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## EMIGRATION.

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CORRESPONDENCE respecting EMIGRATION,  
and Disposal of CROWN LANDS;—also, DE-  
SPATCHES relating to Consumption of RUM in  
*Van Diemen's Land.*

*(Lord Viscount Howick.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
14 August 1834.*

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## EMIGRATION.

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RETURN to an ADDRESS to HIS MAJESTY, dated 21 July 1834;—*for*,

COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State and the Governors of the British Colonies, respecting EMIGRATION, and the Disposal of CROWN LANDS, not already presented to this House;—Also,

So much of TWO DESPATCHES from Colonel *Arthur* to Viscount *Goderich*, dated 9 July 1831, and 28 June 1832, as relates to the Consumption of RUM in the Colony of *Van Diemen's Land*, and to the Difficulties experienced by the Masters of assigned Servants.

Colonial Department, Downing-street, }  
14 August 1834.

JOHN LEFEVRE.

(*Lord Viscount Howick.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
14 August 1834.

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## SCHEDULE.

### LOWER CANADA.

- No.
- 1.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to Lord Aylmer, dated Downing-street, 7 March 1831 - - - - - p. 3
  - 2.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, dated Downing-street, 21 Nov. 1831 - p. 4  
*Note.*—Here intervened Lord Aylmer's Despatch of 9 January 1833, and Lord Ripon's of 8 March 1833; Sir J. Colborne's of 10 January 1833, and Lord Ripon's of 7 March 1833, which were printed for Parliament in 1833; *vide* Paper No. 141.  
No Report has been received from the Governor of Lower Canada upon Emigration since the Despatch laid before Parliament in 1833.
  - 3.—Copy of a Circular Despatch from Mr. Secretary Spring Rice to Lord Aylmer, dated Downing-street, 14 August 1834 - - - - - p. 8

### UPPER CANADA.

- 4.—Extract of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to Sir John Colborne, dated Downing-street, 31 October 1831 - - - - - p. 17
- 5.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, dated Downing-street, 1 Feb. 1832 - p. 18
- 6.—Extract of a Despatch from Sir John Colborne to Viscount Goderich, dated York, 7 April 1832 - - - - - p. 19
- 7.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to Sir John Colborne, dated Downing-street, 31 May 1832 - - - - - p. 20
- 8.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, dated Downing-street, 1 January 1833, p. 20
- 9.—Extract of a Despatch from Sir John Colborne to Viscount Goderich, dated York, 16 April 1833 - - - - - p. 22
- 10.—Ditto - ditto - to Mr. Secretary Stanley, dated York, 3 September 1833, p. 24
- 11.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, dated Toronto, 21 March 1834 - - p. 28
- 12.—Ditto - ditto - from Mr. Secretary Stanley to Sir John Colborne, dated 28 May 1834 - - - - - p. 29

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

- 13.—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Under-secretary Hay to Major-general Bourke, dated Downing-street, 10 March 1833 - - - - - p. 29
- 14.—Copy of a Despatch from Mr. Secretary Stanley to Major-general Bourke, dated Downing-street, 26 July 1833 - - - - - p. 29
- 15.—Ditto - ditto - from Major-general Bourke to Mr. Secretary Stanley, dated Sydney, 6 December 1833 - - - - - p. 32
- 16.—Ditto - ditto - from Mr. Secretary Stanley to Major-general Bourke, dated Downing-street, 8 April 1834 - - - - - p. 38

### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

- 17.—Copy of a Despatch from Mr. Secretary Stanley to Lieut.-governor Arthur, dated Downing-street, 21 August 1833 - - - - - p. 41

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### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

- No.
- 1.—Extract of a Despatch from Lieut.-governor Arthur to Viscount Goderich, dated Van Diemen's Land, 9 July 1831 - - - - - p. 45
  - 2.—Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto, dated Van Diemen's Land, 28 June 1832, p. 46

## LOWER CANADA.

— No. 1. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Lord *Aylmer*.

LOWER CANADA.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 7 March 1831.

Visct. *Goderich* to  
Lord *Aylmer*.

HAVING had under my consideration the Regulations which are at present in force for the disposal of lands in His Majesty's North American provinces, I am of opinion, after having consulted those who are the most competent to give an opinion on the subject, that some of the clauses or heads of instructions by which the Commissioner of Crown Lands is now governed, are liable to considerable objection. I allude more particularly to those clauses which have reference to the disposal of lands on a quit-rent of five per cent. on the estimated value. I altogether disapprove of this system; and I therefore desire that the practice may be immediately discontinued.

I enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the new Regulations which I propose to establish for granting lands in the North American provinces; and if, upon consideration, you should be of opinion that they are liable to no serious objection, I am to desire that you will forthwith convey the necessary directions to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in order that they may be brought into immediate operation.

I think it necessary to apprise your Lordship that, in future, grants of land will not be given to any persons whatever, with the exception of military settlers.

I therefore request that your Lordship will decline to forward to me any applications which may be addressed to you for free grants of land.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *Goderich*.

[A despatch, the same in substance, was addressed to Sir John Colborne.]

### REGULATIONS for Granting Lands in the *British North American* Provinces.

1. FOR the information of persons desirous of proceeding as settlers to His Majesty's provinces of North America, the following summary of the rules which have been established for the regulation of grants of land, has been prepared by the direction of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

2. The Commissioner of Crown Lands will, at least once in every year, submit to the Governor a report of the land which it may be expedient to offer for sale within the then ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend it to be offered; the land so offered having been previously surveyed, and valued in one or more contiguous tracts of those which are most adapted for settlement, according to the local peculiarities of the province, and in the proportion to the number of deputy-surveyors who can be employed.

3. The lands to be laid out in lots of 100 acres each, and plans of such parts as are surveyed to be prepared for public inspection; which plans may be inspected in the office of the Surveyor-general, or in that of his deputies in each district, on payment of a fee of 2 s. 6 d.

4. The Commissioner of Crown Lands will proceed to the sale in the following manner: He will give public notice in the Gazette, and in such other newspaper as may be circulated in the province, as well as in any other manner that circumstances will admit of, of the time and place appointed for the sale of lands in each district, and of the upset price at which the lands are proposed to be offered; he will give notice that the lots will be sold to the highest bidder, and if no offer should be made at the upset price, that the lands will be reserved for future sale, in a similar manner, by auction.

5. The purchase money will be required to be paid down at the time of sale, or by four instalments, with interest; the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, third and fourth instalment at intervals of half a year.

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Visct. Goderich to  
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If the instalments are not regularly paid, the deposit money will be forfeited, and the land again referred to sale.

6. Public notice will be given in each district in every year, stating the names of the persons in each district, who may be in arrear for the instalments of their purchases, and announcing that if the arrears are not paid up before the commencement of the sales in that district for the following year, the lands in respect of which the instalments may be due, will be the first lot to be exposed to auction at the ensuing sales; and if any surplus of the produce of the sale of each lot should remain after satisfying the Crown for the sum due, the same will be paid to the original purchasers of the land who made default in payment.

7. The patent for land will not be issued, nor any transfer of the property allowed, until the whole of the instalments are paid. The lands sold under this regulation are not to be chargeable with quit-rents, or any further payment beyond the purchase money, and the expense of the patent.

8. Persons desirous of buying land in situations not included in the tract already surveyed, must previously pay for the expense of survey, and the price must, of course, depend upon the quality of the land and its local situation.

9. 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.

10. The regulations for granting licences to cut timber will be learned by application to the Surveyor-general's Office in the province.

— No. 2. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Lord *Aylmer*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 21 Nov. 1831.

Visct. Goderich to  
Lord Aylmer.

In my despatch of the 7th July, in which I adverted to the various complaints contained in the petition addressed to His Majesty by the Assembly of Lower Canada, I informed you that I would make what is there termed "the vicious and improvident management of the Crown lands," the subject of a separate communication. In proceeding to do so I will, in the first place, consider separately what I believe to be the most prominent of the particular grievances which the Assembly intended to comprehend under this general head. These are,

1. The difficulties in the acquisition of land under a secure title, encountered by the *bonâ fide* settler:

2. The abuse by which large tracts of land have come into the possession of persons unable or unwilling to improve them, and have in consequence been rendered useless to the province, and injurious to the real settlers, by separating them from each other, and interrupting their communications: and,

3. The similar inconvenience which has arisen from the clergy reserves.

Upon each of these subjects I shall proceed to offer some remarks, in the order in which I have mentioned them. Difficulties are, I believe, at present met with by the *bonâ fide* settler in acquiring land under a secure title, in consequence of the forms of conveyance now in use, which seem calculated to cause needless delay and expense. I entirely concur with the Assembly that this is an inconvenience which ought immediately to be got rid of. I have had under my consideration the best means of doing so, and I trust if the measure I shall propose in a subsequent part of this despatch is adopted by the Assembly, I shall be able without delay to furnish you with instructions by which this important improvement may be effectually accomplished. The complaint, however, which I am now considering, seems to relate not only to the delay experienced in obtaining patents for land, and to the fees which are charged upon them, but also to the practice which has of late years been introduced of selling the Crown lands instead of parting with them gratuitously. In recapitulating at the end of their petition the principal grievances of which they complain, the Assembly particularly advert to the "management of the waste lands of the Crown, in consequence of which applicants for actual occupation are prevented from freely possessing the same under secure titles, in sufficient quantities for cultivation, without unnecessary delay, and without any expense

or burthen, other than the fair and necessary costs of survey and title." I must dissent from the view here taken by the Assembly, and I am persuaded that a more careful consideration of this subject would have led to a conviction, that to restrain in some degree the extreme facility of acquiring land, by demanding a moderate price from all who are anxious to obtain it, instead of being injurious to the interests of those who desire to become settlers on the Crown lands, would be found calculated to promote their success no less than the welfare and prosperity of the province at large.

It has been urged that to compel the *bonâ fide* settler to pay for his land anything beyond the necessary expense of surveying it and marking out the limits, is to deprive him of a portion of his capital, which, if allowed to retain, he might employ to great advantage. Plausible as this objection is, experience has demonstrated that by yielding to it, and making free grants, much more inconvenience is incurred than can arise from this alleged defect in the system of sale. If no consideration is to be given in return for land, all persons will be desirous to obtain it, and that too in quantities not limited by their ability to turn it to their advantage; either therefore land must be lavished in a manner which will quickly leave none unappropriated and open for the occupation of those who can really make use of it, or a power must be entrusted to the executive Government of deciding what claims are to be admitted and what rejected. To such a power being placed in any hands there are the strongest objections: it gives a species of patronage to its possessor almost without responsibility, since its due exercise is with difficulty to be distinguished from its abuse, and the latter therefore is as easy as it may prove dangerous. The same difficulty of judging of the manner of exercising a discretion of this sort, which in bad hands facilitates its abuse, also exposes to suspicion even the most perfect impartiality and fairness. Whether, therefore, the power of abuse which it confers is considered, or the unmerited obloquy which it may occasion, it is most inconvenient that the Government should be called upon to undertake the task of the gratuitous distribution of the land. It is also found practically that, under the system I am now considering, no degree of caution is sufficient to prevent large tracts of land from getting into the possession of persons whose object is not to improve it, but at a future day to dispose of it, when it shall have acquired an increased value from the settlement and improvement of the vicinity; the effect of this being to enable the idle or fraudulent proprietor not only to put his more industrious neighbours to great inconvenience, but also to derive a profit from their exertions, to which he has in justice not the slightest claim.

As far as I am acquainted with the history of new settlements, there is no instance in which the practice of making free grants has been followed, without leading to the abuse I have described. Various regulations have been adopted, with a view of guarding against it; but these, though complicated and otherwise inconvenient, have ultimately failed to accomplish their intended object. It has been supposed that it would be a simple mode of attaining the end in view, to prevent any individual from acquiring more than a certain fixed extent of land, imposing upon him at the same time the condition of improving it. The difficulty, however, of defining beforehand what this improvement is to be, immediately occurs. No general rule can be laid down, applicable alike to all situations; and without such a rule it is impossible to avoid either on the one hand permitting the condition to become a dead letter, or, on the other, giving rise to endless disputes and litigation. Again, the effect of the limitation upon the quantity of land to be acquired by a single individual is liable to be defeated, as those who have money will prevail upon their poorer neighbours to allow them to make use of their names, in order to obtain more extensive grants than the regulations would permit. If, to guard against this, the transfer is prevented, persons able and willing to improve their land are unable to obtain from those who are not so, what in their hands is useless; besides that improvement is greatly discouraged, and the spirit of enterprize injuriously checked, by preventing the conversion into money of the increased value which the industry of a settler has given to his grant. Another plan is, to allow to every settler a grant proportioned to the amount of his capital, and to require from him, before he is permitted to alienate it, that a certain sum should be expended on its improvement. This is the principle of the regulations lately in force in the Australian colonies; but, notwithstanding the care with which they were drawn up, in practice they have not been found to answer.

It is not necessary that I should do more than thus generally point out the objection to a system of free grants, since experience has not only shown these

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objections to be well founded, but has further proved the advantage of the opposite plan of disposing of land by sale instead of by grants.

The example of the United States has shown that, without any of the complicated regulations by which it has been attempted to guard against the misapplication of land acquired gratuitously, without those conditions and restraints which have been equally inoperative in the prevention of fraud, and inconvenient to the *bonâ fide* settler, we may safely trust to the interest of purchasers as a sufficient security that land which has been paid for will be turned to good account.

It has been said that, by a strict adherence to this system, by refusing land to the poor man, whose labour is his only wealth, a most useful class of settlers will be discouraged. I see no ground for such an apprehension. Whatever promotes the prosperity of the colony will naturally attract settlers, both of the labouring and of all other classes; nor do I see any reason to suppose that the former will consider it any hardship to be required to pay for the land which they acquire, while its price is moderate, and while wages are so high as to enable them, if industrious, to earn in no long period the means of purchasing it. Has it, on the other hand, been sufficiently considered by those who make this objection, whether it would conduce to the real prosperity of the province to encourage every man who can labour, to do so only on his own account, to obtain and cultivate his own allotment of land without giving or receiving assistance from others? Without some division of labour, without a class of persons willing to work for wages, how can society be prevented from falling into a state of almost primitive rudeness; and how are the comforts and refinements of life to be preserved? Declining, however, to pursue any further the discussion of this question, I must observe that the price paid by the settler for his land is not in fact lost to him. It is applied in diminishing the burthen of taxation by defraying part of the necessary expenses of the Government; and it will also, it is hoped, afford the means of opening roads, of creating schools and churches, and of making other local improvements. Indeed, with reference to one of these purposes, more particularly the opening of roads, I think there would be a considerable advantage in demanding a higher price for land than is usually paid. Upon the principle that a public object is always better and more certainly effected by enlisting in its favour the individual interests of those by whose efforts it is to be accomplished, than by requiring their services by a mandatory law, it would seem an obvious improvement in the mode of disposal of waste land to sell it at a higher price than heretofore, free from all conditions, allowing the settlers to earn again a part of the price by their labour, in effecting those improvements which are now required from them in discharge of the obligation they incur by the acquisition of their land. The effect of this would be, that instead of paying beforehand in land for work which may never be done, it would be paid for when actually performed, in money previously received in exchange for the same land. The industrious settler therefore would lose nothing; whilst those who chose to be idle would be prevented from injuring any but themselves.

2. What I have now stated will sufficiently explain to you the manner in which, with respect to the still unalienated estate of the Crown, I think the abuse complained of, the acquisition of land by persons unable or unwilling to improve it, may be guarded against. I am, however, aware that large grants, already made in some parts of the province, remain in a state in which they greatly impede and retard the improvement of the surrounding country. I can only direct you, by a strict enforcement of the existing law, to endeavour to correct the evil; and if any further legislative measures should be found to be necessary for that purpose, to call the attention of the Assembly to the subject. Perhaps a small tax levied upon all unimproved land would be the most effectual remedy; it would make it the interest of the holders to clear it themselves, or to part with it to those who would.

3. With respect to the clergy reserves, I have no hesitation whatever in stating that I entirely concur with the Assembly in thinking that they form a great obstacle to the improvement and settlement of the province, without being productive of any corresponding advantage to make up for this inconvenience. During the 40 years the system of making these reserves has existed, the total amount of the income they have afforded has not equalled the expense incurred in their management. I find, by a Report made by Sir James Kempt in the year 1827, the expenses of collection and management exceeded the proceeds by 58 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*; that in 1828 and 1829, the first years in which there has been any surplus, the net proceeds were 177 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* in the one, and 217 *l.* 18 *s.* for the other. For the year 1830 I have no account of the sums actually received; but although I find that out of  
the



the half million of acres, at which the reserves in Lower Canada are estimated, nearly 100,000 acres are under lease, at a nominal rent of 1,190*l.* currency, judging from the example of former years, I should not anticipate that the clear income which has been obtained has been greatly improved. There seems indeed every reason to believe, from what has been experienced, not only in Canada, but in the Australian colonies, that land, in countries where so much remains unappropriated, can only be profitably occupied by those who have the stimulus of personal and permanent interest. Hence the income derived from landed property, retained in the hands of the Government for any public purpose, is trifling compared to the inconvenience which it occasions. The same sum, raised in almost any other manner, would be much less burthensome to the colony.

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Visct. Goderich to  
Lord Aylmer.

Under these circumstances, I cannot entertain a doubt that an end should immediately be put to the system of reserving a seventh of the waste lands of Canada for the support of a Protestant clergy. That which would be an objectionable mode of raising a revenue for any public purpose, is still more strongly to be condemned as a provision for the ministers of religion, since it must have a direct tendency to render odious to the inhabitants those to whom their goodwill and affection are so specially needful.

