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## EMIGRATION.

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RETURNS for the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862, and the first Six Months of 1863, showing the Number of EMIGRANTS who left the United Kingdom for the *United States, British North America*, the several Colonies of *Australasia, South Africa*, and other Places respectively; of EMIGRATION for the Years 1815 to 1863 (first Six Months) in continuation of Appendix I, to the Emigration Commissioners' Reports; and, COPY of the last MEMORANDUM issued by the Emigration Commissioners relative to FREE and ASSISTED PASSAGES to the COLONIES.

(*Mr. Childers.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
10 July 1863.

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EMIGRATION.

13

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 7 July 1863;—for,

- “ RETURNS for the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, and the First Six Months of 1863, showing the Number of EMIGRANTS who left the United Kingdom for the *United States, British North America*, the several Colonies of *Australasia, South Africa*, and other Places respectively; distinguishing, as far as practicable, the Native Country of the Emigrants :”
- “ Of EMIGRATION for the Years 1815 to 1863 (First Six Months), in continuation of Appendix I. to the Emigration Commissioners’ Reports :”
- “ And, COPY of the last MEMORANDUM issued by the Emigration Commissioners relative to FREE and ASSISTED PASSAGES to the COLONIES.”

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Colonial Office, }  
9 July 1863. }

C. FORTESCUE.

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(*Mr. Childers.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
10 July 1863.

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## PAPERS RELATING TO EMIGRATION.

RETURNS showing the Number of EMIGRANTS who left the United Kingdom for the *United States*, *British North America*, the several Colonies of *Australasia*, *South Africa*, and other Places respectively; distinguishing, as far as practicable, the Native Country of the Emigrants, for the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, and the First Six Months of 1863.

DESTINATION.	1860.						1861.					
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not Distinguished.	TOTAL.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not Distinguished.	TOTAL.
United States - -	13,556	2,220	52,103	3,851	15,770	87,500	8,741	1,210	28,209	2,870	8,734	49,764
British North America -	559	991	1,215	73	6,948	9,786	879	1,229	1,845	45	8,709	12,707
<i>Australasia</i> :												
New South Wales -	1,043	265	1,882	9	472	3,671	474	51	574	14	513	1,626
Queensland - -	122	119	59	-	3	303	1,389	510	554	-	27	2,480
Victoria - - -	6,406	1,365	3,683	543	982	12,979	7,452	1,460	3,738	645	961	14,256
South Australia -	626	365	92	2	160	1,245	152	6	8	-	256	422
Western Australia -	42	24	265	-	48	379	24	-	66	-	51	141
Tasmania - - -	199	184	22	-	78	483	169	-	53	-	36	258
New Zealand - -	1,661	2,668	342	24	547	5,242	1,440	1,828	649	33	605	4,555
South Africa - - -	1,241	247	625	16	387	2,516	1,246	303	285	3	513	2,350
All other Places - -	966	285	547	18	2,549	4,365	179	133	341	9	2,549	3,211
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>26,421</b>	<b>8,733</b>	<b>60,835</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>27,944</b>	<b>128,469</b>	<b>22,145</b>	<b>6,730</b>	<b>36,322</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>22,954</b>	<b>91,770</b>

  

DESTINATION.	1862.						1863 (From 1st January to 30th June).					
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not Distinguished.	TOTAL.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not Distinguished.	TOTAL.
United States - -	14,180	1,025	33,521	2,388	7,592	58,706	14,790	1,482	56,554	2,559	6,498	81,833
British North America -	2,576	2,645	3,107	137	7,057	15,322	1,010	1,323	1,665	115	5,643	9,756
<i>Australasia</i> :												
New South Wales -	892	192	2,427	3	586	4,100	852	201	1,917	8	172	3,150
Queensland - -	3,735	1,600	3,157	24	59	8,575	3,079	850	2,665	7	69	6,670
Victoria - - -	7,889	1,419	4,768	527	750	15,353	5,003	995	4,336	333	516	11,183
South Australia -	655	312	239	3	156	1,365	350	29	16	2	60	457
Western Australia -	336	41	211	-	35	623	70	-	-	-	13	83
Tasmania - - -	-	338	-	-	49	387	-	-	-	-	16	16
New Zealand - -	4,320	4,697	1,600	95	728	11,440	3,400	2,091	803	178	315	6,787
South Africa - - -	827	147	269	13	596	1,852	284	69	8	5	192	558
All other Places - -	77	180	381	121	2,532	3,291	13	108	172	1	928	1,222
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>35,487</b>	<b>12,596</b>	<b>49,680</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>20,140</b>	<b>121,214</b>	<b>28,851</b>	<b>7,148</b>	<b>68,136</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>14,422</b>	<b>121,765</b>

RETURN showing the EMIGRATION from the *United Kingdom* for the Years 1815 to 1863 (First Six Months).

