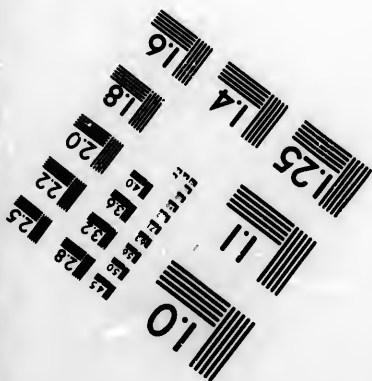
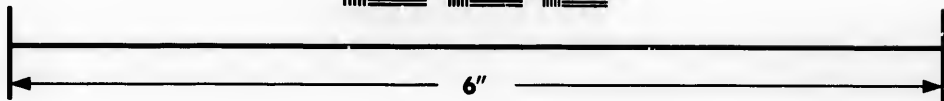
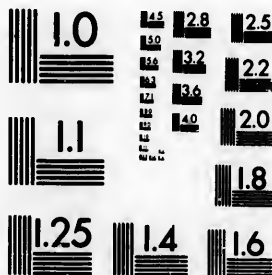


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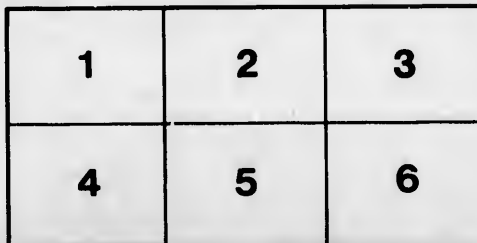
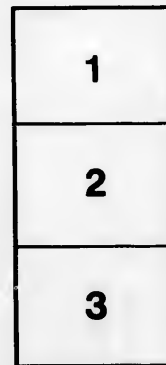
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ON  
**EMIGRATION**  
TO  
**UPPER CANADA.**

EMBELLISHED WITH  
**A LARGE MAP,**  
SHOWING THE TOWNSHIPS, &c. IN UPPER AND  
LOWER CANADA.

---

BY THE LATE  
**JOHN WILLIAM BANNISTER, ESQ.**  
RICE LAKE, UPPER CANADA.

---

A NEW EDITION:  
WITH ADDITIONS ON NOVA SCOTIA; THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE;  
NEW SOUTH WALES; VAN DIEMEN'S LAND; AND  
THE SWAN RIVER.

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London:  
PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH CROSS, 18, HOLBORN,  
OPPOSITE FURNIVAL'S INN;  
AND SOLD BY SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, STATIONERS' COURT.

1831.

*Price Three Shillings.*

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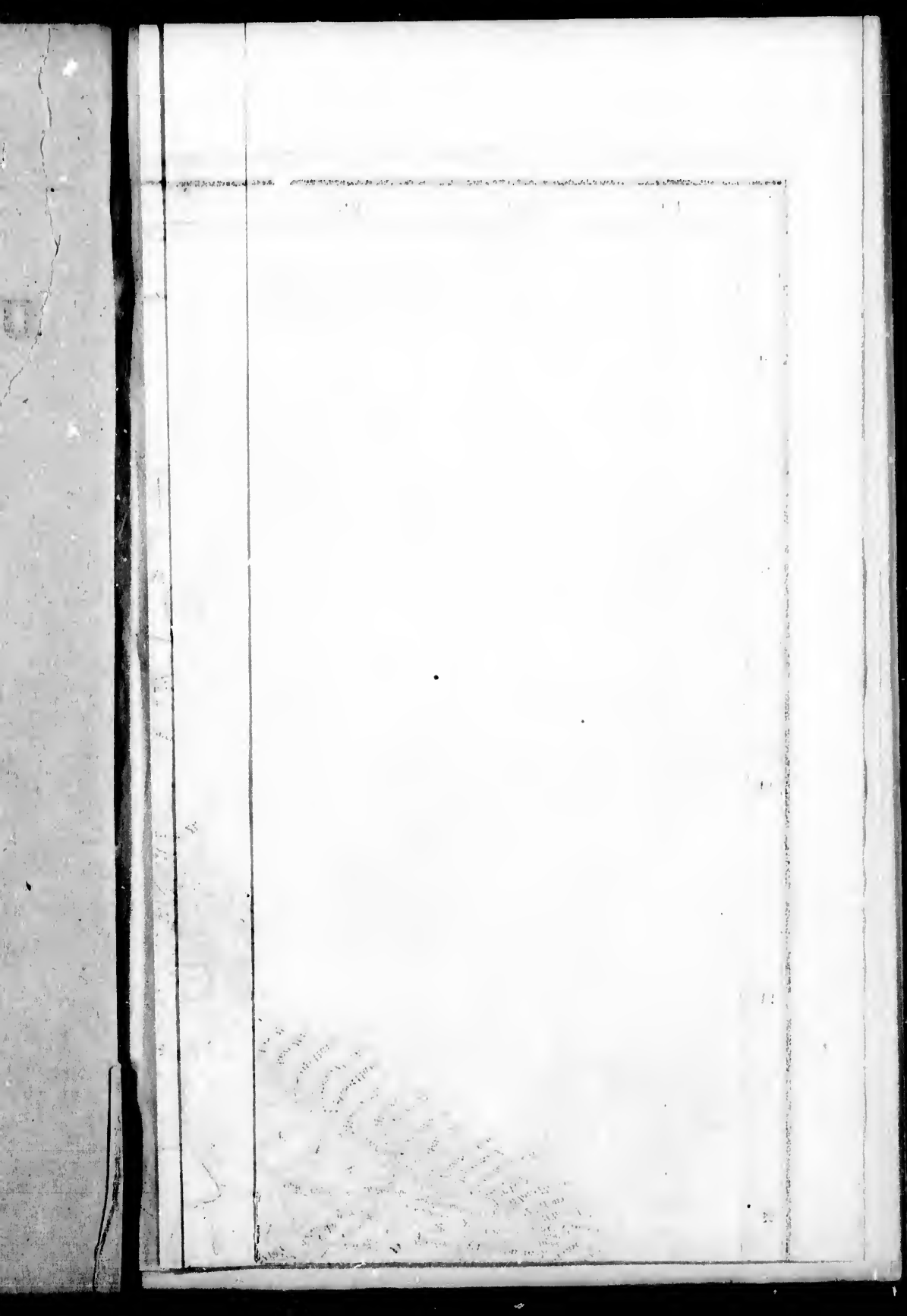
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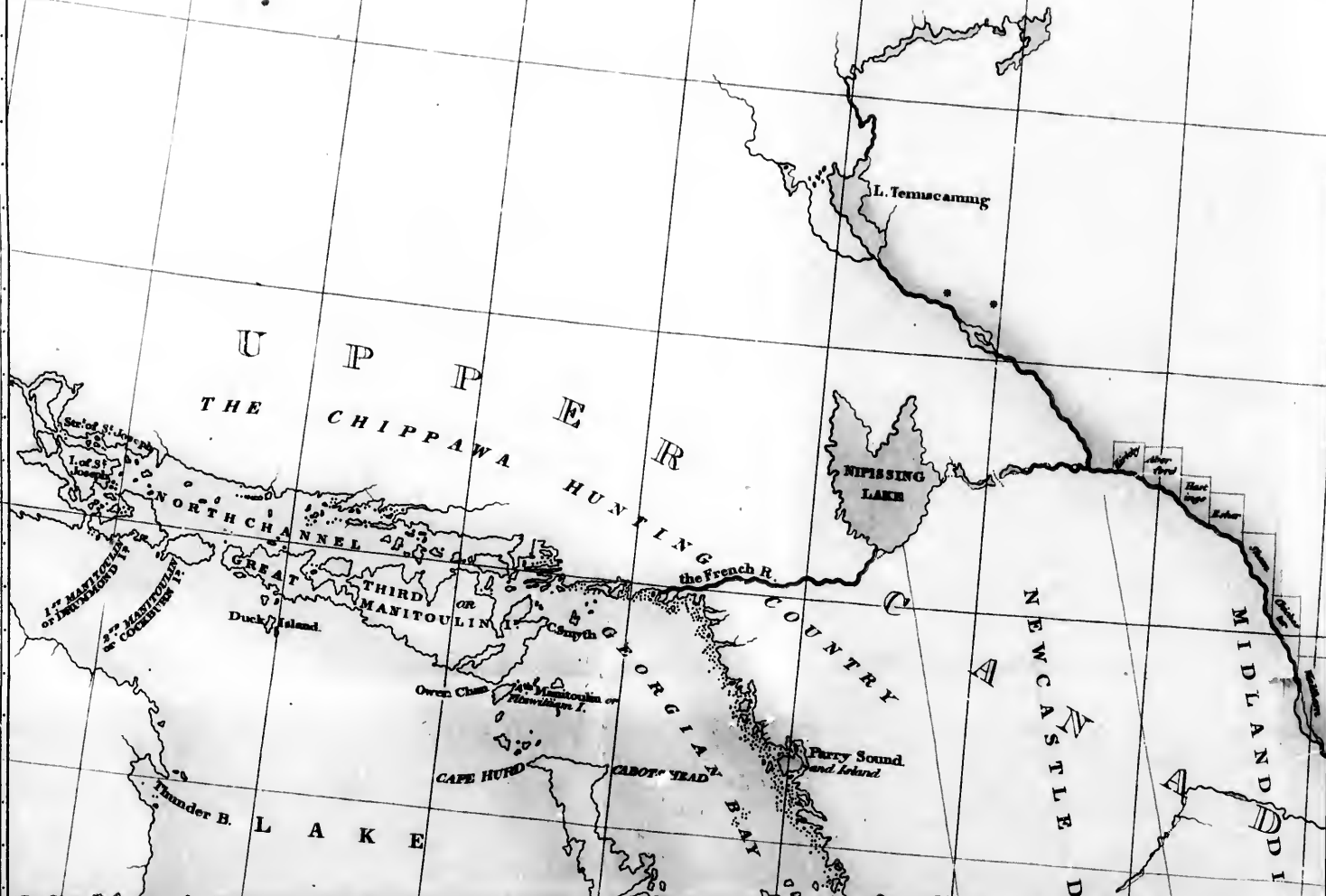
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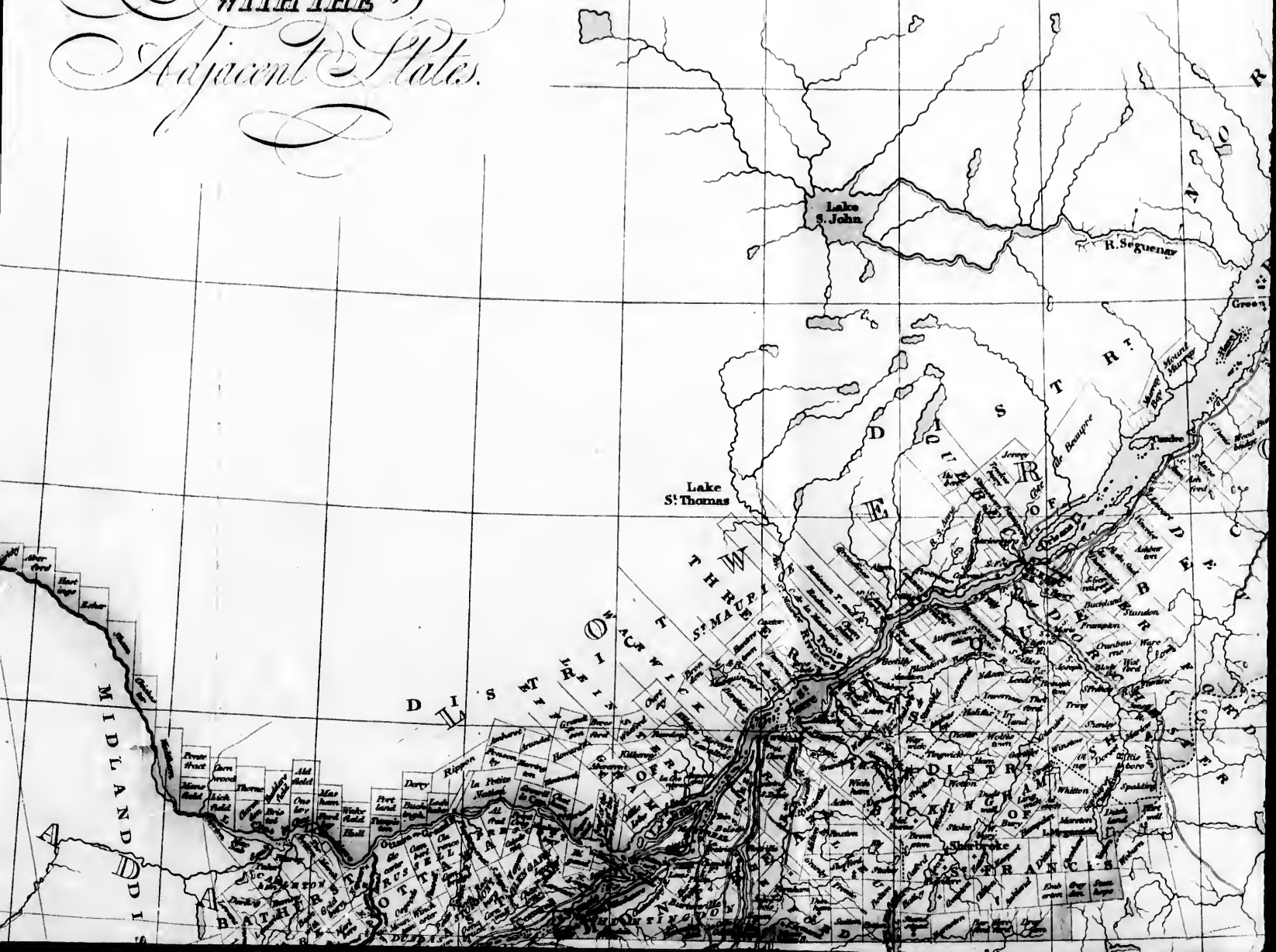


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# Map of UPPER AND LOWER CANADA

WITH THE

Adjacent States.



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L A B R A D O R

CANADIAN CHANNEL

ISLE and SEIGNIORY of ANTICOSTI

G U L F OF

S T L A W R E N C E

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT

CAPE BRETON

NOVA SCOTIA

NEW BRUNSWICK

BAY of S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE

C. Anguille

C. North

C. Esmouche

C. Louisbourg

C. Canso

North I., Middle I., South I.

Deadmans I., Seal I., Amberst I.

S. Laurence

Lunenburg

Cheticou

S. Anne

C. George Bay

C. George

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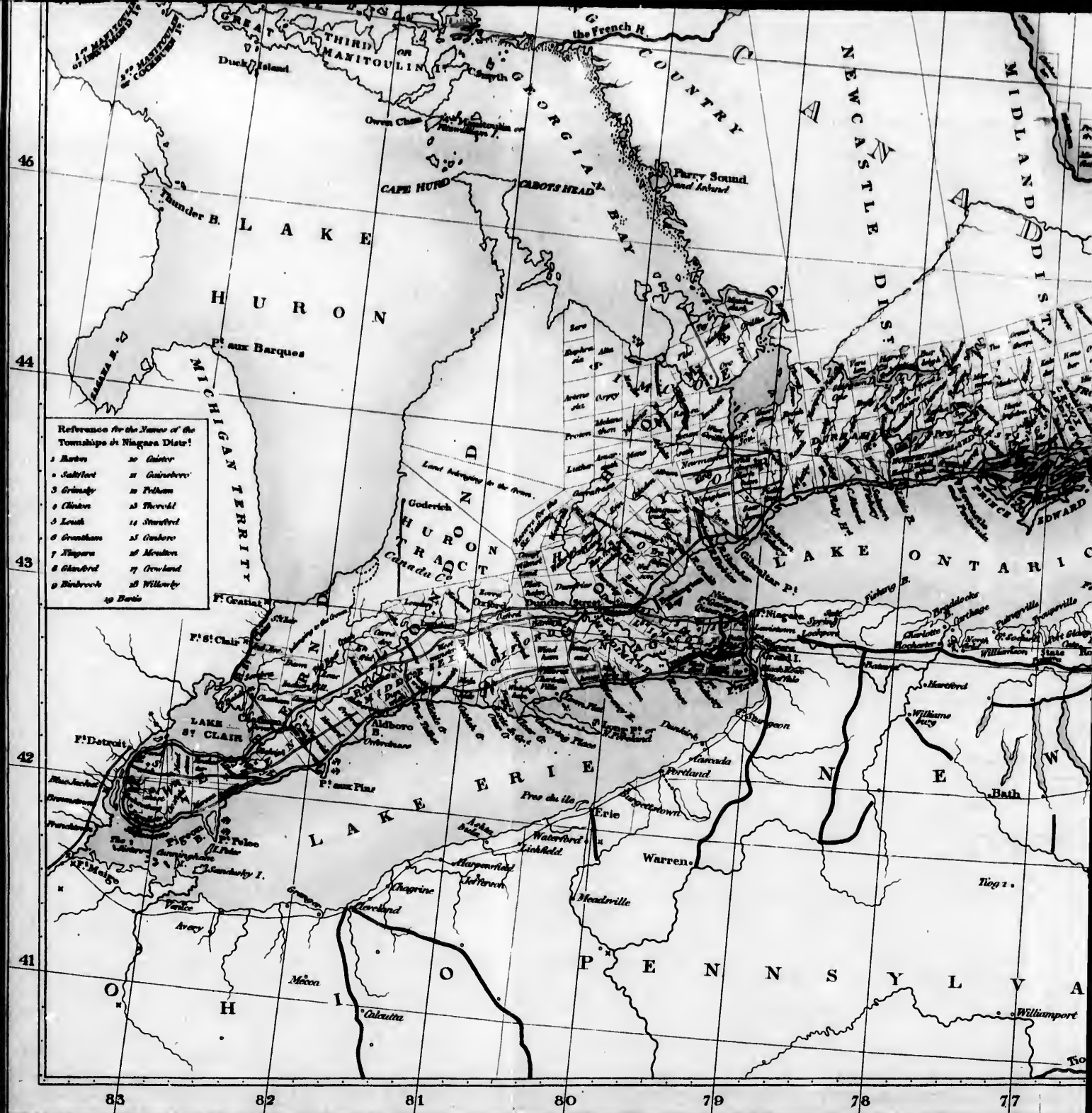
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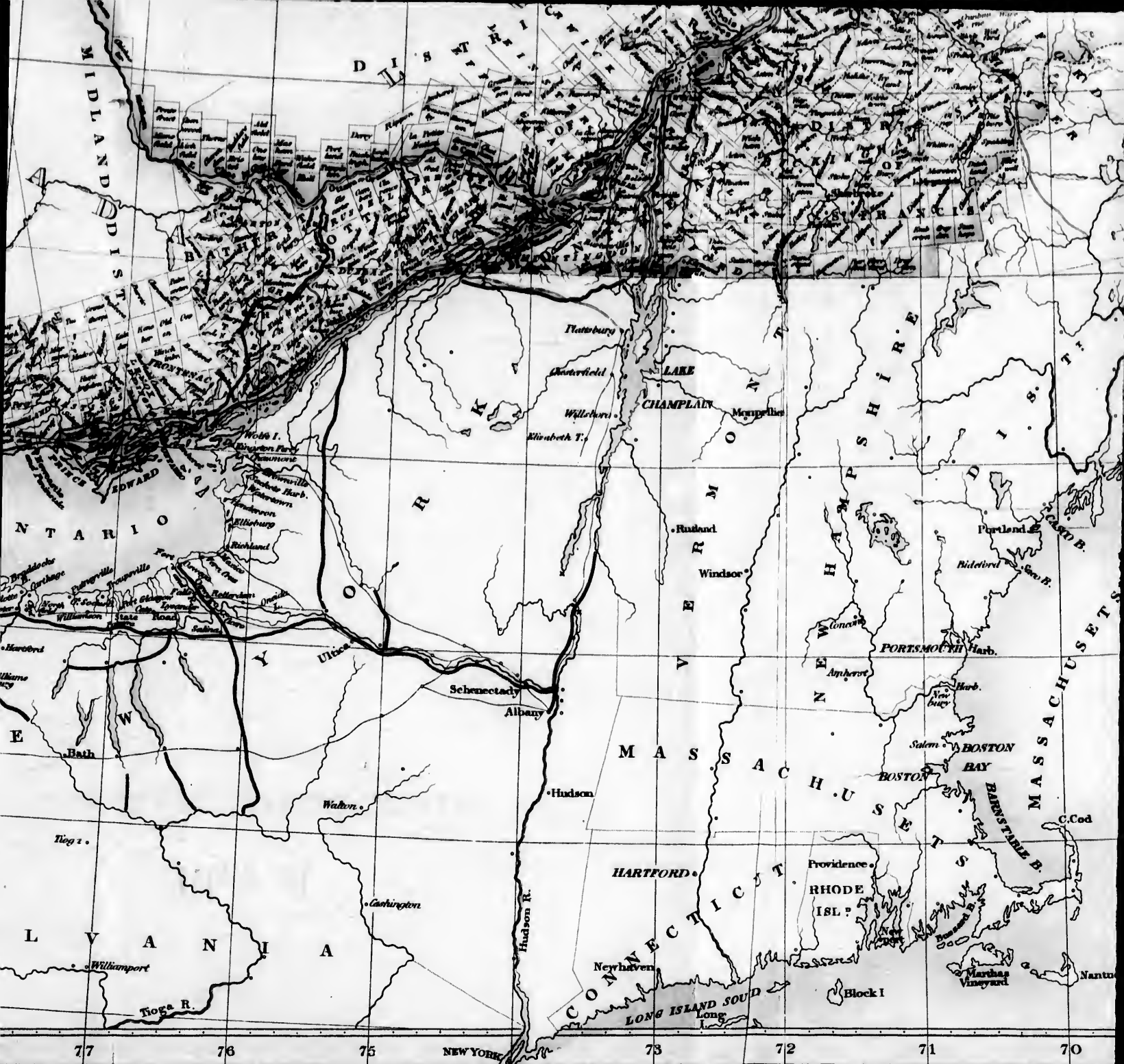
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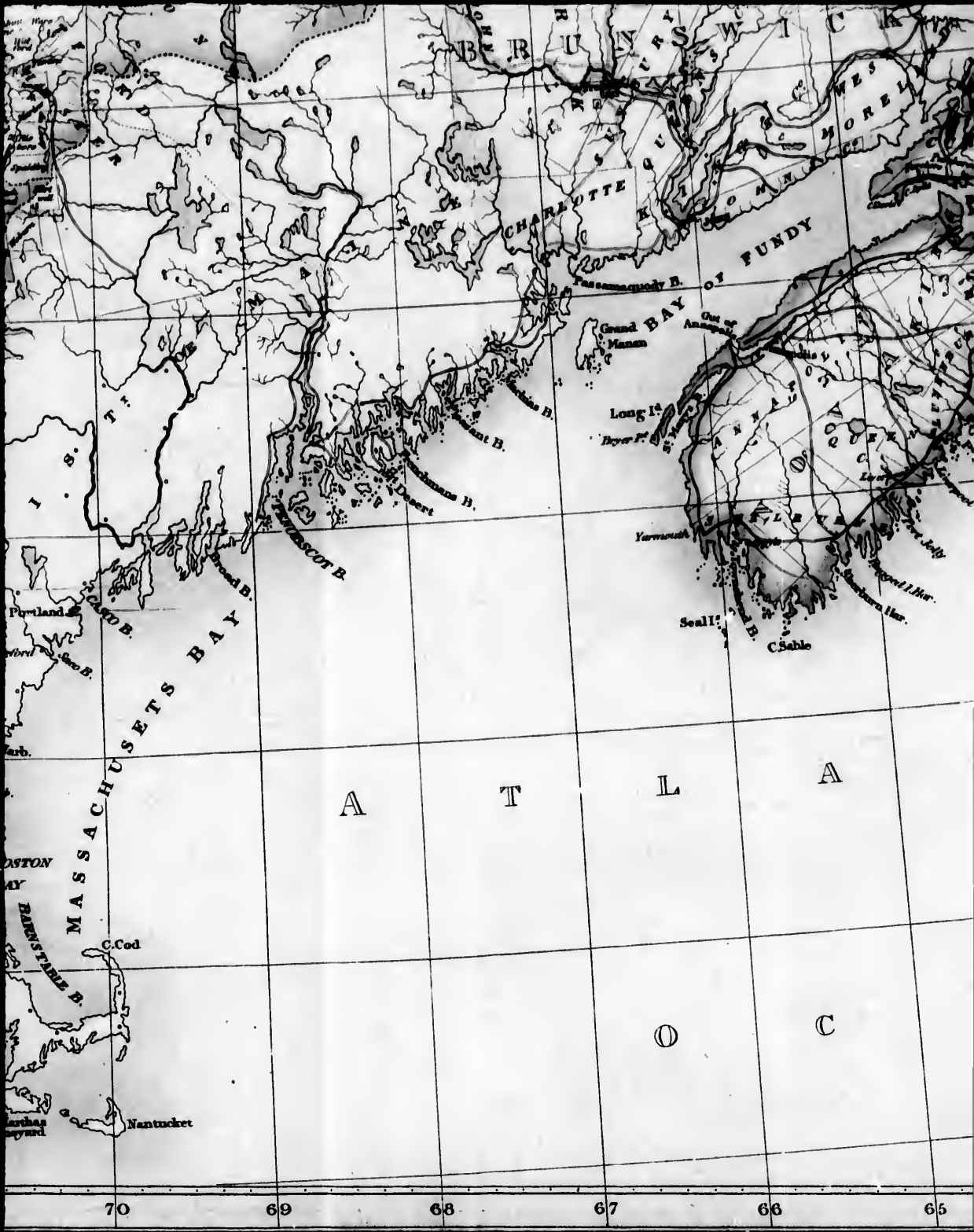
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London, Published by Jos. & Cross & Holborn (opposite Furnival's Inn) June 1<sup>st</sup> 1831.