Such are the reasons which have led me to the conclusion that the continuance of the present system is inexpedient; and in a separate despatch I have detailed the measures it will be necessary to adopt for causing these reserves to revert into the general mass of the Crown estate, where they will be managed by the same officers, and according to the same rules. In the preceding part of this despatch I have in a great measure anticipated what I have to say in explanation of the principles on which I conceive these rules should be founded; I have therefore little to add beyond a recapitulation of the points to which it is of most importance to attend. In the first place, the form of the instrument by which land is granted should be as simple and its expense as small as possible. The adoption of a mode of conveyance answering this description has hitherto been prevented, chiefly by the necessity, under the Act of Parliament, of specifying, in each grant of Crown land, the particular reserve made in respect of it for the support of the clergy. The removal of this difficulty will be one of the most beneficial results I anticipate from the measure, which, in the despatch already referred to, I have directed you to propose to the Legislature. As soon as the legal difficulty is thus got rid of, I will transmit to you detailed instructions (which are already in a state of preparation) as to the manner in which the desired improvements may be effected.

The transfer of land from hand to hand should be left perfectly free and unrestricted: all persons should be permitted to acquire land, in any quantity and for any purpose they may think fit; the abuse of this privilege being guarded against by demanding a moderate price for all land alienated by the Crown. This will likewise supersede the necessity of inserting in grants conditions of making roads and other improvements. Instead of exacting the performance of what are termed the duties of settlement, land may be sold free of all conditions whatever, and a portion of the price obtained applied to doing what was formerly required of the settler.

In order to guard the Government against even the suspicion of partiality in the distribution of land, the utmost freedom of competition should be permitted; and the highest bidder, or the first applicant, should be entitled, as a matter of course, to a preference. The regulations best calculated for securing this object must be left to you to determine.

Such is the system of management which I propose to adopt with respect to the Crown lands. It has been formed after no little consideration and inquiry into a subject of the utmost importance to the prosperity of a country circumstanced like Canada. To promote the prosperity, to adopt the measures best calculated to favour the full development of the natural resources of the province, has, I trust I need not assure the Assembly, been my only aim. If, however, upon a full consideration of the reasoning upon which my views are founded, they can recommend any modification by which this plan can be rendered more likely to forward that which is our common object, any suggestions which they may have to offer shall receive the fullest and most attentive consideration.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Goderich.*

[A despatch, the same in substance, was addressed to Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada.]

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Secretary  
Spring Rice to  
Lord Aylmer.

— No. 3. —

Circular DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Spring Rice* to Lord *Aylmer*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 14th August 1834.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by my directions to the Deputy Secretary at War, and of the reply, by which you will observe that free grants of land are no longer to be made to discharged soldiers. The single and temporary exception to this rule will be, in the case of men of the Sappers and Miners employed on the Rideau Canal, to whom a special expectation of grants of lands appears to have been held out in 1829, and who must therefore be allowed a twelvemonth in which to advance their claims, before they be finally barred, in conformity with the general arrangement now adopted. I enclose, for your information and guidance, the copy of a letter from the Ordnance Department on this subject.

I have the honour further to transmit to you the enclosed copies of communications, which I have caused to be addressed to the Military Secretary, to the General commanding in chief, and to the Secretary to the Admiralty, as well as of the Regulations which have consequently been issued, respecting the privileges allowed to officers of the army and navy in acquiring land in the colonies.

As the principles on which the measures embodied in these several letters clearly appear from the documents themselves, and indeed have formed a subject of frequent explanation and remark in the correspondence between this department and your government, it is only necessary for me to desire that your Lordship will guide yourself according to the rules now laid down, which I hope you will find adapted, in many respects, to meet such difficulties in detail, as have occasionally been reported to the Secretary of State to obstruct the practical proceedings of the local governments respecting military settlers.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. Spring Rice*.

*N. B.*—Similar despatch, with the necessary alterations, addressed to the other governors of the North American and Australian colonies.

(Enclosures.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 12th July 1834.

IN reference to the correspondence enumerated in the margin, relating to the granting of lands in the colonies to discharged soldiers, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Spring Rice to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary at War, that since the time when that correspondence took place the value of land in the colonies has very much risen, and that the practice of making gratuitous grants has been found to be injurious to the colonies, and not beneficial to the settlers themselves, when they are of that rank in life to which discharged soldiers must belong. The result of the experience on this subject cannot be more clearly stated than in the accompanying extract of a Report from the Commissioners of Emigration to the Secretary of State, and of a notice which the Commissioners published for the information of persons in the working classes, proposing to settle in the British possessions in North America. After maturely weighing all the circumstances of the case, Mr. Secretary Spring Rice has come to the opinion, that it would be inconsistent with the attention due to the interests of the colonies to continue the practice of granting lands to discharged soldiers, and that this conclusion is equally applicable, whether they obtain their discharge elsewhere and are removed to the colonies in which land has usually been given, or whether they are discharged in those colonies themselves. I am, therefore, to request that you will move the Secretary at War to enter into communication with the General commanding in chief, upon the steps which should be adopted for making the present decision known to soldiers about to be discharged, and for conveying the necessary directions to general officers commanding on foreign stations.

Soldiers discharged in Canada were admitted so early as the year 1829, before the arrangement became general, to the indulgence of receiving grants of land; but it is not proposed that they should be excepted from the measure now to be carried into effect.

In conclusion, Mr. Spring Rice would observe, that reluctant as he must have felt

12 July 1834.  
31 July 1834.

12 August 1834.

12 August 1834.

Mr. Sullivan,  
30 Sept. 1830.  
Ditto, 23 Oct. 1830.  
Mr. Hay, 4 Nov.  
1830.

felt to propose the withdrawal of any important advantage from the soldiers of the British army, it is a satisfaction to him in the present instance to have seen, from the extract already alluded to of documents founded on a wide examination of the circumstances of the colonies, that the boon to be discontinued is rather apparent than real; and as the Australian and North American colonies offer many inducements to industrious people, quite as valuable to them as the acquisition of land, Mr. Spring Rice hopes that the measure which it has been his duty to advise, will not prove a material discouragement to the settlement of discharged soldiers in those countries.

With reference to this latter point, it will be for the Secretary at War to consider whether the regulations for conveying soldiers, discharged elsewhere, to Australia and North America shall remain in force, merely apprizing the men that they must not expect grants of land, or whether the whole of the arrangements effected in 1830 should be entirely cancelled.

L. Sullivan, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.  
(signed) R. W. Hay.

LOWER CANADA:

Mr. Secretary  
Spring Rice to  
Lord Aylmer.

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Extract of a REPORT from the Commissioners of Emigration to the Secretary of State, dated 15th March 1832.

As far as we can judge, experience has shown that the most prudent course for working people in these countries is, to commence by earning their livelihood in the occupation to which they have been accustomed at home, and afterwards to acquire land, should that be their object, by purchasing it out of their savings, from the high wages paid in these colonies. This course, which is rendered easy in Canada by the moderate price fixed on land, has already been actually followed by those emigrants who have not been tempted to a deviation from it by the facility with which the Crown lands have been given away; and we are satisfied that it is by such a process, effecting a gradual but not a premature conversion of labourers into landowners, that we may most confidently expect to see the continued reproduction of new means of employment for successive bodies of emigrants from this country.

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Extract of a NOTICE published by the Commissioners for Emigration, respecting the *British Colonies in North America*.

LAND used formerly to be given gratuitously; but where it was taken by poor people, they found that they had not the means of living during the interval necessary to raise their crops, and further, that they knew not enough of the manner of farming in the colonies to make any progress. After all, therefore, they were obliged to work for wages until they could make a few savings, and could learn a little of the way of farming in Canada. But now land is not disposed of except by sale. The produce of the sales, although the price is very moderate, is likely to become a considerable fund, which can be turned to the benefit of the colonies, and therefore of the emigrants; while yet no hardship is inflicted on the poor emigrant, who will work for wages just as he did before, and may after a while acquire land, if land be his object, by the savings which the high wages in these colonies enable him speedily to make.

These are the reasons why Government does not think it necessary to give away land in a country where, by the lowness of its price, the plentifulness of work, and the high rates of wages, an industrious man can earn enough in a few seasons to become a freeholder by means of his own acquisition.

The land which is for sale will be open to public competition, and of course, therefore, its price must depend upon the offers that may be made; but it will generally not be sold for less than from 4s. to 5s. per acre; and in situations where roads have been made, or the ground has been partially cleared, the common prices lately have been 7s. 6d., 10s., and 15s. Further particulars will be best learned upon the spot, where every endeavour will be made to meet the different circumstances and views of different purchasers.

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Secretary  
Spring Rice to  
Lord Aylmer.

Sir,

War Office, 31st July 1834.

HAVING laid before the Secretary at War your letter of the 12th instant, notifying that the practice of making gratuitous grants of land in the colonies has been discontinued, I have received his directions to state that the Pension Regulations so entirely restrict the continuance of grants of land to discharged soldiers during the pleasure and according to the discretion of the Government, that no other measure would appear necessary on the part of this office than to transmit a circular letter to the general officers commanding in the colonies, communicating the decision of the Secretary of State on the subject, and this will accordingly be done.

I have to add, that for the reasons stated in your letter, the Secretary at War entirely concurs in the expediency of Mr. Secretary Spring Rice's decision on the subject.

R. W. Hay, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. Sullivan.*

Sir,

Office of Ordnance, 30th July 1834.

HAVING laid before the Master-general and Board your letter of the 21st ult., adverting to their communications of 5th January and 18th March 1829, relative to the propriety of holding out the reward of discharge and a grant of land on the Rideau Canal to deserving men of the Royal Sappers and Miners employed on that service, on the completion of the work, and signifying Mr. Secretary Spring Rice's wish to be informed whether any persons are still employed on the Rideau Canal who could become claimants for land under the arrangement alluded to, I am directed to transmit herewith, for Mr. Spring Rice's information, a list of men, late of the 7th and 15th companies of Royal Sappers and Miners, disbanded at the Rideau Canal in December 1831, and at other periods, who, under the arrangement in question, have claims to allotments of land in Canada; but no Return has been made to the Board of the individuals who have or intend to avail themselves of the grants.

The Master-general and Board, at the same time, request you will submit to Mr. Spring Rice the enclosed copy of a letter from Lieutenant-colonel By upon this subject; and under the circumstances therein stated, and with a view of bringing the business to a conclusion, they have deemed it advisable to order notice to be given to the men, that if they do not claim their lots within twelve months from the date of notice, they will forfeit their claim to the grant alluded to.

R. W. Hay, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *G. Butler, for the Secretary.*

Sir,

Sternfold Park, 7th July 1834.

I HAVE the honour of returning the papers received with your communication of the 5th instant, relative to the Royal Sappers and Miners discharged on the Rideau Canal, and most respectfully beg to state that I am of opinion *the whole* of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th and 15th companies of Sappers and Miners who served on the Rideau Canal are entitled to a grant of 100 acres of land each, when their services in the Royal Corps are dispensed with; as the grant was held out to them to check desertion, which, I am happy to report, it certainly did; but many of the two companies would not take their discharge, fearing they would thereby forfeit their claim to a pension, and returned to England.

I regret it is not in my power to state the number who have actually been put in possession of their grant. His Excellency Sir J. Colborne having kindly offered to give the men, either collectively or separately, any vacant lots they chose, created a delay, as the men took time to choose the lots. I am therefore most respectfully of opinion, that the best mode of bringing this business to a close will be to give notice to the non-commissioned officers and men, late of the 7th and 15th companies Royal Sappers and Miners, who served on the Rideau Canal, that unless they claim their lots within a twelvemonth from the time of the date of the notice, they will forfeit their grant.

To Colonel Ellicombe,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John By,*  
Lieut.-col. Royal Engineers.

Head Quarters, Royal Sappers and Miners,  
Woolwich, 28th July 1834.

Mr. Secretary  
Spring Rice to  
Lord Aylmer.

NOMINAL LIST of Non-commissioned Officers, Privates and Buglers of the Companies of Royal Sappers and Miners, disbanded at the Rideau Canal in December 1831.

RANK.	NAMES.	Company.	RANK.	NAMES.	Company.
Serjeant -	William Addison -	7th.	Private -	John Smith -	7th.
Corporal -	Thomas Jenkins -	-	-	Samuel Patrick -	-
	William Clyma -	15th.	-	John Ayres -	-
2d Corporal	Archibald Sands -	7th.	-	Hugh Patrick -	-
-	George Hog -	-	Bugler -	Thomas Duffy -	-
-	Daniel M'Donald -	-	Private -	William Adour -	15th.
-	John Richard -	15th.	-	William Flowers -	-
-	Jones Jones -	-	-	Thomas Dickson -	-
-	William Mitchell -	-	-	Robert Peck -	-
Private -	Thomas Jones -	7th.	-	Robert Snowdell -	-
-	Alexander Burns -	-	-	John Newman -	-
-	Henry Hog -	-	-	Philip Clogg -	-
-	John M'Donald -	-	-	David Mitchell -	-
-	Thomas Green -	-	-	Thomas Newman -	-
-	George Nebbs -	-	-	William Smith -	-
-	Charles Taylor -	-	-	Michael Rowe -	-
-	Robert Bray -	-	-	Roderick M'Kay -	-
-	Cornelius Connor -	-	-	Henry Bullen -	-
-	Andrew Gray -	-	-	William Fielding -	-
-	William Muchmore -	-	-	James Dykes -	-
-	William R. Broad -	-	-	Robert Clements -	-
-	Thomas Finn -	-	-	Edward Pascoe -	-
-	Robert Gillvear -	-	-	George Sims -	-
-	Henry Lavis -	-	-	Patrick Pullen -	-
-	James Hume -	-	-	Robert Jones -	-
-	John Fraser -	-	-	Stephen Simmonds -	-
-	James Boundly -	-	-	James Deovy -	-
-	Thomas Little -	-	-	John M'Laren -	-
-	Joseph White -	-	-	Thomas Smith -	-
-	Robert Mitchell -	-	-	James Coll -	-
-	David Nesbitt -	-	-	John Burgoyne -	-
-	James Calloway -	-	-	John White -	-
-	William Fraser -	-	-	George Hamilton -	-
-	John Serjeant -	-	-	John Porteous -	-
-	William Fleming -	-	-	Samuel Spry -	-
-	James Murdoch -	-	-		

The following MEN returned to *England* on the Disbandment of the Companies :

RANK.	NAMES.	Company.	REMARKS.
Col.-Serjeant	John Eads -	7th.	Now serving at Gibraltar.
-	John Johnston -	15th.	Ditto - - at Woolwich.
Serjeant -	Joseph Coombs -	-	Discharged 9 March 1832, and gone to Canada.
Corporal -	George Raff -	7th.	Now serving at Chatham.
-	Denis Ryan -	15th.	Discharged 31 Jan. 1832, and to reside at Thurles, Ireland.
-	Thomas Simmonds -	-	Now serving at Purfleet.
Private -	James Burrel -	7th.	Discharged 31 Jan. 1832, and to reside at Dunfermline.
-	Andrew Kinross -	-	Ditto - ditto - ditto - at Stirling.
-	Charles Turner -	-	Ditto - ditto - ditto - at Haywood.
-	Edward Councill -	-	Ditto, 31 March 1832 - - at Dublin.
-	William Smith -	-	Ditto, 31 Oct. 1832 - - - at Forres.

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Secretary  
Spring Rice to  
Lord Aylmer.

RANK.	NAMES.	Company.	REMARKS.
Private	William Bond -	7th.	Discharged 31 Jan. 1832, and to reside at Probus.
—	Thomas Edrington -	—	Now serving at Woolwich.
—	James Burlace -	—	Discharged 31 March 1832, to reside at Devonport.
—	George Cooke -	—	Ditto, 14 Jan. 1832.
—	William Kemshaw -	—	Now serving at the Mauritius.
—	John Welford -	—	Ditto - - at the Cape.
—	Arthur Kelly -	15th.	Discharged 31 Jan. 1832, to reside at Omagh.
—	William Trusk -	—	} Now serving at the Cape.
—	John Cook -	—	
—	William Colwell -	—	Ditto - - at Woolwich.
—	Owen M'Grath -	—	Discharged 16 Jan. 1832.
—	William Harris -	—	} Now serving at Woolwich.
—	Henry Solrey -	—	
—	John Baird -	—	Discharged 7 Sept. 1833.
Bugler	William Cameron -	—	Now serving at Bermuda.

Sir,

Downing-street, 12th August 1834.

In reference to the advantages which are allowed to the officers of the army in the acquisition of land in the colonies, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Spring Rice to convey to your Lordship, for the information of the General commanding in chief, his opinion that it is advisable to define with more precision than has heretofore been done, the class of persons entitled to those privileges.

Land in the North American and Australian colonies has risen of late years to a value far exceeding any which could be contemplated previously, and experience has at the same time proved that the power of acquiring land with too much facility is injurious to the prosperity of the colony, and therefore ultimately unfavourable to the interests of the settlers themselves. The liberality with which the Crown lands used to be alienated, threw into the hands of individuals large tracts of land, too large to be cultivated by them, and separating one settler from another, so as to prevent the benefits of neighbourhood and mutual assistance. Besides these reasons for caution in disposing of the Crown lands, it may be remarked, that in the present condition of the colonies, the general prospects which they hold out are quite sufficient, without the aid of any peculiar inducements from Government, to attract great numbers of emigrants possessed of capital and respectability of station, so that it can no longer be necessary, as a matter of policy, and for the sake of obtaining settlers of a superior character, to offer special indulgences to any class whatever. The foregoing considerations seem to Mr. Spring Rice clearly to establish the propriety of construing very strictly the claims of persons seeking the privileges allowed to officers of the army in the acquisition of land in the colonies.

Mr. Spring Rice is of opinion, therefore, that military chaplains, commissariat officers, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the army, should not be allowed to possess any privilege which confer a claim upon the Crown lands, whether or not some members of these classes may hitherto have been allowed, under a different state of circumstances, to participate in those advantages.

Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to the service should not, in Mr. Spring Rice's opinion, be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled when in the army. Being no longer officers, there is no reason why they should enjoy the privileges of officers. Mr. Spring Rice, however, does not wish to affect by this rule officers who desire to sell out, for the express purpose of settling in the colonies; he would only suggest that they should be required, when they dispose of their commissions, to apply for a certificate from the General commanding in chief that they do so with the view of emigrating; and he would provide that such a certificate, if produced to the governor of any colony within one year from its date, but not otherwise, should be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers in His Majesty's service.

