they will be employed principally in the interior, it would be too expensive to carry it so far; especially whilst the master has on the spot abundance of country produce wherewith to feed his men, and for which he can find no advantageous market. In time, a market for rice will be found in Sydney, for the supply of such Indians as may be established in that neighbourhood or on the sea coast. This will then afford dead weight for ships, but at present there is nothing brought from India to lessen the expense of the passage of the labourers. If it be thought that anything might be brought by way of trial, at whose risk is such venture to be made? The expense therefore of introducing Indian labourers will be much greater at present than it will be hereafter. The following is an estimate of the expense. Suppose the freight be, on the average, 8 *l.* per ton, which, for a vessel of 400 tons, will be 3,200 *l.*:

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| If she carry one person per ton, the price per head will be | 8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| If, according to Act of Parliament, three for every five tons, then she will carry only 240; which will be per head | — | — | — | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| The merchants' charge in Calcutta, for procuring and shipping each | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Six months' advance of wages | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Food for 11 weeks or 77 days (the average passage) | — | 18 | — | — | 18 | — |
| Clothing | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Negotiating letters of credit, 5 per cent. | — | 16 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Insurance, 5 per cent. | — | 16 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| For the merchant in Sydney, 5 per cent. | — | 16 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | £. | 18 | 6 | — | 24 | 7 |
| | | | | | 8 | |

Of these amounts, 9 *l.* 10*s.* in the first case, and 10 *l.* in the second, must be paid in Calcutta. In addition to the above, there will be a small charge for a surgeon and medicines.

The Assembly of Jamaica grant a bounty of 12 *l.* a head for each labourer introduced into the island from Europe. The average voyage is five weeks.

5. On the passage from India to this colony I would allow the same daily ration as is now allowed to each man going to the Mauritius, viz. two pounds of rice, ghee, dholl, tobacco, mustard, oil, and several other articles in small quantities. I should issue the same ration to the women as to the men. As for children, I would not introduce any.

6. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the colony to state what ration or articles, the produce of this colony, should be allowed each Indian labourer in lieu of the ration generally contracted for. But I am of opinion, that if the ration be changed from rice, &c. to flour, meat, &c., such as Europeans are allowed, it will be found the Indians will be jealous and discontented if the quantity and quality be not the same as that issued to the white labourers. If I employ Indians, it will be in the tropical parts; I should therefore continue the Mauritius ration.

7. In the tropical parts of New South Wales I should allow the same clothing as in the Mauritius, viz. two Lascars' caps, two d'hooties, and two jackets or blankets, per annum, to be issued every six months. But in the southern parts of this colony one of the issues, for the winter months, should be of warmer materials.

8. Native surgeons, educated at the Company's Medical College in Calcutta, could be easily procured, and would be glad to be employed, at from 25 to 50 rupees per month, with rations and a free passage.

9. I feel persuaded that Indians could be hired for less than what is now given them to go to the Isle of France; but I should not, however, think of allowing them less than what they now receive, viz. five rupees per month (about 10*s.*) for each labourer, and seven rupees for each commander. They should be engaged for ten years if possible certainly for not less than seven.

10. I would not stop any of their wages for the purpose of providing a fund to send them back; it is the source of many misunderstandings. I would not interfere with their money affairs, but pay them punctually upon the day agreed. But if the Indian Government insist upon their being sent back at the expiration of the term of service, then so much a month must be stopped.

11. I would

11. I would pay them at such regular periods as would be most agreeable to themselves.

12. I am not aware that any laws have been passed in the Mauritius to regulate the contracts with Indians. The Indians are, since the passing of the New Indian Charter, British subjects, and can engage themselves as freely as any Englishman. I believe there is no restraint to prevent an Englishman from engaging his services for a length of time; however, some law should be passed here to protect the importer of immigrants under contract. A heavy fine, over and above the loss of services, should be imposed upon any person employing a contracted immigrant, without that immigrant could produce a discharge from the importer or his assignee. And no contracted immigrant should be allowed to hold land, or to settle, until he had obtained such discharge. And if the employer refuse to give such discharge, then the magistrates should be empowered, upon full proof being given that the immigrant had fulfilled his contract, to declare such immigrant discharged from all further service. Indians being British subjects, they will be protected by our laws equally with an Englishman.

To the replies which I have made to the foregoing questions, I beg to add a few brief observations, for the purpose of showing to his Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Members of the Council what immense advantages this country will derive if the cultivation of cotton, coffee, and sugar, be once successfully established. The consumption, in Europe, of these great staples is about—

600,000,000 lbs. of cotton,
250,000,000 lbs. of coffee, and
800,000,000 lbs. of sugar.

Of these vast amounts, India and the British Colonies supply about—

40,000,000 lbs. of cotton, or the $\frac{1}{15}$,
50,000,000 lbs. of coffee, or the $\frac{1}{5}$, and
400,000,000 lbs. of sugar, or the $\frac{1}{2}$.

England alone consumes in her manufactures upwards of 400,000,000 lbs. of cotton. The United States of America supply Great Britain with nearly 400,000,000 lbs. of cotton. Here is an immense field open for the industry of Australia, especially in cotton and coffee. I consider New South Wales, from Sydney north to Cape York, as a country, both from soil and climate, peculiarly well adapted to the growth of the finest cottons. For coffee there must be many mountainous tracts within the Tropics well suited to its cultivation. And for sugar, the rich scrub and alluvial soils on the banks of rivers within the Tropics are well fitted for its production in a superior degree of quantity and quality. Of the three productions, the one of the greatest importance, in the first instance, is cotton. It does not require rich land; indeed, the *best* cottons are produced upon middling soils; the seeds are easily procured. As it can be cultivated upon indifferent open lands, the plough can be used the first year, instead of employing the more expensive mode of hoeing; a crop can be taken off within eight or nine months from the time of sowing. From its bulky nature it will provide large cargoes for ships to England; and, above all, the capital required is so moderate, that small settlers will be able to embark in it. If the cultivation be once successfully established, it will rapidly increase. I should not be surprised to see, in a very few years, 1,000,000 acres in cultivation. This quantity of land would require about 200,000 people to cultivate it; it would produce annually 200,000,000 pounds of cotton wool, which, at 9 *d.* a pound only, would realise 7,500,000 *l.*; and would require 300 ships, of 400 tons each, to carry it to England. From the yearly profits which will arise from the cultivation of cotton, the settlers can gradually plant coffee trees and sugar canes, with the view of establishing plantations of those valuable productions. Coffee takes seven years from the time of sowing before a full crop can be expected; but when once established, will last from 10 to 30 years, with very little expense or labour. The cultivation and manufacture of sugar is a much more laborious, expensive, and scientific affair. Though, when sufficient canes are introduced into the colony, a planter, with sufficient capital, can obtain a crop in 15 months from the time of putting the canes into the ground. In a country like Australia, where there is such an immense extent of unoccupied land, the breeding of sheep for the production of wool must ever be of paramount importance. But though pastoral pursuits be of such great benefit to the few, they are by no means favourable to the increase of population. A flock of sheep requires 1,000 acres of land for its support, but only one person to tend it. It is the reverse in agricultural pursuits; here many labourers are required. The number of persons required for the cultivation of cotton, coffee, and sugar, is very great; 1,000 acres of land in cotton or coffee will require about 150 labourers; and the same quantity in sugar, about 300. If the cultivation of cotton, coffee, and sugar should ever be extensively established, it will give employment to an immense population, not only in the tropical parts where these staple productions will be grown, but also in the southern districts, for the purpose of raising supplies of horses, mules, oxen, hay, corn, flour, beef, pork, cheese, butter, &c., for the use of these cotton, coffee, and sugar estates. Further, great imports must be yearly made from the mother country of steam-engines, expensive machinery, sugar-boilers, stills, iron, copper, lead, agricultural implements, clothing, and various other articles. From the great intercourse which must arise between the northern and southern parts of the colony, in interchanging their respective productions, and between Australia and Great Britain, an immense commercial marine will be created and maintained, which will further add to the population, riches, and resources of Australia. The productions of Australia will then be so valuable and extensive, that the exports will greatly exceed the imports,