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ON  
EMIGRATION  
TO  
UPPER CANADA.

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BY THE LATE  
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1831.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

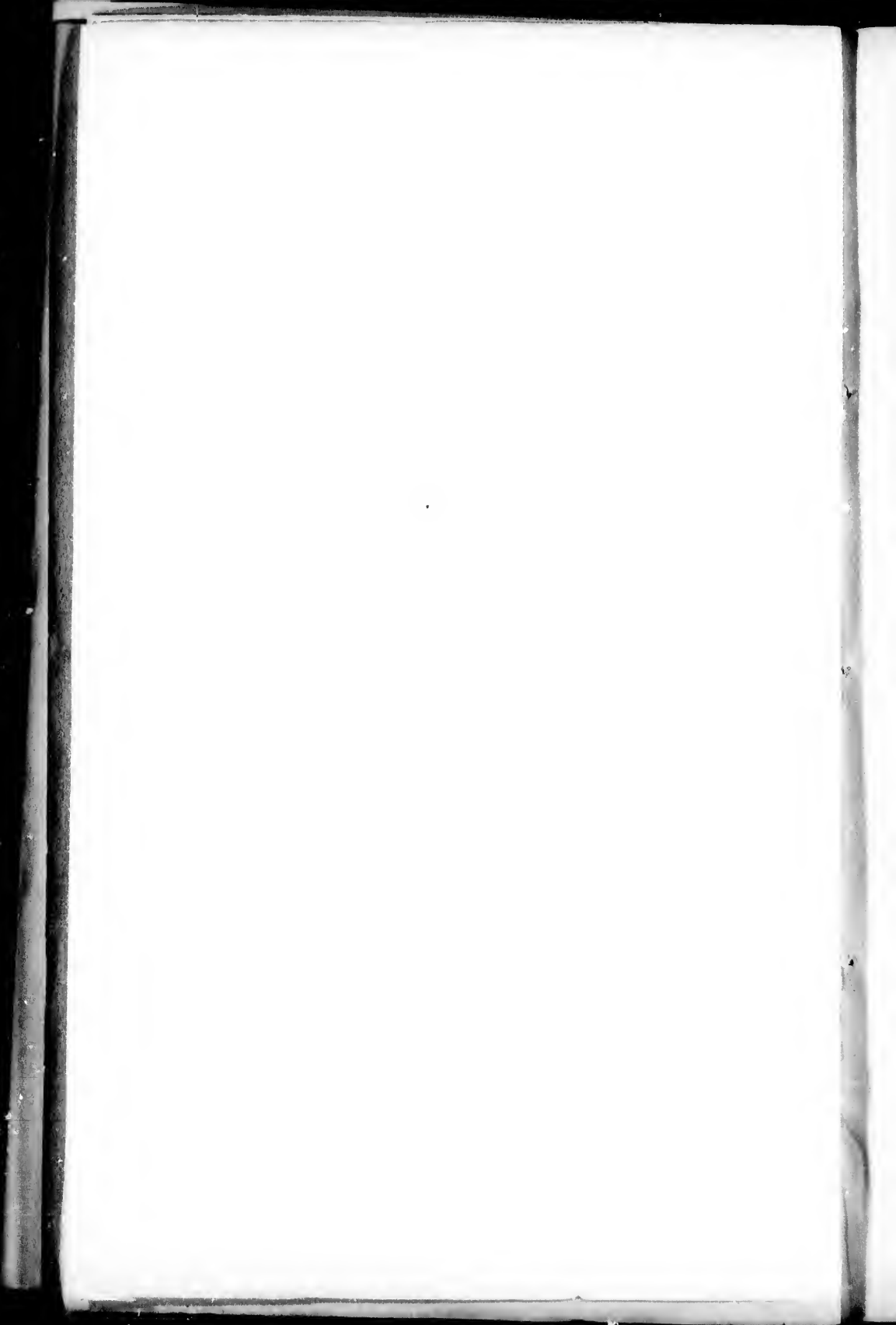
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Erratum.—Page 34, line 3, for “Professions,” read Provisions.



## INTRODUCTION

TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

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THE Pamphlet was originally published in 1821, and preceded the important enquiries made by Parliament and the Government on the subject. The writer was one of the first\* persons who suggested the providing capital by mortgaging parochial rates, in order to facilitate the voluntary emigration of the poor. It was a part of his plan to connect this benefit with a general amendment of the poor laws. The special condition respecting parochial relief, introduced into the late Emigration Bill, is considered in the Appendix: and experience will probably shew the clause to be needless, under any course that *emigration alone* may take; as the increasing good feeling of the possessors

\* Mr. Gourlay proposed a measure like this in 1817. See the *Upper Canada Almanac for 1823*, p. 58. Mr. Gourlay's valuable books on Canada, also anticipated almost every thing since collected by the Emigration Committees of the House of Commons.

of property\* may prove, that assistance towards emigrating is but a very small part of the improved treatment due to the poor, and essential to the public peace. A reformed Parliament must gradually and honestly redeem the national debt; and thus, extinguishing two thirds of the taxes, prepare the way for the abolition of the relief-principle, with exceptions, and pauperism together, when the *market rate* of wages shall be raised.

The truth is no longer to be disguised. Enormous wrong has been done to the labourers of this country by *redundant* taxation, which, in a century, has multiplied a comparatively few distressed individuals and decayed old men, into millions of *redundant* paupers, plunged, without any fault of theirs, into hopeless misery, if the existing system be not changed. To be safe from a furious revolution we must retrace many steps, not necessary to be described in this place; to which a few remarks upon various plans for emigrants, now under public consideration, will be more appropriate.

That emigration will ever be the one great remedy for the excess of pauperism prevalent in England, few sensible men believe. But as it is plain that many of all classes will continue to look to the Colonies for some relief, accurate information is wanted, both upon *the choice of a new home*, and upon *the best means of reaching it*. The Government may do much

\* The proceedings of the Labourers' Friends Society, 51, Threadneedle Street, patronized by the King, are amongst the proofs of the increasing good feeling referred to. They propose to provide land at home for labourers.

to clear the path for the really voluntary emigrant, without neglecting the far more extensive interests of those who are not prepared to quit England. Justice may be done to all, without stimulating any to imprudent adventure. The difficulties which a family must encounter, in order to reach the nearest Colony, are very great; and although the advantages in unsettled countries are also great to the industrious, an awful responsibility is incurred by all who encourage individuals to encounter those difficulties rashly.—(See *Appendix*, No. 1.)

In regard to the proceedings of the Government, it is to be hoped that the ample experience had upon the subject during the last two hundred years, will not be thrown away. A foreign instructor respecting colonies and emigration ought not to be required by us; but the strange designs still advocated, give force to such reflections as the following: “To this day,” says Talleyrand, “the Governments of Europe seem “to have been influenced by a sort of political rule, “to found Colonies with the idle, the destitute, and “the immoral. Unquestionably this is the reverse “of what the rule ought to be. Vice, and ignorance, “and want, contribute to destroy, not to raise na- “tions. Those Governments, also, have often even “made Colonies places of punishment for crimes “committed at home. The consequence is a debase- “ment of character in Colonies, which several ge- “nerations cannot restore.”—*Essay on the Advantages to be drawn from founding Colonies, in the present State of France, 1800.*—*Memoirs of the National Institute,*



vol. ii. p. 297. These remarks, and the well known passage in Lord Bacon's Essay on Plantations, ought to be deeply impressed upon the mind of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to be introduced into the preamble of every Emigration Act of Parliament.

The calculations in the Pamphlet now reprinted are confined to Upper Canada; but it is proper to say something respecting emigration to South Africa; to New South Wales; to the Swan River; and Nova Scotia; for each of which places a very few words will suffice.

#### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

That the Cape Colony offers a cheap field for *a few settlers*, and good employment, in a healthy climate, to a *limited* number of labourers and mechanics, there is no doubt. How many of each class could be received with advantage, might be readily calculated. A recent invitation, however, offered by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to place settlers in a newly seized country, in South Africa, deserves the severest reproof. The invitation was published in the Cape Town Gazette. It is understood to have been received cautiously by the colonists; and it required his Majesty's confirmation. But there is little risk of error in declaring that a more unjust project, or one accompanied by more ill-advised, as well as cruel circumstances, has rarely been formed. The conduct of the Georgian Americans towards the Cherokees, is not worse than ours at the Cape of Good Hope will be, if due reparation be not made forthwith to the Caffres, in regard to the neutral ground seized in 1829.

They who propose to settle there, will do well to enquire whether the clear objections to our title have been honourably removed ; and if not, then, whether the armed force on the Cape frontier is increased in proportion to the probable vengeance of the injured natives. The building of new fortifications, with the expensive increase of troops, for such purpose, will, at the same time, give little satisfaction to English politicians ; whilst this flagrant violation of right will be still less approved by philanthropists. What those " irreclaimable barbarians" of so many Cape Governors really are, whose expulsion from the *neutral* ground has been begun, may be inferred from a paper published in Cape Town in the present year : " The number of Caffer children now under instruction by Missionaries," this paper states, " is upwards of six hundred. A proposal has lately been made, (*to the chiefs*) through some of the Missionaries, to employ the young Caffers, at their schools, in spinning wool,\* to be used at Bathurst in making blankets. The offer has been favourably received ; and it now depends altogether on the line of policy pursued by Government in our relations with these people, whether this and other undertakings, equally beneficial to the colonists and to the Caffers, shall be carried into operation, or whether the Caffers shall return to a state of savage life, and the colo-

\* The success of several enterprising Cape colonists, English and Dutch, in fine woolled sheep, is a circumstance highly favourable to the prosperity of South Africa. Many of the coloured natives are also anxious to obtain sheep, as well as to improve their cattle.

“nists suffer a serious diminution in a branch of trade which has been hitherto highly lucrative.”—*Cape Almanac for 1831*, p. 182.—Under proper management, indeed, the Cape of Good Hope affords a fine field for the enterprising, both in trade and geographical science: and it is probable that an opening is about to be made in South Africa to important social results to the coloured race. If, as is conjectured upon no trifling grounds, abundance of coal exists near Delagoa Bay, towards the Eastern Ocean, steam navigation may find facilities in that quarter hitherto almost despaired of: and gold (as well as slaves) may soon cease to be amongst the most valuable exports from Mozambique. With the necessary change fairly introduced into the Cape of Good Hope Government, Great Britain will become, with little difficulty, the instructor, instead of the oppressor of numerous tribes, anxious for intercourse with us, and prepared for a steady advancement in civilization. Coloured men alone must do the great work in western Africa; but in the south, all things concur, except the Government (see Appendix 6) to enable white people to act, on a large scale, with the natives, for the common good.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES,

to which VAN DIEMEN'S LAND must be added, presents objections to emigrants, in the character of the convicts, too little thought of by fathers of families, and by legislators. The horrors of a convict community, and of a community of unrestrained men, of bad morals, without the ordinary proportion of women, have

never yet been told ; nor will the tale be offered in this place. The unavoidably slavish character, too, of the Government in New South Wales, in direct violation of British colonial principles, should make prudent men hesitate before they bring themselves as settlers under it. But the moral delinquencies of the people in private life throw political evils into the shade. Without entering into further detail, the following contrasts and facts may be enough fully to establish this general description :—

(1.) Throughout England and Wales, the number of persons charged yearly with committing rapes, and every other species of offence of that kind against the person, is about one in 120,000.

But in the best district in New South Wales, Windsor, ten individuals, in a population of less than three thousand, (one in three hundred) were charged, during eight months, in 1826, with attempts to violate female infants under fourteen years of age.

(2.) Again ; in England and Wales, the number of women, of all ages, in gaol for felonies in 1829, was about one in four thousand females.

But in Sydney, in 1826, eight colonial born females, and three emigrant females, were committed to gaol by one bench, charged with felonies, out of a population of 2,056 women, or one in 190.

(3.) Again ; difficult as it is to say how many persons die drunk in England every year, the number will be conjectured safely to be inconsiderable, compared with those who die annually in that state in New South Wales, namely, one in every thousand of

the whole population, as ascertained by the coroners' juries, who are not remarkably vigilant in such cases.

(4.) Again; torture upon system has been indemnified by the local legislature through fraud. And

(5.) Murderers have been pardoned without a single circumstance of doubt or mitigation in their case.

Should these specimens fairly indicate what is going on, it is to be hoped that no parish will consent to send the ordinary poor, either men or women, and certainly not children, to a convict colony; and further, that Parliament will take measures for abolishing the scenes of iniquity created by the *perversion* of the original design of 1788, in itself sufficiently rash.

Numerous points might be suggested for lessening the evils of New South Wales. But two occur in connection with the question of the emigration of the poor. The first and great point is, that facilities be granted for the voluntary transport of the families of well behaved convicts, and especially of those sent out for political offences, to join their husbands and fathers. The second is, that assistance be given to well behaved convicts to return home. That part of penal discipline which depends upon moral influence, and upon the stimulus to good conduct derived from the steady application of proper rewards, is reprehensibly neglected in New South Wales. A third point is unconnected with emigration, but it is of the first importance; and has been still more neglected than the others. It is the erection of proper penitentiary gaols in New South Wales, under the eye of the authorities, for the new offenders there—instead

of Norfolk Island, and other places being chosen for punishment, remote from all proper supervision, and from all moral discipline.

Much of what is said above may, doubtless, be applied with justice to Van Diemen's Land; although the writer's personal attention having been for the most part confined to New South Wales, he would not carry his remarks positively beyond his experience. A singular distinction, however, between the two Colonies, deserves special notice. The social condition of Van Diemen's Land, is understood to be greatly superior to the social condition of New South Wales. To what is this attributable? It has been conjectured, with much plausibility, that the free settlers, of ordinary character, in Van Diemen's Land, being more numerous in comparison with the flourishing convicts, than the free settlers of New South Wales are, good conduct is of proportionately a greater value, and the general standard of behaviour higher. The point may receive explanation from the returns transmitted to England, under the Statute of the 4th Geo. 4, c. 96; and it is important with reference to the question, how to mitigate the evils of convict colonies, as long as they last.

#### THE SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT

is expressly relieved from the transportation of convicts from England. Whether its population will become in any degree tainted by the voluntary resort thither of a considerable number of such as may have served their time in the other Australian Colo-

nies, remains to be seen. In point of climate, and for extent of good pastures, nothing *now* seems to be wanting to the success of this part of our Australian possessions. It was a grievous error at the outset, to have left the neighbouring range of hills so unexplored, as that hundreds of the first settlers were unaware of the passes recently discovered east of Perth, and therefore wasted their little means in re-shipment, or in fruitless efforts. The sufferings occasioned by this oversight admit of little consolation. But their recurrence may be prevented by a prudent examination of this most inviting land from the present settlements to the newly discovered river, connecting New South Wales with the Eastern Ocean.