Officers cannot be allowed advantages in the acquisition of land in any colony, unless it be their intention to fix their residence in that colony. In order to ensure the

the observance of this rule, it has been determined that the titles to lands obtained by officers who take advantage of the peculiar regulations existing in their favour, shall be withholden for a period sufficient to prove that they have not repaired to the colony for the mere purpose of gaining possession of a portion of land and then departing. Two years is the period for which it has been decided that the titles shall be kept back. This delay will be sufficient for the salutary object in view, and will not constitute any serious inconvenience to the *bonâ fide* settler.

I am to request that your Lordship will submit the foregoing observations to the General commanding in chief, and will suggest to him, for the purpose of preventing disappointments and needless applications, that the substance of the rules already laid down should be made known generally among officers, in such manner as Lord Hill may deem most fitting.

To Lord Fitzroy Somerset,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) R. W. Hay.

[A similar letter, with the necessary alterations, to J. Barrow, Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty.]

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Secretary  
Spring Rice to  
Lord Aylmer.

1. Annexed is a statement of the Regulations, according to which, with such modifications as local circumstances may render necessary, lands belonging to the Crown are disposed of in the several British colonies in North America; as well as a statement of the regulations in force in the Australian colonies.

2. Under these regulations, military and naval officers cannot receive free grants of land; but in buying land they are allowed a remission of the purchase-money, according to the under-mentioned scale:

Field officers of 25 years service and upwards, in the whole	-	£. 300.
Field officers of 20 years service and upwards, in the whole	-	250.
Field officers of 15 or less years service, in the whole	-	200.
Captains of 20 years service and upwards, in the whole	-	200.
Captains of 15 years service or less, in the whole	-	150.
Subalterns of 20 years service and upwards, in the whole	-	150.
Subalterns of seven years service or less, in the whole	-	100.

Surgeons in the army or navy will be deemed to come within the benefit of this rule.

3. Officers of the army or navy who propose to proceed to the colonies in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide themselves with certificates from the office of the General commanding in chief or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, showing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank and length of service. No document from the office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

4. Officers on half-pay residing in the colony where they propose to settle, may be admitted to the privileges of military and naval settlers without referring to this country for testimonials, provided they can satisfy the Governor that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that their return of their rank and length of service is accurate.

5. Military chaplains, commissariat officers, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the army, cannot be allowed any privileges on the subject of land. Pursers, chaplains, midshipmen, warrant officers of every description, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the navy, must also be considered as not qualified for those privileges. Although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly, and under a different state of circumstances, they must now be excluded.

6. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to His Majesty's service cannot be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the army or navy. It is not, however, proposed to affect by this rule officers who desire to quit the service for the express purpose of settling in the colonies. It is only required, that when they resign their commissions they should apply for a certificate from the General commanding in chief or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that they do so with the view of emigrating; and such certificate, if produced to the Governor of any colony within one year from its date, but not otherwise, will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers still in His Majesty's service.

Officers who have sold out within the last twelve months preceding the date of

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Secretary  
Spring Rice to  
Lord Aylmer.

this memorandum, will be allowed the usual privileges, notwithstanding their want of the certificate required by these regulations, if they present themselves to the Governor of the colony within a year from the present date; and all officers who have already been recommended by the General commanding in chief will be entitled to their privileges, without regard to any obstruction which might otherwise be offered by the regulations now established.

7. Officers cannot be allowed advantages in the acquisition of land in any colony, unless it be their intention to fix their residence in that colony. In order to ensure the observance of this rule, it has been determined that the titles to lands obtained by officers who take advantage of the peculiar regulations existing in their favour, shall be withheld for a period sufficient to prove that they have not repaired to the colony for the mere purpose of gaining possession of a portion of land and then departing. Two years is the period for which it has been decided that the titles shall be kept back. This delay will be sufficient for the salutary object in view, and will not constitute any serious inconvenience to the *bonâ fide* settler.

8. By the annexed Regulations for the disposal of Crown lands, it will be observed that the general sales will take place periodically. In order to prevent inconvenience to officers who may arrive in the intervals between those sales, and be desirous at once to obtain an allotment, the Governors of the colonies are authorized to allow officers to acquire at any time, on payment of the upset price, lands which have previously been offered for sale at some general sale and not been bought.

Officers will thus be relieved from delay at the time of establishing themselves in the colony. They will also be enabled by this arrangement, which will permit them to obtain their land at a fixed price, to choose such a quantity as shall be exactly equivalent to the amount of the remission to which they are entitled, instead of being liable to be called upon to pay a balance, which must be the case if they bid for lands at a sale by auction.

9. There being little or no Crown land available in Prince Edward's Island, officers cannot be offered any privileges in the acquisition of land in that colony. In Cape Breton, an island in which the natural inducements for the settlement of officers are not very considerable, it is necessary, from local circumstances, that there should not be a remission of purchase-money as in other colonies. To such officers as may wish to settle in this island, allotments of land will be granted on the same scale and conditions as before the general introduction of the system of selling the Crown lands, viz.:

To a Lieut.-colonel	-	-	-	-	1,200 acres.
Major	-	-	-	-	1,000 -
Captain	-	-	-	-	800 -
Subaltern	-	-	-	-	500 -

#### REGULATIONS for the Disposal of Lands belonging to the Crown in the *British North American Provinces.*

THE lands are no longer to be given away by free grants, but are to be sold.

The Commissioner of the Crown lands will, at least once in every year, submit to the Governor a report of the land which it may be expedient to offer for sale within the then ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend it to be offered. The land so offered having been previously surveyed, and valued in one or more contiguous tracts of those which are most adapted for settlement, according to the local peculiarities of the province, and in proportion to the number of deputy-surveyors who can be employed.

The lands to be laid out in lots of 100 acres each, and plans of such parts as are surveyed to be prepared for public inspection; which plans may be inspected in the office of the Surveyor-general, or in that of his deputies in each district, on payment of the fee of 2 s. 6 d.

The Commissioner of Crown lands will proceed to the sale in the following manner: He will give public notice in the Gazette, and in such other newspapers as may be circulated in the province, as well as in any other manner that circumstances will admit of, of the time and place appointed for the sale of the lands in each district, and of the upset price at which the lands are proposed to be offered: he will give notice that the lots will be sold to the highest bidder; and if no offer should



should be made at the upset price, that the lands will be reserved for future sale in a similar manner by auction. LOWER CANADA.

The purchase-money will be required to be paid down at the time of sale, or by four instalments, with interest; the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, third and fourth instalment at intervals of half a year.

If the instalments are not regularly paid, the deposit-money will be forfeited, and the land again referred to sale.

Public notice will be given in each district, in every year, stating the names of the persons in each district who may be in arrears for the instalments of their purchases, and announcing that if the arrears are not paid up before the commencement of the sales in that district for the following years, the lands, in respect of which the instalments may be due, will be the first lot to be exposed to auction at the ensuing sales; and if any surplus of the produce of the sale of each lot should remain, after satisfying the Crown of the sum due, the same will be paid to the original purchasers of the land who made default in payment.

The patent for the land will not be issued, nor any transfer of the property allowed, until the whole of the instalments are paid. The lands sold under this regulation are not to be chargeable with quit-rents, or any further payment beyond the purchase-money and the expense of the patent.

Persons desirous of buying land in situations not included in the tracts already surveyed, must previously pay for the expense of survey, and the price must of course depend upon the quality of the land and its local situation.

The Crown will reserve 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.

The regulations for granting licenses to cut timber will be learnt by application to the Surveyor-general's office in the respective colonies.

Colonial Office.

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 following 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 25 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 5 s. 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 2 s. 6 d.

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 10 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 40 s. will be payable to the Colonial Secretary for preparing the

Mr. Secretary  
Spring Rice to  
Lord Aylmer.

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Secretary  
Spring Rice to  
Lord Aylmer.

grant, and another fee of 5 s. 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 640 acres; but smaller lots than 640 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, 20 January 1831.

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

IT has been determined by His Majesty's Government that land shall in future be disposed of in Western Australia, upon the same principles as in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; but the encouragement hitherto given to persons who might incur the expense of taking out labouring persons to the colony will not be entirely withdrawn at present.

The following is a summary of the Rules which it has been thought fit to substitute for those dated the 20th July 1830:—

1. A division of the whole territory into counties, hundreds and parishes, is in progress; when that division shall be complete, each parish will comprise an area of about 25 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 5 s. 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 2 s. 6 d.

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 10 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 40 s. will be payable to the Colonial Secretary for preparing the grant, and another fee of 5 s. for enrolling it.

7. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres; but smaller lots than 640 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.

9. Those settlers who may incur the expense of taking out labouring persons to the settlement, will be entitled to an abatement of the price at which the land may have been purchased, at the rate of 20 L. for the passage of every married labourer and his family.

10. Persons

10. Persons claiming such an abatement from the price paid for land, will be held responsible for any expense the colonial authorities may be compelled to incur for the maintenance, during the first year after their arrival, of the labourers in respect of whom it has been allowed.

Colonial Office, 1 March 1831.

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Secretary  
Spring Rice to  
Lord Aylmer.

## UPPER CANADA.

— No. 4. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Sir *J. Colborne*; dated  
Downing-street, 31 October 1831.

THERE are two modes by which emigrants may find the means of supporting themselves upon their arrival in Canada, viz. working for wages, or settling themselves at their own expense upon lands, which, if they bring with them adequate means, they may purchase in the same way and upon the same terms as any other person desirous of obtaining them; but it is clear that if by the location of pauper emigrants it is meant that lands should be given to them, and that they should be established and for a time maintained upon those lands out of the public revenue, such a system would be utterly inconsistent with and destructive of the whole plan of disposing of land by public sale. It is equally obvious that such an attempt at the location of pauper-emigrants would involve an expense which could not be met. The only resource, therefore, for emigrants of that description is labour for wages, for which all accounts concur in representing that there is an active and increasing demand, as regards both mechanics and agriculturalists. A large proportion of the emigrants would therefore be, in all probability, speedily absorbed and adequately provided for by the natural effects of that demand, without any direct interference on the part of the Government. But as it is probable that there would always remain a certain proportion of the emigrants who, from a variety of causes, might upon their first arrival find unexpected difficulties in procuring early employment, particularly if affected by sickness; and as all would require advice as to the best mode of seeking and obtaining employment, any funds at the disposal of the Government would be beneficially employed in providing for these contingencies. The first object, therefore, to be provided for out of the public resources is the establishment of the agent for emigrants and of his office, whose business it should be to receive them on their arrival, and to direct them to the places where they could obtain employment; with respect to which it would also be his duty to collect such information as may enable him at once to put them in the way of reaching their destination. The next object to be particularly attended to is the extension of the means of assisting those who may arrive in such a state of health as to preclude them from the ability of speedily providing for themselves. This might be done by a contribution on the part of Government towards any private institution which might be opened for that purpose, or towards the expense of any existing hospital into which they might be received. If no such hospital or institution should exist, the Governor would exercise his own discretion in determining the most easy and economical mode of rendering such assistance as the case might require. Thirdly, if the demand for labour from private individuals should be inadequate to the supply, the Government might be compelled to find work for the surplus supply; and the payment for that labour would constitute an additional item of charge upon the Emigration Fund. It would be necessary, however, in this case, that care should be taken that the work to be done should be either work intended to be done if no such surplus emigration had existed, or work calculated in itself to give facilities to future emigrants, such as the making of roads and bridges, or any object of public utility, calculated by its general advantages indirectly and ultimately to pay the expense incurred. In some cases it might be more convenient to pay the wages in provisions, or possibly in land, rather than in money; but such an item of expense would equally come under this head. Fourthly, if in any case it should be deemed absolutely necessary to give direct assistance to emigrants, it should be confined to the charge of conveyance to the intended scene of either their labour or their settlement.

UPPER CANADA.

Visct. *Goderich* to  
Sir *J. Colborne*.

UPPER CANADA.

Visct. Goderich to  
Sir J. Colborne.

These are the different objects to which public assistance given in the colony should be confined, and the above statement is the order in which it should be distributed. It is the more necessary to observe that order, because the fund which you have been authorized to apply to emigration purposes out of the territorial and casual revenue, cannot, for the present at least, exceed 5,000 *l*.

— No. 5. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Sir *John Colborne*; dated Downing-street, 1 February 1832.

Visct. Goderich to  
Sir J. Colborne.

IN my despatch of the 31st October last, I stated to you my fear that the measures which you had adopted for the reception of the emigrants of last year might lead to an expense heavier than the funds would conveniently bear. I am happy to find that this has not been the case, and that by the well-conceived and economically-executed arrangements which you had made, so much should have been effected at a cost comparatively so trifling. The total expense, it appears, has not exceeded 4,800 *l*, which is less than the sum I had calculated upon as being likely to be required for this service in the last year. I do not clearly understand, from the statements accompanying your despatch, whether the emigrants are only to repay the expense incurred for their provisions, or whether they are also to be charged a price for their land, and for the log-houses in which they have been accommodated.

Upon these points I shall be glad to receive further information; at the same time I must add, that although I have much pleasure in acknowledging the success of your proceedings, which I attribute to the judgment and activity with which they were conducted, I am still of the opinion expressed in my despatch already referred to, that it is unnecessary that the Government should assist emigrants who arrive without resources of their own, otherwise than by enabling them to procure employment, or that it should undertake the task of their location. These persons at home have almost invariably been accustomed to earn their subsistence as labourers; nor is there any reason why, upon arriving in the colony, they should at once be raised to the situation of landholders; it is sufficient advantage to them to have the certainty of finding employment, at wages infinitely higher than they have been accustomed to, and of being able to acquire land at a cheap rate out of the savings of their industry. You have stated that some emigrants had rather engage themselves as labourers till accustomed to the work of the country, than go on their own land. This course, as by far the best they can pursue, they should by all means be encouraged to adopt; and from the demand for labour stated to exist, both by yourself and by the gentlemen to whom you applied for information, I should hope that, with no other assistance than that which may be given to them in reaching the places of their destination, all the emigrants who may arrive in the present year will be put in the way of acquiring, at no distant period, a comfortable independence.

I have already stated to you in what manner I conceive that any temporary excess in the supply of labour may be corrected, and I trust that you will find no difficulty in employing to advantage any number of persons who are likely to be at a loss without such assistance; since I cannot doubt that the increased value of the Crown lands will amply repay the cost of the labour applied to the formation and improvement of roads passing through them; and the mode of disposing of these lands which is now adopted will enable you to realize, in selling them, the additional value they will receive.

If, contrary to all expectation, the natural demand for labour in the province should leave a greater number of persons unemployed than you can find profitable work for on the roads, you may possibly be under the necessity of employing the remainder in clearing and cultivating the land. It would be to be regretted if such a necessity should arise; but even in that case I should not be induced to depart from the general rule which I have laid down, by establishing emigrants as proprietors on land of their own, before they are able to support themselves without assistance. I should, therefore, wish you to employ any emigrants who cannot otherwise be disposed of, in preparing land for occupation, by clearing and cultivating portions of it, and by erecting log-houses. Lots of land in such a state of improve-  
ment

ment would no doubt prove a great attraction to emigrants having any means at their disposal, and might be sold for a price which would pay a great part at least of the expense of the labour which had been so employed. As a reward for good conduct, it might perhaps in some instances be expedient that emigrants who had been employed as labourers should be permitted to become the purchasers upon credit. If, however, the necessity of employing large numbers of labourers upon account of Government should compel you to adopt this manner of settling a portion of them upon land, the interests of the Crown might be more effectually secured by making the assignment of each lot subject to the condition that one half should revert to the Crown if the stipulated price were not paid within a stated period. This, however, and all other matters of detail, I may with perfect confidence leave to your own judgment; I have no doubt that you will adopt such arrangements as circumstances may require; nor do I anticipate that you will have any difficulties to contend with which may not easily be overcome. The natural demand for labour in the province appears to be so extensive, that I entertain little apprehension that no more will be required on the part of the executive Government than to take the necessary steps for forwarding the emigrants, immediately on their arrival, to places of their ultimate destination, and for distributing them in various parts of the province, as their services are required.

UPPER CANADA.

Visct. Goderich to  
Sir J. Colborne.

## — No. 6. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-governor Sir *John Colborne*, addressed to Viscount *Goderich*; dated York, 7 April 1832.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 31st October, on the subject of emigration, and respecting the arrangements made in this province for the reception and disposal of emigrants, I beg leave to inform your Lordship that all the indigent emigrants who were established on land last season signed an agreement previously to their receiving their location tickets, by which they are bound to pay for their lots at the rate of 5s. per acre, in six years, by instalments. Most of them have now cleared a sufficient number of acres to support their families, with the aid of wages they may earn occasionally in working for the officers of the army and navy, and proprietors of land, who entered the back townships lately, and possess means of employing them. The system of maintaining emigrants for a few months on land which they may purchase on credit, would, under all circumstances, I have no doubt, be found the best mode of settling this country, if the expense incurred in advancing them provisions in proportion to the acres cleared could be met by the territorial revenue, or the funds raised by parishes desirous of removing their redundant population.

Sir J. Colborne to  
Visct. Goderich.

The sum expended last year, including the charges for agents, transport and temporary accommodation and provisions, does not exceed 5,000 *l.* The details of this expenditure will appear in the accounts of the respective agents employed, which have been regularly forwarded to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

I am persuaded that this amount has been distributed with the greatest benefit to emigrants and to the province, with particular reference to the immediate relief afforded to the settlers from Yorkshire and Wiltshire, and the unusual number of emigrants that entered Upper Canada, by the St. Lawrence, from June to September, and to the 600 industrious families which have been located in new townships.

It is evident that many substantial advantages must result from a system by which the local government is enabled to occupy with a dense population any tract of country, which, from its position, ought to be brought into cultivation, but which probably would not, in the ordinary course pursued, become habitable, or at any rate valuable, for 50 years.

Settlers possessing capital are daily making applications for land in the townships which were opened to the indigent emigrants of last year. This beneficial result of the aid afforded by Government to emigrants should not be overlooked; for it enables the Commissioner of Crown Lands to effect sales in remote townships, and raise the value of all waste lands in their vicinity.