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imports, and vessels will arrive from Great Britain with but little freight; consequently, the owners will compete with each other to obtain freights and passengers, which will reduce the charge of carriage so considerably, that an extensive and cheap system of immigration into this colony may be confidently expected to be successfully established. Numbers will then swarm to these shores as they now do to America; and instead of the present excessive wages, labour will then be obtained at reasonable rates. The establishment of cotton, coffee, and sugar estates, will be the means, not only of drawing to this country numerous labourers, but also of causing much of the surplus capital, now lying uselessly unemployed in England, to flow into this colony, as it once poured into the West Indies, for the purpose of being invested upon the security of such kind of estates. This will promote the advancement of Australia to an extent it cannot expect under present circumstances. I am a planter of cotton, coffee, and sugar, and have resided in or visited most countries where those productions are raised. I came with the express intention of introducing the cultivation of those three great staple articles into this colony, with the aid of convict labour, if I could obtain it; but I soon found, on my arrival, that this kind of labour, if desirable, was not to be had. *En route* from India to this country I visited the Mauritius, where I resided upwards of four months. I was agreeably surprised to find, which I never expected from what I had witnessed of the habits, manners, customs, and character of the natives in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, that the Indian, who, in his own country, is so indolent and prejudiced, was there converted into a most efficient and useful labourer, equalling, in some cases surpassing, the Negroes. In consequence, principally, of the facilities of obtaining these valuable labourers, and of their efficiency, property, which only a few years back bore merely a nominal value, so that a purchaser could scarcely be found, gradually rose, and is now more than double its former value. New estates are daily forming, and the planters who are already established are extending their cultivation. Before, all was depression and gloom; now, all is exultation and joy. Formerly, nearly every planter was deeply in debt; now, there is scarcely one to be found in that predicament, and several have accumulated large fortunes. With this example of the successful application of Indian labour, I no longer regret the want of convicts. All I now desire is, that I may be granted a sufficient bounty to pay the expense of their introduction. He who commences a cultivation in a country where it has never been introduced has great difficulties and delays to surmount. His difficulties, distresses, losses, experience, and success or failure, are warnings and beacons to those who follow. I come to a country where no plants or seeds of those productions I wish to cultivate are indigenous. They must all be brought from other countries. I have been obliged, at a great expenditure of time and money, to collect seeds and plants in various foreign places. He who follows will be at no loss when I have once established plantations. I must, though I have brought with me a considerable quantity of various cotton seeds, and have made arrangements for procuring other kinds, be two years before I can obtain a crop from a complete estate; another, who comes after me, may do so in eight or nine months. Under the most favourable circumstances, I cannot expect to obtain a crop of sugar from a fully established estate under two and a half or three years; and if I can get no more plants than those which I have brought with me, it will be five or six years. The persons who follow me will be able to obtain a crop in 15 months from the time of putting the plants into the ground. As to coffee, I cannot expect a crop before 12 or 13 years; the persons who follow me will get a full one in seven years. I therefore humbly submit, that I am entitled to, and deserve the encouragement and aid of the public; for my success must promote the public good in an eminent degree. I therefore earnestly pray that I may be granted a sufficient bounty to import 500 Indian and 50 European labourers, for the express purpose of establishing estates of cotton, coffee, and sugar. Upon the completion of the term of apprenticeship of the Negroes in the West Indies, which will be in about three years' time, there must be a great defalcation, if not an entire failure of crops; for it is the general opinion that the Negroes, when once free, if they can be induced to work at all, will work in so little a degree, that the operations of a sugar estate cannot be carried on. Slavery, if not soon, must ultimately cease in America, especially in the United States. If these prognostications should be realised, those countries where tropical cultivation may be established at the time will have a more certain chance of supplying the deficiencies than other countries where it is not even begun. If I obtain the bounty I seek, I shall proceed immediately to India, to bring hither the labourers which I shall want for my own use. I shall not procure them from Calcutta and the neighbourhood, but go into the "Hill Country," with proper agents and assistants, and there select both the men and women. At the same time, I shall be willing to procure for others such labourers as they may want.

Saturday, 24 June 1837.

Mr. John Broadley Howard, of the Customs Department, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. B. Howard.
24 June 1837.

I was a resident in Bengal from the year 1827 to 1833. I was employed in the cultivation of indigo. We used to sow about 8,000 acres annually. The land was cultivated by Boonahs, Hindoos, and Mahometans. Their wages were about three rupees per month. The labourers found their own rations in all cases. The Boonahs came down from the hills in gangs of from 50 to 200. They were under the superintendence of a sirdar or leader. I have always understood that after two or three years' residence in the lower provinces they return to their own country. They are accompanied by their wives and children.

children. The women also engage in agricultural employments, at wages somewhat lower than the men. They were employed by us, first, in digging the land with a "caddallee" (a sort of pick-axe), and afterwards in weeding and cutting the indigo, carrying it to the factory. They were also employed in the preparation of the article. They are very peaceable and quiet. Task-work appeared to answer best with us; and in hoe-ploughing, one cottah, or the sixtieth part of an acre, was reckoned a day's work on rough lands. They used to work from sunrise to sunset. Their food consists of rice, fish, and vegetables. They are fond of animal food, and do not, like the Mahometans and Hindoos, object to eat pork or beef. I do not think they could manage an English plough. The ploughs used in India are of a rude construction. They are very unwilling to use English implements; they say their fathers did without them, and they can do the same. They cannot speak English. They are below the common stature. They are well made, and capable of enduring fatigue; but they are inclined to be indolent, if not looked after. They do not possess the physical strength of Englishmen. They will drink spirits, and strong temptation would make them drunkards. Their clothing is very simple, consisting of nothing more than a d'hooty or apron, and a "copra" or cotton vest thrown loosely over the shoulders, which they take off when at work. They wear no shoes. Their habitations are extremely simple; they use no furniture; they sleep on a loose mat, laid on the ground; their amusements are innocent; they delight in hawking and wild boar hunting, and in the evening they sing and play on their "tom toms;" they marry very young. It is common to see a mother only twelve years old. Their religion I am unable to speak of. I have only been a few months in this colony, and am, therefore, unable to speak with precision as to their usefulness to settlers. I do not think they could use the common spade; they would be of service in brick-making, weeding, planting potatoes. There are a class of persons in India called "Barree-wallahs," who would answer better as shepherds if they could be induced to emigrate. I do not think any of the Boonahs are acquainted with the management of live stock; I have occasionally employed them as grooms; they have no scruples about caste, and are despised by the Hindoos and Mahometans. They are decidedly less cunning than the other natives. We found them very useful, and could obtain them in abundance at certain seasons; that is, from the month of October to February. As to the best mode of obtaining a ship load of Boonahs, I would suggest that an agent, acquainted with their manners and language, should be sent to Calcutta, and from thence proceed up the Ganges to the manufacturing districts, to Jessore and Kishnaghur, where he might engage them for a term. They would require about 20 rupees each in advance. Great care should be taken in selecting them, as they differ very much. Their rations on ship board would be similar to those served out to Lascars. The women would be of no use to the colonists as domestic servants. They are particularly faithful to their husbands. The Boonahs would work best in gangs. I do not think they would work singly. The natives on the Coromandel coast are a fine strong race, and I should imagine men might be obtained from Madras or any of the ports on the Coromandel coast. The coolies at Calcutta would be useless, and I would not recommend their importation.

Friday, 23 June 1837.

Thomas Potter Macqueen, Esq., a large Landholder, called in; and Examined.

I THINK that in the district of the Hunter, where I reside, 2,000 agricultural labourers, herdsmen, and shepherds, with or without their families, would find immediate employment. In consequence of the dearth of assigned mechanics, ready employment, at liberal wages, would be immediately provided for at least 500 mechanics in the same district. The contemplated erection of churches and public buildings, which now cannot be effected, would then be immediately carried forward; the value of land and stock would be increased, and the subsequent demand for general labour proportionably encouraged. If we must have recourse to Oriental immigration, I should much prefer Chinese to that from any other part of Asia; inasmuch as the natives of China are skilful gardeners, accustomed to the common process of agriculture, as respects rice and maize, and thoroughly acquainted with the art of irrigation, which would fertilize many of our richest tracts, now nearly, if not entirely, useless. At the same time, I do not consider the habits of the Chinese adapted for the solitary life of shepherds or herdsmen; nor would they agree with convict servants, from whom they so essentially differ, in habits, food, and prejudices. I know that many flock-owners have been obliged, from want of a sufficient number of shepherds, to double the numbers of sheep in each flock under the charge of their shepherds; and I have refused to punish shepherds when brought before me, as a magistrate, because I considered the flocks they were in charge of were larger than they could properly attend to. The losses occasioned from want of hands to preserve cleanliness, to repel the invasion of native dogs, and from the impossibility of effectually securing large flocks, are infinitely greater than the additional expense of able-bodied shepherds capable of doing justice to smaller flocks would amount to. Under these circumstances, considering that an immediate accession of labour is indispensable to the welfare of the colony, although I should be inclined to give a decided preference to the introduction of English labourers, still I think the encouragement of Oriental immigration is too valuable an object to be neglected.

Appendix.

No. 4.
Minutes of
Evidence.

T. P. Macqueen,
Esq.

23 June 1837.

Appendix.

No. 4.
Minutes of
Evidence.W. C. Wentworth,
Esq.
24 June 1837.

Saturday, 24 June 1837.

William Charles Wentworth, Esq., an extensive Landholder, called in; and Examined.