The pecuniary success of individuals in the convict settlements during the first thirty years, must not be taken as the ground of the like success at the Swan River. It is fervently to be hoped, that such a period as those thirty years were, of extravagant foreign expenditure, will never again be known to Great Britain. Nor without convicts can there be a pretence for the establishments, civil and military, which have been the cause of early New South Wales' wealth. A compensation to individuals and to the Colony may, however, be found in the better institutions which must be given to Western Australia. There it remains for us to renew what has so well prospered in North America, namely, free Colonial Government; and whilst we are applying proper correctives to the unfortunate inhabitants of Old Australia, we may see the more wisely founded settlements on the western

coasts become examples of civilization and social improvement to the whole eastern world.

An abstract from the last official and private accounts respecting the Swan River Colony, will be found in the Appendix ; with its *temporary* constitution.

#### NOVA SCOTIA,

of all our Colonies, offers the least expensive access to labouring families from Europe, the voyage being somewhat shorter, and the new land and employers nearer the coast, than even the Canadas. The following account of the advantages which Nova Scotia possesses for emigrants, and of the effect of certain *impediments* to voluntary emigration, now reduced, is taken from the evidence of Mr. Uniacke, the late Attorney-General of the Colony, given before the Emigration Committee of the House of Commons of 1826, p. 37. —It having been shewn that two experiments for settling Irish emigrants in Canada, in 1823 and 1825, had succeeded, Mr. Uniacke states his opinion to be, that a like emigration might be conducted to Nova Scotia “with much greater advantage.” He proceeds—“One reason is, that the passage out could “be made at much less expense. The other is, that “the provisioning and providing for settlers in that “country, would also be accomplished at a much “less expense; and upon these two articles, I think “a saving may be well made of one-third. The pas- “sage to Nova Scotia, before the laws regulating the “conveyance of passengers to America were passed, “never exceeded £4, at the highest rate, including



“ provisions and every thing ; now, by the operation  
 “ of those laws, it is raised to about £10. per head.  
 “ . . . . . In 1824 and 1825, above three hundred  
 “ settlers came to Cape Breton from the North of  
 “ Scotland, whose passage did not cost more than £3  
 “ a head. They paid their own passage, and settled  
 “ themselves on land allotted to them by Sir James  
 “ Kempt ; and I doubt whether there is in Scotland  
 “ so happy a set of people as those.” . . . . .  
 Mr. Uniac<sup>le</sup> specifies other examples of equal suc-  
 cess. “ I think,” he proceeds, “ that, distributed  
 “ judiciously, not all thrown on one spot, but scat-  
 “ tered round the different harbours, from 15,000 to  
 “ 20,000 voluntary emigrants would be absorbed in  
 “ the province every year. . . . . The single men  
 “ would immediately hire themselves out to day  
 “ labour, either in the fishery or the farms. If the  
 “ father and mother are unable to provide for their  
 “ children, the farmers will take one or two, or three,  
 “ from five to six or seven years old apprentice, as fast  
 “ as you can give them to them. The stipulation made  
 “ for certain orphan children with the master is, that  
 “ for the first year he is to give that child a sheep ;  
 “ the next year a heifer calf ; and, as long as the  
 “ child is under indentures to him, he is bound to  
 “ preserve and keep that sheep, and that heifer calf,  
 “ and all the produce of it, till the child comes of  
 “ age ; and then it becomes a portion to settle with.  
 “ The child will generally have a stock of five or ten  
 “ head of grown up cattle, and eight or ten sheep, by  
 “ that means. . . . . There is a great dif-

“ference in the expense of going to Newfoundland  
 “and to Nova Scotia ; which arises from the passage  
 “to Newfoundland not being laid under the same  
 “restrictions as Nova Scotia, as to having a surgeon  
 “on board, and a medicine chest, and so much pork,  
 “so much meat, and so much bread provided. The  
 “Irish emigrant has not been accustomed to a bed,  
 “or to pork ; and going to Newfoundland has none  
 “found, but comes out a hearty man. Our direct  
 “emigration has been impeded by those acts.” In  
 “fact, all our population comes by way of Newfound-  
 “land. A poor man can come to Newfoundland for  
 “forty shillings, and on to Nova Scotia for twenty  
 “shillings more ; but then he makes two voyages.”

Colonel Cockburn, who has been employed in try-  
 ing certain emigration plans, since Mr. Uniacke deli-  
 vered this testimony, strongly confirms it. Some of  
 Colonel Cockburn’s estimates will be found in the  
 Appendix.

#### UPPER CANADA

is the special subject of the following Pamphlet. The  
 calculations were made by the writer from personal  
 experience ; and the soundness of his views has  
 been proved by experiments since made by the  
 Government. A few notes are added to this edition ;  
 and the Appendix also contains tables of the present  
 expenses of the voyage to the various Colonies ; and of  
 the probable cost to the emigrant before his land or  
 an employer can be secured after arrival.

Respecting preparations for a voyage by the more

wealthy emigrants, one rule is applicable to all the Colonies; namely, to spend as little money as possible before sailing, in agricultural or other English commodities, unless under the guidance of recent and very careful advice upon the state of the Colonial markets. The more money, and the fewer incumbrances the settler has upon arrival at his destination, the better able will he be to struggle with its natural difficulties; and it is a rare judgment that can anticipate in England what experience proves to be useful abroad.

This general remark does not apply to the preparations for the voyage itself. The ship cabin cannot be too pleasantly or too comfortably filled; and nothing convenient there fails to be convenient in the future home.

. . . . .

The writer of the Pamphlet now reprinted was brought up in the navy; and by hard service from nine to nineteen years of age, acquired the reputation of being a daring officer, and a skilful seaman. After considerable experience in civil affairs, and especially in agriculture, at the peace in 1819, he visited Canada, where he obtained several thousand acres of land. He was subsequently called to the English bar, intending to settle in Canada; but in August, 1829, died Chief Justice of Sierra Leone. In Africa, he was remarkable for the same earnest desire to promote good public objects, and for the same right feelings, in all respects, which had ever distinguished him. A memoir of his short, but active life, may be found in the *New Monthly Magazine* for December, 1829.

## ORIGINAL INTRODUCTION.

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THE following sketches of plans for establishing settlements of indigent colonists in *Upper* Canada, have been made after some experience, in minute detail, of the advantages of locating wild land. The projector was also previously acquainted with practical farming in England. Being interested in the prosperity of the province, he may have deceived himself into the opinion that its value is inexcusably underrated in England. But trusting, that his testimony, even thus qualified, may assist in correcting the error, he gives it without reserve, that in climate, general fertility and the means of comfortable subsistence, no country in the world surpasses *Upper* Canada.

It is conceived, that for many years, the inhabitants of this province will be most profitably occupied in husbandry and coarse manufactures. But it does not appear to be material that settlers should be chosen from the agricultural counties only. Able bodied men, of any class, will quickly be qualified for the necessary occupations of a new country. Skill

in certain works is *advantageous* in Canada ; but mere manual labour is at first chiefly wanted ; and if England does not afford good employment for the mechanic, he may go thither without regret. He will not find himself less qualified by his previous habits from gaining a comfortable livelihood upon his own land. They will sometimes prove valuable to him, when at intervals he labours for hire, or for himself, at his original trade ; and the change from the shop to the axe, the hoe, and *rough* ploughing, if made profitably, will scarcely be attended with dissatisfaction.\*

\* Since the original publication of these Sketches (in 1821) several hundred Emigrants have been sent to Upper Canada by *his Majesty's Government, and the Returns made to Parliament of the Expenses attending the establishing these People comfortably upon their Lands*, will fully justify me in the alterations I have made in my calculations respecting the cost of "settling" Families in that country.

J. W. B.  
1826.

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# AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION

IN

## UPPER CANADA.



UPPER Canada contains many millions of acres of fertile unoccupied land, with a climate suited to all agricultural pursuits. It possesses the same manners, nearly the same laws, and the same constitution, as England; and speaking comparatively, it has not yet developed to the mother country even a small portion of its resources.

The first of the following sketches proposes to place in independence an almost unlimited number of the people, now subsisting by parochial relief; and to employ productively, *for a few years only*, the capita expended in the enterprize. The second of them, which was added to the second edition of the Pamphlet, will require a very small advance of *money*, and will depend upon supplies of produce to be drawn from the present inhabitants of the province. They differ from other plans of this nature lately suggested for

diminishing the public burdens, inasmuch as they rely for success on the personal exertions of the colonists, uncontrolled by the *perpetual* presence of superintendents; and inasmuch as a boon or charity is not intended to be given to them.

It is thought that even the poorest families will be better pleased with their new acquisitions, if they have been only *assisted with the means*, of personal exertion, than if they should be made mere objects of bounty, by receiving the money, without the necessity of repayment. This remark is made after some actual enquiry into the state of popular feeling.

The risks attending these plans will, it is believed, be inconceivably small.—The money to be advanced in the first plan, will not be paid over to the people, but it will be laid out in provisions and supplies of implements, and in stock for the settlement: the cleared lands will constitute a mortgage to secure the repayment of that which then will be the colonists' debt, for goods consumed and converted into property by them.

During the laying out of the money, and the clearing of the land, some restrictions on the *alienation* of the property will be imposed on the owners of it: but after the repayment of the capital employed, each individual in the settlement will be free from all interference. The time of such repayment, within ten years, will depend on the exertions of the settlers, who may receive their deeds on redeeming their land; and in the mean time they will be enabled to vote for members of the legislature. The strong stimulus of

exertion which fair hopes of personal advancement affords, will be in full activity; and after the end of ten years, the property will be subject to the usual process for the recovery of debts.

Families disposed to colonize, may be assumed to average five persons each; and it appears to the writer, that sums of £80, managed with ordinary prudence, will enable any number of such families to acquire prosperous settlements in two years, without exposure to privations; and within ten years to repay, *without interest*, the whole money advanced for them. The interest on the loan will be replaced, as it will be seen below, out of another source of profit, as well as by the withdrawing of so many families from being chargeable to their respective parishes.

A familiar mode of statement will illustrate the view of the author. Let it be supposed that a parish is determined to settle in Upper Canada one hundred *willing* families (five hundred souls) on half a township, according to the usual rules of settlement now in force in that Colony. The first expense to be incurred will be the passage to Quebec, which has been estimated at the cost of £12 a family.\* The parish will appoint managers to accompany the colonists, who are to be remunerated by a share of the wild land. Every necessary arrangement previous, and three years subsequent to embarkation, will be

\* Or £2 8s. per head, men, women, and children; £3 is the sum mentioned by Mr. Howison. About £15 would be required for the Cape of Good Hope; £25 for the passage to Van Diemen's Land.—  
*See Appendix.*



attended to by these managers; and the parish will provide funds from which the sum of £6,000 may be advanced in the instalments mentioned below.

Before any engagement is entered into, it should be particularly understood, that the proper quantity of land, in a part of the country *previously*\* selected, should be put into the hands of the managers, subject to certain fixed modes of settling.

The quantity of land required for one hundred families, is half a township, or 31,500 acres, which will be divided in the following proportions:—

	Acres.
For the Settlers .....	10,000
For the Managers .....	5 000
For the Clergy and Schools .....	4,000
For the Crown and Civil Government .....	4,000
For the Town Plot, to belong to the Parish and Managers..	2,000
For the Surveyors .....	1,500
For the Parish advancing the Capital .....	5,000
	<hr/>
	31,500
	<hr/>

The managers should be competent to give the settlers proper directions for the sale of so much of their

\* This precaution is of the greatest moment. Many otherwise well planned projects for colonies have greatly suffered from inattention to it. No prudent man would involve himself in the responsibility of leading emigrants to a new country, if he had not *personal* knowledge of arrangements being made, before their arrival, for their due reception. The consequences of inattention to this point, will be estimated by a consideration of what took place in the Brazils, with a body of sixteen hundred Swiss in 1819; and at the Cape of Good Hope in 1819; and see the consequence of Lord Selkirk's delay in reaching Prince Edward's Island, after his colony of eight hundred people, in 1805.—*Lord Selkirk's Narrative.*

household goods as cannot usefully be carried with them. For the purpose of the present sketch, the whole party will be assumed to be safely landed at Quebec in May.

Twenty pounds, a portion of the capital of £68, hitherto untouched, will now be drawn for by the managers.

The expenditure upon one family will be traced as a convenient example of the progress of the whole party.

<p>£20 to be drawn by the Managers in May, 1822.</p>	<p>The journey to Kingston, with their luggage, at about £1 12s. for each individual, will cost. . . . . £8</p> <p>Thence to the farthest settled Township. . . . . 8</p> <p>To keep the family and the father during the time he is visiting the lands, and fixing on his lot. . . . 4</p>
<p>£21 in June 1822.</p>	<p>Putting up a log-house . . . . . 3</p> <p>To keep the family six weeks, whilst preparing a piece of ground for a spring crop, £4; and to take them to the house, £1 . . . . . 5</p> <p>A yoke of steers . . . . . 9</p> <p>Seed for spring; viz. potatoes, oats, wheat, Indian corn, &amp;c.; axes, spade, and shovel; brush-hooks, and hoes . . . . . 3</p> <p>An old settler, to assist for a few days, in order to direct them in the proper method of managing new lands . . . . . 1</p>
<p>£11 10s. to be drawn in Oct 1822</p>	<p>Keeping the family till the autumn. . . . . 4</p> <p>A cow and sow. . . . . 4</p> <p>Seed for autumn crop . . . . . 10s.</p> <p>Putting up a log-barn . . . . . 3</p>
<p>£7 to be drawn in January, 1823.</p>	<p>To assist in keeping the family during the winter months . . . . . 4</p> <p>Item for cattle . . . . . 1</p> <p>An ox cart . . . . . 2</p>
<p>£4 10s. in May, 1823.</p>	<p>Seed for the spring . . . . . 10s.</p> <p>Some little addition to their keep in the spring . . . 2</p> <p>One heifer. . . . . 2</p>

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Thus, assuming the plan to be adopted for one hundred families, and to be carried into effect in 1822, the advance of money must be made in the following manner :—

For the voyage to Quebec in March, 1822 .....	£1200	
For the expenses to be incurred between May and June, 1822	2000	
Item, between June and October, 1822 .....	2100	
Item, .....	October, 1822, and January, 1823 .....	1150
Item .....	January and May, 1823 .....	700
Item .....	May and July, 1823 .....	450
Item .....	in July, 1824 .....	400
<hr/>		
Total expense for settling five hundred men, women, and children, on comfortable farms in Upper Canada .....	£8000*	

It appears to the writer to be impossible that, upon equal capital, any set of men of the class here contemplated, can be placed so advantageously in any other part of the world as in Upper Canada. The families will probably average three individuals each, able to work; and at the end of two years from their first settlement, they will be found to have made the following progress. Under favourable circumstances, the people will be placed on their lands early in June, prepared to clear away for a spring crop. With common industry, three such persons as we ought to presume our able settlers to be, will not find it even difficult to get five acres sown in proper time in 1822; from which they may expect to raise about fifty bushels of wheat, eighty bushels of Indian corn, with a large quantity

\* See *Appendix* for a short notice of the difference of prices of various articles, and of freight, since 1821.

of pumpkins, musk and water melons, one hundred bushels of potatoes, and a quantity of corn stalks and straw, with garden productions ; during the summer, before the crops are harvested, the people will be employed in preparing five acres more for an autumn season ; and this cleared ground, with the former five acres, will be ready for wheat in the first autumn. After sending a portion of their first crop to market, a certain quantity turned into flour, salting their pigs, and putting up a warm hovel for their cattle, they will, in the winter of 1822-23, again be occupied in clearing more land for the ensuing spring. From my experience, I can say, that the quantity prepared will be about ten acres, which will be sown with oats, Indian corn, barley, pumpkins, and turnips, and planted with potatoes. Besides this work, they will sow the first ten acres with seeds, for a meadow ; during the second summer five acres more will be prepared for the second autumn ; and the several seasons will bring their own works on the lands previously cleared. Having thus, in the second autumn, ten acres of wheat land, and ten acres of meadow, with additional occupations for the winter of 1823-24 on this increase, they will be able to clear for the third spring only five acres more ; so that in the third harvest of 1824, such a family as we have assumed, will possess thirty acres of cleared land, and seventy uncleared ; ten acres of the thirty will be sown with wheat, ten with spring crops, and ten will be in meadow.

Their produce at the close of the third autumn may be stated thus, at a low estimate :

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	Bushels.
From 10 acres of wheat, about .....	250
2 ditto of oats .....	70
2 ditto of Indian corn .....	100
2 ditto of barley .....	70
2 ditto of potatoes.....	300
2 ditto of turnips .....	200

Pumpkins, in number about five thousand, or from six to eight hundred bushels, which are planted in the Indian corn hills.

Not more than ten tons of hay can be expected from the meadow, encumbered as it will be with stumps of trees, for several years. To this must be added the natural increase of the stock, together with abundance of water and musk melons in the corn fields, and of garden productions, and an ox and several hogs in salt.

After this third autumn of 1824, the repayment of the capital advanced will begin; it will arise out of the production of the harvest of 1825, and the rate at which it will be made may be judged of by the foregoing statement. The effect of, and the pecuniary means of supporting, this Colony, may conveniently be considered with reference to the following example. A small scale is adopted for the purpose of simplicity; but effect can hardly be given to the views intended to be presented in this sketch, with fewer than two hundred families. In 1795, the parish of Barkham,\* in Berkshire, contained two hundred inhabitants, of whom about forty, *besides the sick*, received

\* The Case of Labourers in Husbandry stated by D. Davies, Rector of Barkham, 1795, 4to. p. 26.

relief to the amount of £75 a year. The average expense of supporting the families of labourers in Barkham was then about £25 each ; making the rate of £75 to be divisible amongst a number of people equivalent to three ordinary families, which may be said to be the number in excess in the want of employments. If the parish could be disburdened of these three families, and employment should not vary, those left behind would receive wages equal to their full support, until paupers again superabound. On a large scale it would be found, that the withdrawing the surplus people would leave the remainder uniformly employed, and well paid.\*

The means for settling three families in Upper Canada is assumed to be a loan of £2400, to be repaid in ten years, as before stated ; and this sum can be raised easily by a mortgage of the rates, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament. Thus the rates will be lowered forthwith to meet the interest of that loan, viz. to £20 a year from £75 ; and they will decrease continually in proportion as the loan shall be repaid, and as the town plot, and other land apportioned to the parish, shall become marketable. This will be variable in point of time ; and the amount of the proceeds will depend on the general prosperity of the whole settlement, it can hardly fail of making a very considerable return within seven years of the colonists' quitting England. According to the expenditure of Barkham, the rates for a surplus population of one

\* Provided the general taxation of the country be reduced, after a just redemption of the national debt.—*Note by the Editor, 1831.*

hundred families is £2,500 a year. Upon this income it would be easy to borrow £8,000 under the authority of an Act of Parliament. The interest of which, being taken at £400 a year, the parish from which the colonists could proceed, would make a present annual saving of £2100.

Since the publication of the first edition of these sketches, several individuals in this country, in Canada, and in Nova Scotia, otherwise well disposed towards the views of the writer, have objected that, "under the present depressed state of agriculture, the settler will not be able to repay\* the capital advanced." This should not, certainly, be a subject of mere conjecture. In fact, it may be reduced to calculation. The "York market prices for the preceding week" are given in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 23d of May, 1822, now before the writer: from which it can easily be shewn, in the article of wheat only, that there will not be any difficulty for an industrious man to raise the required instalments.

Suppose a farmer and his two able sons, such as the writer has known many in the country, and who left England four years ago nearly destitute, about to clear and to fence off, for a crop, ten acres of good, heavily timbered land, in order to raise a small sum of money. The question will be, can they, "in the present depressed state of agriculture," produce not a surplus of corn, but a surplus of money?

In what follows, the farmer and his sons are pre-

\* See *Appendix* for a note on the question of repayment of capital advanced; and for the prices in Canada in 1830.

sumed to buy every article at the market price, and dispose of the produce at the same; any practical man will at once notice, that, if the party were established on their farm, and living upon their own produce, as in Canada the farmers universally do, the money expenditure would not be one-third of what it is here estimated at; for instance, instead of giving five-pence for a gallon of flour, the farmer would send wheat to the miller, and receive in return his proportion of flour, toll being detained for working it. The same in regard to his whiskey; and with respect to his beef and pork, he never would have occasion to go to the butcher, as he has here been supposed to do; and so forth.