Ord, a township settled only last season, will soon have the appearance of an old township; and, from this successful experiment, I am induced to request that

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Sir J. Colborne to  
Visct. Goderich.

your Lordship will permit a tract of land to the northward of Horton, on the Ottawa, and another, the township of Sunnidale, on the Nottawasaga, to be sold at 5 s. an acre to emigrants having sufficient means to cultivate land, and not requiring aid from Government.

I have appointed agents at Prescott and other ports, who will co-operate with the emigrant societies established in the province, and arrangements have been made for opening several roads, on which emigrants may be employed till they can find permanent work.

Mr. Buchanan, of Quebec, appears very apprehensive that the agent which I have been authorized by your Lordship to send to that place, on the part of Upper Canada, will interfere with his office and duties.

It may perhaps be expedient to comply with his wishes in this respect; but as an agent may be usefully employed at Montreal in giving directions to emigrants proceeding to Upper Canada, I shall direct the person who was intended to be stationed at Quebec to take up his residence at Montreal for this season.

— No. 7. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Sir *John Colborne*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 31 May 1832.

Visct. Goderich to  
Sir J. Colborne.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th of April last, conveying to me the very gratifying information of the success of the arrangements which you made last year for the reception and disposal of emigrants, and requesting my authority to appropriate in like manner the sum of 5,000 l. during the present season, on the principles laid down in my despatch of the 31st of October last. As I have already conveyed to you authority to expend this sum, if it could be supplied from the territorial revenue without inconvenience, it is unnecessary for me to add more on the subject, as I have the fullest confidence that it will be applied in a manner which will equally promote the prosperity of the province and afford assistance to the emigrants.

I have to approve of your disposing of a tract of land to the northward of Horton, on the Ottawa, and also the township of Sunnidale, to emigrants having sufficient means to cultivate land, and not requiring aid from Government, at 5 s. an acre.

I entirely concur in opinion with you that an agent may be very usefully employed at Montreal in giving directions to emigrants proceeding to Upper Canada; but it will be proper that he should act in communication with Mr. Buchanan, at Québec, and follow any directions which he may receive from him.

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

— No. 8. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Sir *John Colborne*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 January 1833.

Visct. Goderich to  
Sir J. Colborne.

THE consideration of the War Claims has once more attracted my attention to the principle of disposing of the public lands by sale. In my former communications on the adoption of this principle, I have treated it rather with reference to the necessity of it, in order to prevent the dispersion of the population, than with reference to the attendant advantage on the funds which it must produce. I treated it rather as a matter of policy than as a matter of revenue. The consideration of the war claims have led me to look at it more particularly in the latter light.

I am satisfied that, viewing the lands as a great financial resource, the sale of them at a high price is no less expedient than in reference to that other object of keeping the inhabitants of the colony within limits, and of preventing a forced determination of the people to the single class of landowners. When I speak thus of the financial effect of the sale of land, I do not merely mean that the sale must be more productive than the granting of it with reservation of rents, which have never yet in any place, or at any time, been successfully collected; this proposition

position would be self-evident: but I mean that the sale of land at a price fixed somewhat high is more judicious, even as regards the pecuniary proceeds of the property, than the sale of it at such a price as shall render it obtainable by almost any seeker. First, then, is the obvious consideration, that at the higher price the sale of a reduced quantity of land may produce a revenue equal to the larger quantities sold at the low price. This is one important consideration, although I would not have it supposed that the price ought to be calculated expressly with this view of compensating by its increase the diminished extent of the sales. Another point to be borne in mind, and this is the one which, as regards the present part of the subject, I consider all important, is the necessity of husbanding the land. When it is remembered how rapidly the value of land in Canada has increased, and must continue to increase, it would be the height of improvidence to squander the possessions of the Crown with profusion, for the sake of the price they will immediately fetch in the market. Moreover, the property of the Crown, notwithstanding the vastness of the tracts over which it nominally extends, is not inexhaustible. Considering the multitude of emigrants who have poured into Upper Canada during the last two or three years, it is much more possible, than at a superficial glance might appear credible, that the amount of lands at the disposal of Government, in situations where purchasers would buy them, may be curtailed to an inconvenient degree. Then would come sales by private owners willing to sell their well-situated lands, on terms which would drive the distant lands of Government out of the market, until at last the financial resource now afforded by the wide and valuable possessions of the Crown would be found to have dwindled into insignificance, or to have, for a period, utterly vanished. These are the reasons for which I think that the establishment of an adequate price on land is by no means less conducive to the interests of the revenue than it is to the general welfare of society in growing colonies. The inference I would have you draw from my remarks is this, that the price fixed for land should not be regulated by a mere regard to its effect on the revenue in any one year, but to the effect which it is likely to create in the lapse of time. I have thought it the more necessary to call your attention to the reasoning whence the above-stated inference is drawn, as I think the time is come at which an uniform minimum price may with propriety be established in Canada. Hitherto 5*s.* an acre appears to have been, under your government, the minimum price in practice; but then, different classes of settlers have been allowed different periods of credit. I wish that all classes equally should be limited to the single period of credit prescribed in the enclosure to my circular despatch of 7 March 1831. With reference to the amount of the minimum price, I cannot think it nearly so high as, on the principle I have now explained, it ought to be; 10*s.* an acre appears to me, according to the information I daily receive from Canada, not too high. I cannot too repeatedly impress on you that the object is not to sell immediately a great quantity of land, but first to sell it with such limitations as shall guard against an improvident alienation of the land for the sake of realizing a speedy revenue. I am unwilling at once to issue positive directions on this subject; but I desire to be furnished with an early report of your opinion whether a higher price than the one I have suggested may be named, and if not, whether there be any objection to adopt that which I have proposed. Should you come to the last-mentioned conclusion, you will supply me with a particular statement of the reasons on which it is founded. Finally, as it is proper that a minimum price should be fixed in each of the Canadas, and that the price in either one should not be adopted without reference to the price in the other, you will have the goodness to communicate on the subject with Lord Aylmer, to whom I shall send a copy of the present despatch.

Having stated so fully my opinion on the mode of alienating the Crown lands, so far as it is a question of revenue, I trust I need not at any length urge the considerations by which I am led to think the sale of land, at an adequate price, a necessary measure of policy. It is scarcely possible for me to express myself more fully on this subject than I have done in my despatch, 21st November 1831; nevertheless, I observe a passage in a recent despatch from you which induces me to think some further explanation necessary.

In my circular despatch of 7th March 1831, I announced the new system which I desired to be adopted in the disposal of Crown lands; in my subsequent despatch, of the 21st November 1831, I set forth very largely the reasons on which the new system was founded; my despatches of the 31st October 1831 and 1st February 1832, pointed out the mode in which I thought that indigent emigrants might be

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provided for consistently with the new regulations respecting land. From the tenor of all these communications I trusted that you would gather my intention, that indigent emigrants should never, except as a measure of the last necessity, be settled on lands allowed them on more favourable terms than to any other class. When, therefore, I approved the settlement of poor emigrants reported in some of your despatches last year, I proceeded on the supposition that the parties could not have been possibly provided in any other way; I by no means proceeded on an assent to the doctrine, that, as every industrious emigrant can in two years become an owner of land, it is better for the province that he should commence immediately on his own property. It is precisely by the prevention of this event that I think the rigid establishment of a high minimum price will be beneficial. I know not how to propound, in plainer terms than I have already done in my despatch of the 21st November 1831, the necessity that there should be in every society a class of labourers, as well as a class of capitalists or of landowners. The high rate of wages and the scarcity of labour is the complaint of every growing society; to force that condition artificially, by tempting into the class of landowners those who would naturally remain labourers, appears to me a course opposed to the dearest interest of the colony: it is injurious to the individuals themselves, who would eventually profit by passing through two years of labour, and then enjoying the services of others doing the same, than they can profit by the immediate acquisition of land, with no capital and no supply of labour. I object, therefore, to favouring indigent settlers, either in the price of their land, or in the period of credit allowed to them: I object to it as regards the revenue, both because it directly depreciates the value of land, and because it operates indirectly to the same end, by diminishing the number of competitors for land on the usual terms. I object to it as it affects the welfare of the colony, because, as I have stated, to the good of every society a supply of labour, and a division of labour, must be indispensable. For these reasons I have to desire, that in future no one class of emigrants may be allowed to acquire lands on more favourable terms than another, but that all shall be required alike to make their purchases at sales, where the lands shall be put up at a minimum price; and that those emigrants who may not be able to pay the price, shall be left to work for themselves at wages, until they can earn the means of buying in accordance with the established regulations. The only event in which I could sanction an exception in favour of indigent emigrants would be, the case of there being no other possible means of providing for their subsistence than by their settlement on land.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

Goderich.

— No. 9. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-governor Sir *John Colborne*, addressed to Viscount *Goderich*; dated York, 16th April 1833.

Sir J. Colborne to  
Visct. Goderich.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 1st January, respecting the revenue arising from the sale of Crown lands, and the distribution of emigrants; and with reference to the view your Lordship has taken of these subjects, I beg leave to offer such remarks as may show the results most desirable to be produced in this province from the periodical emigration, and the considerations by which I have been influenced in encouraging a valuable class of emigrants to settle on the wild lands of the Crown.

In carrying into effect arrangements proposed for the advancement of the agricultural interest of the colony, and for the improvement of the territorial revenue, it is not only necessary to bear in mind the present political state of the province, and the injudicious manner in which the land in the front townships has been granted; but that the four or five townships, in a northern direction from the St. Lawrence and the Lakes Ontario and Erie, are for the most part occupied by the U. E. Loyalists, or settlers from the United States, and much intersected by clergy reserves, the Crown reserves purchased by the Canada Company, blocks of land set apart for the support of schools, and large improvident grants made at an early period; that as the Canadian farmers improve their estates slowly, and are contented with small profits, they do not employ labourers constantly; that the rates of wages cannot undergo, generally, any material change in this province, while



while the price of labour continues very high in the neighbouring states, nor indeed in any new agricultural country, where the population is not proportionate to the extent of land to be brought into cultivation.

In adverting to these circumstances it will appear evident that emigrants, having many difficulties to encounter in providing shelter for their families, their first object will be to obtain land, and clear a few acres, in a neighbourhood in which they may procure work; and that many of those who bring with them sufficient property to maintain their families for two or three years after their arrival in Canada, will quit the province, if great exertions are not made to facilitate their location in districts where their industry can immediately become profitable.

The settlers sent out from Wiltshire by the parishes, and from Sussex by Lord Egremont, and also those from Yorkshire, had been led to expect that land would be granted to them upon terms that would enable them at once to cultivate a sufficient portion of land for the maintenance of their families. All these must have been forced into the United States, had they not been placed on land by the local government. They have completely succeeded, and are useful to the officers who have taken their grants near them.

Farming, in this agricultural country, is, in fact, the only resource for a man with a large family, either as a tenant or proprietor of land; for although an industrious labourer may readily obtain work, his family cannot.

Officers of the navy and army must necessarily receive their grants in new townships; these, and emigrants with capital—a class of settlers now becoming numerous—cannot be prevailed on to enter the forest, except they are assured that indigent settlers will be located with them.

The most advantageous system that can now be adopted to raise the value of land, and to correct the errors which have been committed in settling the province, is, to condense the new population as much as possible in townships contiguous to those already settled. The minimum price might be fixed at 10s. per acre, when a township contains 100 families, or when about 8,000 acres have been sold; but I certainly should recommend the land to be disposed of at a more reasonable price, till a tract of land has been partially settled.

In every new township one-seventh of the land is still set apart as a Crown reserve; this practice may be extended, and such a portion in future reserved as may ensure the recovery of the value which may be temporarily lost in granting land to the first settlers on moderate terms. By following this course, the value of the land in the vicinity of every well-settled township will be gradually raised, while at the same time the Crown reserves may be found in every respect beneficial to the Government.

The profits of the Canada Company are chiefly derived from the sale of the Crown reserves ceded by Government: these are purchased in general by the old settlers whose property is near them. In the Huron tract the sales are comparatively small, and chiefly confined to the lots on the road which has been opened to Lake Huron.

The townships of Cavan and Monaghan, occupied originally by Irish emigrants, few of whom possessed capital, export more grain annually than any other townships in the district.

Peterborough, and the townships in that neighbourhood afford more employment to labourers than any portion of the province. Two steam-boats were built last summer to navigate the Otonabee River; a strong proof of the prosperity of the settlement, and of the increased value of land. The first settlers of these back townships were all indigent emigrants.

Oro and Medoute, that were only opened for location two years since, are now compact settlements; a steam-boat was built last year to navigate Lake Simcoe.

Adelaide and Warwick are occupied by officers and persons with capital, and a proportion of indigent settlers. The occupation of these townships, the nearest Crown lands vacant in the London district, has raised the value of land through that section of the country.

If the time for fixing the minimum price on land proposed by your Lordship has arrived, I am persuaded it has been greatly accelerated by the active measures sanctioned by His Majesty's Government, as regards the employment and location of emigrants; and that the attention which has been paid to their welfare and comfort, has tended more to promote the interests of the colony and of His Majesty's

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Sir J. Colborne to  
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Government than any other proceedings that have taken place in this province.

Sir J. Colborne to  
Visct. Goderich.

There are so many considerations to attract emigrants to Upper Canada that I cannot think the value of land in one province will ever affect the price of it in the other. I have, however, desired the Commissioner of Crown lands to adhere strictly to the regulations authorized by your Lordship respecting the sale of land; and to fix the minimum price at 10s. in all townships well settled, or possessing any particular local advantages; but were he to demand that price for townships when first opened for location, it would prevent many respectable emigrants from settling in the province, and injure the territorial revenue.

The disease which prevailed last summer, and the panic occasioned by it, admitted but of the alternative of conveying indigent emigrants to remote townships and employing them. The arrangements which I directed to be made for locating them, and the necessity of continuing to provide for them during the winter months, have been attended with great expense; but many capitalists have taken advantage of the improvements created by their labour, and have purchased land in the townships which they occupy. Indeed, so many intelligent persons have been lately introduced into the new townships, that it is no longer difficult to select magistrates for every district.

— No. 10. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Licut.-governor Sir *John Colborne*, addressed to Mr. Secretary *Stanley*; dated York, 3d September 1833.

Sir J. Colborne to  
Mr. Secretary  
Stanley.

In a former despatch, I mentioned that from accounts transmitted by the different agents employed in facilitating the conveyance and location of emigrants in 1832, the expenses incurred for emigration amounted to the sum of 12,527*l.* Since the transmission of these accounts other charges have been admitted. The expenses incurred in the year 1832 amounted to 13,286*l.*, and the expenses of this year will not exceed 5,040 *l.*

The greater part of the expenditure has been occasioned by the employment of the emigrants sent to the London and Western districts, during the months of January, February and March last; and the measures that I found it necessary to adopt in dispersing the emigrants before the arrangements could be completed for their reception; and the panic that pervaded every district during the period that the cholera raged.

The outlay for the emigration of 1832 exceeded considerably the sum allowed for that purpose; but I cannot regret the expenditure: most of the emigrants of that year must have passed into the United States had I not provided for their reception.

The annexed Report from Mr. Mount, the agent for emigrants in the western townships, shows the benefit that the province has derived from the expenditure, and the difficulties he had to contend with in locating so large a number without time to prepare for their reception.

I should have forwarded the enclosures in July last, but I was desirous of transmitting with them a full Report of the progress made in the townships of Adelaide and Warwick; and of showing that the improvements effected in them by the emigrants correspond with the outlay necessarily incurred.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit to you my accounts for monies expended in subsisting, locating and employing emigrants in the townships of Carradoc, Adelaide and Warwick, in the London and Western districts, from the 18th day of June 1832 to the 23d day of February 1833 inclusive, pursuant to the instructions of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, which accounts I trust will be found correct and satisfactory. In presenting them, however, I beg leave to make the following Report:

It will be in your recollection, that in July last 500 people, sent to this province from England at the expense of the Earl of Egremont, were forwarded from York, about

about 400 of whom arrived at Adelaide in the same month, and were located upon lands.

In the month of August several vessels, containing from 800 to 1,000 souls, arrived together at Port Stanley. Several of these vessels left York much earlier than others, in order that they might arrive at intervals from each other, and thus afford time for disposing of the emigrants, and for preventing the confusion that must necessarily ensue upon a simultaneous arrival of so many destitute strangers. An unfortunate obstruction which occurred in the Welland Canal detained the vessels first dispatched until such time as they were joined by those that had left York at a later period. The wise precautions with regard to the gradual arrival of the settlers were thus completely frustrated, and, as I have before mentioned, they all reached Port Stanley at the same time.

The emigrants were no sooner landed than a fresh difficulty arose. At this time the cholera was raging with great virulence in the surrounding country, and the inhabitants, apprehensive of infection from these destitute emigrants, could not be prevailed upon to receive them into their houses. It therefore became necessary to remove them at the expense of Government to their destination. With much difficulty I succeeded in engaging waggons, for the inhabitants at first entertained such fears of contagion, that they were even unwilling that their waggons should be used in such a service.

This obstacle overcome, the emigrants reached Carradoc, (beyond which it was impossible for them to go, the road extending no further,) and were accommodated with a temporary shelter. Many of them now began to suffer from diarrhœa and the fatigues of their journey, and one case of Indian cholera occurred. I therefore caused a barn to be fitted up as a hospital for the reception of the sick, where they were furnished regular medical attendance, proper nourishment, and were not exposed to the bad effects of the night air and stormy weather.

I then took down the names of all the labouring men, and after a little delay, caused by a want of axes, I set them to work, informing them that only those who would labour, the sick excepted, could receive rations for themselves; and that they would be allowed to purchase provisions at prime cost for the support of their families, in part payment of their wages. I also made it clearly understood that none would be allowed to receive rations, or would be considered upon the sick-list, unless they produced a certificate from Dr. Starr, the medical gentleman who had the charge of the hospital. By this regulation, I got rid of a number of idlers and such as could support themselves, and rendered those who received provisions much more saving of them, inasmuch as they had to pay for them. I also employed a number of old and infirm men, together with boys, and gave them rations as a fair recompense for their labour.