THE scarcity of farm servants and labourers in general, for some time past, has been so great, as to compel me to increase the number of sheep placed under the charge of my shepherds respectively, from 500 to 700, 800, and even 1,000; the consequence of which has been considerable losses, caused by want of sufficient attention to the sheep; and it is impossible for me to increase either my stock or my cultivation without a further supply of labourers. I think 10,000 immigrants, including mechanics, farm servants, shepherds, cow-herds, labourers, and household servants, would not be too great a number to import as soon as they can be procured; and, afterwards, about 5,000 or 6,000 yearly. I have no doubt that 10,000 well selected persons would immediately find employment. The number of sheep in the colony is estimated at about 2,000,000, I believe; of which, the proportion of breeding ewes may be about 600,000, which, on an average, may yield an equal number of lambs. Allowing two shepherds and one hut-keeper to each thousand sheep, and 200 supplementary hands, the next year's increase of sheep will require 2,000 additional persons to attend to them. Taking the number of cattle in the colony at 500,000, the increase, next year, may be estimated at 200,000. Allowing two herdsmen or stock keepers, and one hut-keeper, to each 1,000 head of cattle, and 200 supplementary hands as overseers, bullock drivers, &c., 800 additional persons will be required to attend to the next year's increase of cattle; or, in round numbers, the additional persons necessary to attend to the next year's increase of sheep and cattle may be taken as 3,000; and, supposing an equal number to be necessary for the increasing cultivation on tillage farms, and for mechanics, labourers, household servants, and all other purposes, and that 3,000 or 4,000 persons would be required to make up the present numerous deficiencies in all parts of the colony, I do not think my estimate at all too large in recommending the introduction of 10,000 immigrants as speedily as possible. But I cannot approve of the introduction of Indians; whether their wives are brought with them or not, it will be impossible to prevent an intermixture of races, which I consider it would be highly desirable to avoid. Considering the length of time which must necessarily elapse in making arrangements with agents in India in collecting and transporting the Indians, and teaching them to be useful, I think emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, in any numbers, may be obtained quite as soon, and that they would be infinitely superior in efficiency. In Ireland, particularly, there must be a great superabundance of unemployed people; and I prefer Irish labourers to any other; a good word goes a great way with an Irishman. I think the present system of bounties bad. Bounties should be allowed for single men, without making it necessary to import women with them. I think it desirable that equal numbers of the sexes should be imported; but they should come out single. The Government should continue to import unmarried females; and the settlers will import males for themselves, if the Government will allow a reasonable bounty; but the present scale is too low.

William Morgan, Esq., Ship Agent and Merchant, called in; and Examined.W. Morgan, Esq.
24 June 1837.

I AM of opinion that vessels of from 300 to 400 tons are those best suited for the conveyance of emigrants, both because the number of emigrants who can be brought by ships of that size will be more likely to arrive in a healthy state than when larger numbers are congregated together, and because such ships can be navigated with less than a proportionately smaller number of men than ships of a larger size, and consequently at a cheaper rate. The most advantageous manner of fitting up such vessels is as follows:— They should have a raised poop, for the accommodation of the ships' officers and cabin passengers, and a fore-castle deck for the use of the crew; thus leaving the 'tween deck clear, fore and aft, for the emigrants. The height between decks should be at least six feet; each side of the ship should be divided into compartments of six feet in length, and four and a half feet in width, in each of which compartments there should be two tiers of berths, to contain three persons in each. To every compartment a patent air-port must be attached, to be so placed as to ventilate every subdivision, and to give a current of air through the vessel. The 'tween deck, thus subdivided, may be apportioned to individuals, classified as married and single, of both sexes, and may be divided by movable bulk-heads, removable in the morning at a certain hour, and replaced at night; a movable table and forms may be placed so as to run throughout the ship lengthways. Each passenger should be provided with a wooden or pewter platter, knife, fork and spoon, and a horn drinking cup, and a certain number of wooden or pewter dishes and jugs apportioned to each mess. The number of passengers which this arrangement will afford accommodation to may be calculated as follows:—

| | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Suppose the length of the 'tween decks, from bulk-head to bulk-head, to be | - - - - - | 100 feet |
| Divided by six (feet) gives, on each side of the ship | - - - - - | 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ compartments |
| Which doubled, gives | - - - - - | 33 $\frac{4}{6}$ ditto |
| Multiplied by six persons to each compartment | - - - - - | 6 |
| gives | - - - - - | 200 adult emigrants, |
| | | which |

which are as many as a vessel of 375 tons, with a crew 25 in number, is entitled to carry, in accordance with the rules of the Act of Parliament regulating the conveyance of passengers. The water to accommodate so large a body of persons should be placed in the orlop deck, or hold of the vessel, fore and aft, and as pumped out, should be replaced by salt water, to keep the stowage good, and serve as ballast. This water should be in tun-butts, or good stout English beef tierces, which will always meet a ready sale on arrival. The provisions should be placed in the same situation; and dead weight, consisting of iron, tin, copper, crockery-ware, and other goods of a heavy nature, should be received on freight, in lieu of ballast, but not in greater quantity than will permit the stowage, also in the hold, of the whole of the passengers' luggage; by which means the 'tween decks, being kept clear, will be better ventilated, and more easily kept clean, and the health of the passengers better ensured. The poop cabins may be appropriated to passengers of a superior description, at the rate of from 50*l.* to 60*l.* for males, and 45*l.* to 50*l.* for females. The rates charged for steerage passengers in the vessels arriving here two, three, and four years ago, for which I was agent, were—

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| For male adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | £. 20 |
| female ditto | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18, or |
| man and his wife | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35 |
| children from seven to fourteen | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10, and |
| ditto from one to seven | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |

The rules for preserving order and cleanliness adopted in those vessels, and the scale of rations issued, are as follows; namely,

We, the undersigned passengers, acknowledge the following to be the conditions of our agreement, as respects our rations and rules of conduct, with A—, B—, C—, during our stay in the ship D—, bound from E—, for New South Wales, and we severally bind ourselves and each of the members of our respective families to abide by, and to do everything in our power to preserve the observance of the conditions herein stated. Such of the passengers as may have embarked before the day of sailing, with their luggage and bedding, and who shall thereafter sleep regularly on board, shall from and after the — day of — 183, on condition of their passage-money having been paid, and until the vessel shall have sailed, be allowed one pound of beef or pork, half a pound of biscuit, and two pints of coffee, per day. But from the sailing of the vessel the regular mess will commence, and be on the following daily scale for each mess of 12 full grown persons, or children equal to that number, reckoning two children from seven to fourteen years, and four children from one to seven years, as equal to one adult.

| | Bread. | Coffee ½ lb. raw; liquid. | Cocoa ½ lb. raw; liquid. | Sugar. | Beef. | Pork. | Flour. | Fruit. | Suet. | Soup. | Water. | SPIRITS. |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|---|
| | lbs. | pints. | pints. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | pints. | quarts. | |
| Monday | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 9 | - | 4 | ½ | ½ | - | 18 | A noggin, or two glasses, to every male adult and married female. To unmarried females, and children between 10 and 14, a glass, but none to children under 10. |
| Tuesday | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | - | 9 | - | - | - | 18 | 9 | |
| Wednesday | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 9 | - | 4 | ½ | ½ | - | 18 | |
| Thursday | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | - | 9 | - | - | - | 18 | 9 | |
| Friday | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 9 | - | 4 | ½ | ½ | - | 18 | |
| Saturday | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | - | 9 | - | - | - | 18 | 9 | |
| Sunday | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 9 | - | 4 | ½ | ½ | - | 9 | |

All nursing mothers to be allowed one quart of porter each daily, in lieu of spirits.

As it has been found from experience that these allowances are considerably more than can be consumed, it is expressly required that the quantity not consumed be returned to the steward.

Regulations.

First.—Any person concealing, wasting, or failing to return to the steward any of the provisions not consumed, to forfeit his or her allowance of spirits for three days for each offence; the unconsumed part to form part of the allowance on the succeeding day, or to be deducted from the allowance for the following day.

Second.—The duty of cleaning the floor to be done by the members of each mess in rotation, to be washed and scrubbed before breakfast, swept before dinner, and again before going to bed. Parents are required to remove any filth of their children; and should the cleaners, in discharge of their task, find any such filth, it must be removed immediately by the parents, for whose neglect their allowance of rum for the day shall be forfeited to the cleaners. This duty to begin with members of No. 1 mess, and to be followed by the others in rotation, day after day. As cleanliness is so indispensable to the comfort of the passengers, it is agreed that the rum belonging to the mess in fault shall be forfeited for three days, should it be determined by a majority of the male passengers that the floor has not been properly cleaned by them.

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Third.—The bedding to be taken on deck, and aired every day that the weather will permit; and when it is on deck, the berths are required to be thoroughly cleaned by the occupiers, who are also required to clean their pannikins, forks, knives, &c. &c.