	£	s.	d.
The first expense will be for axes, about.....	2	0	0
Brush-hooks .....	0	10	0
Provisions, &c. for seven weeks for three men (the time required for the job in question), and for one man during one week, which will be necessary in order to "drag" the wheat in .....	3	10	0
Seed wheat .....	2	5	0
Provisions, &c. during the time they are reaping the wheat	0	16	0
Provision for carrying the wheat.....	0	5	0
————— threshing .....	1	0	0
Keep for the oxen when logging and getting in the seasons, independent of "browse," a most valuable feed, well known to the "afternoon" Canadian farmer, as well as to the early settler .....	1	0	0
Taxes of all descriptions for ten acres of land, and a yoke of oxen .....	0	1	6
Wear of clothes, &c. and trifling incidental expenses....	2	0	0
Total expense, according to the York market.....	13	7	6
Wheat off ten acres, 250 bushels, at 2s. 6d. per bushel, or 5l. a load .....	31	5	0
Clear surplus for the settler .....	£17	17	6



In the next year the expenses will be diminished.

Provision for a man whilst burning the stubble, and dragging in the seed on the same ten acres . . . . . 1 0 0

The oxen this year can keep themselves in the woods entirely, as they have not to work in the spring.

	£	s.	d.
Seed wheat . . . . .	2	10	0
Provision whilst reaping . . . . .	0	16	0
Ditto ditto carrying . . . . .	0	5	0
Ditto ditto threshing . . . . .	1	0	0
Taxes . . . . .	0	1	6
Wear of clothes, &c. . . . .	2	0	0
<hr/>			
Total, supposing the oxen to belong to the farmer . . . . .	7	12	0
Supposing he has to hire the oxen twenty days, at 2s. 6d. . . . .	2	10	0
<hr/>			
		10	2
Wheat off ten acres, 250 bushels, at 2s. 6d. . . . .	31	5	0
<hr/>			
		21	5
<hr/>			
Clear surplus for the settler . . . . .	£21	3	0

If these simple calculations be not correct, they may easily be contradicted and exposed. If it should be thought a high estimate, let half this surplus be taken, as nearer the probable result; and it cannot then be doubted that in the course of ten years the majority of the settlers will be free from any incumbrance. The only objection to this calculation seems to be, that "*The York Market prices,*" may be reduced by the access of so many new growers of corn. But it is conceived that a very great falling off may be admitted, without risk of destroying the prospects of

these colonists, who have ten years allowed for the repayment of their debt.

A sketch of the second plan follows, by which a party can be settled in Canada, without burthening the mother-country, to a larger amount than the *expense of conveying them from Europe to their places of destination*.

It will doubtless be in the remembrance of many persons in the province, that a plan was agitated in 1820, relative to making a canal from the Rice Lake to the head of the Bay of Quinté, by the means of a subscription of the *produce* of the country to defray the expense, and that subscription, entitling the contributors to proportionate shares in the canal: it may also be well remembered, how readily the views of the proposer were entered into by the richer and poorer classes of the district of Newcastle, the district in which the then proposed canal was to have been cut, as well as by many of the inhabitants higher up the country; let us then see how we can connect this plan of opening a canal by the above means of defraying the expense, with that of settling six thousand men, women, and children, in comfort, in the neighbouring country.

We will divide the party into three divisions of two thousand each, to be sent out to the river Trent, which connects the Rice Lake with the Bay of Quinté, in three successive springs. On the arrival of the first two thousand, let those who are capable of labouring, immediately be put to fitting work, at the proposed canal, instead of proceeding forthwith to

their location. Provisions, clothing, lodging, medical assistance, and certain instruction for the children, will be provided by preliminary arrangements, to be hereafter noticed. The second spring will bring the next division, and the course of the ensuing year will be as the former ; the arrival of the third two thousand, will be the commencement of new and pleasant occupations to the first division ; *they* will now be permitted to have so much time to visit the lands appointed (during which they will be allowed provision, &c.) for location, in order to fix upon a lot ; to put up their “ tshantees ;” as also afterwards to put up their houses, to clear five acres of land, for a spring crop, together with the use of a pair of oxen, for a given time, to perform the “ logging ;” again, they must have partial allowances whilst preparing for the autumn season, and finishing the settlement duties, together with some assistance during the following winter. On the opening of the fourth spring, perfect freedom begins to dawn : we must now (for the last time) supply our friends (according to the number of their *helpless* children) with a few other necessaries, the deeds of their land *free of any expense*, and then leave them to the protection of their Maker, the laws of their adopted country, and their own industry. \*

\* Should the patrons of a system for colonising upon the above principles perceive, at or before this period, that the result may be convenience to the mother country, advantage to the province, and happiness to the settlers, it can be continued to many succeeding bodies of two thousand persons, inasmuch as after the completion of the work from the Bay of Quinté to the Rice Lake, there will be no

The fourth year will also witness the approach of the second body, to freedom from their contract, and to independence ; and again on their quitting for *ever* their temporary houses at the canal will be the harbinger of the third body, *selecting* their new abode in the *wild-lands*.

The education of those whose tender age makes them unfit for labour, viz. from two to seven years old, will be taken care of in schools, managed on the plan of the infant establishments in Brewer's Green, Westminster ; and in Quaker Street, Spital-Fields ; with the addition of instruction in reading, writing, and accounts, to the children who have reached the age of five years. The schools will contain above one hundred each, and upwards, where situations convenient to bodies of settlers can be selected. The expense will be borne by contributions of necessaries from Canadians, and the masters will be remunerated by shares of land, selected in central, dispersed spots in the new townships, to be partly cleared by the fathers of the children whom they have educated, and to be moderately stocked out of the general fund. The masters should be under contract to do three years' duty at the least, for their grants, and afterwards to give six months' notice before they quit their engagement.

Ministers of religion will be chosen according to

obstacle to proceeding thence to the carrying place in the township of Smith, and forward through the shallow Lakes to the boundaries of the Canadas.

the profession of the different sects composing the colony.

With respect to the supply of professions, &c. to meet the wants of our emigrants on their arrival, nothing can be more simple than the mode contemplated in 1820, viz. that every old resident should, according to his means, subscribe his quota of the required produce. Some would subscribe wheat, others oats, barley, peas, beans, and hops; others whiskey and maple sugar; others cattle, horses, sheep and hogs; barrelled pork and beef, and salt from the home pits; others again hay and straw, lumber, scantling, &c. Our friend, the enterprising supporter of the new iron works\* on the Trent, would experience the pleasure of contributing, for his shares, the iron implements that will be wanted; and the home manufacturers, the spinners, the possessors of wool, &c. will not be found backward in their supplies; in short, for such an object there can be no doubt of abundance of contributors coming forward with whatever the province produces. The distribution may either be under the general management, or various bodies or gangs may be apportioned to the care of various individuals, sharers in the canal.

It will not be a work of charity, as the word is generally understood; the present inhabitants of Canada will not be gratuitously giving away so much of their staple commodities, inasmuch as they will have their shares in the canal for remuneration, according

\* See Appendix, for a note on the result of the undertaking here alluded to.

to their subscriptions; and then the acquisition of the improved watercourse, and of an industrious body of settlers in the heart of the province, will not be disregarded. And how well do these settlers merit their title to these supplies, as well as ultimately to their allotment of land! There is obligation on neither side, although the foundation will be laid for the inter-communication of the most friendly sentiments. The settlers are taken to their new homes; they are maintained for three years; and they will go to their cleared land free of expense. In return they give to their old country their absence, and to Canada the accomplishment of works desired by all who have thought upon the subject, and the acquisition of some thousands of valuable members of society.

The quantity of provision and other requisites may approximate to the following amount; for the first two thousand men, women, and children, for the first year.

- 1200 barrels of beef of 200lb. to the barrel.
- Ditto....pork ..... ditto.
- 50 ditto....suet.
- 3600 ditto....flour of 196lb. to the barrel.
- 900 quarters of barley.
- 3000 weight of hops.
- 9600 weight of candles.
- 20,000 weight of soap.
- 30,000 weight of maple sugar.
- 6000 gallons of whiskey.

And horses, working oxen, carts, waggons, and all sorts of working implements, will depend solely upon the nature of the undertaking; and the clothing that may be wanted, upon the poverty of the individual emigrant. The European will perhaps marvel that no men-

tion is made of the temporary dwellings of so large a number of people. The Canadian, on the contrary, will readily understand that they can be the work of but a short space of time, and that as to furniture, they will find little difficulty in making temporary conveniences in addition to what they bring with them. During the second year a double quantity of the above articles will be necessary, and three-fold the third year; the fourth year will be as the second, provided the canal works be not continued further up the country; the fifth as the first, and the sixth year will witness the whole party on their lands.

It may be here asked, "what return are these people to make for the sums advanced from England to take them to the proposed spot? In the first place, it has been before shewn (page 26, &c.) that the settlers can, by instalments, easily replace the amount, if that should be exacted; secondly, suppose parishes to be the capitalists, they will be more than remunerated by the immediate absence of so many families now burthensome to them; and if the Government send them out, none will probably deny that the relief to the country generally, according to the number of persons, will be sensibly felt; and it must be always remembered that a share of the uncultivated land is reserved to remunerate those who must otherwise be paid in money. Again, to encourage the next party, the new settlers may be bound to contribute certain portions of agricultural produce, according to what has been advanced for their support, beyond the actual value of his labour on the canal, thus rendering the shares, in that proportion, more valuable; and shewing themselves to be effective members of this new state of society.

All this may appear to afford a stimulus to population at home; but before it can operate sensibly, the whole sum advanced will be repaid, and the measure may be repeated if experience shew it to be acceptable to the first settlers.

In the meantime the principle of compulsory relief, *if erroneous*, may be restricted in proportion to the number colonised, without risking domestic commotions: the pecuniary benefits bestowed on so many indigent families, will convince the mass of the nation, that the proposed change is to be introduced, upon just and kind motives; and new laws, if needed, may be passed by a Parliament freed from some of the existing difficulties.

It has been suggested to me, "that as an intermixture of classes usually improves the character of society, a defect in this point is observable in my projects." If this remark be well founded, it may be replied, that a few years will produce inequalities enough in the proposed township; and general education, with the certain good consequences of independence of circumstances, will every day increase the personal respectability of these colonists. It may also be expected that a certain number of persons with capital will resort to a township upon the plan of this sketch; practitioners in medicine, attornies, keepers of stores, and many others, will not fail to see inducements to go thither. But further means may be adopted for the purpose of attaining that condition of things which may be thought more desirable than what a township, consisting of small proprietors only,



will present. Settlements have been made in Canada with considerable advantage by military and naval half-pay officers ; and a certain number of allotments may be given in the proposed townships to the same description of men, a few thousand acres being added for them to the quantity above specified. *A portion of their half-pay\* may be commuted for a fixed sum of money to provide capital for them.* Half-pay medical officers might by the same means be induced to live in the new country. It might, at all events, be proper to commission to the colonies of emigrants, a certain number of surgeons, according to the proportion usual in the army and navy. This would be wanted for a very limited period, as the ordinary demand would speedily supply the settlements with competitors for every place in society.

Thus, what may be considered a due distribution of classes may be effected with infinite advantage to many married officers, whose growing families in Europe must be the occasion of unceasing anxiety to them; and these brave men will no longer bear the appearance of listless drones amongst an active people. The colonizing of Nova Scotia in 1749 and following years, when upwards of four thousand souls were settled in Halifax under the management of Governor Cornwallis, seems to have been made on this principle; and has succeeded. About £400,000 is said to have been expended in that enterprize.

To a settlement of this description, the *managers*

\* Military officers have, by recent regulations, been allowed to commute their half-pay—a measure not extended to naval officers.

*should devote their whole attention ;* and a leader of intelligence would be amply remunerated by the share of wild lands to be apportioned to him in respect of a colony of from five hundred to two thousand families.

The necessity of a personal residence with the people during the time of distributing the lands, needs little illustration.

In order to derive due advantage from past experience, it is desirable that the details, and the results of all the considerable attempts of government, of chartered companies, and private individuals, to make settlements abroad, should be ascertained. They might furnish ample materials to guide future proceedings, and shew the errors which should be avoided. A committee of either house of Parliament, or a commission from the Crown, would be well occupied in collecting papers from the public records, and in examining private persons, in order to point out the expense, the plan, and the effect of what in this kind has been done at various periods of our own history. The exertions of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh, Hackluyt, Sir Edwyn Sandys, Chief Justice Popham, Lord Bacon, and others, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles the First ; Lord Clarendon, in that of Charles the Second ; Penn, in 1700, &c. ; General Oglethorpe, in 1733, &c. ; the Earl of Halifax, in 1749 ; and Lord Selkirk and others on this subject, might be traced advantageously. It has occupied so much *practical* attention at all times, and is dignified by the consideration given to it by so many illustrious names, that the author looks back,

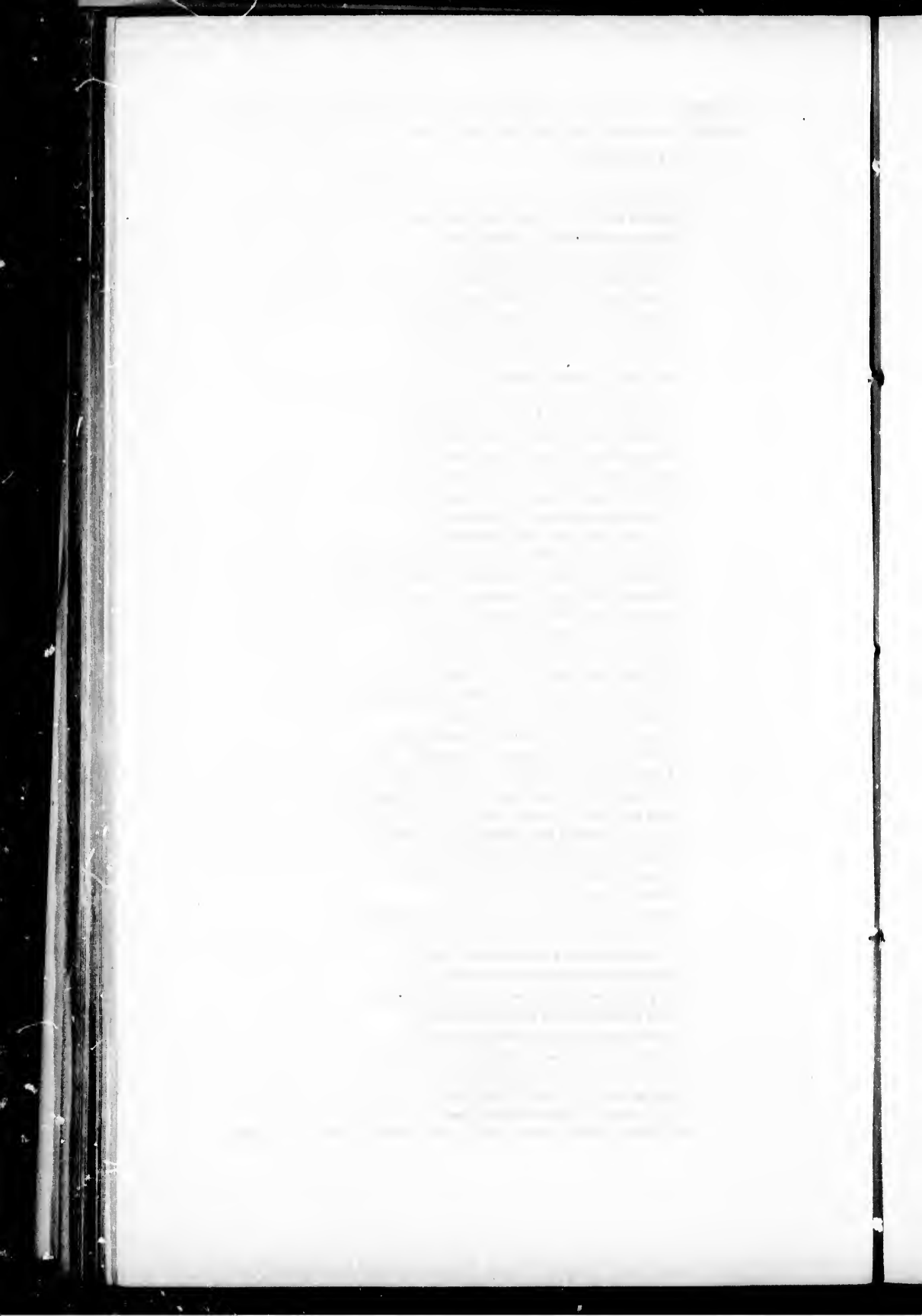
with much diffidence, upon this very brief statement of his own plans, and it is hoped that he will be understood to have "sketched" and published them in the expectation of real benefit being derived as well to England as to Canada.

*June, 1821.*

*The manner in which true materials should be formed for Colonies ;  
or wise government at home, the proper means for diffusing civili-  
zation over the world.*

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vell

“ We require  
“ The discipline of virtue ; order else  
“ Cannot subsist, nor confidence, nor peace.  
“ Duties arising out of good possessed,  
“ And prudent caution needful to avert  
“ Impending evil, equally require  
“ That the whole people shall be taught and trained.  
“ So shall licentiousness and black resolve  
“ Be rooted out, and virtuous habits take  
“ Their place ; and genuine piety descend,  
“ Like an inheritance, from age to age.  
“ With such foundations laid, avaunt the fear  
“ Of numbers crowded on their native soil,  
“ To the prevention of all healthful growth  
“ Through mutual injury ! Rather in the law  
“ Of increase and the mandate from above  
“ Rejoice !—and ye have special cause for joy.  
“ For, as the element of air affords  
“ An easy passage to the industrious bees  
“ Fraught with their burthens ; and a way as smooth  
“ For those ordained to take their sounding flight  
“ From the thronged hive, and settle where they list  
“ In fresh abodes, their labour to renew ;  
“ So the wide waters, open to the power,  
“ The will, the instincts, and appointed needs  
“ Of Britain, do invite her to cast off  
“ Her swarms ; and in succession send them forth  
“ Bound to establish new communities  
“ On every shore whose aspect favours hope,  
“ Or bold adventure ; promising to skill  
“ And perseverance, their deserved reward.  
“ Change, wide, and deep, and silently performed,  
“ This land shall witness ; and as days roll on,  
“ Earth’s universal frame shall feel the effect  
“ Even till the smallest habitable rock,  
“ Beaten by lonely billows, hear the songs  
“ Of harmonized society ; and bloom  
“ With civil arts, that send their fragrance forth,  
“ A grateful tribute to all-ruling Heaven.  
“ From culture, unexclusively bestowed  
“ On Albion’s noble race in freedom born,  
“ Expect these mighty issues : from the pains  
“ And faithful care of unambitious schools  
“ Instructing simple childhood’s ready ear  
“ Thence look for these magnificent results !  
“ Vast the circumference of hope — and ye  
“ Are at its centre, British law-givers :  
“ Ah ! sleep not there in shame !—”



## A P P E N D I X.

No. 1.

### *The Evils and the Advantages of Emigration.*

The first edition of this Pamphlet contained an appeal (afterwards omitted) on behalf of the Indians of Canada, which would be supplied to this edition, if an original copy could be procured. In its place, the following extract on emigration is offered to the reader, from an affecting appeal of the Cherokees to the United States, in 1830, against the scandalous designs of the people of Georgia. It is also selected as cautionary to rash emigrants. More than one of the reflections strikingly apply to Great Britain, both in respect to her own poor at home, and in respect to the aborigines of her Colonies, whom she permits her Governors and colonists to neglect and injure with impunity.—“The removal of families to a new country,” say the Cherokee Chiefs, “even under the most favourable auspices, and when the spirits are sustained by pleasing visions of the future, is attended with much depression of mind and sinking of heart. This is the case when the removal is a matter of decided preference, and when the persons concerned are in early youth or vigorous manhood. Judge, then, what must be the circumstances of a removal, when a whole community, embracing persons of all classes and every description, from the infant to the man of extreme old age, the sick, the blind the lame, the improvident, the reckless, the desperate, as well as the prudent,—the considerate, the industrious, are compelled to remove by odious and intolerable vexations and persecutions, brought upon them in the forms of law, when all will agree only in this, that they have been cruelly robbed of their country, in violation of the most solemn compacts which it is possible for communities to form with each other; and that, if they should make themselves comfortable in their residence, they have nothing to expect hereafter but to be the victims of a future legalized robbery!

“Such we deem, and are absolutely certain, will be the feelings of the whole Cherokee people if they are forcibly compelled by the laws of Georgia to remove; and with these feelings, how is it possible that we should pursue our present course of improvement, or avoid sinking into utter despondency? We have been called a poor, ignorant, and degraded people. We certainly are not rich;

“ nor have we ever boasted of our knowledge, or our moral or intellectual elevation. But there is not a man within our limits so ignorant as not to know that he has a right to live on the land of his fathers, in the possession of his immemorial privileges, and that this right has been acknowledged and guaranteed by the United States, nor is there a man so degraded as not to feel a keen sense of injury, on being deprived of this right and driven into exile.