In the next place, I employed a few good choppers to commence cutting the roads, and to instruct the new comers in the use of the axe, most of whom I employed at the same task. I then thought it necessary to contract, and actually did contract, for the erection of a number of small houses on different lots which had been located. These houses were built accordingly, 16 feet square, nine feet high, covered with shingles, and rendered impervious to wet. This measure was, in my opinion, absolutely necessary. At so late a season of the year it would have been utterly impossible for many of these poor people to have prepared for the approaching winter, with the little knowledge they possessed of the country, and their total ignorance of managing in the woods, to say nothing of their want of means. The expense of these houses will ultimately be defrayed by the settlers themselves. The work continued in this way until the 20th of October, when I settled with 386 persons who had been employed, and paid them their wages to that day. By that time I considered that most of them had earned a sufficient sum to purchase necessaries to last them through the winter. I therefore, with a view of compelling those who had the means to settle on their lands and to occupy the houses that had been erected for them, reduced the rate of wages. After this change, which in many instances had the desired effect, only 50 men at first accepted employment, and those 50 were principally such as had been hitherto prevented by sickness from assisting in cutting the roads, and thereby from earning any money. But the constant influx of poor emigrants, and the totally destitute condition of many of those who had arrived before, soon raised the number of persons on the pay-list from 50 to 262. With the view, therefore, of still further reducing the heavy expense of wages, and of compelling those who were able to settle on their locations, the wages were reduced to the rate of 1 s. 3 d. currency per day. This, however, had not the

UPPER CANADA.

Sir J. Colborne to  
Mr. Secretary  
Stanley.

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Sir J. Colborne to  
Mr. Secretary  
Stanley.

anticipated effect; for 270 men, many of whom were commuted pensioners, preferred working for wages, however trifling, and for their daily rations, to settling on their own land. It was therefore found necessary altogether to discontinue employing the emigrants; they were consequently all dismissed in the month of January. But directly after the labourers had thus been discharged, it was found that whatever money they had earned had been totally expended on the respective wants of their families, and that they were left without the means of purchasing provisions. It therefore became absolutely necessary to issue free rations, which have been continued down to this present moment, but which will be stopped forthwith.

I have now laid before you a concise, but I trust a clear, account of my proceedings in settling the townships of Adelaide and Warwick. I shall now take the liberty to make a few remarks, suggested by what I have already written, and which will show the benefits likely to result from the measures which I have been the instrument of carrying into effect.

In examining my accounts, you will perceive that many and very heavy expenses have been incurred, which would not have been necessary in the ordinary course of events. The arrival of so many emigrants at the same time, owing to the untoward obstruction of the Welland, the late period of the season at which they did arrive, the alarming prevalence of cholera, and the fears of infection entertained by the inhabitants throughout the country, were serious obstacles at the very commencement of the undertaking. When these were overcome, and when the settlers had reached Carradoc, disease and fatigue for a while impeded their labours. The necessary implements also were not ready to their hands. Provisions were obtained with extreme difficulty, and at a season of the year when the mill-streams were dry, and when the farmer could hardly be induced to thresh his grain, and of course this difficulty enhanced the price. When, however, this obstacle was removed, another arose: the bad state of the roads, occasioned by an unusually wet season, rendering every article doubly expensive, from the difficulty and slowness of transport. The establishment of an hospital, and the attendant expenses, I trust you will consider were measures fully justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case. It was due to common humanity to afford some shelter to these destitute emigrants, emaciated by fatigue and disease; for without medical assistance and proper food, they must have inevitably perished. Even had not the condition of the emigrants rendered the immediate establishment of an hospital absolutely necessary, I apprehend that, as a measure of precaution in case of the cholera breaking out among them, it would meet with your entire approval. When the emigrants first arrived at Carradoc, they were unable, for the want of proper implements, to apply themselves to work, and in some degree to earn their livelihood; I therefore felt it my duty to supply them with free rations, since they had not the opportunity of earning them nor the money wherewith to purchase them. The same indulgence was also extended to those who were discharged from their employment on the roads in the month of January last, a season of the year, it is almost superfluous to add, when labour cannot be obtained, and provisions were at the highest price. The wages of those who received this bounty from the Government had been expended on the wants of their respective families, and famine must inevitably have overtaken them had they not been supported by the distribution of free rations. It may be proper in this place to state that the majority of those who have been thus supported are commuted pensioners, a class of men whose irregular habits and propensity to drunkenness prevent them from discharging the duties of industrious and sober settlers.

I have enumerated the principal difficulties I have had to encounter in the progress of the settlement of these townships, and I turn with pleasure to the advantages already apparent, to the wonderful progress already made, and to the benefits likely to ensue from the plans of his Excellency, which I have had the honour of carrying into effect.

The roads have been the heaviest expense; but they will confer, and I may say they have already conferred, the greatest benefit on the country. The main road, 19 miles in length, has been cut and made through the townships of Adelaide and Warwick. The following roads have also been made: from the main road in Carradoc to Bear Creek in Adelaide, 12 miles; from thence to the main road in Adelaide, near the town plot, six miles; from the encampment at Bear Creek, on the line between the fourth and fifth concessions into Warwick, nine miles; the roads on both sides of Bear Creek, seven miles; making altogether 53 miles. Partial roads have also been cut in different directions to enable the settlers to get to their

UPPER CANADA.

Sir J. Colborne to  
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Stanley.

their locations. The effect of these improvements has been a considerable increase in the value of property. In the month of July last scarcely a tree had been felled in Adelaide: it is now densely settled, and numbers amongst its inhabitants many settlers of intelligence and property. In Adelaide and Warwick I consider there are between 2,000 and 3,000 souls. These settlers do not, however, comprise all the emigrants that have arrived in that part of the province, and have received assistance from the Government during the past season; many of them have taken lands in the adjoining townships. I am of opinion (and I think I speak within bounds) that the population of the London district has increased at least 7,000 souls during the past year. Many of the poor settlers have already from between two to five acres cleared, while those possessing capital have got from 10 to 30 acres cleared; and on almost every lot that has been located a house has been built. An arrangement has been made to insure the erection of grist and saw mills in the course of the ensuing season. The town plot of Adelaide has been surveyed, and the formation of a village has already commenced. One store is actually established; another will soon be opened, and a tavern is being erected. A parsonage has been built on a glebe lot adjoining the town, of which eight acres have been cleared. A clergyman has been appointed to the church which is about to be erected, and the settlers look forward to its being opened with considerable interest and delight. Mechanics and tradesmen are waiting to purchase town lots at the public sale to be held on the 25th instant, and I have no doubt that before the ensuing winter a considerable village will be formed.

The total expenditure amounts to the sum of 7,558 *l.* 6 *s.* 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  *d.* I have given the Government credit for 371 *l.* 11 *s.* 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  *d.*, which I have received for provisions sold to, and labour performed by, emigrants, which reduces the actual outlay to the sum of 7,186 *l.* 15 *s.* By the annexed Statement you will perceive that this amount will probably be further reduced by the sum of 1,122 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* currency.

In conclusion, I am happy to say that the prospects of the future are flattering in every respect. It is true that such a desirable state of things has only been brought about by the outlay of a very large sum of money, but the good effected will extend itself beyond the present, and a way is now opened into the heart of a hitherto inaccessible tract of most valuable land, so that the settlement can be extended at an expense extremely slight when compared with the first outlay. To this I may add, with the greatest truth, that the increased value alone of the Crown lands remaining unsold will defray the expenses incurred in making these settlements.

The strictest economy has been observed in the expenditure of the monies placed at my disposal; and I trust that the measures I have pursued, many of them necessarily adopted on the emergency of the moment, will meet with the favourable consideration of His Majesty's Government.

The Hon. Peter Robinson,  
&c. &c. &c. York.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Roswell Mount.

A STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of LOG HOUSES which have been built for Settlers; also Provisions advanced, for which Acknowledgments are to be taken; and also of the Value of Government Property in my possession.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total Amount of Expenditure, as per account current	-	-	-	7,186	15	-
250 Log Houses erected in the townships of Adelaide and Warwick, for which acknowledgments are to be taken from the settlers, the amount to be paid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, before the deeds are issued for the lands on which they have been erected	-	-	947 12 6			
Amount of provisions - - ditto - - ditto	-	-	125 - -			
Teams and implements; estimated at	-	-	50 - -			
				1,122	12	6
Which, when paid, the total expenditure will be reduced to the sum of				Currency £.	6,064	2 6

(signed) Roswell Mount.

UPPER CANADA.

Sir J. Colborne to  
Mr. Secretary  
Stanley.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Sir *John Colborne* to Mr. Secretary *Stanley*,  
dated Toronto, 21st March 1834.

FROM the accompanying Report you will perceive that it is supposed that about 21,000 emigrants entered the province last season.

The number of emigrants that remain in York, and are either disappointed in obtaining permanent employment in the town, or prevented from leaving it for some months by sickness, has rendered it necessary to select a township for the reception of persons of this description, in which they can be employed in clearing land, as they may be induced from time to time to remove. Sunnidale, on the river Nottawasaga, is the township allotted for this purpose, and about 60 families have been conveyed to the township since the autumn, from York, and are now employed under an agent in clearing land for sale.

The rapid progress which the province is making must be chiefly attributed to the emigration of the last three years; and I am persuaded that I cannot too often advert to the facility with which the destitute emigrants from the United Kingdom have been provided for, and the benefits which this colony is capable of conferring on the mother country, by receiving her redundant population whenever the parishes at home may find it practicable to adopt an extensive scheme of emigration under the guidance of His Majesty's Government.

I beg leave, however, to observe, with reference to any scheme of emigration that may be suggested, that no destitute persons should be encouraged to emigrate, or permitted to leave their parishes with a view of receiving aid from Government, unless they are fit to undergo the difficulties which must always be encountered in a new country, and are in good health, and of an age to support their families by their labour.

The lands which have been recently explored are of excellent quality, and from the reports of the country to the north-west of Lake Huron, and the surveyed townships of the home district, there are extensive tracts of fertile lands which can be prepared for the reception of emigrants, as the population increases.

#### EMIGRATION REPORT FOR 1833.

THE number of emigrants who landed at Prescott, to the 31st October last, is 14,630. But as Mr. Patton's Report is founded upon returns made by the forwarders, it may be safely assumed, that the total is not less than 15,500 to which should be added at least 6,000 for the number which came into the province by way of the States; making the accession to our population from emigration last year 21,500.

With regard to their distribution, it would appear from the reports of the emigrant agents and the books of the Lake steam-boats, that about one-third of this number landed at York, another third at Hamilton, Neagard, and the other ports at the head of Lake Ontario; one-sixth at Cobourg and Port Hope, and the remaining sixth have settled in the Bathurst, Johnstown and Midland districts.

The number of settlers having capital last year was greater than usual; and, with the exception of about 400 sent to Sunnidale at the expense of the Government, all the emigrants of last year have either settled on land or succeeded in finding employment and good wages amongst the farmers and mechanics.

The settlers sent to Sunnidale were generally poor people, who had exhausted their means by the time they reached York, and therefore could not travel any distance in search of work. They are employed by the Government in clearing land and making roads, in order to open the extensive tract of fertile land between Lakes Simcoe and Huron for settlement next year.

The past season has been a prosperous one for the emigrants, and remarkably healthy, only one emigrant having died at Prescott, and two on the route between Prescott and Montreal. Not a single complaint has reached me of ill-treatment, impositions or sufferings on the route; and it is gratifying to add, that all the Reports concur in stating that the conduct of the emigrants has been such as to call forth the approbation of all who have been brought in contact with them.

Emigrant Office, }  
York, 8 January 1834. }

(signed) *Anthony B. Hawke*,  
Emigrant Agent.

UPPER CANADA.

Sir J. Colborne to  
Mr. Secretary  
Stanley.

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE on account of EMIGRATION in the Years 1831, 1832 and 1833; and also the AMOUNT authorized by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies for the above Service, for the same period.

				Sterling.	
Expenditure	-	-	-	-	£. 23,548 14 4½
Amount authorized: 1831	-	-	£. 5,148 14 9½		
1832	-	-	13,286 - -		
1833	-	-	5,000 - -		
					£. 23,434 14 9½

Emigrant Office, Toronto, }  
22 March 1834. }

(signed) *A. B. Hawke,*  
Emigrant Agent.

— No. 12. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Stanley*, addressed to Sir *John Colborne*; dated Downing-street, 28 May 1834.

I HAVE been happy to receive so favourable a report, upon the whole, of the success of the emigrants who settled in Upper Canada last year, and I approve of your determination, in pursuance of the authority you obtained in Lord Ripon's despatch of the 7th March 1833, to set apart a township for the reception and employment of such persons as were prevented from securing a subsistence for themselves. I trust that the result will prove satisfactory, and will not ultimately be attended with expense.

Mr. Secretary  
Stanley to Sir J.  
Colborne.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

— No. 13. —

Extract of a LETTER from Mr. Under-secretary *Hay* to Major-general *Bourke*; dated Downing-street, 10 March 1833.

In order that some estimate may be formed of the extent of the aid which can be annually afforded towards the assistance of emigrants, without encroaching too extensively upon other services for which it may be necessary to provide, you will give the necessary directions that quarterly abstracts be prepared and transmitted to this office, of the territorial revenue of New South Wales, specifying the sums which may have been already paid into the Treasury, and what portion of them will be applicable to the above service.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Mr. Under-secretary  
Hay to  
Maj.-gen. Bourke.

— No. 14. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Stanley* to Major-general *Bourke*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 26 July 1833.

As the funds which have been placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government by the Legislature of New South Wales to facilitate the emigration of married mechanics and single females to that colony are now nearly exhausted, and will be completely so by the time of the arrival of the other emigrants to whom this assistance has been promised, I deem it right to take a retrospect of the proceedings which have been adopted since the last communication was addressed to you upon this subject, dated the 10th of March last, in which you were requested to send home certain information, with the view of enabling His Majesty's Govern-

Mr. Secretary  
Stanley to Major-  
general Bourke.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Secretary Stanley to Major-general Bourke.

"Red Rover,"  
"Bussorah Merchant."

Vide Sessional Paper, 141, April 1833, p. 36.

Ditto, p. 31.

ment to ascertain the probable amount of funds which would be available for the same purpose during the year 1834.

Since the first commencement of the arrangements for granting loans and bounties up to the present time, 397 families, consisting of 1,538 persons in number, and 361 single females, have received assistance from these funds, in addition to which, the two ships named in the margin, each containing about 200 young women, have been despatched to New South Wales; the one is reported in your despatch of the 24th September to have reached the colony, the other sailed in April of the present year. A third vessel, named the "Layton," similarly freighted, will, as you were informed, be despatched for the same destination in the course of next month. \*

It is stated in your despatch of the 27th February 1832, that you think His Majesty's Government may count upon an annual payment of 10,000 *l.* for the next three years from the revenue of Crown lands; and that if the sale of Crown lands should proceed with spirit, the sum might be taken still higher. Acting upon this information, His Majesty's Government have considered themselves warranted in incurring an expenditure of 20,000 *l.* (for the years 1832 and 1833) for purposes connected with emigration. Of this sum there has been expended,

In loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 7,831
In bounties and freight of ships, including the Layton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,812
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>£. 20,643</u>

According to the above statement there would appear to be an excess of expenditure, beyond the amount provided, of 643 *l.*; but in consequence of the dreadful calamity which befel the "Hibernia," a ship freighted with emigrants from Liverpool, which was destroyed by fire on her passage to New South Wales, a reduction of 454 *l.*, which corresponds with the amount of the payments ordered in the case of the emigrants who embarked in that vessel, may be made from the excess stated, which will be still further diminished by the repayments from the emigrants who proceeded the earliest to the colony; several of which repayments, if not already made, may be shortly expected to be received into the Colonial Treasury. Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, it has been deemed advisable to suspend for the present any further assistance, and the notice has accordingly been issued, of which the enclosed is a copy; His Majesty's Government deeming it more expedient to keep the expenditure within the minimum amount of funds available for this purpose, than to risk the inconvenience which could not but result to the local government from a contrary proceeding: the balance, if any remains, of the funds which may be expended for the two years before-mentioned being added to the sum which it may be in your power to appropriate for the same object in the ensuing year. And, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in renewing the assistance which the emigrants so anxiously seek, I have to request; if you should not have already forwarded to this department the statement alluded to in my Under-secretary's letter to you of the 10th of March last, that you will, on the receipt of this despatch, lose no time in furnishing me with the desired information.

I entertain considerable apprehension that in many cases the persons who have been assisted from the above funds may not belong to that class to which it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to confine it; but you must be too well aware of the difficulties attending the complete success of a measure upon the extensive scale of that which has been undertaken, to make it necessary for me to enter into a minute detail of them; and I deem it therefore sufficient to remark, that every endeavour will be used, on the renewal of the encouragement next year, to establish a better system of control over the selection of the persons who may in future be permitted to participate in the benefit. At the first stage of the proceedings it became advisable to leave generally to the shipowners much latitude in collecting persons of the description required; and although the certificates which were required to accompany each application, signed by the clergyman of the parish in which the emigrant resided, and by other respectable persons, were, as it was supposed, a sufficient guarantee that no deception would be practised upon the Government, yet I am concerned to state, that the precaution was not in all cases attended with the desired effect; and that other checks than those which were at first

April 1833.



first adopted will become necessary, to prevent a recurrence of the same evil for the future.

It was unfortunately so much the interest of shipowners to look to numbers rather than to the qualifications of the candidates for loans and bounties, that no means were neglected by which passengers could be obtained; and agents were consequently dispersed throughout the country to induce persons who might not otherwise be so disposed, to come forward to avail themselves of the proffered assistance. A check to this system may be expected to lessen very materially the number of the emigrants; but any deficiency in this respect will be made up to the colony by the superiority of those who, I trust, will still be desirous of proceeding there; and who will, as far as possible, be strictly limited to the description of persons to which, in the report enclosed in your despatch of the 11th April 1832, it is recommended that the encouragement should be given.