Fourth.—Each mess to appoint a master, whose duty it will be to receive from the steward the rations; he being required to retire to his division of the vessel immediately on receiving the supply for his mess, so as to prevent confusion, and to make room for the master of the next mess to approach.

Fifth.—No light of any description allowed, except the three ship lamps, and these to be extinguished at eight P. M., and no smoking allowed but on deck, on forfeiture of rum for the voyage.

Sixth.—Passengers occupying the berths abaft the main-hatch, to enter by the after-hatch; and those in the fore division, to enter by the fore-hatch; no steerage passenger being allowed to go on that part of the deck abaft the after-hatch.

Seventh.—No person to enter the cabhouse, or in any manner to interfere with the cook or steward, or their respective departments, under forfeiture of their allowance of spirits for the whole voyage.

Eighth.—Any passenger guilty of misconduct or using improper language, to forfeit his or her allowance of rum for the voyage.

Lastly.—Each mess to provide two of their number to assist the cook, day by day, in regular rotation.

Monday, 26 June 1837.

Robert Towns, Esq., Commander of the ship "Brothers," called in; and Examined.

Robert Towns, Esq.
 26 June 1837.

I THINK that the vessels most suitable for the conveyance of emigrants are those of from 450 to 500 tons registered burthen. Smaller vessels neither afford sufficient room for exercise nor admit of the necessary degree of ventilation. Height in the 'tween decks and breadth of beam are essentially necessary in emigrant ships, where the sleeping berths are one above another, and where such space should be secured between the several ranges of berths as would afford a clear passage, fore and aft, of at least three feet. The following scale of passage-money would, I conceive, amply remunerate the ship-owner, and enable him to provide necessary stores and provisions of the very best quality, which, in truth, would, in the end, be found to be the cheapest; that is, supposing that there were embarked as many emigrants as the ship could accommodate comfortably, at the following rates of passage-money, and that a portion of the money were paid in advance in Britain, viz.—

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| For a man and his wife, without family | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | £. 36 |
| — each unmarried female | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 |
| — each unmarried male | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 |
| — children of from seven to fourteen years | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| — ditto, of from one to seven | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |

I would here observe, that most of the children embarked are likely to be classed as under seven years, unless the existing regulations as to ages are considerably extended, which, in my opinion, they ought to be. When selecting emigrants in England, I met with several otherwise very desirable families, whose ages being above 30, precluded them from participating in the advantages held out by the Government to persons a year or two younger; and thus the colony was deprived of the services of individuals of irreproachable character, skilful in their several callings, and in the very prime of life, with families of grown-up boys and girls, whose services would be invaluable. One case in point occurred among the emigrants brought out by me in the "Brothers." It was that of a man named George Butt, who, with his wife and six children, would have been refused by the Board of Examination, in consequence of his age exceeding the prescribed limits, had it not been for the kind assistance of Major Macarthur and the parish from which he came, by whom his passage-money was paid. The conduct of this family throughout the voyage was most unexceptionable. I may here also instance the cases of two families in Lincolnshire, who were actually rejected, although the ages of the men did not exceed 34 or 35, and the women were not above from 30 to 32, one with a family of seven children, the other with one of six; three or four of whom in each family were grown-up boys and girls, capable of performing the labour of adults. I invariably found that those persons who had the largest families were the most desirous to emigrate; but, as I before observed, their ages in several instances prevented the parents receiving the bounty, and the children would not be separated from them. I think, therefore, that the present regulations, limiting the ages of parties eligible to the Government bounty, should be considerably extended, in those cases at least where persons with large families offer themselves as candidates for emigration. In England, a single man, if he be industrious, may at all times earn a living; but it is not so with a married man having a large family, whose best exertions in many cases will not save him from the poor-house. I repeat, therefore, that the object of those regulations would be best attained by some extension of the ages at which married persons with large families shall be considered entitled to the assistance of the Government.

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liness, and a necessary notion of discipline. Employment of some kind should also be provided for them during the voyage. Major Macarthur put a quantity of wool-bagging on board the "Brothers" for the men, and netting-twine to make nets of; and ready cut-out shirts, &c., for the women to make up, the whole under my superintendence, and for which they were liberally rewarded; that is, out of every seven shirts made up by the women, they were allowed to retain two; and out of every four shirts, they were allowed to retain one. There were also put on board a few pieces of striped and plain prints for the children, which they purchased by imitating the industry of their parents. Many of the families who embarked with a very scanty supply wrought themselves in this way into an excellent stock of apparel. In order not only to instruct the children, but also to keep them out of danger and from mischief, as well as to relieve their parents, who could otherwise more profitably employ themselves, of the care of them, I would propose that a school should be established on board, which could easily be accomplished by offering a small pecuniary reward to some one of the emigrants competent to conduct it. The woman who conducted the school on board the "Brothers" was remunerated for her trouble by Mr. Macarthur with a gratuity of, I think, 5*l.* I attribute much of the quiet, regularity, and discipline, which I was enabled to maintain on board the "Brothers," to the very salutary rule which I established in the outset of the voyage, of not allowing spirits to be issued as a ration to the emigrants. I have always looked upon the practice of serving spirits to steerage passengers as being fraught with innumerable evils, both to the people themselves and the ship's company, and ultimately to the colony in which they settle; inasmuch as it in a measure enforces the habit of drinking grog, which quickly begets the relish for it, and thus at the termination of a long voyage, such as that from England to this colony, very many who, but for this baneful practice, would have been an invaluable acquisition to the colony, have either already become confirmed drunkards, or are quite prepared to become so upon one tithe of the provocation which this colony will afford to their ship-acquired appetite for spirits. A strict observance of the Sabbath will also be found to have a very salutary effect, at any rate, as regards the cleanliness of their persons, whatever other good may result from it. Improper language ought to be strictly prohibited; as youthful minds, if freely indulged in the sound of vice, will have the less repugnance to overcome in its practice. Every species of gambling should also be rigidly prohibited. It is most dangerous in its consequences where so many unemployed persons are crowded together, who, when once their passions are excited by losses, or detection of unfair practices at play, and having no means of avoiding each other, are sure to vent them in quarrels of a nature more or less serious, which would be found to be highly injurious to the present discipline of the ship, and the future welfare of the passengers. In fact, on board such a ship, where so many widely-differing dispositions are in constant collision, the greatest circumspection is required on the part of the commander, who may rest assured that he will best consult the discipline of his ship, and the good of his passengers, by a mild although firm enforcement of such rules as he may deem necessary; always bearing in mind that much more is to be gained by acquiring the respect of those under his care, than can ever be hoped for by exciting their fears.

John Edye Manning, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court, an extensive Landholder, called in; and Examined.

J. E. Manning, Esq.

FROM a calculation formed upon the exportation of wool during the last two years, and assuming that each bale contains the product of 100 sheep, I should think that 1,500 shepherd herds and hut-keepers would be required for weaning the lambs of last September and March; the increase of our cattle might require the eighth part of that number, say 200; and 300 agricultural labourers would be necessary for raising food for these additional consumers; which number of persons, together amounting to 2,000, with about 600 general servants, to be employed in clearing ground and other improvements, and as house-servants to an increasing population, might, I think, meet the absolute demand of the present year. These observations have reference only to the increase of the present year, and are not meant to include existing wants, or to supply the present vacuum. I am not possessed of any data on which to estimate the numbers sufficient to supply such vacuum; but from my knowledge of the fact that most of our flock-masters are compelled to increase the numbers of sheep in their respective flocks in a degree highly detrimental to their numerical increase, safety, and advancement, I must believe that the subsisting wants are very great indeed. I should imagine that mechanics will always be required in the proportion, perhaps, of 10 per cent. of the gross number of immigrants; and I think that they should be married men. It is my belief, that in one year from this time, unless we have an importation of many thousand shepherds, this colony will have reached its acmé of productiveness in wool; or that such an evil may be delayed only twelve months longer, by the neglect of agriculture, and the consequent endangering of human life. I apprehend that the strong feeling which exists in England against emigration to this colony, the facility of emigration to America, and the great inducements held out by the South Australian Company to emigrants possessed of 100*l.* or upwards, will prevent the tide of spontaneous immigration, unless an entirely free passage, or a bounty equal to it, be offered. I take the liberty also of suggesting that the limitation to the age of 30 years, in respect to married persons to whom a bounty is allowed by the regulations of October 1835, be extended to 40 years for married men, and 35 years for married women; and that a free passage, or a bounty equal to it, be given to male and female immigrants imported by private

private individuals. The immediate want of labour being so appalling, I conceive that every available channel should be opened, and every stimulus used in the hastening an extensive arrival of immigrants; and that, with this view, a bonus, equal to the amount of the harbour dues and other port charges, should be offered to the owners of every vessel which shall land 50 immigrants in this colony. And, further, that in addition to the exertions of the naval surgeons instructed for the purpose, resident agents should be appointed at different ports of England, Scotland and Ireland, empowered to offer the full passage money, or an equivalent bounty, to all emigrants approved by them, according to the regulations, in whatever vessel they may embark. In respect to the introduction of the hill coolies from India, and of Chinamen, I am of opinion that it would be greatly beneficial to the colony, as affording a temporary relief to our present distress, and as being likely to diminish the evils to be apprehended from the probable inadequateness of the emigration from Europe to meet the full extent of the wants of the colony during the next ensuing two or three years. I think also, that, to a certain limited extent, these Indians might be of permanent use to us for the cultivation of various products in our northern districts, and that they would be of more than ordinary utility in the service of gentlemen coming to us from India, who would be acquainted with their language and habits.