“ It is under a sense of the most pungent feelings that we make this, perhaps our last appeal to the good people of the United States. It cannot be that the community we are addressing, remarkable for its intelligence and religious sensibilities, and pre-eminent for its devotion to the rights of man, will lay aside this appeal, without considering that we stand in need of its sympathy and commiseration. We know that to the Christian and to the Philanthropist the voice of our multiplied sorrows and fiery trials will not appear as an idle tale. In our own land, on our own soil, and in our own dwellings, which we reared for our wives and for our little ones, when there was peace on our mountains and in our valleys, we are encountering troubles which cannot but try our very souls. But shall we, on account of these troubles, forsake our beloved country? Shall we be compelled, by a civilized and christian people, with whom we have lived in perfect peace for the last forty years, and for whom we have willingly bled in war, to bid a final adieu to our homes, our farms, our streams, and our beautiful forests? No. We are still firm. We intend still to cling, with our wonted affection, to the land which gave us birth, and which, every day of our lives, brings to us new and stronger ties of attachment. We appeal to the Judge of all the earth, who will finally award us justice, and to the good sense of the American people, whether we are intruders upon the land of others. Our consciences bear us witness that we are the invaders of no man's rights—we have robbed no man of his territory—we have usurped no man's authority, nor have we deprived any one of his unalienable privileges. How then shall we indirectly confess the right of another people to our land by leaving it for ever? On the soil which contains the ashes of our beloved men we wish to live—on this soil we wish to die.”

This melancholy statement of the Indians, threatened by *expulsion* from “home and all its pleasures,” must be accompanied with another American extract, of a more cheerful character, on *voluntary* emigration. “The gentleman from South Carolina supposes,” said a member of the House of Representatives, in 1825, “that if our population had been confined to the old thirteen States, the aggregate wealth of the country would have been greater than it now is. But Sir, it is an error, that the increase of the aggregate of the national wealth is an object chiefly to be pursued by Government. The distribution of the national wealth is an object quite as important as its increase. He was not surprised that the old States not increasing in population so fast as it was expected (for he believed

" nothing like a decrease was pretended) should be an idea by no  
 " means agreeable to gentlemen from those States. We are all re-  
 " luctant in submitting to the loss of relative importance; but this  
 " was nothing more than the natural condition of the country,  
 " densely populated in one part, and possessing in another a vast  
 " tract of unsettled lands. The plan of this gentleman went to reverse  
 " the order of nature, vainly expecting to retain men within a small  
 " and comparatively unproductive territory ' who have all the world  
 " before them where to choose.' For his own part, he was in favour  
 " of letting population take its own course; he should experience no  
 " feeling of mortification if any of his constituents liked better to  
 " settle on the Kansas or the Arkansas, or the Lord knows where,  
 " within our territory; let them go and be happier if they could.  
 " The gentleman says our aggregate of wealth would have been  
 " greater if our population had been restrained within the limits of  
 " the old States; but does he not consider population to be wealth?  
 " And has not this been increased by the settlement of a new and  
 " fertile country? Such a country presents the most alluring of all  
 " prospects to a young and labouring man; it gives him a freehold;  
 " it offers to him weight and respectability in society; and, above all,  
 " it presents to him a prospect of permanent provision for his child-  
 " ren. Sir, there are inducements which never were resisted, and  
 " never will be; and were the whole extent of country filled with  
 " population up to the Rocky Mountains, these inducements would  
 " carry that population forward to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.  
 " Sir, it is vain to talk; individuals will seek their own good, and  
 " not any artificial aggregate of the national wealth; a young, enter-  
 " prizing, and hardy agriculturist, can conceive of nothing better to  
 " him than plenty of good cheap land."

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No. 2.

*The Canada Company have published papers recently, from which the following are extracts:—*

" Persons desirous of obtaining employment, and having the means  
 of emigrating to Upper Canada, may get work at high prices com-  
 pared with what they have been accustomed to receive in this country  
 as agricultural labourers. The wages given in Upper Canada are  
 from £2 to £3 per month, with board and lodging. At these wages  
 there is a constant demand for labour in the neighbourhood of York,  
 in Upper Canada, and there is no doubt that a very great number,  
 beyond those now there, would find employment. Working artisans,  
 particularly blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, coopers,  
 millwrights, and wheelwrights, get high wages, and are much wanted.  
 Industrious men may look forward with confidence to an improve-



ment in their situation, as they may save enough out of one season's work to buy land themselves in settled townships.

"Freehold land, of excellent quality, is to be sold at 10s. per acre, payable as follows: 2s. per acre down at the time of making choice of the land in Canada, and the remainder in small annual payments, with interest, which an industrious settler would be able to pay out of the crops.

"Upper Canada is a British Province, within a few weeks' sail of this country. The climate is good; all the fruits and vegetables common to the English kitchen-garden thrive well; sugar, for domestic purposes, is made from the maple-tree on the land. The soil and country possess every requisite for farming purposes, and comfortable settlement, which is proved by the experience of the numerous industrious emigrants now settled there. The samples of Upper Canada wheat have not been exceeded in quality by any in the British market during the past year. The population of the Province, which is rapidly increasing, consists almost exclusively of persons from Great Britain, who have gone there to settle. The taxes are very trifling, and there are no tithes. The expense of clearing the land ready for seed is about £4 per acre, if paid for in money; but if done by the purchasers themselves, they must employ part of their time at wages, or possess some means of their own. The expense of removing from this country to York, or any of the principal towns in the Upper Province, adjoining the lands of the Canada Company is, at the utmost, as follows, and is frequently done for much less: grown persons, men or women, £6 each for the passage, and half-price for children, without provisions for their maintenance during the voyage, with which they must furnish themselves; or, if parties prefer to take their passage to Quebec only, (which may be done for £3 from England, children £1 10s., provisions about as much more; and from Ireland and Scotland for considerably less,) on arrival there, they may be forwarded to the Upper Province by the Company's agents, on the following terms:

"The agents of the Canada Company, on the arrival of emigrants at Quebec or Montreal, will, for the present season, convey, at the Company's expense, purchasers who pay a first instalment in London, Quebec, or Montreal, of 2s. an acre upon not less than one hundred acres, to the head of Lake Ontario, which is in the vicinity of their choicest lands; and their agents in all parts of the Upper Province will give such emigrants every information and assistance in their power. Should emigrants, on arrival, not settle on the Company's lands, the money paid by them will be returned, deducting the actual expense of conveyance to York."

The Canada Company sold upwards of eighty thousand acres of Land in 1829, 1830, and 1831, in Lots of various extent, at from 10s. to 14s. per acre.

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*The following is a Copy of a Letter from an Emigrant in Upper Canada to his Relations in this Country, containing important Information for the guidance of Emigrants, and published by the Canada Company.*

After a passage of nearly eight weeks I landed at Quebec, and made a stay there of upwards of a month; but, not liking the appearance of the country, which is very mountainous and sterile, I refused several offers of land in the townships of Inverness and Leeds, and came to Montreal, one hundred and eighty miles higher up the river St. Lawrence, by steam-packet. At Montreal I remained another month, determined to give every part a fair trial, and to form no opinion without good grounds for it. The land here, although better than that at Quebec, was still not what I had been led to expect. I, therefore, again set out, and finally reached York, the capital of Upper Canada, situated on Lake Ontario, about three hundred miles from Montreal. It is from this place that I am now writing, and you will understand that the following remarks have reference to this neighbourhood.

The price of land varies from 5s. to 25s. per acre; but the medium price in the townships in this neighbourhood is 15s. equal to 13s. 6d. sterling money—part is payable in cash at the time of purchase, and the remainder generally in four or five yearly instalments, with interest at six per cent. The expense of bringing an acre into cultivation—that is, cutting down and burning the timber, is from £2 10s. to £3 10s. where the wood is of the hard kinds, and not unusually thick. After this process, the only thing that remains to do, is to sow and harrow in the seed, which is generally wheat—one bushel to the acre. The crop is generally from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre, and is worth, at the present price in York, 5s. a bushel, equal to 36s. sterling per quarter; from £5 to £8 15s. per acre. A second crop, equally good, may often be taken; and the land, then sown with grass seed, will produce excellent hay and pasture. Barley is not much cultivated; the produce is equal to that of wheat, but it is not worth more than 2s. 6d. per bushel. Oats are also a good crop, and sell for 1s. 6d. a bushel. And the white peas equal any thing that I have seen, both in quantity and quality. Vegetables of all kinds are abundant, and bear good prices: potatoes, turnips, carrots, and cabbage in particular, grow to perfection. Horses cost from £20 to £40 a pair. Some of them are very good, but they might be much improved; and it would be well worth a man's while to bring out a stout, compact English stud with him. Oxen, from their being better adapted for the work of a new country, are more used than horses, and of course better attended to. They are well formed, thrifty beasts, but not equal in size or appearance to the short horns we have been accustomed to see in Yorkshire. From £10 to £15 a pair is the price for working oxen, according to the size and age. Cows are sold at from £4 to £6 each, and young beasts in proportion. Very little trouble or labour is required in

the raising of cattle in this country, as they are left to brouse in the woods, where they find plenty of food, and thrive remarkably well. Sheep are not yet numerous, the wooded lands not being adapted for them; but as the country becomes more cleared they will increase. Some manufactories of cloth are already established, and wool is in good demand at 1s. 8d. a pound. The new Leicester breed, and its crosses, will be the kind required, and if imported, would soon repay their cost and expenses.

It now only remains for me to speak with respect to your plan of coming out to this country. I feel confident that every sober and industrious man, however poor he may be, on arriving here, will, in the course of a few years, find himself in comfort and independence, if not in affluence. I have met with persons who came from England ten years ago, without a shilling, and who now possess farms with seventy or eighty acres cleared, eight or ten stacks of corn, besides well-filled barns, horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry; every thing that is wanted to render them contented and happy. I have, on the contrary, met with men who, whatever they may have had originally, are beggars now, and ever will be beggars. But these are characters whose disgusting intemperance makes them a disgrace to themselves as well as to their country, and who must be despised and shunned by all sober men. Many inconveniences must be suffered, many difficulties overcome, both in the voyage from England and in the first settlement on lands here. But these once over, an establishment once effected, and I have little doubt that, with prudence and economy, the emigrant will receive a fair return for his toil and privation.

14th November, 1830.—Since writing the foregoing letter, my time has been occupied in examining a tract of land belonging to the Canada Company, and which I find to be one in every way likely to answer my views. It contains twelve hundred acres, being composed of six ordinary sized lots, and is situated in the adjoining township of Vaughan, within twenty miles from this place. The River Humber, a fine clear stream, passes through the centre, and offers the advantage of water-power for mills or machinery of any kind. On its banks are extensive flats, of the richest alluvial soil, and, beyond these, the land rises to an elevation of sixty or eighty feet, in part covered with hard wood, and in part with very fine pine. The soil of this elevation being dry, it affords excellent building sites, and the situation appears to be very healthy. The settlements are within a short distance on all sides, and very little road-cutting will be required. After so favourable a description of this spot, you will be anxious to know the terms on which it may be secured. The price is what I stated as the average price of land in this neighbourhood, 15s. or 13s. 6d. sterling per acre. One-fifth of the money only is required to be paid down; the remainder is divided into five parts, and one of these parts made payable yearly. These terms are sufficiently reasonable; and I should have concluded a bargain immediately, because it would be a great advantage to begin upon land at

this season, and have houses built, and a part ready for crop, by the spring. But, as you know, I am yet uncertain whether you, and my other relations are to join me, and my property is still in England, and will require some time before it can be converted into money. These circumstances induced me to decline the purchase for the present; but I am still in hopes of securing it after hearing from you. It would be very desirable for us, if we all determine on coming to this country, to be settled together, and enabled to render each other assistance in the heavy works of clearing and building.

On reaching Quebec, you should proceed immediately, by steam-packet, to Montreal; from thence to Prescott, you will travel partly by land, and partly by boats on the River St. Lawrence: but, in all cases, prefer the fastest mode of conveyance, notwithstanding the increased expense. From Prescott, a steam packet will bring you direct to York, where you will hear of me. My expenses from Montreal to this place, with my daughter, amounted to £4 10s., but I have since learned that I could have come up for half that sum. The Canada Company have contracted with the proprietors of the packets and river-boats to have their settlers forwarded at very low rates; and any person is allowed the advantage of this arrangement on depositing with the agent, at Quebec, a sum sufficient to cover the expenses incurred by the Company. Besides the saving of expense, the passengers, by this means, are secured from all risk of being imposed upon along the route.

I annex a more particular statement of the present prices of farm-produce in this town, and also of the common rate of wages for journeymen of different trades.

(Signed)

RICHARD BEILBY,  
York, Upper Canada,  
Nov. 1830.

To Mr. BEILBY,  
Benton, near Burlington,  
Yorkshire.

MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, per bushel,	4s. 8d. to 5s. equal to	37s. 6d. to 40s. per quarter
Barley	3s. 2d.	25s. 4d.
Rye	3s. 3d.	26s.
Oats	1s. 6d.	12s.
Indian Corn	3s. 9d.	30s.
Peas	3s. 2d.	25s. 4d.
Flour, 25s. per barrel of 196 pounds.		
Beef, per pound, 3d. or by the quarter 22s. 6d. per 100 pounds.		
Mutton	3½d.	
Pork	3d. or 25s. per 100 pounds.	
Tallow	4½d. rough.	
Lard	5d.	
Butter	9d. Fresh, 7½d. Salt.	
Cheese	5d.	
Eggs, per dozen, 9d.		
Geese, per couple, 3s. 9d.		

Ducks, per couple 1s. 10d.  
 Fowls „ 1s. 3d.  
 Turkeys „ 3s. 2d.  
 Hay, per Ton, £2 10s.

WAGES—*Board not found.*

Stone Masons earn from 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. a day, or 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per toise of work.  
 Bricklayers, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. a day, or 12s. 6d. to 15s. per thousand bricks laid.  
 Brickmakers, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per day.  
 Plasterers, 7s. 6d. a day, or 9d. to 10d. per square yard of work.  
 Carpenters and Joiners, 6s. 3d. a day.  
 Cabinet-makers, 7s. 6d. a day.  
 Sawyers, 7s. 6d. a day, or 7s. 6d. per 100 feet of pine, and 8s. 9d. oak.  
 Painters and Glaziers, 5s. a day.  
 Coopers, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. a day.  
 Shipwrights, 7s. 6d. to 10s. a day.  
 Blacksmiths, 5s. a day.  
 Wheelwrights, 5s. a day.  
 Waggon-makers, 5s. a day.  
 Saddlers, 5s. a day.  
 Curriers, 5s. a day.  
 Tailors, £1 for making a coat, 5s. trowsers, and 5s. waistcoat.  
 Shoemakers, 22s. 6d. for making a pair of top-boots; 13s. 9d. for a pair of Hessian boots; and 12s. 6d. Wellington boots.  
 Labourers and Farm Servants, 3s. 9d. a day; in harvest time, 6s. 3d.  
 Reaping an acre of Wheat, 12s. 6d.  
 Cradling „ „ 6s. 3d.  
 Mowing „ Hay, 5s.  
 Ploughing an acre of Land, 6s. 3d.  
 Harrowing „ „ 2s. 6d.

*Evidence of Mr. Law Hodges (now Member for Kent) before the Emigration Committee of 1826, p. 185.*

With the permission of the Committee, I would lay the following letter before them on the subject of emigration: it is from a labouring man who emigrated a few years since from the parish adjoining that where I reside; the letter was addressed to a relation, who wrote to him for advice as to where he had better emigrate.

[*The same was delivered in, and read, as follows:*]

“ \* \* \* \* Upper Canada, Oct. 30th, 1825.

“ Respected \* \* \* \*. In consequence of our moving to this country from the United States, I have not answered your letter; but I now intend stating the truth, then you must use your own judgment about coming. This is a very fine country for a man with a family, and is as good land as ever I saw; the terms on

" which this land may be obtained, are these: Every Englishman  
 " that comes into this country is entitled to one hundred acres for  
 " twenty-eight dollars, this is for surveying and giving out; then he  
 " has to do what is called settling duties, that is, cut down all the  
 " timber from ten acres (for the most part of the government lands  
 " is woods) build a house 16 by 20, as much larger as he pleases,  
 " which will not cost but a very little here. Plenty of land can be  
 " bought, in old settled places, for two and a half dollars per acre,  
 " with a house and barn, and considerable part of clear land. In  
 " clearing the land we cut down the trees two feet from the ground,  
 " which are not large, but very high, some at least one hundred  
 " feet; we then burn them, and harrow between the stumps, and  
 " sow wheat without ploughing. We can raise from twenty-five to  
 " thirty bushels per acre. In five or six years the roots of trees be-  
 " come rotten, and with a yoke of oxen we can pull them up. The  
 " wood land is mostly covered with leaves, but when cleared a year  
 " or two, is the best land I ever saw for grass. Cattle and sheep  
 " do well, and generally get fat in summer in the woods. The  
 " people here raise fine crops of corn; it sells for a low price; money  
 " is very scarce; but in older settlements it is more plentiful; but  
 " we can get all we want by exchanging commodities. Cloaths is  
 " dear in this part, but one hundred and fifty miles off it can be  
 " bought cheap. All kind of spirituous liquors are dearer than they  
 " were in the States, but there is many distilleries a building. Here  
 " is plenty of game of all sorts, deers in abundance, and wild turkeys  
 " in the woods, and any person shoots that pleases; there are some  
 " bears and wolves, but not often seen by the inhabitants; the  
 " people in winter collect together, and go to bear hunting, which is  
 " great diversion and profitable, as they are very good to eat, and  
 " their skins sell for a great price. Government is digging a canal  
 " from the Niagara river into Lake Ontario, so that boats can pass  
 " the great falls of the Niagara; the produce by this canal can be  
 " conveyed to any place for exportation. I cannot in the compass  
 " of a letter give you a full account. There is millions of acres un-  
 " inhabited. I am quite satisfied in moving to this province, although  
 " I lost much in selling off my property, and was at great expense  
 " moving here from the United States; but should my children live  
 " to manhood, they can get good farms of their own here, which  
 " could not be done for them by me in the States. I have now in  
 " family five boys and four girls, one married to a young English-  
 " man of considerable property. If you come, bring a bed, and as  
 " much clothing as you can, cooking utensils, and a few working  
 " tools, particularly a handbill, there is not such a thing in the coun-  
 " try. Mechanics are much wanted, they can get great wages, but  
 " must take a great part of their pay in produce, cattle, or land;  
 " shoemakers are much wanted, and can get a great price for their  
 " work, but must take their pay as before stated. It is a custom  
 " here for persons to find their own leather and iron, because they  
 " can get these things by barter. Growing tobacco is a good busi-

“ness. The people here raise their own sugar, make candles and soap, and spin a great part of their clothing. Gunpowder is half a dollar per pound, and shot the eighth part of a dollar per ditto. I have herein stated to you the truth as far as I am able, and wish you to judge for yourself, and conclude as you please..

“Yours, &c. \* \* \* \* .”

A recent notice from the Colonial Office in Downing-street, states, “The regulations upon which lands have been hitherto granted in these Colonies are no longer in force; and the principle of sale by auction will in future be adopted in all instances, except in those of naval and military settlers. Until the details can be further considered, and information on certain points obtained from the Colonies, no printed form of regulations for the sale of lands can be issued by this department. All persons, therefore, who may be ready to proceed, in the mean time, to North America, as settlers, must be prepared to purchase land at an upset price, or on a payment of short instalments, instead of receiving it as heretofore, by grant on quit rent, or by instalments payable at distant periods.”

The sound views formed by the author of the Canadian Pamphlet, respecting the general prospects of Upper Canada, may be inferred from the following account of the iron works near the Rice Lake. This account was published in a London newspaper last year; and a company is in the course of establishment to carry on the works with increased spirit. The districts along the Trent and small Lakes, are subject to agues; but emigrants acquainted with any branch of iron manufacture would do well to visit the new works, before they establish themselves elsewhere. The works lie in the main route through Upper Canada; and enquiry should be made about them at Montreal and Kingston. The present state of the proceedings may be learned from the Canada merchants in London.