An agent of Government stationed at Liverpool, from which port most of the emigrants have hitherto proceeded, has now been appointed to superintend this branch of the business, whose duty it will be to investigate the characters and circumstances of all applicants for the loans or bounties. Through the instrumentality of this agent a check will exist against those mis-statements which have been found in the written applications of shipowners and the parties themselves, notwithstanding the certificates by which such applications were always accompanied. I have thought it necessary to enter at once into this explanation, in order to anticipate in some measure the disappointment which I fear may arise on the arrival in the colony of some of the persons who may have proceeded thither; and to show that, although the error may have been committed, His Majesty's Government are not insensible to the existence of it, or unprepared, so far as may be in their power, to provide a remedy, with the view of introducing into the colony a more respectable and profitable body of mechanics and females than may have already reached it.

With regard to the latter class of emigrants, it has been extremely satisfactory to me to observe, in a perusal of your despatch of the 24th September last, the course which you had pursued in disposing of the female emigrants by the "Red Rover;" and I request that you will favour me with an equally full report on the general character and behaviour of the females sent out in the "Bussorah Merchant," and as to the manner in which they have been provided for. These females were selected by a committee of gentlemen in London, who certainly evinced great zeal in the voluntary duties which they undertook; and it is to be hoped that the results will be commensurate with their labours. The females who are preparing to embark in the "Layton," which ship will sail about the 15th of next month, have been selected with equal care by the same gentlemen; and for similar reasons to those which induce me to desire to receive a special report in respect to the females who have proceeded to the colony in the "Bussorah Merchant," I am anxious to know to what extent those by the "Layton" may realize the expectations which are formed of them by the gentlemen to whom, as before stated, their selection has been entrusted.

There are some points adverted to in your despatch of the 24th of September last, upon which I shall now take the opportunity of offering a few observations.

It would appear, from the information which you have communicated in regard to the wages paid in the colony at the date of your despatch, that the rates are by no means so high as they were stated to be in the printed paper issued by this department on the 18th July 1831, for the use of emigrants; and every care has accordingly been taken to undeceive those, upon this point, who had not already taken their departure. As the arrival in the colony of so large a body of mechanics and labourers as that which has proceeded there since the date of your despatch, may still further reduce these rates, I request that you will return to me the enclosed paper, corrected according to the present demand for persons of that description, with such additional particulars affixed to it as it may be deemed of advantage to the emigrant to be acquainted with prior to his leaving this country.

The complaints which you have made respecting the conduct of the discharged soldiers, who have been allowed to commute their pensions, are not, I am concerned to say, limited to those who have proceeded to New South Wales; similar representations having been received from every other quarter where they have established themselves. The system of commuting the pensions of such persons will in all probability be discontinued; and it will be my endeavour, as far as it may be possible, to prevent any soldiers who may be still in the receipt of their pensions from participating in any facilities which may be afforded to any other description

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Mr. Secretary  
Stanley to Major-  
general Bourke.

*Vide Sessional  
Paper, 141, April  
1833.*

*Vide Sessional  
Paper, 141, April  
1833, p. 36.*

*Vide Sessional  
Paper, 328, Oct.  
1831.*

*Printed Notice of  
13 July 1831.  
In Sessional Papers,  
328, Oct. 1831.*

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Mr. Secretary  
Stanley to Major-  
general Bourke.

of emigrant, to enable them to defray their expenses to the colony, with the exception only of those whose habits of industry and sobriety can be safely depended upon.

In the concluding part of your despatch, you advert to the difficulty of obtaining a valid obligation from the parties to whom the advance of 20*l.* is made, for the payment of that sum, the master of the ship in which the emigrants may have obtained their passages not always producing them before the proper officer after their arrival in the colony, and the emigrants themselves neglecting to enter into a new security. With the view of obviating this difficulty, and of meeting the suggestion of the collector of internal revenue on this point, proper steps will be taken for the future for securing the evidence of the master and mate of the ship by which the emigrants may embark; or, in case the master should be owner of the vessel, of the mate and the surgeon, as witnesses to the hand-writing of the party by whom the promissory note for the repayment of the advance may have been signed; and care will be taken at the same time to explain to the master or owner of such vessel, that he will not be entitled to receive any portion of the sum which may be due on behalf of the emigrant whom he may take out to the colony, until he shall have produced the parties before the officer who may be appointed by the colonial government for the purpose, and gone through all the forms which may be deemed necessary for rendering the promissory notes available in the colony: and in order that no obstacles may be opposed to this arrangement, on the part of the emigrant, he should not be allowed permanently to quit the vessel, or to have his baggage delivered to him, if his detention on board should prove, as it possibly may, inconvenient to the ship, until the preliminary step before mentioned shall have been undertaken. On the other hand, you will of course appoint to this especial duty some officer of your government, who may, in addition to his other employment, be capable of attending to it, and who should be made responsible for the accuracy with which it may be performed.

Major-general Bourke,  
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.  
(signed) E. G. Stanley.

(Enclosure.)

Colonial Office, April 1833.

MR. HAY is directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint that the funds allotted for the encouragement of emigration to the Australian colonies being at present exhausted, no further applications for aid can be complied with until next year, when it is proposed that fresh funds should be made applicable to the purposes of emigration.

— No. 15. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Major-general Bourke to Mr. Secretary Stanley.

Government House, Sydney,  
6 December 1833.

Sir,

Maj.-gen. Bourke  
to Mr. Secretary  
Stanley.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated 26th July last, informing me, that as the funds appropriated by this colony to the emigration of married mechanics and single females from Great Britain for the years 1832 and 1833, amounting to 20,000*l.*, were then nearly exhausted, and would be wholly so by the time of the arrival of the emigrants to whom assistance had been promised and afforded, it had been determined by His Majesty's Government to send out no more of those persons until further information had been obtained from hence; referring also to a letter from Mr. Hay, of the 10th of March last, requiring certain returns bearing upon this subject.

I have now the honour to forward a Return of the total number of free persons who have arrived in New South Wales, between the 1st January 1832 and 30th November 1833, distinguishing those who have received assistance from those for whom no advance has been made or bounty paid.

The quarterly returns of territorial revenue will be sent in the beginning of next year.

The

The following statement will enable you to judge of the amount now applicable to the purposes of Emigration :

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Maj.-gen. Bourke  
to Mr. Secretary  
Stanley.

Amount of Territorial Revenue received into the Colonial Treasury, from the 1st January to 30th November 1833 (including arrears of former years)	} £.	23,492	s.	18	d.	7
Amount paid, on account of Emigration, to 30th November 1833	} £.	13,901	s.	6	d.	9
Leaving, Amount remaining in Treasury on 30th November 1833, applicable to purposes of Emigration	} £.	9,591	s.	11	d.	10

You will perceive by the foregoing statement, that the sum of 10,000*l.* per annum, which I stated in former communications might be reckoned upon as a fund from whence to discharge the expenses of emigration, has not yet been expended in the last or the present year; probably, however, arrangements have already been made in England for sending out that number of persons which will absorb the balance now remaining.

In the ensuing year, from 15,000*l.* to 18,000*l.*, chiefly derivable from payments for land purchased under the administrations of Sir Thomas Brisbane and General Darling, may safely be calculated upon. The income of the territorial revenue in future years will in a great degree depend upon the collection of quit-rents, a measure which I apprehend will be attended with considerable difficulty; and upon the sales of vacant Crown lands, of the extent of which I can form no estimate. The Collector of Internal Revenue, with whom I have communicated, estimates the probable amount much higher than I would venture to state it.

Having in the preceding paragraph disposed of what relates to the financial arrangements connected with the emigration of persons from Great Britain to these colonies, I will now proceed to notice the other matters referred to in your despatch.

You express fears that in many cases the colony may be disappointed in the character of the persons sent out, from the difficulty which is felt in ascertaining, with the desirable degree of certainty, the fitness of every applicant for assistance. There have been undoubtedly several such cases of disappointment, especially among the discharged pensioners, whose unfitness for becoming emigrants upon Government advances I have before had occasion to represent. I am happy to observe that you have resolved on withholding future advances to these persons, excepting under the very special circumstances you have referred to. I have, however, the pleasure of stating, that the late arrivals of emigrants have given greater general satisfaction, and I have no doubt that the anxiety which you have so forcibly expressed as being felt by His Majesty's Government on this subject, will lead to every practicable means being taken to remove all remaining cause of complaint. It would be altogether unreasonable to expect that an universally favourable report could be made of the private moral habits of the women who are thus brought to this colony, exposed as they must be to the extraordinary temptations arising from the disproportion which still subsists between the sexes, and which must amount, until this is rectified, to a very high premium on an irregular, unmarried life. Every increase to their numbers will materially diminish these temptations to those who come afterwards.

You have requested a particular account of the general character and behaviour of the young women who arrived by the Bussorah Merchant, and of the manner in which they have been disposed of. Their character and behaviour have proved, as far as I have ascertained, in general satisfactory, though the remark I have just made certainly applies to some of them. They were placed here, on arrival, under the charge of a committee of ladies, and disposed of, in the same manner as those who arrived by the Red Rover, to the various persons who applied for their services. The greater number went off in the course of a few days, in the capacity of domestic servants; and I believe there remain few, if any, who are not now provided for. If any remain now without employment, it cannot arise from the want of opportunity to procure a maintenance, but from the hope, by waiting, of obtaining some better situation than may immediately offer, or from their indulging in other courses of life, which their former immoral habits have led them to prefer. Difficulty may also occasionally arise from the inconvenience and delay

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Maj.-gen. Bouike  
to Mr. Secretary  
Stanley.

Vide Sessional  
Paper, 141, April  
1833.

of a communication with some parts of the interior, and still more from the indisposition of many of these persons to proceed up the country, since there is at all times, I am persuaded, a considerable unsatisfied demand for domestic female servants of a respectable character among settlers.

A few of the more educated among the emigrants by the Bussorah Merchant have obtained situations as private governesses. The wages received by the parties who have engaged as domestic servants (including housekeepers) vary, I believe, from 8*l.* to 16*l.* a year, besides board and lodging; and those who are employed as governesses receive, as far as I have been able to ascertain, from 20*l.* to 25*l.*

I apprehend no difficulty in providing for the emigrants by the "Layton" in the same way, when that vessel shall arrive.

You have adverted to the report made by my despatch of 24th September 1832, on the rates of wages then paid in the colony, observing that they were by no means so high as those stated in the printed paper issued from the Secretary of State's Office for the use of emigrants, and suggesting that the introduction of fresh labour, since the date of that despatch, may have still further reduced its remuneration. In reply, I would state that I believe the prices then given to be pretty much the same with those which can be obtained at present. I have given the printed paper inclosed in your despatch to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and return it to you with his corrections. I selected him as the person from whom the best information on the subject could be obtained, not only from the intercourse which he holds with the emigrants seeking employment here, in his official capacity, but also as secretary to the Emigrant's Friend Society, an association established here some time ago for the accommodation, and when necessary, for the relief of those persons; but which, like other societies of the kind, has been abandoned by all who were most clamorous for its formation, and the whole of the labour is left to the secretary alone. It is reported by him that "single men and women are in general most in request, and next to them young married couples without children; but with respect to the latter, husbands and wives are frequently obliged to accept of employment under different masters, much unhappiness and temptation to infidelity being thereby caused. But large families of thriving children," he observes, "would in a few years prove a valuable accession to the colony, and it would be a pity to discourage the emigration of such families."

It is stated in your despatch that expectations have been formed of repayments made, as it is supposed, by the earliest arrived emigrants, in whose favour advances of 20*l.* each had been issued. I am sorry to say, that up to this date no repayments have been made by those persons; and although many of them have signed a valid obligation, upon which execution against body or goods might be obtained, it has not been thought prudent to take such a step; and to obtain payment by any means short of compulsion, is, I believe, altogether hopeless. The Collector of Internal Revenue observes upon this subject, "I feel confident that no material assistance can be looked for from this source. I am firmly convinced, not only that no general or extensive repayment of the advances made can be enforced, but also that if insisted on and enforced in the comparatively few instances in which it might be so successfully, the consequences would be injurious, as sober, steady men would find themselves no better off, after two or three years of laborious industry, than their idle, dissipated companions; the Government having carried off the little savings which the good conduct of the first described parties may have enabled them to lay by, while the public-houses have absorbed the disposable earnings of those last mentioned.

"If it is resolved on by the government to imprison all those who do not repay the advances made, four-fifths of the persons so assisted will be imprisoned.

"If they are so, the news of such treatment will soon reach England, and an effectual stop will be put to emigration.

"If the idle and drunken are allowed to evade repayment without suffering any bad consequences, while the industrious are compelled to pay, because they possess some little means, it will, in fact, be holding out a premium for idleness and drunkenness."

I confess that I concur in a great degree with the opinions of the Collector of Internal Revenue on this subject, and I do not mean to enforce the repayment of advances, though I shall not fail to demand them in all cases where the parties can be got at; and I propose to continue to require the obligations in the most  
valid

valid form. If it should be the desire of His Majesty's Government that the repayment of advances should be sought by legal process, I beg to be honoured with your commands on the subject.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Maj.-gen. Bourke  
to Mr. Secretary  
Stanley.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Richard Bourke.*

RETURN of the NUMBER of FREE PERSONS who have arrived in *New South Wales* from the 1st January 1832 to the 30th November 1833; distinguishing those who have received Assistance under the Arrangements sanctioned by His Majesty's Government for the promotion of EMIGRATION, from those for whom no Advance has been made or Bounty paid.

Year of arrival	FREE PERSONS who have arrived under the Arrangements sanctioned by H. M. Government.															TOTAL.								
	EMIGRANTS without Bounty or Advance.				Advances.					Bounties.		Total Advances and Bounties.												
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount advanced.	Number of Females and two children.	Amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total number of Persons.				
																					£.	s.	d.	£.
1832	679	351	284	1,214	140	134	195	469	2,759 --	321	2,497	6	9	140	455	197	792	5,256	6	9	819	706	481	2,006
1833 to 30 Nov.	629	388	338	1,355	170	161	337	668	3,451 --	324	5,194	--	--	170	485	337	992	8,645	--	--	799	873	675	2,347
Totals	1,308	639	622	2,569	310	295	532	1,137	6,210 --	645	7,691	6	9	310	940	534	1,784	13,901	6	9	1,618	1,579	1,156	4,353

(signed) *Alexander M'Leay,*  
Colonial Secretary.

ENCLOSURE with Mr. Secretary Stanley's Despatch, 26 July 1833.

Colonial-office, 18 July 1831.

INFORMATION respecting the *Australian Colonies.*

The Commissioners for Emigration have collected the following Information for the use of persons desirous of emigrating to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

*Price of Passage.*—The Commissioners for Emigration have reason to expect, from the result of the inquiries which they have made on this subject, that passages can be provided for people of the working classes, including their maintenance during the voyage, at a charge not exceeding 16 *l.* for adults, and 8 *l.* for children. More exact particulars, and the precise charge for which passages can be provided, will be stated at the time of entering into the agreements with such persons as may apply to the Commissioners for that purpose.\*

*Probability of Employment and Rates of Wages.*—The Commissioners have examined a considerable number of letters upon these subjects from respectable inhabitants of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; and they find that all concur in representing the existence of a great demand for labour. These representations

\* The price of 16 *l.* is computed on the supposition of a whole vessel's being taken up for the conveyance of passengers, but as the Commissioners for Emigration do not at present contemplate engaging a vessel in that manner, the best course for persons possessed of the requisite funds is to engage their passages by private agreement with the owners of ships sailing to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land. The price of steerage passages thus engaged has usually ranged from 30 *l.* to 40 *l.*; but passages have lately been provided by some shipowners for people of the working classes, at so low a charge as from 20 *l.* to 18 *l.* for adults, and 9 *l.* for children.—12th. Dec. 1831.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.Maj.-gen. Bourke  
to Mr. Secretary  
Stanley.

sentations are further confirmed by official reports received from those colonies by the Secretary of State.

The following general statements, collected from a variety of sources, will afford a view of the average rates of wages in the Australian colonies :

Ten or twelve pounds a year, besides board and lodging, seem to be the wages which are usually paid to common labourers. Skilful engineers, wheelwrights, carpenters and blacksmiths, will obtain 50 *l.* a year, besides board and lodging. The following advertisement which appeared in the Sydney Gazette of the 12th August 1830, contains a list of several descriptions of workmen wanted at Sydney, as well as an account of the high wages which some of them might obtain.

*Advertisement from the Sydney Gazette.*

WANTED in Sydney, New South Wales, the following Tradesmen and Mechanics.