James Bowman, Esq., late Inspector-general of Hospitals, a very extensive Landholder, called in; and Examined.

I HAVE lately made an extensive tour in the Upper Districts of the Hunter, and at all the places where I have been there appeared to be a great want of labourers; and I am much in want of servants at my own establishment, although I engaged a considerable number of the immigrants lately arrived by the "Lady Macnaghten." I have not made minute calculation as to the wants of the colony, but I am quite certain that a very large number of immigrants would obtain immediate employment. I do not think 10,000 would be too many to import during the next year, to meet the present wants, and to keep pace with the probable increase of live stock. About one-third of that number might be imported during the following year; progressively increasing in each succeeding year. If Europeans could be obtained in as short a time, or nearly so, as Indians, I would certainly give them the preference; but if Indians can be brought soon, I will take some of them, being so much in want of servants. Each of my breeding flocks used ordinarily to consist of about 350 ewes, but in consequence of the scarcity of shepherds, I have lately been obliged to increase the numbers to 500 and even 600 in a flock.

J. Bowman, Esq.

Joseph Hickey Grose, Esq., late one of the Directors of the Commercial Bank, and a considerable Landholder, called in; and Examined.

I AM of opinion that about 1,000 agricultural labourers would be a sufficient number to import annually, to enable us to produce grain in such quantity as would be fully equal to the consumption. The greater portion of these people should be married men.

J. H. Grose, Esq.

In respect to shepherds, I think they may be more advantageously obtained from India. For household servants, I think Chinese would be best suited; and of whom not less than 500 should be imported; a great portion of these would be mechanics; and, as the Chinese would not bring their families with them, it would, perhaps, be necessary to import a similar number yearly, to supply the places of those who return to their own country. Shepherds and stockmen, I think, can be best procured from India, from the hill country of Bengal. I would import these to the extent of displacing many of the present shepherds; say to the number of 1,000, by way of experiment in the first instance. The want of mechanics is most seriously felt, and unless a very considerable importation of them is made within 12 months from the present time, the commercial interest of Sydney must retrograde. For weeks and months past, shipwrights employed by me, working by piece-work, have earned from 20s. to 30s. per day each; and as a natural consequence they do not, on the average, work more than three days in a week. The present shipping interest of Sydney, which has more than doubled itself within the last two years, requires an immediate importation of at least 100 shipwrights, 500 able seamen and 50 coopers. Ten English engineers from London or Liverpool would find immediate employment, at from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per month. At present, to persons of this description, I give 15*l.* per month and their provisions. Fifty blacksmiths would likewise obtain immediate employment; country smiths would be preferable; 50 house-carpenters, 50 stone-masons, 60 bricklayers and 50 brickmakers, would also be readily engaged. I think these numbers would be required for the service of private individuals, independent of those which may be wanted for that of the government. I beg leave to suggest to the Committee, as an object deserving of consideration, the advantage that would arise from apprenticing orphan school-boys to shipwrights, coopers and masons; but to induce masters in these trades to take and teach the boys, it would be necessary to offer a bounty with them, of about 20*l.*, to be paid after two or three months' trial, on the indentures being signed.

Wednesday, 28 June 1837.

Henry O'Brien, of Yass, esq., a considerable Land and Stock Proprietor, called in ;
and Examined.

I do not profess to know much of the general wants of the Colony in respect to agricultural labour, but I am aware that the complaint of a great deficiency is very general.

Appendix.
No. 4.
Minutes of
Evidence.
H. O'Brien, Esq.
28 June 1837.

| | | |
|---|---------|-----------|
| The number of bales of wool shipped during the year 1836, was | - | 22,000 |
| And supposing that on the 1st of January 1837, there remain to be shipped | - | 1,000 |
| And that there were manufactured in the Colony | - - - - | 1,000 |
| The aggregate produce of 1836 would thus amount to | | 24,000 |
| Again; supposing that each bale contained 100 fleeces, the number of sheep clipped that year would be | | |
| To which are to be added the September lambs not shorn; say to each 10,000 sheep, 1,200 lambs; making the total number of lambs | - | 2,400,000 |
| To which add the next March lambing, say | - - - - | 288,000 |
| | - - - - | 300,000 |
| Making the total number of sheep in the colony, in the present year | | 2,988,000 |
| For each 1,200 sheep, three men are required as shepherds and hut-keepers, which would give | | |
| And for every 100 men thus employed, 10 labouring men would be required as farm servants, labourers, and bullock drivers, which would give for these purposes | - - - - | 7,470 |
| | - - - - | 747 |
| Making the number employed on sheep establishments | | 8,217 |
| To which add the number employed on cattle establishments, say | - | 1,200 |
| Which would give as the total number of men employed in 1837, on the several sheep and cattle stations in the colony | | 9,417 |
| For every 10,000 sheep, 10 extra men will be required in May 1838; and taking for granted that the flocks will at that time amount to 3,000,000, there would then be immediate employment in tending the flocks alone for | | |
| And there would be required for the cattle establishments about | - | 3,000 |
| | - | 500 |
| Making the number of immigrants that would be required for the increased flocks and herds alone of 1838 | | 3,500 men |

Besides which, agricultural labourers, household servants and mechanics will be required in large numbers; but I do not profess to possess any accurate knowledge of the exact number that would be likely to find employment. I have at this moment from 1,000 to 1,400 sheep in several of my flocks, instead of 600, which I consider to be enough in one flock. I have lately hired several freed men at very high wages, and I would willingly hire others at the same rates if I could get them. If a sufficient supply of immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland can be obtained, I would much prefer them to Indians or Chinese; but, situate as we are at present, with rapidly increasing flocks and herds, and with hands infinitely short of the requisite number to tend them, I would recommend the immediate introduction of such numbers of the hill labourers of India, and of Chinese, as the colonists shall previously enter into arrangements with the government to receive and employ on their arrival here, under certain specified regulations as to wages and good treatment. Such a measure would prevent the introduction of persons whose services might not be required on their arrival in the colony. I would take ten of these people on trial myself.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dumaresq, Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company, called in ; and Examined.

Lieut.-Col.
H. Dumaresq.

I AM not in possession of data on which to found calculations with respect to the present deficiency of labourers, farm and household servants, shepherds, stock-keepers, and mechanics, and therefore can bring little more than vague conjecture in aid of the interesting subject now under consideration of the Committee; but it appears to me that by taking the numbers of cattle and sheep stated in the late census, and calculating their probable increase for the next ensuing two years, and then estimating the number of convicts who may arrive in the colony during the same period, and whose services may be applied to their superintendence, allowing three men to each 1,000 sheep, and two men to each 1,000 head of cattle

cattle, that the probable demand for stock-keepers and shepherds may be arrived at; and if it be supposed that each landed proprietor requires two additional farm servants, and each householder one household servant, the demand for these descriptions of labour may be thus determined.

I am not aware how the demand for mechanics is to be ascertained; I think, however, there can be but little risk in introducing persons of this description into the colony. Most settlers would, doubtless, be glad now to embellish their properties, and add to the comforts and conveniences of their abodes, if proper artificers were at hand. I would suggest, nevertheless, that in the arrangements for the introduction into the colony of persons of the above descriptions, care should be taken to prevent the arrival of more than a certain limited number of each class at any one time. I scarcely know what to say about the introduction of Indian labourers. The Bengal convicts employed at the Mauritius, during my service there, suffered severely from the effects of cold, but they were a most orderly and useful class of people.

Thomas Barker, Esq., a considerable Stock-owner, called in; and Examined.