“Having passed Kingston, I visited (on my return to York) the Bay of Quinté, and the iron district of Marmora. The Bay of Quinté is a very fertile district, but rather inclined to fever and ague. Belleville is an old settlement; from which I started on horseback to visit the iron works of Marmora. The road is, for seven miles, along the river Moira, which is at present not navigable, owing to rapids; but such as appear to be easily overcome by occasionally draining and throwing back the water. I passed two small lakes, said to be three hundred and seventy-two feet above the level of Lake Ontario. I also passed Rawdon, an old settlement, where I found a respectable village school, of from thirty to forty-five scholars. The expense is 10s. a quarter. On emerging from the forest, Marmora presents a striking appearance. On this river is a fall of water equal to any purposes that may be required, with trip hammer forges, grist and saw mills, tannery, &c; in fact, all the appearance of great capability. Nature seems to have formed this place for grand operations. The iron ore is rich to an excess; some specimens have yielded ninety-two per cent.

"It is found on the surface, requiring only to be raised up. Lead has been found in this vicinity, but its value has not yet been looked into. A substance like black lead is also found; coloured earth, like red and yellow ochre; plenty of lime-stone, some of it in fine varieties of marble.

"Should the once contemplated improvement of this part of the country take place, by making the river Trent navigable, this situation will be most enviable. At present, all the heavy transport is done in the winter, over the snow, for thirty-four miles, to the mouth of the Trent. In favourable seasons it is done for 17s. 6d. per ton.

"Engineers have surveyed this neighbourhood, which has a very extensive connection of lakes and rivers, interrupted by shallows and rapids, with a view to make the line navigable. It would open a communication, at a distance from the frontiers of the United States, through Lakes Simcoe, Cameron, Pigeon, and Frontenac, as well as the Rice Lake, and Rivers Trent and Moira. It would open a fine country, in which are many settlements, which, although near each other, are cut off from useful communication. Such a line, in conjunction with the Welland and Rideau Canals, would do wonders for this fine country.

"Considerable improvements are going on connected with the works. Mr. Manahan, the resident, has interested some of the neighbouring farmers to throw a bridge across the river; and also to build a place of worship, as well as to repair the roads.

"A single family of the Indians generally take up their quarters here."

*A Report of Colonel Cockburn, to the Government, contains the following Estimate as to New Brunswick, made in 1827.*

Estimate of the expense in taking a family of five persons from England, and permanently establishing them on one hundred acres in New Brunswick.—*Part of a proposed party*—(House of Commons Papers for 1828, No. 148, p. 60.)

	£.	s.	d.
Transport from England . . . . .	16	11	4
Medical attendance on board . . . . .	1	5	0
Provisions for fourteen months . . . . .	35	10	0
Tools of husbandry and utensils (as below) . . . . .	3	6	3
Transport from place of disembarkation . . . . .	1	0	0
Cash for cow, or to assist in putting up a hut . . . . .	4	10	0
Clearing and fencing thirty acres . . . . .	0	1	0
Seed corn, &c. . . . .	1	10	0
Sundries . . . . .	1	1	5
	<hr/>		
	£64	15	0



Tools of Husbandry and Utensils for the Family.		£	s.	d.
Two felling or narrow axes .....	0	12	0	
Two narrow hoes .....	0	6	0	
One sickle-blade .....	0	1	0	
One spade, Scotch .....	0	4	6	
One iron pot, 22lbs. ....	0	5	0	
One bake-oven, 31lbs. ....	0	7	0	
One frying-pan .....	0	2	6	
One hand-saw—cast steel .....	0	5	6	
One auger, 1 and 1½ inch .....	0	2	0	
One gimblet .....	0	0	3	
One set of hooks and hinges .....	0	2	0	
One claw-hammer .....	0	1	6	
Twelve pound of nails, of all sorts .....	0	6	0	
One drawing-knife .....	0	2	0	
Six panes of glass .....	0	2	0	
One grindstone .....	0	2	0	
One tea-kettle—1½ gallons .....	0	4	0	
		3	5	3

Other Estimates of Expenses to poor Settlers.

Voyage to Quebec .....	6	0	0
From Quebec to place of settlement .....	2	10	0
Expense on the land, including a cow to every four persons	12	10	0
	£21	0	0

COLONEL COCKBURN—*House of Commons Papers*, 1826, No. 404, p. 218.

As to Nova Scotia, Colonel Cockburn's Estimate is:—

Voyage .....	5	0	0
Expense to place of settlement .....	1	10	0
Provisions, including a cow to every four settlers, and sup- posing fish and potatoes to form part of the food ..	10	10	0
	£17	0	0

The expense of actually sending 415 adults and 153 children from Ireland, and settling them successfully in Upper Canada in 1823, £22 1s. 6d. a head, including the voyage out, without subsistence for the time usually contemplated.

*Emigration Report of 1827*, No. 550, p. 513.

Lower estimates have been made: and ten experienced witnesses connected with the Canadas approved of the following estimate of expenses, including subsistence for one man, one woman, and three children, to be sent with a large party to Upper Canada.—*Ib.* p. 520.

<i>s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
	Expense of voyage not included.	
12 0	Expense from disembarkation to place of location . . . . .	10 0 0
6 0	Provisions for fifteen months . . . . .	40 6 10
1 0	Freight of provisions . . . . .	1 10 10
4 6	House . . . . .	2 0 0
5 0	Four blankets . . . . .	0 14 0
7 0	One kettle . . . . .	0 5 10
2 6	One frying-pan . . . . .	0 1 3
5 6	Three hoes . . . . .	0 4 6
2 0	One spade . . . . .	0 2 9
0 3	One wedge . . . . .	0 1 4
2 0	One augur . . . . .	0 2 2
1 6	One pick-axe . . . . .	0 2 0
6 0	Two axes . . . . .	1 0 0
2 0	Proportion of grindstone, and whip saw	
2 0	and cross saw . . . . .	0 14 0
2 0	Freight, &c. . . . .	0 10 2
4 0		
	<u>£3 18 0</u> cury.	<u>4 6 8</u>

5 3	Cow . . . . .	4 10 0
	Medical aid . . . . .	1 0 0
	Seed corn, and potatoes . . . . .	0 14 0
	Proportion of depot and clerks, &c. . . . .	1 5 0
		<u>£60 sterling, equal to £66 13 4</u>

Cabin Passengers to Quebec and Montreal pay about £25 to £30 each.

Estimate of the Transport from England to Algoa Bay, and the locations within one hundred miles of that port, of a family of emigrants of two adults and three children:

<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
	Passage out, including freight, provisions, water, fuel, and birthing . . . . .	36 0 0
	Waggon-hire for one hundred miles . . . . .	3 3 0
	Two pair blankets . . . . .	0 15 0
	Furniture and cooking utensils . . . . .	1 10 0
	Mechanical implements . . . . .	1 0 0
	Farming ditto . . . . .	1 0 0
	Seed wheat, maize, potatoes, garden seeds . . . . .	2 0 0
	One cow . . . . .	1 0 0
	Three milch goats . . . . .	0 12 0
	Six months' provisions, allowing 5lbs. butcher's meat per day for the family, and 1 <i>d.</i> per head for bread and vegetables . . . . .	7 10 0
		<u>£54 10 0</u>

Evidence of Mr. FRANCIS, 1827.

*House of Commons Papers, No. 550, p. 169.*

## Expenses of Settlers to the Cape of Good Hope.

	£	s.	d.
Cabin passage for a husband and wife, with a female servant, to Table Bay .....	95	0	0
Twenty days' residence at Cape Town.....	21	0	0
Passage to Algoa Bay .....	20	0	0
Cabin passage for the same from England to Algoa Bay direct.....	110	0	0
Waggon hire and expenses to Graham's Town, from Algoa Bay.....	6	0	0
Twenty days' residence in Graham's Town.....	20	0	0
Expense in preparing and going to the grant.....	10	0	0
Cost of four thousand acres of land, five hundred sheep, one hundred and fifty oxen and cows, and four horses, with the necessary implements, and a common horse	1000	0	0

The following estimate of charges for passage-money has been made in the present year (1831) by a ship-owner of reputation in London. They are high, but the accommodation and provisions are presumed to be very good:—

	£	s.	d.
A cabin passenger to Sydney .....	90	0	0
To Hobart Town .....	80	0	0
To the Swan River .....	70	0	0
To the Cape of Good Hope .....	30	0	0
A steerage passenger to Sydney .....	40	0	0
To Hobart Town .....	35	0	0
To the Swan River .....	25	0	0
To the Cape .....	15	0	0

Children from two years old to five, one-quarter.  
 five years old to nine, one-half.  
 nine years old to thirteen, two-thirds.

For a considerable number of steerage passengers the expense would be much less.

The following document, as to the quantity of provisions, has been lately distributed by a mercantile house of credit:

SCALE OF RATIONS allowed to STEERAGE PASSENGERS (if required for consumption) on Board the  
 , on her Passage to Sydney, in 1831.

	Bread lb.	Spirits Gill.	Sugar oz.	'Tea oz.	Beef lb.	Pork lb.	Flour lb.	Pease Pint.	Butter lb.	Rice lb.	Raisins lb.
SUNDAY	1/2	1	1 1/2	1/2	1	—	3/4	—	—	—	—
MONDAY	1	1	1 1/2	1/2	—	3/4	—	—	1/2	1/4	—
TUESDAY	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1/2	1	—	3/4	—	—	—	1/2
WEDNESDAY	1	1	1 1/2	1/2	—	3/4	—	1/2	—	—	—
THURSDAY	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1/2	1	—	3/4	—	—	—	—
FRIDAY	1	1	1 1/2	1/2	—	3/4	—	—	—	1/4	—
SATURDAY	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1/2	1	—	3/4	—	—	—	—
SUNDAY	1	1	1 1/2	1/2	—	3/4	—	1/2	—	—	—
MONDAY	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1/2	1	—	3/4	—	1/2	1/4	—
TUESDAY	1	1	1 1/2	1/2	—	3/4	—	—	—	—	1/2
WEDNESDAY	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1/2	1	—	3/4	—	—	—	—
THURSDAY	1	1	1 1/2	1/2	—	3/4	—	1/2	—	—	—
FRIDAY	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1/2	1	—	3/4	—	—	—	—
SATURDAY	1	1	1 1/2	1/2	—	3/4	—	—	—	1/4	—
	10 1/2	14	21	7	7	5 1/4	5 1/4	1 1/2	1	1	1

One Quart of Vinegar per week for every six Passengers.—No Spirits issued to Women or to Children under fourteen years of age.

The following estimate and notes were drawn up by an experienced colonist:

To Hobart Town, Sydney, or the Swan River—cabin pas-	£
sage for a husband and wife .....	130
Diitto, fifty steerage passengers, men, women, and children	1000
A cabin passenger and wife may live at Hobart and Sydney on 10s. per day.	

A steerage passenger and wife at 6s. per day.

At Van Diemen's Land a grant may be obtained without keeping the wife more than fourteen days at Hobart Town.

The settler's first step should be to wait on the Surveyor-General, and obtain an order for a location in proportion to the amount of his capital; and the Survey Officers will point out on the map the different places where he may take his grant. In three days he may leave Hobart Town with some small sketches of these places taken from the map. He should see them, and make his selection. This must be done on horseback; the horse to be hired—or, what is better, purchased at about £30; ten days is sufficient for this, so that he may get his family out of the town as soon as possible, and save an expense which would reduce his capital 1 per cent. every week. A bridle and saddle should be taken out with him from England, and his travelling expenses will be full 10s. per diem on this journey.

If his capital do not exceed £500 he should not spend more than £100 in Hobart Town: (viz.) a cart and six bullocks, £50; harrows, £4; plough, £5; falling axes, grubbing tools, and garden implements, £6; the remaining £35 he will require for seed and other small incidental expenses on his way: the family, of course, would travel in the cart; the rest of his money should be expended in sheep and trifling improvements of his land.

In Sydney the delays and all expenses will be found considerably greater, according to the district in which the part is taken.

A farm to begin upon may be bought within twenty miles of Hobart Town at £1 per acre, and for a less price near Sydney, or Parramatta. But it would be prudent to go at once to the grant, unless the settler's capital exceed £800.

In Mr. Dangar's book may be found excellent advice to colonists intending to go to Sydney with various amounts of capital. But since Mr. Dangar published, cattle and sheep, with all other farming stock, have fallen greatly in price. In the *Courier* of the 2d April, 1831, may be seen an obviously genuine letter, well worth the careful perusal of persons proposing to go to Hobart Town with a capital of from £1,000 to £2,000. It is dated from Van Diemen's Land.

*Terms upon which the Crown Lands will be disposed of in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.*

It has been determined by his Majesty's Government, that no land shall, in future, be disposed of in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, otherwise than by public sale; and it has therefore been deemed expedient to prepare, for the information of settlers, the fol-

lowing summary of the rules which it has been thought fit to lay down for regulating the sales of land in those Colonies

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds, and parishes is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about twenty-five square miles.

2. All the lands in the Colony, not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale. The price will, of course, depend upon the quality of the land, and its local situation; but no land will be sold below the rate of 5s. per acre.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands not advertised for sale, must transmit a written application to the Governor, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the Surveyor-General's office, to all persons applying, on payment of the requisite fee of 2s. 6d.

4. Those persons who are desirous of purchasing, will be allowed to select, within certain defined limits, such portions of land as they may wish to acquire in that manner. These portions of land will be advertised for sale for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the highest bidder, provided that such bidding shall at least amount to the price fixed by Article 2.


5. A deposit of ten per cent., upon the whole value of the purchase, must be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar month from the day of sale; previous to which the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land. And in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

6. On payment of the money, a grant will be made, in fee-simple, to the purchaser, at the nominal quit-rent of a peppercorn. Previous to the delivery of such grant, a fee of 40s. will be payable to the Colonial-Secretary, for preparing the grant; and another fee of 5s. to the Registrar of the Supreme Court for enrolling it.

7. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or six hundred and forty acres; but smaller lots than six hundred and forty acres may, under particular circumstances, be purchased, on making application to the Governor, in writing, with full explanations of the reasons for which the parties wish to purchase a smaller quantity.

8. The crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes, in all lands purchased as above; and also to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

*Colonial Office, January 20, 1831.*

 The ordinary rate of interest in New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, is from ten to twenty per cent.; at the Cape of Good Hope from seven to fifteen; in North America and Canada, about six per cent.

*Price of Wool in 1830, in London.*

New South Wales from  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $5s.$ , one parcel selling at  $5s.$  per lb.; Van Diemen's Land from  $5d.$  to  $2s. 6d.$  per lb.; Cape of Good Hope from  $3d.$  to  $1s. 3d.$  per lb.; Saxon from  $1s. 3d.$ , to  $7s. 6d.$  per lb.; Spanish from  $1s. 4d.$ , to  $2s. 7d.$  per lb.; and English from  $5d.$  to  $1s. 9d.$  per lb. The quantity of wool imported into England from Australia in 1822, was 133,498 lbs.; in 1830, 1,967,309 lbs. From Germany and elsewhere in 1822, it was 18,933,866 lbs; and in 1831, it was 29,833,539 lbs.

*The Population in the Canadas, in Australia, and at the Cape of Good Hope, at various periods.*

The Canadas total in 1784, 123,012; in 1806, 270,000; in 1825, 581,171; in 1830, 800,000.

Lower Canada in 1784, 113,012; in 1806, 200,000; in 1825, 423,630, of whom 120,320 were males; 135,991 were females, respectively above fourteen years of age; and 167,299 were males and females under fourteen years of age.

Upper Canada in 1784, 10,000; in 1806, 70,000; in 1825, 157,541.

The whole British North American Colonies in 1806, 419,412; in 1825, 813,453; in 1830, 1,000,000

The Cape of Good Hope in 1806, total 75,145; in 1821, total 110,370; in 1829, 128,435; in 1806 total free whites, ; and free people of colour, 47,194; and 19,861 slaves; in 1821 total free whites and free people of colour, 77,582; and 32,188 slaves; in 1829 total free whites and free people of colour, 86,449; and 32,066 slaves; in 1821 total males, 59,350; total females, 51,020; in 1829 total males, 63,335; total females, 65,100.

New South Wales in 1820, total 23,939; in 1824, 33,595; in 1829, 36,598; in 1820, the total males over twelve years were 14,564; the females over twelve years 3,707; the children under twelve years of age 5,668; in 1829 the total males over twelve years were 24,800; the females over twelve years were 6,062; the children under twelve were 5,616; in 1820 the total free emigrants and children were 8,700; the free convicts were 5,799; and the serving convicts 9,451; in 1829 the free emigrants and children were 13,000; the free convicts 7,500; and the serving convicts 16,000.

Van Diemen's Land in 1820, total 5,468; in 1828, 20,500; in 1820 total males above eighteen years 3,568; females 880; total males and females under eighteen 1,020; in 1828 total males above eighteen years 12,300; females 5,000; total males and females under eighteen 3,200; in 1820 free emigrants and children 2,009; free convicts 593; serving convicts 2,956.

N. B. Returns of population do not seem to have been made in Van Diemen's Land as in Sydney since 1820.

"Fifty female children, foundling" in Cork, are embarked in the "*Palembang*, for New South Wales."—*Morning Chronicle*, 29th "*March*, 1831.

## No. III.

*The Swan River Settlement.*

House of Commons Papers, 1830, No. 675.—Governor Stirling's  
Despatches, 20th January, 1830.

The arrival of settlers before the country could be surveyed, occasioned great inconvenience.\*

“ With the country between the sea coast and the hills, thirty miles to the north and south of Perth, we are well acquainted; and three or four parties having penetrated the hilly district beyond the first range, to the extent of *twenty* miles, we possess some information relative to its soil and products.”

The latest intelligence announces the important fact of passes being found in these hills into a boundless good country, easy access to which it was a capital error not to have ascertained before the colony was founded. Until these passes were discovered, some of the most energetic of the settlers, instead of being able to fix on the soil, had been occupied in wandering up and down an inhospitable coast, in open boats, to discover good land; and great numbers of the colonists abandoned the country in no unreasonable disappointment.

\* The importance of a surveying establishment, capable of *anticipating* the progress of the settlers, is well known in new countries; and the true system is excellently described in the following passage from an American speech on the subject last year, in reply to an advocate for lands being given to Companies: “ After 1783,” said Mr. Webster, an eminent lawyer of the United States, “ the public lands in the west were to be granted and settled. Those immense regions, large enough almost for an empire, were to be appropriated to private ownership. How was this best to be done? What system for sale and disposition should be adopted? Two modes for conducting the sales presented themselves; the one a southern, the other a northern mode. It would be tedious, Sir, here to run out these different systems into all their distinctions, and to contrast their opposite results. That which was adopted was the northern system, and is that which we now see in successful operation in all the new States. That which was rejected, was the system of warrants, surveys, entry, and location, such as prevails south of the Ohio. It is not necessary to extend these remarks into obvious comparisons. This last system is that which, as has been emphatically said, has *shingled* over the country to which it was applied, with so many conflicting titles and claims. Every body acquainted with the subject, knows how easily it leads to speculation and litigation, two great calamities in a new country. From the system actually established, these evils are banished. Now, Sir, in effecting this great measure, the first important measure on the whole subject, New England acted with vigour and effect, and the latest posterity of those who settled north-west of the Ohio, will have reason to remember, with gratitude, her patriotism and her wisdom. The system adopted was her own system. She knew, for she had tried and proved its value. It was the old fashioned way of surveying lands before the issuing of any title papers, and then of inserting accurate and precise descriptions in the patents and grants, and proceeding with regular reference to metes and bounds. This gives to original titles, derived from Government, a certain and fixed character; it cuts up litigation by the roots, and the settler commences his labours with the assurance that he has a clear title. It is easy to perceive, but not easy to measure the importance of this in a new country.”



The following short account of the discovery made in August, 1830, is taken from papers to be soon published by the Royal Geographical Society. The passage refers to accounts from the Swan River, dated in October, 1830:—

“ Another discovery has been made by Mr. Dale, of the 63d regiment, and a small party, on the eastern side of Darling’s Range, and at the distance of fifty miles due east from Perth. Having reached the eastern base of the range, they found the waters taking an easterly direction, and discharging themselves into a river of considerable magnitude, running north-west, about sixty yards in width, very deep, and having a strong current.

“ The hills of the range were generally covered with a red loamy soil, producing good grass and wild vetches. The trees were chiefly of mahogany, of a very vigorous growth; the blue and red gum; and a few banksias. Where the waters first began to take an easterly course, the trees were chiefly of the gum, casuarina, and black wattle; and a tree, which is stated to be similar in its growth to an apple, bearing a fruit resembling in form, but exceeding in size, an unripe hawthorn berry. The wood of this tree had a remarkably sweet scent, and the bark a delicate pink colour. Mr. Dale says, ‘ a specimen which we brought home has been pronounced, by professed judges, to be a species of sandal wood.’

