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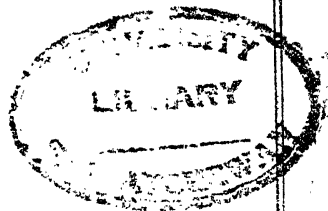
COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

SIXTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION  
COMMISSIONERS.

1846.



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# CONTENTS.

---

## AUSTRALIAN COLONIES :

	Page
NEW SOUTH WALES . . . . .	1
NORTH AUSTRALIA . . . . .	11
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND . . . . .	12
WESTERN AUSTRALIA . . . . .	14
SOUTH AUSTRALIA . . . . .	16
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	18

## NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES :

CANADA . . . . .	23
NEW BRUNSWICK . . . . .	25
NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON . . . . .	26
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND . . . . .	28
NEWFOUNDLAND . . . . .	29

PASSENGERS' ACT . . . . .	29
---------------------------	----

TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	31
--	----

IMMIGRATION INTO THE MAURITIUS . . . . .	32
--	----

## IMMIGRATION INTO THE WEST INDIES

FROM INDIA . . . . .	41
FROM AFRICA . . . . .	45
FROM OTHER PLACES . . . . .	49

## OTHER COLONIES :

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE . . . . .	53
DISTRICT OF NATAL . . . . .	55
CEYLON . . . . .	57
FALKLANDS . . . . .	57
HONG KONG . . . . .	59



# LIST.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS . . . . .	Page 1
-------------------------------	-----------

## AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Financial State of the Colony . . . . .	1
Regulations for occupying Crown Lands beyond the Boundaries . . . . .	1
And for the purchase of Homesteads . . . . .	2
Object of the Regulations of the 2nd April, 1844 . . . . .	3
Principle of the Regulations considered . . . . .	3
System of License and Agistment . . . . .	4
Inexpediency of alienating Tracts solely for Grazing . . . . .	4
Object of Regulations of 11th May, 1844 . . . . .	5
Probable effect of Regulations on condition of Squatters . . . . .	5
Different modes of giving Squatters security of Tenure . . . . .	6
First Plan considered . . . . .	6
Difficulties arising from the Country being occupied . . . . .	6
Second Plan considered . . . . .	7
Third Plan considered . . . . .	7
Fourth Plan considered . . . . .	8
Measure proposed by Captain Grey . . . . .	8
Continuance of control of Commissioners of Crown Lands over unsold Districts . . . . .	9
Apparent Change in public opinion in the Colony on the subject of the Regulations . . . . .	9
Bill to amend the Land Sales Act . . . . .	9
Emigration . . . . .	11
The "Cataraqui" . . . . .	11
Exiles selected from Pentonville Prison . . . . .	11
Increase in demand for Labour, and Rates of Wages . . . . .	11

### NORTH AUSTRALIA.

Reasons for Formation of this Colony. . . . .	11
Terms for Alienation of Crown Lands . . . . .	12

### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Sales and Leases of Lands . . . . .	12
Decrease in the Extent of Cultivated Land . . . . .	12
Quit Rents . . . . .	12
Superfluity of Convict Labour . . . . .	12
Contemplated Measures . . . . .	13
Repeal of Land Sales Act, so far as regards Van Diemen's Land; and New Instructions . . . . .	13
As to ordinary Waste Lands . . . . .	13
As to Lands improved by Convicts . . . . .	13
Allotments granted to Ticket-of-Leave Men . . . . .	14
Emigration . . . . .	14

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

	Page
Lands . . . . .	14
Act for Occupation of Land for pasturing Stock . . . . .	14
Mines . . . . .	15
Objections of Council to Land Sales Act considered . . . . .	15

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Lands . . . . .	16
Mineral Resources and general Prospects of the Colony . . . . .	17
Different Methods proposed of dealing with the Mines. . . . .	17
Demand for Labour . . . . .	17
Emigration . . . . .	18