	<i>Demand.</i>		<i>Demand.</i>
Bread and biscuit-bakers	limited.	Horse-breakers	very limited.
Butchers	ditto.	Hoop-benders	ditto.
*Boat-builders	ditto.	*Joiners	good demand.
*Brickmakers	ditto.	Japanners	none.
*Ditto Layers	ditto.	Ironmongers	very limited.
Bellows-makers	very limited.	Ironfounders	ditto.
*Blacksmiths	considerable.	Leather-dressers	limited.
Bellhangers	limited.	Lime-burners	very ditto.
Brassfounders	ditto.	Locksmiths	ditto.
Brewers	ditto.	Millers	ditto.
Boatmen	ditto.	Mealmen	none.
*Collar-makers	very limited.	*Millwrights	good demand.
Confectioners	ditto.	Milliners	very limited.
Chair-makers	ditto.	Maltsters	ditto.
*Carriers	ditto.	Mustard-makers	none.
*Carpenters	good.	Milkmen	none.
*Caulkers	limited.	Nurserymen	very limited.
*Goopers	good demand.	Nailers	ditto.
Cartmakers	limited.	Painters	ditto.
Coachmakers	very limited.	Parchment-makers	none.
Compositors	ditto.	Pump-makers	very limited.
Candlemakers	ditto.	Plough-makers	limited.
Cabinetmakers	limited.	Potters	very limited.
Cheesemakers	ditto.	Paper-makers	none.
Coach Springmakers	very limited.	*Plasterers	limited.
Cooks	limited.	Ploughmen	good demand.
Colliers	ditto.	Provisions Curers	none.
*Coppersmiths	ditto.	Plumbers	very limited.
Cutlers	ditto.	Printers and Pressmen	limited.
Dyers	ditto.	Quarrymen	ditto.
Dairywomen	good demand.	Quill Preparers	very ditto.
Distillers	limited.	Ropemakers	ditto.
*Engineers	good demand.	Reapers	ditto.
Farriers	limited.	Saddlers	ditto.
Flax Dressers	no demand.	Shoemakers	limited.
Fencers or rough car- penters	} a good demand.	*Sawyers	ditto.
Fellmongers	none.	Shipwrights	ditto.
Gardeners	good demand.	*Stone Masons	ditto.
Glaziers	limited.	*Stone Cutters	ditto.
Glass-blowers	none.	*Stone Setters	ditto.
Glucmakers	}	Stone Quarrymen	ditto.
Gilders	} no demand.	Sailmakers	very limited.
Gunsmiths	}	*Slaters and Shinglers	good demand.
Hairdressers	very limited.	Shepherds	ditto.
Hatmakers	ditto.	Sheepshearers	ditto.
— Finishers	ditto.	Soapmakers	limited.
Harness-makers	ditto.	Sign Painters	very limited.
		Sailors	limited.
			Sailcloth-makers

	<i>Demand.</i>		<i>Demand</i>	
Sailcloth-makers - - -	none.	Tallow Melters - - -	limited.	NEW SOUTH WALES. Maj.-gen. Bourke to Mr. Secretary Stanley.
Sieve-makers - - -	very limited.	Vine Dressers - - -	ditto.	
Starch-makers - - -	none.	Upholsterers - - -	ditto.	
Straw Platters - - -	ditto.	Wheelwrights - - -	good demand.	
Straw-hatmakers - - -	very limited.	Waggon-makers - - -	limited.	
Turners - - -	ditto.	Wool-sorters - - -	very limited.	
*Tanners - - -	ditto.	Whalers - - -	limited.	
Tailors - - -	limited.	Weavers of Blankets and Coarse Woollen - - -	} very limited.	
Tinplate Workers - - -	very limited.	Wire Drawers - - -		
Tobacco Pipemakers - - -	limited.	Wood Splitters - - -		
Tobacco Growers - - -	ditto.			

Those marked thus (\*) are particularly wanted, and earn 10 s. a day and upwards *all the year round*; and engineers and millwrights earn 50 l. to 100 l. per annum.

All articles of provision are very cheap. Beef and mutton 2 ½ d. to 3 d. per lb. by the joint, and 1 d. to 1 ½ d. per lb. by the quarter or carcass. Tea (green) 1 s. 6 d., sugar 3 d., Indian corn 1 s. 6 d. per bushel, &c. &c.

The agent for New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Emigration Committee in the year 1827, since which period the price of labour is understood to have risen, stated the rates of wages as follows :

Common labourers, 3 s. per day, in Sydney, and only for occasional jobs, usually 14 s. per week, or 5 s. to 6 s. with rations and lodging.

Common mechanics, 3 s. to 5 s. per day.

Third-rate ditto, 6 s. to 7 s. - ditto.

And to mechanics of peculiar qualifications, or agricultural labourers, capable of managing a farm in the capacity of bailiff, 1 l. per day. } No such thing known.

*Market Prices at Sydney.*

The Commissioners have collected from newspapers published in New South Wales, the following accounts of the Market Prices at Sydney on the first day of each Month during the Year 1830 :

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat - - per bush.	6 6	8 3	6 9	8 -	9 6	7 6	7 -	6 -	6 -	5 3	4 9	5 3
Maize - - do.	5 -	3 9	3 6	4 6	3 9	4 3	2 9	1 10	1 9	1 8	1 10	2 -
Oats - - do.	- -	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	2 4	2 8	2 9	3 6
Barley - - do.	5 -	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 -	3 -	2 6	3 6
Potatoes - - per cwt.	8 6	4 -	5 -	5 6	10 -	7 -	7 -	6 6	10 -	13 -	11 -	9 6
Butter (Fresh) - per lb.	1 9	1 3	1 -	1 -	1 -	9 -	9 -	1 -	1 6	1 9	1 2	9 -
Do. (Salt) - do.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 -	11 -	10 -	7 -
Cheese - - do.	- -	9 -	9 -	9 -	10 -	1 1	1 1	11 -	1 -	1 -	11 -	9 -
Eggs - - per doz.	1 9	1 6	3 -	2 9	2 6	2 -	2 -	1 -	1 -	9 -	10 -	9 -
Ducks - - -	7 -	6 -	5 -	4 9	5 -	3 6	1 3	2 3	5 -	5 6	6 -	5 -
Fowls - - per pair	5 -	4 -	3 9	3 6	3 6	2 -	2 -	2 -	3 -	3 -	3 6	3 3
Grease - - do.	16 -	11 3	10 -	9 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 6	10 6	10 6	12 -	10 -
Turkies - - do.	1 -	16 -	12 -	12 -	12 6	10 6	10 -	9 6	12 6	14 -	13 -	12 -
Hay - - - per ton	2 10	6 10	6 -	6 -	6 -	5 10	5 10	5 9	5 8	5 17	6 6	8 -
Straw - - per load	1 -	17 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 3	1 3	12 6	12 6	13 -	12 6	13 6
Bread - - per 4 lb. loaf	- -	10d. to 11d.	8d. to 9d.	7d. to 8d.	10d. to 11d.	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	8d.
Meat per stone :												
Beef - - -	- -	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 2	1 9	2 -	1 6	2 4
Mutton - - -	- -	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 4	2 4	3 -	2 6	3 4
Pork - - -	- -	2 6	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	5 3	5 3	5 9	4 6
Veal - - -	- -	3 1	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 4	4 4	4 6	5 9	4 6
Flour per 100 lbs.												
Fine - - -	1 2	1 6	17 6	17 6	1 7	1 -	1 -	18 -	17 -	15 -	13 -	13 -
Seconds - - -	19 -	1 2	15 -	15 -	1 2	16 8	16 8	15 -	14 -	13 -	11 -	11 -

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Maj.-gen. Bourke  
to Mr. Secretary  
Stanley.

It is not necessary that emigration to the Australian colonies should be confined to any particular season, and the Commissioners for emigration will therefore be ready immediately to afford their assistance to persons desirous of going to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. In consequence, however, of the state of the population in the Australian colonies, the Commissioners do not propose to take charge of the conveyance of any but married men and their families, or of females.

The Commissioners for emigration take this opportunity of announcing, that they are not prepared to undertake the conveyance of emigrants to the settlement on the Swan River.

— No. 16. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Stanley* to Major-general *Bourke*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 8th April 1834.

Mr. Secretary  
Stanley to Major-  
general Bourke.

IN reference to my despatch of the 26th July last, I have now the honour to inform you that two ships will be dispatched to New South Wales during the present year; one in the early part of July, the other in the month of September following. These vessels will each convey to the colony from 200 to 250 young women, whom you will be prepared to receive and provide with the same accommodation and protection, until they shall obtain suitable situations, as were afforded to those females who preceded them.

The mischiefs which were found to result in the case of the two first ships which were dispatched to the Australian colonies, from the indifferent character of many of the females who were embarked in them, have given rise to much greater caution in this respect than was found practicable in the first instance.

The selection of females on the present occasion will be confided to the committee, by whose exertions the "Bassorah Merchant" and the "Layton" were dispatched to New South Wales with female emigrants during the last year; and although no official accounts have been received from you of the arrival of either of those ships, yet the satisfactory information which has been sent home by the superintendent of the former ship, fully justifies the confidence which has been placed in the committee, by whose continued assistance it is hoped that a class of female emigrants will be introduced into the colony, whose previous habits of industry and virtue will tend much to the improvement of society there.

In my despatch before adverted to, you were required to send home an account of the expenditure which had been incurred in the encouragement of emigration, together with a statement of the funds available for that service during the present year. To this communication there has been scarcely time, as yet, for me to receive an answer. Your despatch, however, of the 9th July 1833, reporting that "the balance arising from the sales and rents of Crown lands, (and from which all advances and bounties on emigration had been paid,) would amount at the close of 1833 to nearly 20,000*l.*," supplies, in a great measure, this deficiency of information, and enables me, without waiting for any further information from you on this subject, to renew the assistance towards emigration, which was previously afforded; for, although orders to a considerable amount in favour of emigrants must have arrived in the colony subsequent to the date of your despatch, yet as these payments could not have exceeded 8,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* at the utmost, a balance of 10,000*l.* would still remain at the close of last year; to which may be added a further sum of 10,000*l.* arising from the sales of land during 1834, thus leaving a sum of not less than 20,000*l.* at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, for the promotion of emigration to New South Wales during the current year.

The whole expense of dispatching a ship to New South Wales, when filled with female emigrants, averages about 17*l.* per head. Of this sum the Government contributes 12*l.*, whilst the emigrant is required to furnish the remainder. One half of this bounty will be advanced, as was the case in former instances, by the Treasury, on the departure of the vessel, to be repaid into the military chest; but the other half will not require to be paid until after her arrival in the colony.

These arrangements I have deemed it right to impart to you thus early, in order that you may be prepared to make the respective payments, whenever called upon to do so by the arrival in the colony of the ships in question.

Whilst



Whilst upon this subject, I may observe that the ships which were dispatched last year to New South Wales contained many very eligible young women, who, after engaging their passages, were found unable to make up the difference between the sum allowed by the Government of 12 £ and that to which the actual cost of their passage amounted. This inconvenience was obviated by the owners of the ships consenting to receive, in lieu of the 5 £ which each party ought to have paid, a promissory note for 9 £, which those females from whom it was taken undertook to repay out of their earnings. As this measure cannot but have an injurious tendency, I have been induced to assent to an arrangement by which this accommodation to the emigrant, if necessary, will in all future cases be afforded by the Government, in lieu of the owners of the vessels; the whole sum of 17 £ being advanced upon the emigrant giving a promissory note to repay 6 £ in the manner before mentioned; whilst the chance of any undue influence being exercised over the female during the existence of her pecuniary obligation will be avoided. Intimation will, at the same time, be given to the parties that repayment of the loan so made will be rigidly enforced, should any disposition be manifested by them to evade it when the means are conveniently within their reach. These loans, in addition to the moiety of the bounty of 12 £, will also be advanced by the Treasury in this country; so that it will be necessary that repayment be also made into the military chest of such portion of the loan as may have been actually issued for the benefit of the parties. The promissory notes of the females who may be thus assisted will be forwarded to you by the vessel in which the females themselves may be conveyed; and you will of course take such precautions as you may deem sufficient for ensuring the validity, in the colony, of the promissory notes; which, as a greater measure of security, will be witnessed previous to the vessel's departure, in the manner explained with respect to all other advances, in a subsequent part of this despatch.

The expense of each of the female emigrant ships about to be dispatched to the colony, will not exceed 3,000 £; whilst the funds available for the purposes of emigration will, as before stated, amount to 20,000 £. It is not intended to send more than two ships with females to New South Wales during the present year; and I have decided that the remainder of the above sum should be applied to the encouragement of general emigration, on the same principle as was adopted last season; but that, instead of mechanics, none but young and married agricultural labourers should be allowed to avail themselves of the loan.

In furtherance of this measure, the accompanying notices have been issued by this department, explaining the regulations under which the assistance of Government will be dispensed. These regulations are very similar to those which were in force during the last season. There is one point, however, in which they differ, and to this I would particularly draw your attention. You are aware that the promissory notes required from the emigrants accepting the loan was usually witnessed by the collector or some other officer of customs, at the port at which the parties embarked; and that the witnesses not being on the spot to prove the signature attached to the note, many of these emigrants had refused, on their arrival in the colony, to acknowledge the obligation which it contained, and consequently to enter into a fresh bond for the repayment of the advance at a more distant period. To meet this evil it is now provided that the promissory notes should be witnessed by the captain and chief mate of the vessel in which the emigrants may take their passage; and it will be distinctly explained to the masters of them that payment of any advances will be withheld until the parties on whose behalf such advances may be ordered shall have been produced before some competent officer of your government, and shall have entered into a fresh obligation for the repayment of their respective amounts. The witnesses being thus on the spot, compulsory measures can be adopted for forcing the emigrants into a compliance with their engagements, should they show any disposition to evade them.

I have, in conclusion, to request that you will, on your part, take every necessary step for carrying this regulation successfully into effect, by appointing to this duty some officer who can give his attention to it, in addition to his other avocations.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. G. Stanley.*

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Mr. Secretary  
Stanley to Major-  
General Bourke.

6 April 1834.

(Enclosures.)

Downing-street, 6th April 1834.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.Mr. Secretary  
Stanley to Major-  
general Bourke.

NUMEROUS applications have been received from persons desirous of emigrating to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, who, after stating their inability to defray the whole charge of their conveyance, solicit aid for that purpose, on condition of repaying the same out of their earnings in the colony where they propose to settle. His Majesty's Government has sanctioned the appropriation of a limited sum out of the colonial revenues of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, to assist the private funds of such emigrants as may appear likely to earn the means of repaying that aid, and to become useful settlers. The following are the regulations under which this indulgence will be dispensed :

No advance will be made, except to married agricultural labourers under the age of 30 years; but where the applicant may have a large family whom he intends to take with him, a departure from this rule will be allowed, which must be determined by the age and number of persons in his family. In all cases, however, a strict inquiry will be instituted into their character and habits of industry, before the assistance they solicit will be granted to them.

No one family will be allowed an advance exceeding 20 *l.*; and it will be useless, therefore, for parties who may not possess the remainder of the sum requisite for defraying the expense of their passage, to apply for assistance.

Every person desirous of receiving the proposed advance, must fill up, and send back to the Under-secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the Return hereto annexed. If the information contained in this Return, and the answers to the inquiries which may be addressed to the parties who certify the correctness of the Return, shall be considered satisfactory, the applicant will receive notice to that effect. He may then proceed to make his agreement with the owners or masters of ships proceeding to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land; and as soon as any shipowner or master shall notify (in a form which will be provided for that purpose) that the emigrant has taken the other necessary steps for engaging his passage, an order will be granted for the payment, in the colony, of 20 *l.* to the agent or master of the vessel in which this emigrant may arrive. The emigrant will, of course, be able to obtain a corresponding deduction from the amount to be paid by himself in this country.

The order for payment will be entrusted to the master of the vessel in which the emigrant is to proceed, and will consist of a sealed despatch to the governor, containing the name and description of the party on whose account the money is to be paid, and enclosing a promissory note, which he will be required to sign in acknowledgment of his debt, which note must be witnessed by the captain and chief mate of the vessel. But arrangements will be made, by which the payment of this order will not take place in the colony until the captain shall have produced the parties on whose account it is to be made before the officer appointed for that purpose, and they shall have entered into a fresh obligation for the repayment of the advance made to them; for it is the intention of His Majesty's Government, and cannot be too clearly understood by all persons who may accept this loan, that repayment of the debt (in such proportions, and at such intervals, as may not be unsuitable to the circumstances of each emigrant) shall be strictly enforced, by means of the ample powers which the laws of the colony render available for that purpose.

Government agents for emigration have been appointed at Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Belfast and Greenock, who have been instructed to afford gratuitous information to all persons applying to them, as to the best means of carrying their schemes of emigration into effect. Parties, therefore, who may reside in the neighbourhood of these agents are requested to apply to them (either personally, or if by letter, post-paid) for information on this subject.

All applications for the assistance of Government must be made by letter only, addressed to R. W. Hay, Esq., Under-secretary of State, London; and should the number of applications be greater than the funds at their disposal will enable them to comply with, priority of date will form the rule of selection among applications in which there shall appear no other ground of distinction.

R. W. Hay.

No.

Place of Residence. \_\_\_\_\_

Date. \_\_\_\_\_

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Secretary Stanley to Major-general Bourke.

FORM for AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS desirous of receiving an Advance from Government in aid of their means of emigrating to *New South Wales* or *Van Diemen's Land*; to be filled up and returned to the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Department, London.

Name of the Applicant.	
His Age.	
His Trade or Calling.	
Whether Married or a Widower.	
If Married, the Age of his Wife.	
Names and Ages of his Children.	
If he intends to leave behind any of his Family, what means they have of Subsistence.	
Place to which he wishes to go.	
Amount (not exceeding 20 <i>l.</i> ) which he is desirous to obtain as an advance.	
Name and Address of the Minister of the Parish in which he resides.	

*Certificate to be signed by two respectable Housholders.*

We Certify that we are acquainted with the person above named, and that we believe him to be an honest and industrious labourer, and likely to maintain himself in the colony to which he wishes to go; and, further, that we know that the particulars stated in the above Return are correct.

Signature. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature. \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Residence. \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Residence. \_\_\_\_\_

I Certify to the best of my belief that the above Certificates are authentic, and that the persons whose signatures are affixed to them are worthy of credit.

To be signed by a Magistrate,  
or by the Minister of the Parish  
in which the Applicant resides. }

It is particularly requested that no Gentleman will Certify this Return unless they are thoroughly convinced of the truth of the Statement contained in it.

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

— No. 17. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary Stanley to Lieutenant-governor Arthur.

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 August 1833.

As the funds which His Majesty's Government have considered available for the promotion of the emigration of married mechanics and single women to Van Diemen's Land are now nearly exhausted, and will be completely so by the time of the arrival of the emigrants to whom this assistance has been promised, I deem

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VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Mr. Secretary Stanley to Lieut-governor Arthur.

VAN DIEMEN'S  
LAND.

Mr. Secretary  
Stanley to Lieut.-  
governor Arthur.

it right to take a retrospect of the proceedings which have been adopted since the last communication was addressed to you, on the 10th March last, in which you were requested to send home certain information, with the view of ascertaining the probable amount of funds which would be applicable to the same service during the year 1834.

Since the first commencement of the arrangements for granting loans and bounties up to the present time, 422 families, consisting of 1,571 persons in number, and 310 single females, have received assistance from these funds; in addition to which the "Princess Royal," containing about 200 young women, whose arrival was reported in your despatch of 8th September last, has been dispatched from this country.

Vide Sessional  
Paper, 141, April  
1833.

In estimating the sums which might be devoted to this object, some difficulty has been experienced, and I have therefore limited the expenditure on this account to the following amount :

In Loans	- - - - -	8,406
In Bounties, including the freight of the "Princess Royal"	- - - - -	7,114
		£. 15,520

Vide Sessional  
Paper, 141, April  
1833.