YEARS.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	TOTAL.
1815-	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816-	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817-	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818-	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819-	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820-	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821-	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822-	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823-	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824-	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825-	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826-	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827-	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828-	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829-	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830-	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831-	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832-	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833-	28,308	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834-	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835-	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836-	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837-	9,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838-	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839-	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840-	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841-	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842-	54,123	63,862	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843-	28,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	62,212
1844-	22,924	48,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845-	31,803	58,588	820	2,330	93,501
1846-	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847-	109,660	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848-	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849-	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850-	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851-	42,805	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,960
1852-	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853-	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854-	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855-	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856-	16,378	111,827	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857-	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858-	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859-	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860-	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861-	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862-	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863 (1st Jan. to 30th June)	9,756	81,903	28,346	1,780	121,785
TOTAL - - -	1,234,506	3,238,579	802,152	105,599	5,380,836

\* The Customs Returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years; but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824 780; and in 1825, 453 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Government Emigration Board,  
8, Park-street, Westminster,  
9 July 1863.

John Walpole,  
Assistant Secretary.

## INFORMATION respecting FREE and ASSISTED PASSAGES to the COLONIES.

Government Emigration Board, S, Park-street,  
Westminster, S.W., March 1863.

THE only Colonies which at present promote immigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds, and through the instrumentality of the Emigration Commissioners, are Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal.

The system on which assistance is afforded varies in each Colony, as more fully explained below.

## VICTORIA.

Immigration into the Colony at the expense of the Colonial Funds is governed by regulations issued by the local government, dated Melbourne, 24th June 1862.

*Free Passages.*—Under these regulations the Emigration Commissioners are authorised to select as well as to provide with free passages, in vessels to be chartered by them, unmarried female domestic servants of good character.

*Assisted Passages.*—Persons resident in the Colony may, by making the subjoined payments to the Colonial Government, obtain what are called "Passage Warrants," for the introduction of their relatives and friends. By these warrants the Colonial Government engages to pay to certain shipowners (who have contracted to provide passages for the warrant holders) at the rate of 13 *l.* 19 *s.* for each person of 12 years of age or upwards, and half of that sum for each child between 1 and 12 years of age, if the service be properly performed. Unprotected single females, however, may proceed in the vessels of the Emigration Commissioners, but the other nominees are to proceed in vessels dispatched by the agents in this country of the contractors, namely, Messrs. James Baines & Co., and Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. Mackay & Co., of 1, Leadenhall-street, and Mr. Thomas Irving, 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

The passage warrants are valid for nine months only, after the date of their issue in the Colony, and are transferable with the previous sanction of the Emigration Commissioners.

The Commissioners cannot extend the duration of the warrants, nor sanction the transfer to males of warrants issued for females.

Scale of payments to be made in Victoria, for obtaining "Passage Warrants" :—

SEX.	Under 12 Years.	Between 12 and 40.	40 Years and upwards.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Each Male - - -	4 - -	8 - -	9 - -
Each Female - - -	3 - -	4 - -	5 - -

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Emigration at the expense of this Colony is carried on by means of "Passage Certificates," issued under Colonial Regulations, dated 21st June 1861. The "certificates" can be obtained only from the Colonial Government by residents in the Colony, on payment of the following sums :—

SEX.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 40 Years.	40 and under 50 Years.	All above 50 Years.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Male - - -	3 - -	5 - -	8 - -	12 - -
Female - - -	2 - -	3 - -	6 - -	12 - -

The nominees must be either mechanics, domestic servants, or persons of the labouring class, in good health, and of good moral character.

"Passage certificates" are not transferable. They are available for 12 months from their date, and for passages only in the ships of the Emigration Commissioners, to whom they should be forwarded by the nominees as soon as they receive them. The Commissioners cannot extend the duration of the certificates.

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#### QUEENSLAND.