## NEW ZEALAND.

Lands . . . . .	18
Practical Working of first Regulations issued by late Governor . . . . .	19
Exchanges of Land . . . . .	19
Total Quantity of Land claimed by New Zealand Company . . . . .	19
Close of Mr. Pennington's Investigation . . . . .	19
Claim of the Nanto-Bordelaise Company . . . . .	20
Measures adopted for its Settlement . . . . .	20
Land acquired by New Zealand Company at Otago . . . . .	21
Intended Scotch Settlement of New Edinburgh . . . . .	21
Difficulty respecting Title to Land at Otago . . . . .	22
Emigration . . . . .	22

## NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

## CANADA.

Lands . . . . .	23
Emigration . . . . .	23
Case of the "Robert Isaacs" . . . . .	24
Measure for future Survey of Passenger Ships . . . . .	25

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lands . . . . .	25
Emigration . . . . .	25
Public Notice on Want of Demand for Labour . . . . .	26

## NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

Lands . . . . .	26
Emigration . . . . .	28

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lands . . . . .	28
Emigration . . . . .	29

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Lands . . . . .	29
Emigration . . . . .	29

## PASSENGERS' ACT.

	Page.
Prosecutions in the Colony . . . . .	29
Prosecutions in this Country . . . . .	30
Sums recovered for Emigrants . . . . .	31
Public Notice on Shipment of Potatoes . . . . .	31
Bill to amend the Passengers' Act . . . . .	31

TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	31
--	----

## IMMIGRATION INTO THE MAURITIUS.

Summary of Numbers introduced . . . . .	32
History of Emigration from India . . . . .	33
Supply of Labour still considered insufficient in the Colony . . . . .	33
Character of the Indians . . . . .	34
Bribery of Sirdars to induce their People to change Employers . . . . .	34
Increase in Amount of the Sugar Crop . . . . .	35
Amount of available Labour now in the Colony . . . . .	36
Loss caused by Departure of Immigrants . . . . .	36
Measures proposed by the Committee in the Colony . . . . .	37
Objections to extension of Contracts . . . . .	37
Indefinite Hirings recommended . . . . .	37
Mode of providing Funds for future Immigration . . . . .	38
Governor's Proposal to increase Export Duty on Sugar . . . . .	39
Suggestion of an Assessment on Employers of Labourers . . . . .	39
Mode in which the Rate might be calculated . . . . .	39

## IMMIGRATION INTO THE WEST INDIES.

## FROM INDIA.

Cooly Emigration to the West Indies . . . . .	41
Steps taken in this country . . . . .	41
Thirty-one Vessels engaged . . . . .	42
Proceedings in India . . . . .	42
Alteration of Period at which Emigration from Madras may commence . . . . .	43
Question as to Mode of Regulating, by Law, Emigration from India . . . . .	43
Vessels reported to have sailed from India, 1845-6 . . . . .	43
Numbers despatched in previous Season . . . . .	44
Intelligence from the West Indies . . . . .	44
Distribution of Coolies on Arrival . . . . .	44

## FROM AFRICA.

Transports . . . . .	45
Other Emigrant Vessels from Africa . . . . .	45
Changes founded on Mr. Butts's Report . . . . .	46
Ships to be Licensed at Sierra Leone . . . . .	46
One Emigration Agent instead of Three . . . . .	46
Order of Rotation in which the Colonies were to receive Emigrants from Africa . . . . .	46
Practical difficulties which have been met with in the altered System of Emigration . . . . .	47
Change in the Appointment of Agent . . . . .	47
New Plan of Proceeding now proposed . . . . .	47
Manner in which the Private Vessels have performed the Service . . . . .	47
Apportionment of Immigrants between Demerara and Berbice . . . . .	48
Return Passages . . . . .	48
Question of Emigration from the Gambia . . . . .	48
Schoolboy Emigrants from Sierra Leone to Jamaica . . . . .	49

## FROM OTHER PLACES.

St. Helena . . . . .	49
From Madeira into Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad . . . . .	49
From Madeira into St. Vincent's . . . . .	50

	Page.
Havana and Rio . . . . .	50
European Immigration into St. Kitts . . . . .	51
European Immigration into Jamaica . . . . .	51

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Total Immigration into Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad . . . . .	52
--	----

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Land Sales . . . . .	53
Recovery of Land Rents—Ordinance . . . . .	53
Ordinance for regulating Payment of Transfer Duties . . . . .	53
Map of Lands granted . . . . .	53
Bounty Immigration . . . . .	53
Mode of Payment . . . . .	54
Arrival of first Vessel . . . . .	55
Emigrants under the former System . . . . .	55