I AM fully aware of the inconvenience and pecuniary loss sustained by landowners, flockowners, and householders generally, from the present scarcity in the colony of labour of every description; yet if emigrants arrive in numbers of, say from 5,000 to 6,000 annually, they will in my opinion speedily supply the demand for them; and I think, therefore, that some measure should be adopted by the Government, to protect them from the necessity of engaging themselves on arrival at rates of wages below those which, considering the inducements held out to them in Britain, they ought to receive. The settlers in this colony have so long been accustomed to obtain labour at a cheap rate, and without much regard to the characters of those they have employed, that I fear many of them would be very unwilling to offer what might be considered fair remunerating wages for the services of virtuous and useful families. I would therefore respectfully suggest, that the Government should continue to supply food and lodging to the immigrants on their arrival, and that they should also give them employment in future, at a rate of wages which should, after deduction of the cost of such food and lodging, be but little below the rates then current in the colony; which would secure them against the necessity of accepting situations on terms inadequate to the value of their services, afford to those who may be penniless an opportunity of earning the means of furnishing themselves with the little necessities which, as new comers, they would require, and yet, at the same time, would not make them unwilling to engage with private individuals, at a fair rate of wages. With respect to the introduction of Indian labourers, although from the paucity of labour I am an advocate for it as a temporary relief, or as an experiment, rendered necessary by the present pressing wants of the colony, yet I hope that not more than one, or at most two thousand of them will be introduced among us, and these, I think, should all be males. This colony possesses very many natural advantages, which the industry of a virtuous and skilful race of people would soon develope; and I hope shortly to witness the introduction of people of this description from the mother country in such numbers as will sensibly relieve her of some of the evils of a redundant population, and keep pace with the necessities and prosperity of the colony.

Thos. Barker, Esq.

Colonel John Thomas Leahy, of Illawarra, a considerable Landowner, called in; and Examined.

I AM perfectly convinced that there is a great want of mechanics and labourers in the colony; and I feel it press peculiarly hard upon myself, inasmuch as it costs me at present upwards of 500*l.* a year for free labour; notwithstanding which, from the difficulty of procuring labourers at any price, I have, at this moment, upwards of 24 acres of maize not harvested, which, if the rains set in, may be totally destroyed. Had I attempted to harvest it with the few men I could hire, I could not have put any wheat in the ground this year. I beg to add, that I possess in the district of Illawarra nearly 5,000 acres of land, of which upwards of 500 acres have been in cultivation, and the timber on 600 acres more has been cut down, and is ready to be burnt off when I can get hands to do it. In regard to my dwelling-house, it is in a state of great dilapidation, and I cannot, at any rate of wages, procure mechanics to repair it. In regard to my sheep, of which I possess a considerable number, I beg to observe, that I have been obliged to dispose of 500 lately, in consequence of my being unable to procure shepherds to attend them.

Col. J. T. Leahy.

George Cox, of Winbourne, Mulgoa, Esq., a considerable Landowner, called in; and Examined.

I AM quite aware that there is a very great want throughout the colony of labourers, farm and household servants, shepherds, stock-keepers and mechanics, although I have no means of making any calculation of the numbers of each description that may be required to supply that want. I have no doubt, however, that an immediate importation of 5,000 well selected emigrants would find ready employment at remunerating wages. I think that number would be sufficient to import in the course of the ensuing year, and from 3,000 to 4,000 the succeeding year. My brother Henry and myself would immediately engage 25 shepherds, farm-labourers and mechanics, with their families. I would rather wait the necessary time to procure Europeans than take Indians to supply my immediate wants. I think the shepherds should always be young single men; for, situate as our sheep stations

George Cox, Esq.

Appendix.
 No. 4.
 Minutes of
 Evidence.

necessarily are, affording no other accommodation than the shelter of a bark-hut, they would not be comfortable abodes for females; but with respect to mechanics and farm-labourers, I should have no objection to their being married. I have not been obliged to increase the number of sheep in my flocks in more than one instance, which was in March last, when I was weaning my lambs, and was compelled to put 1,100 lambs in one flock, not being able, on any terms, to procure a shepherd. I never, but as a matter of necessity, would put more than 600 in one flock. In order to procure shepherds I have been obliged to advance their wages from 16*l.* and 20*l.* to 25*l.* and 27*l.* If I had the number of men I have stated, I should be able to carry on improvements which I have for some time had in contemplation, and to complete those which are now quite at a stand. Indeed, we can barely keep up our present extent of cultivation and stock-grazing, such is the scarcity of every description of labour.

William Lawson, Esq., of Prospect, a considerable Landowner, called in; and Examined.

W. Lawson, Esq.

IN reply to the inquiry of the Committee, as to my opinion of the extent of the present deficiency of labourers, farm and other servants; and whether, in consequence of such deficiency, I have been obliged to increase the numbers of sheep and cattle in each flock and herd, under the charge of my shepherds and herdsmen, I beg to state that I have experienced such great difficulty in obtaining the services of shepherds and other labourers, that I have been under the necessity of putting from 1,000 to 1,500 sheep under the charge of single shepherds, while the average number of sheep in my flocks did not formerly exceed 500 or 600; and that considerable losses have arisen from such large numbers being congregated together; and further, that the extent of my cultivation and agricultural as well as other improvements has been greatly circumscribed by the same deficiency. In reference to the number of immigrants who may with certainty find employment in the colony, I should consider, judging from the very rapid increase of sheep and other stock, and the very general demand for labour at the present time, that 10,000 men would not be an excessive supply between the periods of the 1st May 1838 and 30th April 1839; and I am also of opinion that a similar quantity might easily and advantageously be employed, if introduced, in the course of the succeeding twelve months. In the event of the Government introducing British immigrants on a sufficiently extensive scale, I should deprecate the importation of Indian labourers, on the presumption that their habits are greatly at variance, if not irreconcilable, with those of an European population; and that their engagements being merely of a temporary nature, such a description of supply would be a source of annually increasing expense, without adequate advantage or permanent increase to the labouring population.

Saturday, 22 July 1837.

Alick Osborne, Esq., R. N., Surgeon Superintendent of the ship Adam Lodge, with Emigrants from Ireland, called in; and Examined.

Alick Osborne,
 Esq., R. N.
 22 July 1837.

I WAS employed by the colonial government in March 1836, to go to Ireland and select emigrants and bring them out to this colony. I accordingly proceeded in that month, and arrived in London in the month of July, and in Ireland in August 1836; but did not receive my final instructions from the Colonial Office, Downing-street, till November. I experienced no difficulty whatever in procuring the number of emigrants I required, under the instructions on which I acted; the terms which these instructions enabled me to propose were most satisfactory to them; namely, a free passage for themselves and their families, and employment for one year certain, guaranteed by the Government, on their arrival in this country. The description of persons to whom I was authorized to offer these terms were mechanics of the following descriptions, viz. blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, and stone-cutters. To labourers and other individuals, I was authorized to offer a free passage only, employment not being guaranteed to them by Government. Some disappointment may occasionally be experienced by the agent from individuals changing their minds when the ship is nearly ready, and this must be obviated by introducing a few beyond the specified number, and should any of these be thereby disappointed, they would have the first offer by the next ship. Small farmers possessing little capital, with their wives and children, and young single women, their relatives, and single men, as labourers, could be procured to almost any extent. I was authorized to charter a suitable vessel on the part of Government, and I did charter the Adam Lodge, a first-class British-built ship of 567 tons, with a height between decks of about seven feet; the owners furnishing the provisions of prime quality at 6*l.* 10*s.* per head, according to the annexed scale for adult males and females, rating children in the proportions specified in the Passenger Act. In this agreement were included rations, bedding, wine, medicines and medical comforts. We also issued potatoes at the rate of 6 lbs. per week, to each adult, in addition to the rations, and the owners were compensated by the consequent saving of bread. The issue of potatoes continued from the 29th of March, the day we sailed from Londonderry, till the 1st of June, and was of the utmost advantage to the emigrants. The number of emigrants embarked was about 86 married men, 86 married women, 30 single women, and 200 children, equal to 287½ adults, estimated according to Act of Parliament, and which was 13 less than the number the ship might have taken, according to her tonnage, independent of her crew, and which, of course, caused the rate of expense for each emigrant to be higher than it would have been if the number had been complete. This deficiency in numbers is accounted for by my instructions from the Government precluding my entering one individual beyond the prescribed

prescribed number the ship could take, lest disappointment to such individual should ensue; whereas, on this point, the emigrants had no compunction at disappointing me; I adopted the precaution, however, of making every candidate deposit 2*l.* as a security for his appearance, to be returned to him on his arrival here, which accordingly has been done, and it forms a most convenient fund for their immediate expenses in the colony, which otherwise they would probably have had some difficulty in meeting. Notwithstanding the high rate of freight at which the Adam Lodge was engaged, the sum of 18*l.* for each adult, and in the proportions for children prescribed by the Act, will fully cover all the expense of their passage, but not that of my agency and superintendence; and taking the average rate of freight (according to an official document) paid by the Admiralty for the last four years at 4*l.* 10*s.*, it will make the cost for each adult only 16*l.* 10*s.* In answer to the question of the Committee, I beg to say that I am not to be allowed to reckon the time I have been employed on this service as time for increase of pay in the royal navy; and my daily allowance of 10*s.* 6*d.* will scarcely cover one moiety of my actual expenses, exclusive of my loss of time, for which I am to receive no compensation. Of the emigrants embarked, only three adults died of apparent disease; two of consumption, and one of pleurisy; two others sudden death, asphyxia; twelve infants of marasmus, or general decay of nature, one of croup, four of worms, and six of influenza, none of which diseases are, in my opinion, attributable to the confinement in the ship, or to the provisions. The scale of rations hereto annexed is in my opinion nearly perfect, unless that I think pease and cheese might be omitted, and oatmeal substituted for flour, in, perhaps, Irish and Scotch ships. The rules adopted by me for the preservation of order and cleanliness, when not voluntarily submitted to, were enforced by mulcting the offending parties of a portion of their rations and comforts, for a period proportioned to the offence, and I found the power, thus assumed by me, sufficient and ample for all salutary and necessary control over them.