*Free Passages.*—The Emigration Commissioners, when funds are remitted them for the purpose by the local Government, grant free passages to this Colony (which was lately a portion of New South Wales, and called Moreton Bay), to female domestic servants of good character, and to agricultural labourers. At present the Commissioners have no funds for providing free passages.

*Assisted Passages.*—Persons resident in the Colony may, on payment to the Colonial authorities of the following sums, obtain "passage certificates" for the introduction of their relatives or friends, viz. :—

For persons between 12 and 60 years of age, 4*l.*  
 For children between one and 12 years of age, 2*l.*

These certificates, like those issued in New South Wales, are available for 12 months from their date, and for passages only in the ships of the Emigration Commissioners, to whom they should be forwarded by the nominees as soon as received. They are not transferable, nor can their duration be extended.

Under a recent Colonial Act, persons comprised within the Colonial Immigration Regulations for the time being, who proceed direct from Europe to the Colony at their own expense, will be entitled to land orders to the value of 30*l.* for each adult emigrant of 14 years and upwards, and 15*l.* for children between four and 14 years of age. The orders are granted in the proportion of 18*l.* immediately on arrival, and 12*l.* more at the end of a two years' continuous residence in the Colony. They are available for the purchase of any lands offered for sale by the Government, without restriction as to quality or locality.

Mr. Jordan, the agent for emigration in this country of the Queensland Government, has, under the Colonial regulations above alluded to, made arrangements by which persons approved by him can proceed to the Colony in private vessels on payment of 8*l.* for males under 40, and 4*l.* for females under 35, provided they are respectable domestic servants. No land orders are granted in these cases. Mr. Jordan's office is at No. 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

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#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The emigrants who go out at the expense of the Colonial funds are selected, not by the Emigration Commissioners, but by an agent (Mr. Walters) specially appointed for the purpose by the Colonial Government. The emigrants are sent out in ships chartered and fitted up by the Emigration Commissioners.

1. *Free Passages.*—The only class of persons who can at present be provided with free passages are single female domestic servants of good character, and not over 35 years of age.

2. *Assisted Passages.*—The classes eligible for assisted passages are chiefly single female domestic servants, farm labourers, shepherds, and herdsmen. Occasionally a few blacksmiths, gardeners, shoemakers, and male domestic servants can be taken. The candidates must be in good health, and of good moral character. They will be required to contribute towards the expense of their passages in the following proportions :—

Males : Married men under 45, and single men under 40, 4*l.*  
 Females : Married women under 45, and single women under 35, 3*l.*

Children between one and 12 years of age pay half the above rates.

Persons who apply for assisted passages have a preference over those who apply for free passages.

3. *Deposit Certificates.*—Persons resident in the Colony can avail themselves of the assisted passage regulations for the introduction of their relatives and friends. On application to the Colonial authorities, and on payment of the sums mentioned below, a "passage certificate"

certificate" may be obtained, which will entitle the holder to a passage in one of the Commissioners' ships.

Males: Married men under 45, and single men under 40, 4*l.* each.

Females: Married women under 45, and single women under 35, 3*l.* each.

Children under 14, half the above rates.

*N.B.*—It is required that the emigrants proceeding to the Colony, under either of these systems, should, previous to embarkation, be personally inspected by the Colonial agent, and sign an undertaking not to leave South Australia within two years after their arrival in the Colony.

Applications for passages can be made either to the Commissioners in Park-street, Westminster, or to Mr. Walters, 5, Cophall-court, City.

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#### NEW ZEALAND.

As a general rule, free passages are not granted to any of the nine Provinces into which New Zealand is now divided. The Commissioners have, however, recently received from the Provincial Government of Canterbury 5,000*l.*, part of a sum of 10,000*l.* appropriated by the local Legislature towards the emigration to that settlement of persons from the distressed districts of Lancashire. The Commissioners therefore do not feel at liberty to apply any part of this remittance to the relief of distress in other districts.

*Assisted Passages.*—With the above limited exception, the Commissioners do not grant assistance to persons proceeding to any part of New Zealand. So far as they are aware, assisted passages are only provided to the Canterbury settlement. Information as to the persons eligible, and the terms on which they can be taken, &c., can be obtained of Mr. Marshman, the agent in this country of the Canterbury Government. His office is at 16, Charing Cross.