“ They met with no natives except three men on their return, who were very mild, and desirous of making themselves useful. But they observed many traces of others; and in ascending the great river, about twenty-four miles, to a spot where the hills assumed a rugged and romantic character, they discovered, under a great mass of granite, a large cavern, the interior of which was arched, and had all the appearance of an ancient ruin. ‘ On the outside,’ says this officer, ‘ was rudely carved what was evidently intended to represent an image of the sun; close to this representation of the sun, were the impressions of an arm and several hands.’

“ It is stated that from these heights the view to the eastward, from twenty to thirty miles, exhibited an undulating surface, and a well wooded country.”

Private letters support this account, and some of the colonists had before offered to make the discovery, which may safely be stated to have saved the enterprize of 1829 from failure. By prudent management, a very few years will probably shew the plains and the “ silent woods” of Western Australia filled with *fine woolled* sheep, and the *shawl goats* of Asia. A town called Guildford is said to be contemplated east of Perth; and Augusta, another town, founded in 1830, a few miles east of Cape Leeuwen, “ with an excellent soil, plenty of good water, a pleasant aspect, and easy access in moderate weather, to the anchorage. The anchorage is sheltered from the usual western winds, but is open to those which blow between south and east-south-east. In the charts it is called the *Dangerous Bight*, but it is not unsafe. Between fifty and seventy persons have settled there.”—For more details, see the House of Lords papers for 1831, No. 66.

The present constitution, under the statute of 10 Geo. 4, c. 22, is "temporary," viz. to the 31st December, 1834. It vests the power of making "such laws, institutions, and ordinances, as may be necessary for peace, order, and good government," in the Governor, and a Council of three or more persons appointed by the King. And the laws are to be laid before Parliament.

No power of levying taxes exists, except by a House of Assembly, to be called by the Crown at common law.

A provision is made for *future* courts of justice; and Justices of Peace who have been appointed, must of course act upon such laws as *extend* from England to Australia. In a case requiring judicial decision last year, the Magistrates very properly had a jury.

The Governor's commission and his *instructions*, do not appear to be *published*. These forming a material part of the constitution of Colonies, ought not to be secret; and it is to be regretted that a printer is not upon the Swan River establishment. The publication, on the spot, of *every* kind of local intelligence, whether statistical, political, judicial, geographical, or general, will do more to prevent abuses, and promote good government, than any other means that can be devised for those ends.

*For the most part*, the public despatches and *returns* might be sent home in print, duplicates being recorded in the Colony, and copies accessible to the colonists. The expense would be amply repaid by the effects. Intrigue and speculation would be cut up by the roots upon this system; and the remoteness of Australia fully compensated. Now, it often costs the ruin of half a dozen honest men, and years of misrule, before truth in any important matter can be got at. MS. despatches are seldom read with care enough.

The early years of a Colony scarcely admit of a private printing establishment; but it is fervently to be hoped that the utmost freedom and encouragement will be given to such an undertaking, whenever made. It has been well called a perpetual and cheap commission of inquiry.

In founding the Swan River Settlement, a serious omission seems to be made in respect to the natives. It is well known that they are capable of advancement in civilization; but all experience of new countries proves that such advancement should be sought through a knowledge of their language; although we must by no means stop here. After forty years' neglect by us in old Australia, that step was first taken by a missionary, who has published good materials on the subject. The result of his diligence would be useful at the Swan River; and the Government must forthwith do its duty, if it be not yet done, to those who are the prior, although the inadequate occupiers of the soil. Already seven natives have been killed by the soldiers, (The reports of October, 1830—*Asiatic Journal for April, 1831*); and the work of destruction will go on, if *proper* steps be not taken to prevent it. Instead of acting right in this matter, the statute 10th Geo. 4, c. 22, states roundly that the country is "unoccupied," without recognizing the priority of title; and without even professing, as formerly, to give equivalents for our acquisitions.

Common feeling prompts a revision of this atrocious system—it is new to English history to seize distant countries, as has been done in old Australia, without at least pretending to compensate the natives: and it well becomes the advanced spirit of the times, to substitute real benefits for them, in the place of the verbal benevolence heretofore bestowed upon the preamble of a colonial charter, or kept close in the Governor's instructions.

The value of the willing labour of some of the natives, with the true honour which the Government would gain by success in the glorious task of civilizing them, ought to stimulate us to make *well regulated* and *persevering* exertions in their behalf. And it is a curious and instructive fact that, in 1719, when proposals were addressed to the Dutch to colonize West Australia and Natal, the writer, Colonel Purry, dignified his project with the honourable and earnest claim, that the aborigines should be treated well, for, says he, with a noble simplicity of expression, "*they are men.*" In 1831, however, a Quarterly Reviewer, excusing their destruction, falsely and meanly proclaims the same people "brutes, or half starved savages approaching to brutes," worthy of no regard compared to *moral* Englishmen.—No. 89, for April, p. 144.

The fair claims of the natives, as well as some views likely to be useful to colonists, were urged last year in the following letter, relative to Western Australia, addressed to the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, by the writer of these Notes, who has connections in the new Colony:—

"The splendid discovery made by Captain Sturt in New Holland, cannot have failed to attract your notice; and as the occurrence must greatly augment the interest which the recently founded Colony in that part of the world excites, I take the liberty to submit to you a few points connected with geographical discovery in the new settlements.

There is no doubt of the pressing call for exact intelligence upon the capability of the coasts for the reception of settlers. The personal sufferings, and the pecuniary losses of those who have already been disappointed in consequence of the resources of particular spots being mistaken, deserve serious attention on account of the sufferers: but still more strongly, for the sake of future colonists, is enquiry needed into proper methods of averting such evils.

Emigration must go on; and it will probably do so at an accelerated pace. The least, therefore, that should be attempted for promoting its reasonable success is, in the first place, *duly to explore the country to be settled*; and, by a prudent liberality, prevent the waste incurred upon ill-directed settlements. How easy error is, regarding Australia; and yet how unwise hasty inferences against the country from such error, may be shown by three remarkable instances:—

1st, Captain Cook's discovery of Botany Bay was treated as important enough to justify the sending a Colony thither, although

the Bay has ever since been in itself absolutely useless ; and he missed Port Jackson, one of the finest harbours in the world, within nine miles of it.

2d, Sir Joseph Banks reported the country about Botany Bay to be favourable for cultivation, and it has proved a sandy swamp, although not very remote from inexhaustible pastures : and

3d, Captain Flinders declared to the House of Commons, that all the valuable lands of New South Wales lay between the Blue Mountains and the South Sea, a district already insignificant in comparison with the fertile plains to the north, west, and south of that range.

Now, as actual and careful investigation alone can determine the resources of this fine country, I venture to suggest, that the public interests and your geographical pursuits may be promoted together, by special exertions being made forthwith to explore the *near* interior, between the Swan River, Cape Leeuwen, and Captain Sturt's newly discovered waters. Whether good lands be found for settlers to occupy, or bad for them to avoid, the expense of such examination of the country will be inconsiderable compared with the result ; inasmuch as only small vessels and boats are calculated to survey the coast, and small parties may safely traverse the land.

I do not presume to enter minutely into the numerous details connected with this suggestion ; but upon one point, *the employment of the natives*, I cannot refrain from expressing a strong opinion that, both towards them and to ourselves, we are pursuing a most unworthy policy.

There is no doubt of the use that may be made of the aborigines, in extending our knowledge of the country. They have proved themselves devoted and skilful guides to the best occupied tracts in the old convict settlements ; but miserably indeed have we rewarded their really great services. Individual New Hollanders may be named whose excellent spirit and whose hard fate at our hands, afford melancholy contrasts.

Personal experience of their kindly character, and an intimate acquaintance with the ill returns made to this simple people, both by some of the free settlers, and some of the transported felons, by the Government, and by many of the governed alike, induce me thus earnestly to call your attention to the subject. As you must necessarily, at some period, employ them, they will especially claim your sympathy ; and it is a plain duty, incumbent on all who in any manner meddle with Australia, to attempt what may unquestionably be done for their relief."

London, October, 1830.

*Information for the use of those who may propose to embark as Settlers for the New Settlement in Western Australia.*

1. It has at no time formed any part of the plan of his Majesty's Government, to incur any *expense* in conveying settlers to the new

Colony on the Swan River. Government will not feel bound to defray the cost of supplying provisions, or other necessaries to settlers after their arrival there; nor to assist their return to England; nor their removal to any other place, should they be desirous of quitting that Colony.

2. Such persons as emigrate to the Swan River Settlement, and arrive there after the 31st of December, 1830, will receive, in the order of their arrival, allotments of land, proportioned to the capital which they have at command for the improvement of the land, at the rate of twenty acres for every sum of £3 which they may be prepared to invest in such improvement.

3. Under the head of capital, will be considered, at a fair rate of valuation, stock of every description, all implements of husbandry, and other articles which may be applicable to the purposes of productive industry, or which may be necessary for the establishment of the settler on the land where he is to be located.

4. Those who incur the expense of taking out labouring persons to this Colony, will be entitled to land to the value of £15; that is, to one hundred acres for the passage of every such labourer, over and above any investment of other capital.

In the class of "labouring persons" are included women, and also children above twelve years old. They will further be allowed thirty acres for every child under the age of six, and sixty acres for every child between the age of six and twelve.

5. The license to occupy will be given to the settler, on satisfactory proof being exhibited to the Lieutenant-Governor (or other officer administering the local Government) of the amount of property as above specified, which has been brought into the Colony, to be invested. The proofs expected to be produced of the value of this property will be such vouchers of expenses as would be received in auditing public accounts. The title to the land in fee simple will not be granted, however, until the settler has proved, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor, (or other officer administering the local Government,) that the sum required by Article 2 (viz. 3s. per acre) has been actually expended in some investment of the nature specified in Article 3, or has been laid out on the cultivation of the land, or on some other substantial improvement, such as buildings, roads, or other works of utility.

6. Any land thus allotted, which shall not have been brought into cultivation, or upon which improvements shall not have been effected in some other manner, to the satisfaction of the local Government, within two years from the date of the license of occupation, shall, at the end of that period, be liable to an annual payment, into the public chest of the settlement, of 1s. per acre, as quit rent; and at the expiration of another period of two years, so much of the whole grant as shall still remain in an uncultivated state, or without such improvement being effected upon it as shall be satisfactory to the local Government, shall revert absolutely to the Crown, or become liable to such additional quit-rent as the local Government may think fit

to impose, reference being had to the value of the adjoining lands. But in cases where land so circumstanced is required for roads, canals, or quays, or for any other public purpose, the local Government will be at liberty to retain the land absolutely, in place of allowing it to revert to the original grantee, on the condition of paying an additional quit-rent.

*Colonial Office, July 20, 1830.*

The notice from the Colonial Office, that a new system of granting land is prepared, has been mentioned. A change is indeed much wanted; as all sorts of plans have prevailed on this head in the Colonies. It is a rule of the constitution, that the subjects' title from the Crown be not *precarious*; and it may at length be hoped, with increasing confidence, that several serious objections will be removed by what is now contemplated. A means of improvement would be to publish, in the London and colonial newspapers, a draft of the proposed measures, before they are settled in the Colonial Office, as a bill is printed, and distributed before an Act of Parliament passes. If left to the public functionaries *alone*, they will be found to be too successful in making blunders. An American deed will throw light on this subject.

#### No. IV.

*Abstract of a Bill to facilitate voluntary Emigration to his Majesty's Possessions abroad, brought into the House of Commons the 22d of February, 1831, by Viscount Howick.*

“His Majesty may appoint Commissioners of Emigration, who are to act under the instructions of one of the principal Secretaries of State, and to report their proceedings twice a year. Each of the reports is to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within the shortest possible time after being made.

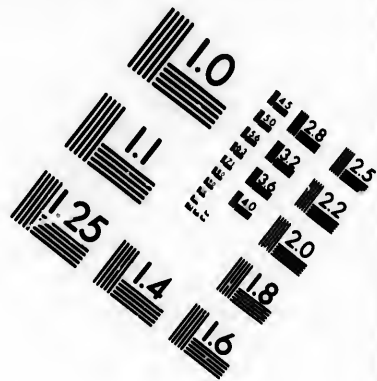
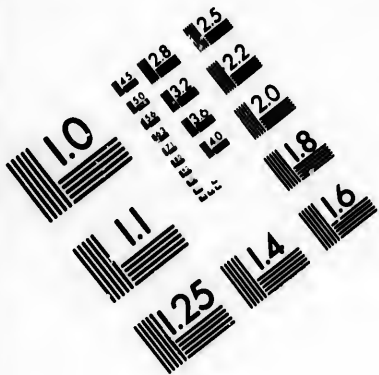
Vestries are to meet to deliberate on the propriety of contracting with the Commissioners, to carry into effect the voluntary emigration to some of the Colonies; viz. “of any persons chargeable, or likely to become chargeable to the parish rates, and willing to emigrate.” A minute of the proceedings of the vestry to be forthwith laid before a justice of peace.\*

If two-thirds of the vestry agree to the proceedings, a contract may then be made with the Commissioners for the removal of the willing pauper emigrants. The Commissioners may also contract to assist others desirous to emigrate, without assistance from the parish, and willing to secure the repayment of the sum of money to be expended for them.

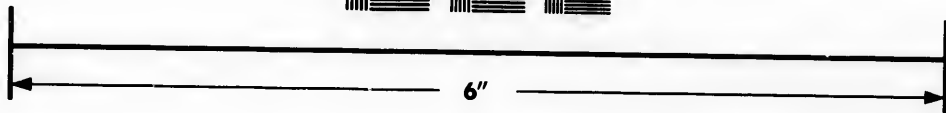
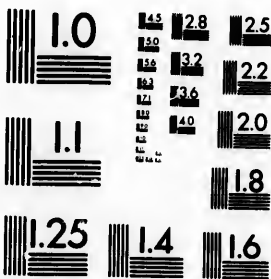
The Lords of the Treasury are then to provide money, to be voted by Parliament, for the voyage; and from the “disembarkation until the arrival at the place of their ultimate destination; and for providing, in the first instance, with the means of obtaining their own subsistence.”

\* It would much tend to improve the execution of the measure, to publish these documents, and all other general papers required by the Bill, in the respective county newspapers.





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The King in Council is to make regulations to ascertain that all the proposed emigrants are of sufficient age, and in proper circumstances to exercise a sound judgment in their own contracts, and other regulations for the due conduct of the enterprize. These regulations to be laid before Parliament.

Rates to be levied in the parishes not less than one-tenth of the sum expended on their poor emigrants, in order to repay the money advanced by the Treasury.

Emigrants not performing their contract, without reasonable cause, to lose their settlements. Two justices may determine cases of dispute, subject to an appeal to quarter sessions.

All emigrants so removed, to lose their settlements and claim to parochial relief; and to be incapable of acquiring future settlements."

The last clause being likely to excite great prejudice against the measure, it is important to consider how little reason there is to believe that voluntary emigrants will return. The evidence before Parliament on this point is as follows:—

1826. Mr. Curteis, M.P. for Sussex, "thinks one-fourth of those who have emigrated with the assistance of the parish have returned."

Mr. Curteis produces, rather oddly, to support his opinion, a letter stating, that "Emigrants occasionally return, but not in great numbers; much the greater part remain abroad; and it would relieve our country if it could be encouraged."—*Emigration Report of 1826*, No. 404, p. 115.

1826. In p. 134, Mr. Law Hodges, the present member for Kent, describes an emigration of some of the poor of his parish, and distinctly states that they do not return. The tenor of his evidence is the reverse of that of Mr. Curteis; and is even more satisfactory against the necessity of this ungracious provision than the letter produced by Mr. Curteis. Mr. Hodges' evidence in 1830 is stated below, p. 67.

In p. 124, Sir John Sebright is an advocate for assisting the poor to emigrate, but suggests no probability of their returning. The strong evidence of improvement in the people's condition in the new country, renders it improbable that they should return; and the experience of North America, for two hundred years, is decisive that future emigrants will not return. It is, consequently unwise to encounter the prejudice raised by this clause; and if any should be driven back in *misfortune* it would be barbarous to refuse them relief.

It is a serious matter that right opinions be held on this point, which lies deeper than a mere question of profit and loss. It concerns the character of the English labourers, which is apparently not fully understood by the originators of the bill; as unquestionably the rights of those labourers have been outraged by the numerous political errors committed during the last hundred years. It would, indeed, be an unfortunate way to turn a good measure to an ill account, if, as the clause implies, it be meant to encourage people of the worst character to go abroad.

It is unjust to a new country to send out people of bad character, however disposed some short sighted colonists may be to obtain cheap labourers at any hazard; as slave owners would always gladly increase the number of their slaves. If the labourers of England are demoralized, it is in consequence of misgovernment and undeserved poverty; and the task of raising their condition, moral and social, ought to be undertaken *at home*. The Under-Secretary of State

was misled by his informants, or he misunderstood them, when, in 1823, he was induced to declare to a Committee of the House of Commons, that "the bad character of parties previous to emigration, is no indication whatever of their subsequent conduct."—*Mr. Wilnot Hortor's Evidence, appended to the Report on the State of the Irish Poor, 1823, No. 561. p. 179.*

Governor Stirling's recent experience is precisely in unison with the opinions of the greatest men who have thought on the subject. "Among the heads of families," says the Governor of Western Australia, "is a great majority of highly respectable and independent persons. In the working class there is a great variety. Some masters have been careful in selecting their servants; but the greater part have either engaged the outcasts of parishes, or have brought out men without reference to character. . . . Many whose habits were of the loosest description, were recommended to their employers by parish officers . . . ."

It is indeed impossible to denounce too strongly the principles which led to the evil here complained of. The evidence before the Emigration Committee of 1826 shews, however, that selfish considerations sway men who might be expected to be above such feelings. "I would select for emigration," says Sir John Sebright, "men of bad character, and families of bad character."—*House of Commons Papers for 1826, No. 404, p. 124.*

In the same spirit, Mr. Curteis considers that idleness, or the expectation of living without hard labour, prompts his poor neighbours to emigrate, p. 115. Equally experienced persons, however, take a more liberal, and, what seems to be, a fairer view of the character of people. Mr. Taylor, of Feltham, thinks "the industrious poor would be the most ready to go to Canada, and commence clearing land, (for themselves,) and that they would be the most likely to succeed."—*ib.*

Lord Shrewsbury also writes strongly for the poor; and more evidence to this effect might be adduced from the emigration reports; but the sound views of the truly patriotic member for Kent, as stated to the House of Lords, in the present Session of Parliament, render further details unnecessary.

"About four or five years ago," says Mr. Law Hodges, "I put in practice emigration to a very great extent, from my parish. I found the parish burthened with a number of persons who could not get employment at any part of the year; and when the autumn came, and throughout the winter, there were from thirty to eighty persons out of work in the parish in which I lived. I considered that was an intolerable evil; and, finding also that the continuance of such a body of unemployed persons would, at no very distant day, consume all the produce of the parish, that there would be nothing left for rent or tithe, or any thing else, it appeared to me that an immediate remedy was necessary to relieve the parish of that burthen; and in the course of two years, 149 persons emigrated to America—men, women, and children; and in consequence of that, we have now

comparatively but few persons out of work, and our poor rates have materially decreased.

" The parish contained 1,746 inhabitants at the time of the census in 1821.

" As soon as that measure was agreed to, I offered to the parish to advance all the money; this of course did away with the difficulties on the part of the farmers, who would have been distressed to have provided it; and they all concurred in assuring me that the money should be repaid by regular instalments, and that they would also pay me four per cent interest for the money, until paid off. This Michaelmas, I believe, the whole will be paid off. It cost £1197 4s. 3d.

" Those who emigrated in 1827 embarked at London for New York, U. S. Those in 1828 at Liverpool, also for New York, except one family, that preferred going to Canada.

" During a great portion of the years 1825-6 there were from seventy to ninety able bodied men on the parish books for want of employ. Since fifty-six of them have emigrated, it is a rare circumstance to have any out of work, except in severe weather, which is a convincing proof that ten surplus hands will generally create fifteen.