SCHEME of Victualling for Male and Female Emigrants, on the Voyage from London to Australia, directed by His Majesty's Government to be daily Issued.

| DAYS. | Bread. | Beef. | Pork. | Sugar. | Tea. | Cocoa. | Flour. | Pease. | Oatmeal. | Cheese. | Vinegar. |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Pound. | Pound. | Pound. | Ounce. | Ounce. | Ounce. | Pound. | Pint. | Pint. | Pound. | Pint. |
| For FEMALE EMIGRANTS: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Monday | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Tuesday | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Wednesday | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Thursday | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | Weekly. | Weekly. | Weekly. |
| Friday | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Saturday | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Sunday | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| For MALE EMIGRANTS: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Monday | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Tuesday | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Wednesday | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Thursday | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | Weekly. | Weekly. | Weekly. |
| Friday | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Saturday | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Sunday | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |

And so in regular succession on alternate days during the voyage.

Children not exceeding 10 years of age, two-thirds of the foregoing quantities.

In addition to this scheme, each female is allowed two gallons of wine during the voyage; and the usual Government supply of medical comforts is also put on board in case of sickness; say, the proportion for 100 persons during the voyage,—

- 131 lbs. of preserved meats, including soup.
- 486 lbs. of lemon juice, and 486 lbs. of sugar to mix with it.
- 60 lbs. of Scotch barley.
- 18 bottles of port wine.
- 8 gallons of vinegar.

The wine and medical comforts to be issued as the surgeon shall deem proper.

Alick Osborne, Surgeon, R. N.
His Majesty's Emigration Agent for Australia, Omagh.

Appendix.

No. 4.
Minutes of
Evidence.

D. Thompson,
Esq. R. N.
27 July 1837

Thursday, 27 July 1837.

STATEMENT, transmitted from the Quarantine Station, by *David Thompson, Esq., R. N.,* Surgeon Superintendent of the Ship "John Barry," with Emigrants from *Scotland,* in reply to questions from the Committee.

I AM not aware to what extent useful emigrants to these colonies can be procured from Dundee, and other ports in Scotland; but I am of opinion that the port of Leith or of Glasgow would, either of them, be preferable to Dundee, as I think the emigrants would be sooner collected, and from a superior class of mechanics. Of the persons embarked at Dundee, there were 70 married couples, three single men and eight single women, and 150 children of all ages. Three adults have died, one of fever, occasioned by exposure to the hot sun at St. Jago, one of malignant scarlet fever, and lately one of typhus. Twenty-three children have died of various diseases, but mostly of affections of the bowels, arising from unsuitable food. The number of deaths is certainly greater than would likely have taken place had they remained in their native country. The tonnage of the ship is 524 tons; she is an old ship, not particularly leaky, but admitted water both by leakage and down the hatchways, during the run from the Cape of Good Hope to Port Jackson, the weather having been generally boisterous. She was the reverse of comfortable in her 'tween decks, being encumbered with luggage to such a degree, that in bad weather, when most persons were below, it was difficult to pass from one end of the ship to the other. The provisions and water were wholesome, and served in sufficient quantities. I had the usual medical comforts supplied to convict ships. The allowance of a pint of porter daily to women suckling would certainly be conducive to their health, and that of their infants; but I consider the most dangerous period for young children to be that between the time of weaning and their attaining about the age of three years. The allowance to these latter of half a pint of preserved milk daily, would, I am of opinion, save many lives. While the weather was warm the 'tween decks were frequently washed, being the mode of cleaning to which the emigrants had been accustomed. The decks were in general scraped and sanded; to assist the operation of scraping, a little sprinkling was necessary, the deck being almost always in a dirty state, from the inveterate habit of the emigrants of throwing all kinds of rubbish, refuse victuals, &c., at their feet on the deck, which, therefore, never remained long in a clean state. The emigrants were almost invariably quiet and orderly. All disputes between individuals were referred to a committee of their own number, elected by themselves; few instances occurred of their interference being required. I had no other ground of complaint than their inattention to cleanliness. An insurmountable difficulty, in preserving due cleanliness and ventilation, arose from the enormous quantity of luggage they were permitted to bring on board, the whole of which was stowed between decks. Emigrants ought to be restricted, both in the number and dimensions of the chests or packages they bring with them, and this regulation should be most rigorously enforced. I feel a difficulty in suggesting any measures that would give the surgeon-superintendent useful authority in enforcing cleanliness. The circumstance of their being allowed a free passage appears to create in them a feeling of their own importance, and consequent unwillingness to be directed or advised. It would certainly be preferable that the emigrants should come out under the charge of the agent who selected them, as they would, in that case, be more likely to comply with those terms which they had been previously told would be enforced, than in charge of a stranger who had no acquaintance with them previous to embarkation. The 'tween decks were frequently sprinkled with chloride of lime in solution; but not whitewashed, as this could not be done without soiling the bed-places and clothes of the emigrants; neither was there on board whiting for the purpose. The hanging stoves were frequently used, but less advantageously, on account of the luggage in the 'tween decks. Sand and scrapers were generally used in cleaning the decks and berths.

Copy of the SCHEME of Victualling for Emigrants, on the Voyage from *Dundee* to *Australia,* in the "John Barry."

| DAYS. | Biscuit. | Beef. | Pork. | Sugar. | Tea. | Chocolate | Flour. | Pease. | Oatmeal. | Vinegar. |
|-------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| | Pound. | Pound. | Pound. | Ounce. | Ounce. | Ounce. | Pound. | Pint. | Pint. | Pint. |
| FEMALE EMIGRANTS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Monday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tuesday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wednesday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Thursday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Friday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Saturday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MALE EMIGRANTS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Monday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tuesday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wednesday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Thursday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Friday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Saturday | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

And

And so on, on alternate days during the voyage. Children not exceeding 10 years of age, two-thirds of the foregoing allowance for females; if 10 years of age and upwards, to be victualled as adults, viz., the boys as men, and the girls as women. In addition to this scheme, each male and female emigrant, whether adult or child, is to be allowed two gallons of wine during the voyage, and the usual Government supply of medical comforts is also to be put on board in case of sickness; say, the proportion for 100 persons during the voyage,—

- One hundred and thirty-one pounds preserved meats including soups.
- Four hundred and eighty-six pounds lemon juice.
- Four hundred and eighty-six pounds sugar, to mix with it.
- Sixty pounds Scotch barley.
- Eighteen bottles port wine.
- Eight gallons of vinegar.
- Six pounds three quarters of tea.
- Forty-eight pounds of sugar.
- Fifty pounds of soap for every 100 men, and
- Five hundred pounds of ditto for every 100 women.

Appendix.

No. 4.

Minutes of Evidence.

The wine and medical comforts to be used as the surgeon may think proper.

In substituting any of the foregoing articles, half-a-pound of currants or suet, or one pound of raisins is to be considered equal to one pound of flour.

One pound of rice, one pound of biscuit, one pound of flour, or one quart of oatmeal, are to be considered equal to each other.

Three pounds of potatoes are to be considered equal to one pound of biscuit. One quarter of the allowance of flour to be substituted by suet and raisins, or by suet and currants; three pounds of rice for each person to be provided for the voyage, and to be used as a substitute at the discretion of the surgeon.

When fresh meat and vegetables are used in port, it is to be in the following proportions:

One pound of fresh meat, with half-a-pound of vegetables of any kind, except onions or leeks, being equal to three quarters of a pound of salt beef, with three quarters of a pound of flour, or to three quarters of a pound of salt pork, with half a pint of peas; and one pound of onions or leeks is equal to four pounds of any other kind of vegetables. A proper proportion of the flour to be provided in suet and raisins.

Friday, 28 July 1837.

Sir John Jamison, Member of the Legislative Council; Examined.