The Provincial Government of Auckland promote immigration by means of land orders instead of by means of free or assisted passages. They have authorised Messrs. Ridgway and Drake, their agents in this country, to grant to persons paying their own passages, land orders according to the following scale, viz., for persons 18 years old or upwards, 40 acres; and for persons between 5 and 18, 20 acres. The land orders of children under 18 accompanying their parents, and of servants proceeding at the expense of their masters, are to be granted to the parents and masters respectively, and not to the children or servants. Emigrants who desire to avail themselves of this privilege must, before leaving England, obtain the necessary papers from Messrs. Ridgway and Drake, 40, Leicester-square.

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#### TASMANIA.

There is no free emigration to this colony. The assisted emigration is carried on by means of "bounty tickets," which are procurable only in the Colony, where also they are made payable. The holders of these tickets are left to make their own arrangements for passages with any private shipowner who will take the tickets in part payment.

The following Government notice, issued in Hobart Town under date 22d November 1861, contains the scale of payments, and the conditions under which the "bounty tickets" are granted.

#### *Payments required from Applicants.*

	£.	s.	d.
For a family ticket, including a man and his wife, with all their children under 12 years of age at the time of embarkation	15	—	—
For a ticket for a single female	5	—	—
For a ticket for a single male	10	—	—

All children of 12 years of age or upwards at embarkation are to be considered as adults, and must each have a separate single ticket.

#### *Regulations.*

1. Forms for signature by applicants to be obtained from the immigration agent at Hobart Town or Launceston, and at the several police offices in the interior.

2. The "engagement" set out in the bounty ticket must be signed by the emigrant (for himself and family), agreeing not to leave Tasmania within four years after arrival, without having previously paid to the immigration agent at Hobart Town or Launceston one-fourth of the whole cost of the passage money for every year wanting to complete four years' residence in the colony, and a proportionate sum for every part of a year.

3. Persons who introduce immigrants under these regulations must provide for their reception on arrival.

Should any such immigrants be received into a Government establishment, a charge of 2*s.* a day, or part of a day, for each individual will be made against the introducer.



## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There are at present no free passages granted to this colony. Mr. Saunders, the Colonial agent, is, in certain cases, authorised to provide in private vessels assisted passages, on conditions which can be ascertained on application at his office, 3, Bridge-street, Westminster.

## NATAL.

No free passages are now granted to this colony. Persons resident in Natal can, however, nominate their relations or friends for passages in the Commissioners' ships, on giving to the Colonial Government a guarantee for the repayment of the passages, at the rate of 10 *l.* per statute adult, within 12 months after the landing of the emigrants. Married persons; with the members of their families under 12 years of age, are required to repay the advance at the rate of 10 *l.* per annum. Any excess of passage money, beyond the 10 *l.*, is paid out of colonial funds.

When the Emigration Commissioners have colonial funds in their hands for the purpose (which is not the case at present), they can also grant assisted passages to eligible candidates, provided such candidates can pay to the Commissioners before embarkation, towards their passage, for each adult person of the age of 12 years and upwards (two children between the ages of one and 12 counting as an adult), 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.*, with 1 *l.* for bedding and mess utensils on the voyage. The emigrants, however, must enter into a bond to repay to the Colonial Government 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for each such adult, at the rate of 10 *l.* per annum in the case of a family. In the case of a single individual, the amount is to be repaid within 12 months after arrival.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

There are no colonial funds appropriated for emigration to this colony. It is only occasionally, when authorised by the Secretary of State, that the Commissioners can select emigrants for passages to this colony at the expense of Imperial funds. On these occasions the emigrants are required to be for the most part unmarried females of good character, and a few married agricultural labourers, having, if any, not more than two young children.

To NORTH AMERICA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, and the other British Colonies, there is no free or assisted emigration.

## INFORMATION for EMIGRANTS proceeding in SHIPS despatched by the EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland, are five separate colonies in Australia, the capitals of which are several hundred miles apart. Sydney is the capital of New South Wales; Melbourne is the capital of Victoria; Geelong, near to Melbourne, is the next principal town, and Portland and Belfast are also thriving towns, about 300 miles to the west of Melbourne. As Melbourne and Geelong are situated in the same land-locked bay, and are only about 45 miles apart, with steam communication daily between them, at the cost of a few shillings, the Commissioners treat them as practically the same port. Adelaide is the capital of South Australia; and Perth of Western Australia. Brisbane, Moreton Bay, is the capital of Queensland. Port Curtis is a fine harbour in the same colony, about 300 miles north of Moreton Bay. Keppel Bay and Wide Bay are also ports in the same colony.