## DISTRICT OF NATAL.

Organization of Survey Department . . . . .	55
Modification respecting extent of Land Grants, and fees payable thereon . . . . .	56

## CEYLON.

Mines . . . . .	57
-----------------	----

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Land Sales . . . . .	57
Agreement with Mr. Lafone for sale of Land and wild Cattle . . . . .	57
Healthiness of the Colony . . . . .	58
Immigration from Buenos Ayres to the Falklands and Algoa Bay . . . . .	59
Public notice on inexpediency of emigrating to the River Plate . . . . .	59

## HONG KONG.

Sale of Leases, and increase in Land Revenue . . . . .	59
Purchases by Chinese . . . . .	60
Parsee Settlers . . . . .	60
Health of the Island . . . . .	60
Lands for grazing purposes . . . . .	60
Leases of Lands for erecting Country Residences . . . . .	60
Drainage, Roads, and Police . . . . .	61
Ordinance on Streets and Sewers of "Victoria" . . . . .	61
Remarks of the Health of Towns' Commission . . . . .	61
Complaints respecting Amount of Rents, and Measure adopted . . . . .	61
Principles which should be observed in establishing Taxes at Hong Kong . . . . .	61

# APPENDIX.

## RETURNS.

	PAGE.
No. 1.—A Return of the Emigrants who embarked from the several Ports of the United Kingdom during the year 1845 . . . . .	64
No. 2.—Analytical Return of the Emigration from the United Kingdom during the year 1845 . . . . .	68
No. 3.—Emigration from the United Kingdom during the 21 years from 1825 to 1845 . . . . .	70

### AUSTRALIA.

No. 4.—New South Wales.—Regulations on Pasture Licenses, dated 2nd April, 1844 and further Regulations on ditto, dated 10th July, 1845 . . . . .	70
No. 5.—Port Phillip.—Report on Exiles selected from Pentonville Prison, 31st December, 1844 . . . . .	73
No. 6.—North Australia.—Extract of a Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, dated 28th February, 1846 . . . . .	73
No. 7.—South Australia.—Extracts of a Despatch from Governor Grey, dated 30th May, 1845 . . . . .	75
No. 8.—Ditto Copy of a Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, dated 14th May, 1845 . . . . .	76
No. 9.—Ditto Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State to Governor Robe, dated 18th September, 1845, with Correspondence on Mines . . . . .	80

### PASSENGERS' ACT.

No. 10.—Extract of Rules for guidance of Government Emigration Agents in enforcing the Provisions of the Passengers' Act . . . . .	85
--	----

### WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

No. 11.—Mauritius.—Summary of the Numbers introduced in each year since the Immigration was re-opened . . . . .	86
No. 12.—West Indies.—Return of all Ships taken up in this Country and in India for the conveyance of Coolies to the West Indies, during the season of 1845-6, and of the Numbers conveyed . . . . .	87
No. 13.—Ditto Form of Tender and Charter-Party, Cooly Ships . . . . .	88
No. 14.—Ditto Extracts of Reports from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, dated 28th June and 2nd October, 1845, on arrival of Cooly Ships . . . . .	95
No. 15.—Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 15th August, 1845, to the Governors of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad . . . . .	96
No. 16.—Extract of a Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, dated 31st March, 1846, on African Emigration . . . . .	99
No. 17.—Extract of a Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, dated 29th January, 1846, on apportionment of Emigrants between Demarara and Berbice . . . . .	100
No. 18.—Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Rowlatt, R.N., dated 5th February, 1845, on Emigration from the Gambia . . . . .	101

	Page.
No. 19.—Copy of a Report from the Governor at the Gambia to Lord Stanley, dated 30th January, 1845 . . . . .	103
No. 20.—Extract of a Despatch from Lord Stanley, to the Governor of British Guiana, dated 31st October, 1845, on Emigration from Madeira. . . . .	104
No. 21.—European Immigration into Jamaica.—Extract of Despatches from the Governor of Jamaica to Lord Stanley, dated 29th March and 19th April, 1845. Copy of Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, dated 13th September, 1845 . . . . .	106