THE circumstances of the colony, of late years, have so materially changed, and the increase of flocks and herds, and the enterprise of our settlers developing new profitable resources, require a very increased number of labourers to enable them to carry into successful effect their industrious pursuits. It is only a very few years ago that the arrival of emigrants, the number of prisoners becoming free by servitude, together with those receiving the indulgence of tickets-of-leave, and the annual supply of prisoners of the Crown, furnished the settlers, generally, with useful mechanics, shepherds, herdsmen, and labourers, at the moderate wages, for free persons, of from 10 *l.* to 15 *l.* per year. At present, trustworthy shepherds, herdsmen and labourers, cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, even at from 20 *l.* to 30 *l.* per year, together with the usual rations; and the want of labour appears to be increasing daily, and is so much felt, that many sheep proprietors have been compelled to increase the numbers in the flocks entrusted to the charge of their several shepherds from one-third to double the numbers that used formerly to be in a flock; from which cause, great injury and losses may be apprehended; their over-crowded and consequent neglected state will generate scab and other diseases; and their increased numbers extending over so much ground, will render them more liable to the attacks of native dogs, and considerably increase the risk of their being lost in the bush. The necessity of settlers attending to flocks and herds, as being more profitable than most other pursuits, has compelled many to send their most useful agriculturists to take charge of their flocks and herds, thereby materially abridging the extent of agriculture; which must soon operate in considerable diminution of the culture of the common necessities of life, and increase their prices in our markets, which will bring unjust reflections upon our fertile soil and climate; so that, in my opinion, unless prompt and immediate measures be taken to provide the colony with a present supply of at least 10,000 labourers, to furnish shepherds and herdsmen, necessary for our increasing flocks and herds, including a proportionate number of mechanics, and a subsequent annual importation to supply the places of those who will acquire independent establishments of their own, and will themselves become employers, the advancement and prosperity of the colony must be materially retarded and curtailed; and it appears to me that the hill coolies of Bengal would be very desirable labourers herdsmen and shepherds, to supply our immediate wants, and until a sufficient number of Europeans reach our shores; it appearing that their climate, habits and mode of living suit them for this colony; and the shorter passage from India, and the facility with which they can be obtained, make their immediate services more desirable.

Sir John Jamison.
28 July 1837.

Appendix.

No. 4.
Minutes of
Evidence.H. H. M'Arthur,
Esq.*H. H. M'Arthur, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council; Examined.*

I AM of opinion that the progress of all improvements in the colony is greatly retarded, and the colonists much embarrassed in their undertakings for want of a sufficient supply of mechanics and labourers. The demand has exceeded the supply for many years, and has been greatly increased within the last year; more particularly by the projected public buildings—churches, court-houses, and gaols—as well as by the demand for private buildings of every description, and the extension of rural occupations, by the established settlers and immigrants. The influx of mechanics and labourers has not kept pace by any means with the great demand thus occasioned and further extended, both by the annual increase of the flocks and herds, and the consequent activity of every branch of commerce connected with the importation of the supplies required by the colonists from England and foreign countries. The present demand for mechanics and labourers of all classes is become very great; and has been in some measure augmented by the delay which has occurred in carrying into effect the system of immigration proposed by the colonial, and approved by the home Government; and I am confident 5,000 or 6,000 men would find employment, at good wages; and as the introduction of this number would give increased activity to enterprise, and create a still greater demand for labour, by the further necessity for building, &c., a constant stream of immigration, to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000 men, would be annually absorbed, without difficulty or reduction of wages. I look forward with anxious, though favourable anticipation, to the workings of the admirable plan for bringing out emigrants from our mother country established by his Excellency the Governor; as, if carried into effect to the extent the colonial funds are capable of affording, and in the manner proposed by his Excellency, there can be no doubt of relief from our present difficulty in the course of 12 months, or of a constant supply from the same source for the future.

*John Blaxland, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council; Examined.*John Blaxland,
Esq.

THE want of labour has now become so alarming, that we have not men to plant our crops, or gather in what little may be grown of hay or corn, and the decrease in the quantity of our wool will soon become as rapid as was its increase under different circumstances. The settler is now compelled to put from 600 to 1,000 sheep into each of his flocks, which will greatly decrease the number of lambs, and be productive of scab, in consequence of the neglect and filth which must result from so many being crowded together; and I consider it necessary to get labourers from any place which may be thought the most conducive to the immediate relief of the present wants of the colony. I think 10,000 labourers would be required annually, for some years to come; and, if a proportion of those were married, it would attach them to the colony, and save the expense of sending them back again to their own country. In proof of the present great scarcity of labour, and of the shifts which flock-owners are put to in consequence, I beg to hand in to the Committee an extract from a letter to Mr. Walker, from the superintendent of his station, at Wollerawang, in the district of Bathurst, by which it appears, that after having had recourse to the almost worse than useless services of the native blacks and their women, he was still compelled to put nearly double, and, in some instances, more than double the number of sheep in a flock that any shepherd could do justice to.

Extract of a Letter from *Wollerawang, Bathurst, to Mr. Walker.*

9 June 1837.

“ You may judge of the straits we are in, when I tell you that, after pressing all the blacks and their gins that I could possibly muster into the service, to follow the sheep, I was still obliged to leave one flock with 1,380 sheep in it; another, 1,186; three flocks have above 1,000, and several 700, 800 and 900.”

Alexander Berry, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council; Examined.

Alex. Berry, Esq.

I AM of opinion that there is a general want of labourers, farm and household servants, shepherds, stock-keepers and mechanics. I think an importation of 10,000 during the course of the ensuing year would not be more than sufficient to meet the present wants of the colony. I am not an extensive sheep-holder; my establishment is an agricultural one; and for want of a sufficient supply of farm-servants and labourers, I have been unable to carry on many contemplated improvements, or even to keep up the extent of my former cultivation. I am also greatly in want of mechanics. I would certainly give a decided preference to European labourers; but if they cannot be procured in sufficient numbers, which I fear they cannot, I should be disposed to make a trial of Indians. A New Zealander has been in my service for about two years, during which time he has been a useful and obedient servant, ready to work in any way as required. The wages I agreed to give him, when he entered my service, was four shillings per week, out of which he was to clothe himself. He received the usual ration of flour, meat, tea, sugar, &c. During the two years' service he has saved upwards of 5*l.* of his wages, with which, he says, he purposes purchasing agricultural implements and seeds, to take with him when he returns to New Zealand, which he intends to do in about a year hence, until which time he has agreed to remain with me at the same wages. I think the Dhangars would probably be as useful as this New Zealander has proved himself. I should be very glad to take twenty of them, either single men, or with their families, if thought more advisable; but I should prefer single men, by way of experiment, in the first instance; as, if they did not answer, there would be less difficulty in returning them to India than married persons with children. I fear also, in the case of married people, that it would be found impossible to prevent improper intercourse between their women and the convict portion of the labourers on the estate.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

— No. 5.—

No. 5.

(No. 47.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Sir *John Franklin* to Lord *Glenelg*; dated Van Diemen's Land, Government House, 12 April 1827.

Sir *John Franklin*
to Lord *Glenelg*.

THERE seems to me to have existed a considerable misapprehension in the minds of the Emigration Committee as to the real wants of the colony, and its means of providing for free emigrants; so that its operations have been founded on a wrong principle, as well as apparently conducted, in some quarter or other, with bad faith.

This colony has been considered, in its general character, to resemble New South Wales, than which there cannot be a greater mistake. New South Wales has a vast outlet for a new population; this colony has scarcely any now remaining. New South Wales is rich; this colony can scarcely meet its current expenditure. New South Wales, from its great population, and the secluded character of its principal districts, has a number of interior townships, all rapidly increasing, and requiring especially mechanical labour; this colony has scarcely any, excepting the two capitals, Hobart Town and Launceston, and its demand is accordingly more limited, even in proportion. There is also another distinction to which I scarcely know how to advert, but which causes a great difference between the two colonies, as regards the introduction of free emigrants. The convict system seems to have been carried out with greater rigor here than, as far as I can learn, it has been in New South Wales; and one effect of this, a most important one in relation to the interests of free emigrants, is, that the labouring population is thus habitually distributed here under the roofs of individual masters, and the growth of villages in the interior, and the construction of small cottages, unless in the immediate vicinity of the principal towns, have been proportionally prevented. There is thus no existing accommodation for free emigrants with large families in the interior of this colony; and masters are unwilling even to take them into their service if so encumbered. Lastly, the necessaries of life are very dear here; while, in New South Wales, they are comparatively cheap; and children, whose maintenance would neither be felt nor objected to, were they lodged in separate cottages, with abundant means of subsistence about them, and who would thus also be in a good school for their own future growth and improvement, are rejected altogether here; where, if required at all, they must be brought close to a proprietor, maintained at great expense, lodged under one roof, and subject to all the contamination of such accommodation. These statements, then, will probably satisfy your Lordship, that there is a great mistake even in the object contemplated by the Emigrant Committee in their late exportations; and that thus, perhaps, no pursuit of it, however otherwise unexceptionable, could have given satisfaction.

Married men, with large helpless families, cannot at present be received here at all; and to illustrate the extent to which this exists, I may mention that a young man who came out with myself, and in whom I took considerable interest, from his excellent recommendations and good conduct on board ship, had the greatest difficulty in obtaining an engagement, not because he had a family, but because having a young wife he possibly might have one.