" As soon as we had settled among ourselves the mode in which the money should be advanced and repaid, the next point was to propose it to the men; and I think I may say, that nearly the whole population volunteered instantly to such an extent, that it appeared practicable and easy to comprehend, in the number of emigrants, every labourer of indifferent character in the parish. *To this proposition I instantly and decidedly objected*; observing, that if this is to be a benefit to the men, the good man has a better right to it than the bad character; and my impression was, (having remarked this parish for very nearly eight and forty years, and for a great many years of that period we had not what I may call bad characters,) that if the number of workmen in the parish were reduced down to such an amount as to balance the demand and the supply, *those called bad characters, by having plenty of work, would become as good as any others; and I am happy to say that has turned out to be the fact generally.*

" Those men who have been sent out by that parish have prospered in America extremely well. I ought to add that three men came back the following year: one of them was a man who had not his health at all; the country disagreed with him; and two men took to drinking when they got to America. The Americans do not at all approve of drunken men, and they had strong hints from them that they might as well come back; and when they returned, the overseer came to me in great alarm, and stated that three of the men were come back again, and he apprehended that more would follow. I said it was not at all likely; for the letters they sent show that they are not only quite comfortable, but are delighted with their situation, and are strongly urging their friends to come out to them. The fact is, that they are all doing exceedingly well. I recommended to the over-

seer to employ those men, and to give them the same wages as others were receiving; but that he should put this to them, that as they had received so much money from the parish, at their own request, to take them to America, the parish would and should receive that money, at the rate of a shilling a week, till that debt was paid. The men looked a little grave about it at first, but they agreed to it. The money was stopped, and I believe to a great extent liquidated. I thought that was quite in the spirit of the Act made some years ago, brought in, I think, by Mr. Sturges Bourne, authorizing loans to be made to men to assist them in business. Nobody could compel those men to go; but it was reasonable, that if, by their misconduct, or changing their minds, they came back to be a burthen, that they should repay the money."—*Evidence on the Poor, 1830, No. 19, p. 15.*

The bill provides for the repayment of the loan by a particular class of the proposed emigrants, namely, by those who can "secure" such repayment. This limitation removes all question, as to the public, on a point which has excited some difference of opinion. The Author of the above Pamphlet, p. 28, thought that the advances could be repaid; and ten respectable Canadians declared to the Emigration Committee of 1827, that they thought so too. Mr. Talbot, the son of the experienced Canadian settler of that name, has written a book, in which he urges the impossibility of such repayment being made. It is probable that the line taken in the bill is wise, namely, to make the advance to the actual pauper an absolute gift, which thus is a better consideration for the loss of his settlement; and to look to private sureties for repayment of sums advanced to other parties.

Upon the whole matter, it may be held as beyond dispute, that nothing tends so much to the lasting success of new Colonies as founding them free, and *with ordinarily worthy people*. There is no well authenticated instance, ancient or modern, of convicts being useful settlers in new countries. What early Rome really was, we are not well assured; and we only know of the *Ponropolis*, (the Botany Bay of the Greeks, on the Black Sea,) that it advanced slowly; and like the convict republic of St. Pauls in the Brazils in its first years, that it was the scourge of the natives. The convict Russians do infinite mischief in Siberia; and the last twelve years' war in North-Western China, the most dangerous in Chinese history, is attributed to the depraved conduct of the exiles sent to that part of the empire. To adduce British America as an example to the contrary, is to betray great ignorance of colonial history. Before a convict was sent thither, 50,000 ordinary settlers, at least, must have been fixed in the plantations; and so clearly did the people understand the evil of convict labourers that, in 1692, Maryland forbid them to be landed; and Pennsylvania, with other States, afterwards remonstrated against our "rattle snakes" being sent to them.

Founding Colonies is indeed an important subject, and deserves serious examination; more especially in respect of the materials wherewith to compose them.

Lord Howick is yet only studying his lesson as a practical statesman. He must rise above the evil old maxims of the Colonial Office; and should well consider this subject before he commits his young reputation upon points which can scarcely be his own. Wisely arranged, much good may be done upon the matter, *in connection with far greater things*; and, upon proper principles, he may find that true in the nineteenth century, which was said by way of incentive to North American colonization early in the seventeenth, in the following passage in the Fairfax MSS.: "In the glorious and happy days of Queen Elizabeth,

" frequent were the navigations of our worthy countrymen. Every brave spirit " was taken up with some action that deserves esteem; . . . and what are men " so much abased? Let the like occasions be that was; and there will be found " English blood in English veins still; the same that we received from our " fathers; and the same that we will leave to our sons."

It was the spirit breathed in these words, that led Lord Bacon, at the same period, to say, " Colonies were the works of heroic times," urging that they should not be formed of " wicked condemned men; and if we cannot be heroes, we may at least cease to be fiends, and abandon the selfish bad principles, which have deformed the pleasant plains of Australia; and cursed the simplest people upon earth with hordes of men without women, and of rogues insufficiently checked by honest men.

## APPENDIX No. V.

### DOCUMENTS AND BOOKS ON COLONIAL TOPICS.

#### *Documents.*

#### CANADA.—*House of Commons Papers.*

1819. No. 529.— No. 254. — Regula- sions on Canadian  
Lord Selkirk's Colony. tions for Granting Civil Affairs.  
1823. No. 563.— Lands. 1829. No. 569.—  
Irish Poor, Canada. 1828. Nos. 109 & Report of Committee.  
1825. No. 215.— 148.—Colonel Cock- No. 250. — Trade. —  
The Canada Comp<sup>y</sup>. burn's Reports, Emi- Reports of the Canada,  
1826. No. 404.— gration to Nova Sco- Van Diemen's Land,  
Emigration Report. tia, &c. No. 569.— and Australian Com-  
1827. Nos. 88, 237, Reports of Commis- panies.  
& 550. — Emigration.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*House of Commons Papers.*

1817. No. 532.— 1827. Nos. 282, Commissioners' Re-  
Obstacles to Emigra- 371, 406, 444, 454, port on Trade.  
tion. 470, and 556.—Re- 1830. — Commis-  
1819. No. 529.— port of the Commis- sioners' Report on the  
Mr. Nourse's Plan of sioners of Enquiry. Natives.  
Emigration. No. 88, 237, and 550. 1831. House of  
1826. No. 350.— —Emigration. Lords Committee on  
Population. Nos. 404, 1829. No. 300.— the Poor. — Emigra-  
431, 438.— Miscella- tion.  
neous.

#### AUSTRALIA.—*House of Commons Papers.*

1792. — Governor 1828. No. 477 and with proposed foun-  
Philip's First Ac- 538.— Miscellaneous. ders.  
counts. And the Wool Re- 1830. No. 675.—  
1826. No. 277.— port. Swan River Settle-  
Torture Proceedings; 1829. No. 108.— ment; progress to the  
No. 404.— Mr. Eagers' Convicts sent out in 20th January, 1830.  
Views on Emigration, 1826-7. No. 238.— 1831.—Swan River  
&c. Swan River Settle- Settlement; progress  
1827. Nos. 88, 237, ment; correspondence to October, 1830. Nos.  
& 550.— Emigration. 41 and 66.

## Books.

## CANADA, &amp;c.

- |                                |                 |                                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Maude and Weld, &c.,<br>early. | Hall, 1818.     | Moorsom's Nova Scotia,<br>1830. |
| Boulton, sen., 1804.           | Strahan, 1822.  | Cobbett.                        |
| ———, jun., 1827.               | Stuart.         | Horton.                         |
| Heriot.                        | Howison, 1821.  | Douglas.                        |
| Grice.                         | Talbot, 1824.   | Revaus.                         |
| Lord Selkirk.                  | York Almanac.   | Duncan.                         |
| Gourlay.                       | Montreal Ditto. | Brenton.                        |
| Mc Taggart.                    | Pickering.      | Mc Gregor, 1831.                |
|                                | Richards,       |                                 |

## CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

- |                   |                    |                     |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Sparman.          | Humane Policy,*    | Latrobe.            |
| Le Vaillant.      | 1830.              | Philip and the Mis- |
| Barrow.           | Cape Town Almanac, | sionary Papers on   |
| Lichtenstein.     | 1831, &c.          | the Natives.        |
| Scenes in Albany, | Wright. } 1831—on  | Bannister on Cape   |
| 1827.             | Millar. } Slavery. | Dutch Law.          |
| Thompson, 1827.   | Chase. }           | De Jong.            |
| Rose, 1830.       | Hogendorp.         |                     |

## AUSTRALIA.

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|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Collins.              | Atkinson.           | Letters from the Swan         |
| Philip.               | Dangar.             | River.—By <i>Cross</i> .      |
| Hunter.               | Dawson, 1830-1.     | Hints on Western              |
| Tencl.                | M'Queen.            | Australia.—By <i>Do</i> .     |
| White.                | Gouger.             | Visit to the Swan             |
| Tuckey.               | Eager.              | river. Printed in <i>Cal-</i> |
| Bentham on Convicts.  | Sydney Almanac.     | <i>cutta</i> .                |
| Reid.                 | Peron, Arago, and   | Field.                        |
| Flinders.             | other French works. | Mann.                         |
| Wentworth.            | Evans.              | Barrington.                   |
| King.                 | Jeffrey.            | Bennett.                      |
| Cunningham.           | Curr.               | Marsden.                      |
| Busby.                | Widowson.           | Macquarie.                    |
| Threlkeld on the lan- | Hobart Town Alma-   | Bannister on Convicts.        |
| guage.                | nac; and Philo-     | Lubbock, Bischoff,            |
| Tennant, and the Co-  | sophical Transac-   | Moreau, Parry,                |
| lization Society's    | tions.              | Bakewell, Terneau,            |
| Papers.               | Turnbull.           | and the German                |
| Dampier.              | Grant.              | Books on Wool.                |

\* In the *Appendix* to the *Humane Policy* may be found a very full catalogue of books written on South Africa in the last 150 years.

## No. VI.

*The Cape of Good Hope—Port Natal—South Africa.*

The prospects for enterprising colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, may be collected from the following statements:—

Until 1823, the most profound ignorance of the character of the Caffers, and other native Africans, had led the Government to cut them off from communication with the colonists;—although enlightened travellers, of all nations, Sparrman, Le Vaillant, Hogenloep, Barrow, and Lichtenstein, (not to mention those who had penetrated the eastern country to Natal in earlier years,) had borne testimony to the sufficient docility of the tribes. The missionaries also had long lived among them in safety; and found them mild and capable of improvement. The Governors, nevertheless, saw in them nothing but "*irreclaimable barbarism*;" and, denouncing them as our "*relentless and perpetual enemies*," employed no other means of coercion but the sword. The consequences were, expensive and sanguinary wars. In 1823 this miserable system was first *substantially* begun to be stayed by the Commissioners of Inquiry; but the cruel and costly massacre of many hundred natives in the needless campaign of 1828, and the unjust expulsion of the Caffers from the northern part of the neutral ground, with the destruction of Balfour (a missionary institution) in 1829, prove the old system to be still in too much vigour. The worst times of Spanish, or Dutch, or English misrule, never produced more barbarous acts than those; and nothing but further exposure will direct South African policy to its *wisest object*, the *civilization of the interior*, to which the Cape and Natal are the keys, in a fine climate and a cheap country.

An attempt was made last year, in a book called "*Humane Policy*," to trace out means for promoting the civilization of Africa from the south; and in one point of view, the subject begins to attract attention at the Cape of Good Hope, as the following extracts from a newspaper shew:—

*Cape Town, January 29th, 1831.*

"Several merchants and traders on the eastern frontier," says the editor of the *Cape Advertiser*, "still complain of the restrictions imposed or continued by the Ordinance No. 81, on the traffic carried on between the Colony and the independent tribes beyond it. \* \* \* \* \*

"The trade has attracted the attention of respectable and well known individuals, on whose property and character the laws have a sufficiently strong hold for the prevention or due punishment of offences that may be committed by them or their servants. \* \* \* \*

"Another regulation, hampering the frontier trade, has become nugatory as far as the safety of the Colony is concerned. We mean the prohibition of gunpowder and fire-arms as articles of traffic. The Americans have found their way to Port Natal, where



they are supplying the Zoolas with those benevolent machines, by means of which they will very soon acquire a dangerous ascendancy over our neighbours and allies the Caffers, who may thus be driven in upon our frontier, while a more warlike and less placable race will present themselves along the whole line of boundary.

A profitable trade\* is, by this means, abandoned to a foreign power, and our future safety compromised at the same time. The prohibition, moreover, is often set at nought by desperate characters, accompanied with all the attendant evils of smuggling.

"This view of the case struck the Commissioners of Inquiry. "That this restriction," they observe, "has not had the effect of preventing the smuggling trade in arms and gunpowder upon the frontier, is apparent from the supplies of both that are obtained by the Griquas or Bastards, who are settled beyond the Orange River: and as these resources enabled them to repel the attacks of the more northern tribes of savages in 1824, by which the invasion of the colonial frontier may have been prevented, we are disposed to think that it may be expedient to legalize a traffic which, from the immense extent of the northern frontier, and the absence of all controul over it, it must be impracticable altogether to suppress. The gradual introduction of fire-arms among the Caffers, when the relations of trade have connected their interests more firmly with those of the Colony, would, in the same manner, enable them to resist the threatened attack of a warlike tribe of savages on their eastern confines, although the removal of the prohibition will be properly subject to local experience and observation."

"This is a subject of very great importance. The first step by which a rival state will gain the affections and confidence of those tribes, and alienate them from the Colony, will be to supply them with what they most anxiously desire, and what we imperiously refuse them. Our influence, which is now considerable, both to the east and north, will be entirely lost; the Caffers, should they make common cause with the Zoolas, instead of being expelled by them, will naturally turn their faces from the Colony towards Port Natal, as the emporium of their growing trade, the centre of power and attraction, which would, in a few years, in the active hands of the Americans, become a most formidable antagonist to the Cape itself, besides entirely ruining the present frontier trade.

"To neglect this growing danger for a month longer would, in our opinion, be a most hideous dereliction of a plain and pressing duty. To speak of the danger of arming the native tribes is trifling with the question: for *armed they will be*, whether you

\* A single example will suggest what may be made of the *interior* trade, which is quite a new thing in South Africa. From 1802 to 1817, the average yearly export of hides, from the whole Cape Colony, was about £1,500 worth; in 1828 it was £12,804 from the eastern port, Algoa Bay; and greatly increased in 1829. And this valuable article is chiefly collected amongst the natives.

choose it or not. The only matter left for discussion is, shall they be dependent upon us for their arms and ammunition, or upon our rivals or enemies? Shall we, by supplying their wants at a profit to ourselves, confirm their friendship and secure their co-operation in war, holding, at the same time, the main spring of their strength in our own hands; or shall we forego the immediate advantage, and acquire among them, for all time coming, the the character of jealous foes?"

*Cape Paper, 4th December, 1830.*

"We learn from a correspondent, that John Cane, ambassador of the late King Chaka, arrived on Saturday last at Graham's Town, accompanied by several of the Zoola tribe, bringing with him a quantity of ivory as a present to his Majesty from the Chief Dingan, in token of his friendly disposition towards the Colony. The Chief, at the same time, requests that a *Missionary* may be settled among his people.

"An important part of Cane's communication is the arrival at Delagoa Bay, of an American schooner, with a supercargo, having on board a quantity of arms and ammunition, which the Americans were distributing, by barter, among the natives, and training them in the use and application of these formidable stores. It appears to be the intention of the Americans to establish themselves at Natal, for the convenience of whaling, as they can obtain water and provisions, and carry on a profitable trade with the natives in ivory, hides, &c.; but from the statement of Cane it appears that Dingan did not receive them with that cordiality which he is accustomed to manifest towards Englishmen; and he expresses a regret that he is prevented, by the defective means of communication, from keeping up a more frequent intercourse with the Colony."

The spot which the *Americans* are said to have occupied, was taken possession of by Lieutenant Farewell, of the royal navy, in 1824. He remained there safely until 1829, when proposals were made to the Government for establishing a permanent settlement at the Port on the following grounds, which formed the basis of an enterprize formed by Lieutenant Farewell and an English friend. The following motives, the parties submitted to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and to his Majesty's Ministers, for sanctioning this plan; and each head was supported by written details:—

*Advantages to be gained to Great Britain by establishing Civil Government at Natal:—*

- (a) A gradual increase of trade :
- (b) Protection for the interior traders, now proceeding from Graham's Town and other eastern places of the Cape of Good Hope :

(c) Furnishing some means of checking the occasional misconduct of these traders :

(d) A better way to the interior than any known :

(e) A means of civilizing the natives near the Cape of Good Hope, and in the interior :

(f) Support to Missions at Lattakoo, on the Vaal River, in Depa's country, and at the back of Cafferland :

(g) Lessening the expense of defending the frontiers of the Cape of Good Hope :

(h) Cheap additional security to British interests in South Africa :

(i) Securing aid to distressed ships.

“ To which is to be added, that without such Government the parties hereto may be compelled to abandon their enterprize ; and so it will be difficult to prevent the occupation of Natal by foreigners, and the then inevitable consequence of increased feuds with the Cape Caffers.”—

The merchants of Cape Town expressed their belief that such a settlement would be useful ; the missionaries of the interior looked forward to it with hope ; but Sir Lowry Cole, the Governor, stated that he could not perceive of what advantage it could be. It remains to be seen which of these parties is in the right. The opinion of Sir Lowry Cole is thought to deserve little attention on such subjects, upon which that of the missionaries and merchants, as well as the foregoing remarks in the Cape newspaper, should be carefully weighed.

A statement, somewhat in detail, was laid before Sir George Murray in 1829, by one of the parties, containing the following passage :—

“ In regard to the last point noticed in the printed paper, *that if we are obliged to abandon the settlement for want of support, it will be open to any foreign power, I submit the law to be clear.* It is no part of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies. After obtaining a right to Southern Africa by discovery, the Portuguese abandoned the whole, except from Mozambique downwards to Inhambane, which was their extreme post to the South in 1720. The Dutch had before occupied the abandoned Cape and a few miles beyond it ; and passing the intervening coasts, settled Delagoa Bay and Natal in 1720. They also abandoned both those points in 1731 ; soon after which, the Portuguese re-occupied as far as Delagoa Bay from Inhambane : the space of coast from Delagoa Bay to the eastern limits of the Cape Colony never being again possessed by Europeans until 1824. Mr. Farewell's acquisition from Chaka then vested the sovereignty in his Majesty, unconnectedly in title with the Cape, although communication was made to his Excellency Lord Charles Somerset, as the nearest authority to whom it would probably be subjected, and with whom communication was had for other purposes, as in regard to obtaining

passes for men. There seems to be no doubt that a foreign power in possession of Natal, and in connexion with Mozambique or Bourbon, might obtain great influence over the tribes, and prove a troublesome enemy in support of a disaffected population within the Colony, in a future war. Upon all the foregoing accounts, we trust this acquisition (not rejected by Lord Charles Somerset, when notified pursuant to his request) will be adopted by his Majesty, and that our special interest in it will be recognized.

“It is not proposed to enter into any extensive plan of colonization, or to take a single settler from Europe; although, if the plan which is proposed succeeds, a new opening will be afforded to such settlers. Not more than six principal white officers, civil and military, would be required for the first three years; most of whom the Cape might supply from the inhabitants generally, as it could the soldiers, mechanics, and labourers, from the civilized Hottentots, now resident within or near the colonial boundaries.”

In 1829 his Majesty's Government did not consider the proposed enterprize deserving consideration; but the proceedings of the Americans may throw new light upon the subject. The interest now taken in a settlement at Port Natal, by enterprising English Colonists at Graham's Town in South Africa, may be inferred from the following letter written from Albany in February last, to the Editor of the Cape Town Newspaper, already quoted: “The opening of the Caffer Trade has occasioned a considerable bustle; it is supposed that 50 waggons are already sent in; The Traders are taking up their different Stations, and Cafferland will soon assume another aspect. The Fair at Fort Willshire will no doubt gradually die away. You are rather incredulous on the NATAL scheme. I assure you I have conversed with Messrs. Bidulph and Collis, and as I know them to be practical men, and both have been Travellers to the Northward, their report which I gave you can be relied upon. The number of Rivers and Rivulets, and the moist climate, will render that country a most desirable Settlement. Government have been made aware of all this.”

The decision of the Government upon this matter is all-important. The true interests of the Cape Colony, and the probable fate of some millions of Africans, require due attention to be paid to it. Nothing can stop the intelligent Colonists from pursuing their East-African enterprizes with vigor; and if the Government be inactive, sanguinary wars and expense must attend these enterprizes. But a wise interference may guide them to an humane and a profitable issue—a point aimed at through certain measures proposed by Lieut. Farewell, of the Royal Navy, and by the writer of these notes, in 1829.

FINIS.

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