Adverting, however, to your despatches of the 9th July 1831, and of the 28th of June 1832, it would appear that, exclusive of the revenue which may be expected to be derived from the tax on convicts (whenever that measure comes into operation), there was a balance in the Colonial Treasury of 12,362*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, on account of land sold during the three and a half years, commencing the 1st July 1829 up to the 28th June 1832, which would be available towards the encouragement of emigration. You have stated also, that there is a sum amounting to 13,839*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* due to the Government on sales of land mortgaged to the public, bearing interest at five per cent. This latter sum cannot, for reasons which have been already stated to you in Lord Goderich's despatch of the 23d March last, be made available in the manner proposed by you; but, presuming that the interest is regularly paid, the further sum of 692*l.* annually may be calculated upon. These funds may be considered as at once applicable for the years 1832 and 1833; in addition to which may be safely estimated the funds arising from the current sales of land, which have taken place since the 28th of June 1832, and which would amount, upon the lowest scale, to 3,530*l.*, the average of the receipts which, as before stated, have arisen from the sales of land for the three and a half years preceding the 28th June 1832. The following, therefore, may be taken as the amount available for the years 1832 and 1833, exclusive of the convict tax :

Lands sold, up to June 1832	- - - - -	£. 12,362	s. 13	d. 5
Interest for two years on land sold on mortgage	- - - - -	1,384	-	-
Lands sold, from June 1832 up to June 1833	- - - - -	3,530	-	-
Making a Total of	- - - - -	£. 17,276	s. 13	d. 5

Besides all these resources, which are certain and already existing, it is calculated by the committee appointed to examine this question in the colony, that the projected taxes on ticket-of-leave men, and on convict mechanics, &c. will produce about 10,000*l.* annually, according to the estimate therein given. Without further examination, therefore, of the resources of Van Diemen's Land, enough has been said to show that the expenditure, as before stated, which has been incurred on account of emigration will not have exceeded the amount which can be found to meet it; and when from this amount comes to be deducted the repayments which have been, or which may be shortly expected to be, received into the Colonial Treasury, on account of those emigrants who have proceeded the earliest to the colony, a still further surplus of funds disposable for this purpose may not unreasonably be expected to exist, increased as it will be in consequence of the dreadful calamity which befel the "Hibernia," a ship freighted with emigrants from Liverpool, many of whom were destined for Van Diemen's Land, in whose favour loans and bounties were ordered to the amount of 292*l.*

Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, it has been deemed advisable to suspend, for the present, any further assistance; and the notice has been issued, of which

which the enclosed is a copy; His Majesty's Government considering it preferable to keep the expenditure within the minimum amount of the funds which may be looked for, than to risk the inconvenience which would result to the local government from a contrary proceeding. But in order that as little time as possible may be lost in renewing the assistance which the emigrants so anxiously seek, I have to request, if you should not have already forwarded to this department the statement alluded to in my Under-Secretary's letter to you of the 10th of March last, that you will, on the receipt of this despatch, lose no time in furnishing me with the desired information.

April 1833.  
Vide Enclosure to  
Despatch to Gen.  
Bourke, 26 July  
1833.

Similar to that ad-  
dressed to Gen.  
Bourke, Vide No.  
12.

I entertain considerable apprehension that, in many cases, the persons who have been assisted from the above funds may not belong to that class to which it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to confine it; but you must be too well aware of the difficulties attending the complete success of a measure upon the extensive scale of that which has been undertaken, to make it necessary for me to enter into a minute detail of them; and I deem it, therefore, sufficient to remark, that every endeavour will be made, on the renewal of the encouragement next year, to establish a better system of control over the selection of the persons who may in future be permitted to participate in the benefit. At the first stage of the proceedings, it became advisable to leave generally to the shipowners much latitude in collecting the emigrants, and although the certificates which were required to accompany each application, signed by the clergyman of the parish in which the applicant resided, and by other respectable persons, were, as it was supposed, a sufficient guarantee that no deception would be practised on the Government, yet I am concerned to state, that the precaution was not, in all cases, attended with the desired effect; and that other checks than those which were at first adopted will become necessary, to prevent a recurrence of the same evil for the future.

It was, unfortunately, so much the interest of shipowners to look to numbers rather than to the qualifications of the candidates for loans and bounties, that no means were neglected by which passengers could be obtained, and agents were consequently dispersed throughout the country to induce persons, who might not otherwise be so disposed, to come forward to avail themselves of the proffered assistance. A check to this system may be expected to lessen very materially the number of the emigrants; but any deficiency in this respect will be made up to the colony by the superiority of those who, I trust, will still be desirous of proceeding there, and who will, as far as possible, be strictly limited to the description of persons to which it is recommended that the encouragement shall be given.

An agent of Government, resident at Liverpool, from which port most of the emigrants have hitherto proceeded, has now been appointed to superintend this branch of the business, whose duty it will be to investigate the characters and circumstances of all applicants for the loans or bounties. Through the instrumentality of this agent, a check will exist against those misstatements which have been found in the written applications of shipowners and the parties themselves, notwithstanding the certificates by which such applications were always accompanied. I have thought it necessary to enter at once into this explanation, in order to anticipate, in some measure, the disappointment which I fear may arise on the arrival in the colony of some of the persons who may have proceeded thither, and to show, that although the error may have been committed, His Majesty's Government are not insensible to the existence of it, or unprepared (so far as it may be in their power) to provide a remedy, with the view of introducing into the colony a more respectable and profitable body of mechanics and females than may have already reached it.

There are some points adverted to in your despatches upon this subject, as well as in those from General Bourke, upon which I shall now take the opportunity of offering a few remarks.

It would appear that the rates of wages paid in the colonies are by no means so high as they were stated to be in the printed paper issued by this department on the 18th of July 1831 for the use of emigrants, and every care has accordingly been taken to undeceive those, upon this point, who had not already taken their departure. As the arrival in the colony of so large a body of mechanics and labourers as that which has proceeded there may still further reduce those rates, I request that you will return to me the enclosed paper, corrected according to the present demand for persons of that description, with such additional particulars affixed to it as it may be deemed of advantage to the emigrant to be acquainted with prior to his quitting this country.

Vide Sessional  
Paper, 328, Oct.  
1831.

18 July 1831.

VAN DIEMEN'S  
LAND.

Mr. Secretary  
Stanley to Lieut.-  
governor Arthur.

The complaints which you have made respecting the conduct of the discharged soldiers who have been allowed to commute their pensions, are not, I am concerned to say, limited to those who have proceeded to Van Diemen's Land, similar representations having been received from every other quarter where they have established themselves. The system of commuting the pensions of such persons has been discontinued; and it will be my endeavour, as far as it may be possible, to prevent any soldier who may be still in the receipt of their pensions from participating in any facilities which may be afforded to any other description of emigrants to enable them to defray their expenses to the colony, with the exception only of those whose habits of industry and sobriety can be safely depended upon.

General Bourke has adverted to the difficulty of obtaining a valid obligation from the parties to whom the advance of 20 *l.* is made, for the payment of that sum; the master of the ship in which the emigrants may have obtained their passages not always producing them before the proper officer after their arrival in the colony, and the emigrants themselves refusing to enter into a new security.

With the view of obviating this difficulty and of meeting the suggestions of the Collector of Internal Revenue of New South Wales on this point, (an extract of whose letter I enclose,) proper steps will be taken for the future for securing the evidence of the master and mate of the ship by which the emigrants may embark, or, in case the master should be owner of the vessel, of the mate and the surgeon, as witnesses to the handwriting of the party by whom the promissory notes for the repayment of the advance may have been signed; and care will be taken, at the same time, to explain to the owner or master of such vessel, that he will not be entitled to receive any portion of the sum which may be due on behalf of the emigrants whom he may take out to the colony, until he shall have produced the parties before the officer who may be appointed by the colonial government for the purpose, and gone through all the forms which may be deemed necessary for rendering the promissory notes available in the colony; and in order that no obstacles may be opposed to this arrangement, on the part of the emigrant, it is proposed that he should not be allowed permanently to quit the vessel, or to have his baggage delivered to him, (if his detention on board should prove, as it probably may, inconvenient to the ship,) until the preliminary step before-mentioned shall have been undertaken. On the other hand, you will of course appoint to this especial duty some officer of your government who may, in addition to his other employment, be capable of attending to it, and who should be made responsible for the accuracy with which it may be performed.

With respect to the change proposed in your despatch of the 28th June 1832, in the case of female emigrants, from bounty to loan, I have, in addition to the observations upon that subject contained in Lord Goderich's despatch of the 23d March, to express some doubts as to the practicability of adopting your suggestions upon that point; not, however, from any apprehension that the females, on arriving in the colony, would have any difficulty in repaying, from the profits of their labour, the sums so advanced, as from the difficulty which would result, were the alteration adopted, of inducing them, in the first instance, to consent to leave this country upon such terms. The suggestion, however, is one worthy of consideration; and if I should find that the success which has attended those females who have already proceeded to the colony shall induce a considerable number of others to follow the same course, the opportunity will not be lost of giving the colony the full benefit of any arrangement of that nature which it may be possible to effect.

Lieut.-governor Arthur,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *E. G. Stanley.*

(Enclosure.)

Extract from a LETTER of the Collector of Internal Revenue in *New South Wales*, from a DESPATCH of Major-general *Bourke's* to Viscount *Goderich*, dated Sydney, 24 September 1832.

WITH respect to the promissory notes which have been taken from the parties to whom advances have been made, in security for their repayment, I beg leave to remark on the inefficiency of these instruments, in their present state, for the purpose intended; as, having no means of proving the handwriting of the parties, it would be to no purpose my attempting any legal compulsory measures against them, if they refuse their voluntary acknowledgment.

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Major-gen. Bourke.  
24 Sept. 1832.

Vide Sessional  
Paper, 141, April  
1833.

Ibid.

It would be proper, I think, to suggest to the Home Government the expediency of in future causing the signature of the parties giving such promissory notes to be witnessed by the master and chief officer of the vessel by which they are to sail, or by some one or two persons coming out to the colony by the same ship, whose evidence in court might be obtained if required.

I fear no stipulations have been made at home with the captains of the vessels bringing them, that they shall not be entitled to payment until they produce the parties at your office or some other appointed place, and consequently that you cannot make them in any ways responsible for the production of them, or withhold payment of any passage money or freight that may be due to them.

VAN DIEMEN'S  
LAND.

Mr. Secretary  
Stanley to Lieut.-  
governor Arthur.

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## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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Extracts from DESPATCHES relating to the Consumption of Rum in the Colony, and to the Difficulties experienced by the Masters of Assigned Servants.

— No. 1. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-governor *Arthur*, addressed to Viscount *Goderich*; dated Government-house, Van Diemen's Land, 9 July 1831.

WHEN commenting upon the proceeds of the proposed tax upon ticket-of-leave men, I observed, that although there would thereby accrue to the Immigration Fund a sum equal to 4,355 *l.*, yet that the whole revenue of the colony would not be increased by that amount insomuch, as there would result a considerable deduction from the ordinary revenue.

Lieut.-gov. Arthur  
to Lord Goderi.

The surplus wages of labour are chiefly expended in the purchase of intoxicating liquors; the impost, therefore, upon the labourer would be just so much money diverted from the spirit trade; and if the present retail price of a gallon of rum, the common drink of these men, be from 11 *s.* to 15 *s.*, it follows, that at the least, the half\* of 4,355 *l.* will be taken from the ordinary revenue, diverted from, and limiting to a proportionate extent, the sales and profits of the publicans.

It appears, therefore, that should your Lordship direct the imposition of a tax upon labour to the amount which I have suggested, there would be an accession indeed to the Migration Fund, but it would be counterbalanced in some measure by a defalcation in the ordinary revenue.

It has been necessary, in consequence, to consider whether it be possible to compensate for this reduction by increasing any of the present duties. The present ordinary revenue amounts in round numbers to 60,000 *l.*, of which about 40,000 *l.* is paid by the consumers of ardent spirits, who consist chiefly of free and ticket-of-leave labourers.

Free hired labourers receive 15 *l.* of surplus wages, over and above a most liberal allowance of food and clothing, and fencers, reapers, carpenters, masons, &c. derive a still larger surplus; yet these men, in eight cases out of ten, do not accumulate; every farthing is expended in the purchase of ardent spirits, and when all is gone they return to labour. Were spirits reduced in price, they would still expend all their money, they would dissipate for a longer time; were spirits, on the contrary, raised in price, the only effect would be an increase of the time devoted to labour, and a reduction in the number of hours spent in intoxication. The sums annually drawn from the public, therefore, by the importers and retailers of these commodities are not in any way affected by their cheapness or dearness, or by the amount of the tax levied upon them, but by the aggregate surplus wages received by the labourers.

An additional tax on spirits, then, would not affect the interests either of the merchants or of retailers; for though their trade would appear diminished by the number of gallons sold, their cash receipts and profits would continue the same, on account of the immediate rise in the price of the commodity.

Rum

\* Being the duty of 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per gallon.

VAN DIEMEN'S  
LAND.

Lieut.-gov. Arthur  
to Lord Goderich.

Rum is now sold at from 3 s. 6 d. to 4 s. 6 d. per gallon wholesale, the duty is 7 s. 6 d., and the retailer vends it at from 11 s. to 15 s., and the imposition of 1 s. 6 d. per gallon in addition would raise the retail price about 2 s., and it would sell at from 13 s. to 17 s. per gallon. Seven or eight years ago the money price of labour was lower, though rum then bore a duty of 10 s. per gallon, and was sold at 20 s. and upwards; the capacity of the labourer, therefore, to purchase this spirit has been, up to the present time, increasing in ratio.

It is complained of in England, and is well known to your Lordship, that convicts free by servitude are enabled, out of their surplus wages, to indulge in debauchery, while the innocent are in comparative starvation in their native country. An increase of the present tax on spirits, by diminishing the capacity of the freed convict to indulge in drunkenness, would therefore keep down crime in England, and, what is better, tend indirectly to rescue many helpless families from misery by enabling them to migrate. Such an increase would, I anticipate, more than cover the deficiency apprehended in the ordinary revenue on account of an impost upon the labour of prisoners holding tickets of leave.

— No. 2. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-governor *Arthur*, addressed to Viscount *Goderich*; dated Government-house, Van Diemen's Land, 28 June 1832.

Lieut.-gov. Arthur  
to Lord Goderich.

NEVER having experienced it, you cannot, my Lord, have an idea of the vexations which accompany the employment of convicts, or of the vicissitudes attendant upon their assignment; their crimes and misconduct involve the settlers in daily trouble, expense and disappointment.

The discipline and control of the convicts in Van Diemen's Land is carried, perhaps, to a higher degree than could ever have been contemplated. The colony may be traversed from one end to the other, by day or by night, with the most perfect safety; and the community, without reference to political feeling, affords the Government steady support in upholding a system, which they have the good sense to perceive is intimately blended with their personal security; many of the convicts also become greatly reformed when in the service of considerate and judicious masters. But with all this abatement, there is so much peculation, so much insubordination, insolence, disobedience of lawful orders, and so much drunkenness, that reference to the magisterial authority is constant, and always attended with loss of time and expense to the settler. If the case indeed be a serious one, and the prisoner be committed to take his trial, the master, or some member of his family, with perhaps two or three servants, is brought from the interior to appear before the Supreme Court, or Sessions, at a considerable direct charge, in addition to the injury which is sustained by his absence from his family and from his property; and this is felt to be so burthensome that there can be no question things appear better in the colony than they really are, for, in numberless instances, masters are known to submit to peculation rather than incur the additional expense of prosecuting their servants.

Again, your Lordship may readily conceive that all cannot go on smoothly on the first assignment of convicts: 200 felons, after having been for long periods under the confinement in the gaols or hulks in England, and subsequently pent up on board a transport, are placed in the charge of the masters or their agents, to whom they have been assigned, and who are required to pay down 20 s. for the suit of slop-clothing which is given to each convict on debarkation. The master has then to take the convict to his home (either to the other extremity of the island, a distance of 140 miles or nearer, as the case may be), and well would it be if he could get him quietly there; but the contrary is of too frequent occurrence. Either with some money the convict has secreted, or from the bounty of some old acquaintance, the assigned servant, now relieved for the first time for months from personal restraint, eludes the vigilance of his new master, finds his way into a public-house, drunkenness follows, disorderly conduct is the consequence; and the first notice the settler has of his servant, for whom he has travelled to Hobart, for whose clothing he has paid the Government, and for whose comfort he has made perhaps some other little advances, is, that he is lodged in the watch-house, with the loss of half his clothing, or committed to the gaol for a felony! This



is not in the slightest degree an overdrawn picture, but a plain matter of every day's occurrence. A settler newly arrived thinks it, at first, a vexation not to be endured; but he soon falls into a compliance with difficulties which are visited alike upon all; and, finding there is no escape from them, he is forced to participate in the common mischief, which he cannot avert.

It is utterly impossible, in the limits of a despatch, to show your Lordship all the workings of a convict colony. Advantages, and very great ones, no doubt, are the result on the one hand; but, on the other, there are trials which are not to be encountered elsewhere. The community, on a broad scale, are satisfied that there is an anxious desire and a zealous endeavour on the part of the local government to diminish these difficulties; and therefore the settlers submit patiently to the losses and disquietudes incident to the employment of convicts, and, undoubtedly, they acquiesce the more cheerfully from having no actual wages in cash to pay, for they do not trouble themselves to enter into the cost of clothing, diet, &c. &c., which is enormous; but if even a tax no higher than 10 s. a head were demanded, another state of things would be the certain consequence; not only would it be felt as a grievance, and originate dissatisfaction, but in the end, even in a pecuniary point of view, the Government would be losers by the bargain. Your Lordship may be assured that the settler who feeds and clothes, and submits to all the impertinence and unwillingness of half a dozen London pickpockets, and is, moreover, at the charge of bringing them from time to time under the eye of the police, for admonition and correction, may very well be allowed to enjoy the benefit of their services without being taxed for the *indulgence*.

VAN DIEMEN'S  
LAND.

Lieut.-gov. Arthur  
to Lord Goderich.

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