2. The Commissioners engage none but first-class vessels, which are despatched from Southampton, Plymouth, and Birkenhead. At these ports the Commissioners have depôts fitted expressly for the reception of emigrants, who are lodged and fed, free of charge, from the day named in their embarkation order, until they are embarked. They can travel to the depôt by any of the ordinary trains on the London and North-Western, the Great Western, and the South Western, or the lines of railway connected therewith, for 1 *d.* per mile. Emigrants should look carefully after their luggage both in travelling and in the depôt, as the Commissioners or their officers cannot be responsible for it in any way.

3. The ship are fitted with a proper regard to the health and comfort of the emigrants, as well as for the preservation of good order amongst them. The single men occupy the fore part of the ship; next to them are placed the married couples and their young children in the middle of the vessel, and the single women have a distinct compartment set apart for them in the after-part of the ship.

4. The Commissioners appoint a surgeon superintendent for the protection and medical charge of the emigrants. The single women are placed under the care of a matron, and when practicable, a schoolmaster is appointed, for the benefit of adults as well as of children.

#### DIET SCALE.

5. The emigrants are victualled on board, in messes of six or eight each. Each person over 12 years of age receives weekly— $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of meat, 8 oz. of suet, 4 oz. of butter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of biscuit,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of flour, 1 lb. of oatmeal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of rice, 2 lbs. of potatoes, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of preserved ditto, peas and other vegetables, 6 oz. of raisins, 1 oz. of tea, and 2 oz. of coffee,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of sugar, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of West India molasses, with salt, pepper, and pickles and 3 quarts of water daily. Children between one and 12 years of age receive half rations, and for those under one year old there is a special dietary scale. There is also an abundant supply of medical comforts, such as arrowroot, wine, preserved milk, &c., for use in case of sickness. Every ship carries a baker, and a large oven for baking bread, pies, &c.; and the emigrants, besides their other allowances, receive an issue of fresh bread three times a week, made from a portion of their flour.

#### OUTFIT, &c.

6. The emigrants must find their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the Commissioners. The smallest quantity which will be passed is:—for each male over 12, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, two warm flannel shirts, two pairs of new shoes or boots, two complete suits of strong exterior clothing, four towels, and 4 lbs. of marine soap; and for each female over 12, six shifts, two warm and strong flannel petticoats, six pairs stockings, two pairs strong shoes, two strong gowns, one of which must be warm; three sheets, four towels, one comb, and one hair brush, and 4 lbs. of marine soap. If any difficulty is experienced in procuring good marine soap where the applicants reside, there will be ample opportunity for purchasing it after their arrival at the depôt. The larger the stock of clothing, the better for health and comfort during the voyage, which usually lasts about four months; and as the emigrants have always to pass through very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both. An extra supply of flannel is strongly recommended.

7. The whole quantity of baggage for each adult must not measure more than 20 cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton in weight. It must be closely packed in one or more strong boxes or cases; but no box must exceed in size 15 cubic feet. Large packages and extra baggage, if taken at all, must be paid for. Mattresses and feather beds will in no case be taken. Neither the Commissioners nor the Colonial Government will be responsible in any way for loss or damage at sea of emigrants' baggage.

8. The Commissioners supply, free of charge, provisions, medical attendance, and cooking utensils at their depôts and on board the ship. They also provide new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes; canvass bags to contain linen, &c., knives and forks, spoons, metal plates, and drinking mugs, which articles are given at the end of the voyage, to the emigrants who have behaved well.

9. The Commissioners also supply bags containing stuffs, and sewing and knitting materials, which are placed in charge of the matron, to be given out for the benefit and recreative employment of the single women during the voyage.

10. On reaching the colony, emigrants by the Commissioners' ships are received into the Government depôts, and lodged and maintained there free of expense for a few days, till they can obtain employment. They are not bound in any way to the Government, or required to make any payment in the colony for their passages, but are at perfect liberty to choose their own employers, and to make their own bargains for wages. No employer is admitted into the depôt to hire servants who is not known to be of good character, or who does not bring a certificate of respectability from a clergyman or magistrate.