## OTHER COLONIES.

No. 22.—Cape of Good Hope.—Ordinance No. 9, of 1844, for recovery of Land Rents . . . . .	110
No. 23.— Ditto Regulations on Bounty Emigration . . . . .	115
No. 24.— Ditto Copy of a Despatch from Sir P. Maitland to the Secretary of State, reporting the arrival of Emigrants on Bounty . . . . .	122
No. 25.—Falkland Islands.—Copy of Agreement, dated the 16th March 1846, with Mr. Lafone . . . . .	124
No. 26.— Ditto Report from the Colonial Surgeon, dated 2nd December, 1844 . . . . .	129
No. 27.—Hong Kong.—Observations on Ordinance for drainage of the Town of "Victoria," dated Health of Towns' Commission, 27th January, 1846 . . . . .	130

# SIXTH GENERAL REPORT

OF

## THE COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.



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Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
30th April, 1846.

SIR,

WE have the honour to present our Annual Report, distributed under the heads of the several Colonies concerned, upon the chief occurrences which have come under our notice during the year respecting the progress of new settlements, the disposal of public lands, and the course of emigration.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

In our last Report we noticed the gradual improvement which was taking place in the general state of the Colony, and we are happy to perceive that each account since received tends to confirm our expectations that we should soon hear of its returning prosperity. The Governor, in a Despatch transmitting the abstract of the revenue and expenditure for 1844 and the estimate for 1846, says, that he considered the finances of the Colony to be in a very satisfactory state. The ordinary revenue, which in 1843 fell short of the expenditure by 11,895*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, in 1844 exceeded the expenditure by 8,933*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, and although there was not in either of these years any contribution towards the ordinary revenue from the Crown revenue, at the commencement of June last there was then in the Treasury about 70,000*l.*, of which something more than 20,000*l.* was Crown revenue. There is, however, a debt on the Crown revenue of 100,000*l.* for immigration, bearing an interest at six per cent.; this debt was incurred to pay for the last immigrants sent out under an arrangement sanctioned in 1843, before the depressed state of the Colony had rendered it necessary to put an entire stoppage to emigration at the public expense.

The question which excites the chief interest in the Colony is that which relates to the mode of occupying Crown lands beyond the boundaries. We gave in our last Report an outline of the regulations which Sir George Gipps had published, framed with the view to equalize the rate of pay-

Financial state of the Colony.

Regulations for occupying Crown lands beyond the boundaries;

ment to the Crown by the squatters for the occupation of the Crown lands, to enable them to purchase homesteads, and to increase the fund available for immigration. Since that time certain modifications, all in favour of the squatters, as to the quantity of stock to be depastured, and of land to be occupied under one license, have been agreed to by Sir George Gipps and allowed by the Secretary of State. The original regulations on these subjects, dated the 2nd April, 1844, and those published subsequently on the 10th July, 1845, will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 4.

And for the purchase of homesteads.

In his Despatch, dated the 2nd August, 1845, transmitting the latter rules, Sir George Gipps stated that the regulations respecting the purchase of homesteads remained still to be issued, to which regulations, for the purpose of distinguishing them, we shall hereafter refer as those of 11th May, 1844, for it was upon that day they were made known in the colony, although unofficially, because the sanction of the Crown had not then been obtained. The delay in bringing into operation the regulations of the 11th May, 1844\*, has been chiefly caused by a desire very generally expressed, that the quantity of land to constitute a homestead should be reduced from 320 to 160 acres; and that during a period of four years from the 1st July, 1845, the purchase of a homestead should not carry with it a right to the remainder of the run. The object of this alteration the Governor has explained to be, that as the possession of the run would be the chief inducement for a stranger to outbid the actual occupier or squatter an arrangement of the nature first mentioned would be nearly equivalent to a right of pre-emption for four years in favour of the owners of the homestead; and a right of pre-emption is what the squatters are now most anxious to obtain. These questions were under the consideration of the Council, in August last, the date of the Governor's Despatch.

During the course of the last year a great deal of information on this subject was placed within our reach. We allude particularly to the important evidence taken before the Committee of the Legislative Council, since printed for Parliament; and we also had the advantage of direct communication with gentlemen recently returned to this country from the colony, many of whom possessing flocks and having themselves resided beyond the boundaries, must be presumed to have extensive local knowledge. On the 4th August last we submitted to Lord Stanley a Report containing such views as had occurred to us after giving to this subject, so extremely important to the future welfare of the settlers in

Parliamentary Paper No. 372, of 1845.

\* For these Regulations, see Parliamentary Paper, 1845, No. 267, III. page 57.



New South Wales, our best consideration. To that Report we would beg leave to refer for the details of our opinions upon the whole of this question. It may, however, be convenient that we should here advert to some of the principal features in Sir George Gipps's measures, and to the substance of the views we have had the honour to offer upon them. And in conclusion, we will refer to the Bill presented to Parliament last Session to amend the Land Sales Act.

One object sought to be accomplished by the regulations of the 2nd April, 1844, was, that the occupier of each run, in addition to the payment of 1*d.* a-head under the authority of a Local Act, exclusively for local purposes, should contribute to the Crown revenue a sum of 10*l.* for every 4,000 head of sheep pastured on the waste lands.

Object of the regulations of the 2nd April, 1844.

Another object was, that each run should contain 20 square miles as nearly as the natural features of the country would permit, provided that in ordinary seasons it would suffice to feed 4,000 sheep: but that if it would not, the run might be increased to any extent necessary to make it feed that number. The end aimed at in the whole arrangement was, that each occupier should make a payment to the Crown proportionate to the value he received from his occupation.

We have offered in other reports our opinion that the fairness of this principle, for which Sir George Gipps has chiefly contended, cannot be controverted: nor indeed have we seen it anywhere asserted by those, who admit that the Crown has a right to derive a revenue from its unalienated waste lands, that a payment of 10*l.* for depasturing 4,000 sheep, or 500 head of cattle, is an excessive charge. At the same time we admit that great local difficulties have been shown to exist, which would interfere with any proposal to define by space, the quantity of land necessary for the purpose of feeding any given number of sheep. This is a subject on which the first set of regulations vested a discretion in the Commissioners of Crown Lands; but with a view to meet the wishes of the squatters, the ordinary dimensions of runs have, in certain cases, been extended by the regulations of July, 1845, from 20 to 25 square miles. This extension will now give an average of four acres to each sheep in the allotted number of 4,000 which are to be depastured under one license.

Principle of the regulations considered.

Besides the difficulty that may occur in defining by space the dimensions of a run sufficient for feeding a given quantity of sheep, owing to the inequality in the soil and general capabilities of the runs, another difficulty may, perhaps, in practice be found to result from imposing on the Commissioner of Crown Lands the duty of fixing the dimensions of the runs. This officer henceforth will be the Government check upon

the size of each run, whereas hitherto in settling the boundaries, he may be considered to have acted chiefly in the character of an arbitrator between the conflicting claims of neighbouring squatters; the amount of payment to the Crown for the run being fixed at 10*l.* and being in no way dependent on the quantity of land comprised within it. But these difficulties we have no doubt were felt by the Governor; and any system that could be adopted to limit the space occupied under one license would, we fear, be open to some objection.

System of license  
and agistment.

So far as relates to revenue, it occurred to us that the simplest regulation which the Crown could establish, would be to require a money payment dependent upon the quantity of stock depastured; leaving the quantity of land to be occupied under the license a matter for local arrangement. In Despatches from the Governor, to which we had access in the course of last year, we were glad to find that this view would probably, to a certain extent, meet with approval in the colony. The chief objection which the Governor felt to its adoption was, that if an agistment were imposed in the colony, it might be confounded with the local assessment, from which, for obvious reasons, it is desirable that the former payment being Crown revenue, should be kept distinct. This objection, however, Lord Stanley proposed to remove by fixing an agistment under the authority of an Imperial Enactment; and with that view a clause was inserted in the Bill his Lordship introduced last Session to amend the Land Sales' Act. An agistment is not entirely free from other objections; such, for instance, as the difficulty of distinguishing any sheep fed upon a flock-master's freehold from those that feed on the waste; and it might likewise be liable to produce some frauds in the returns of stock for which the owner would be liable to make a payment; these points we have considered more fully in our separate Report on the subject. This mode of fixing the payment would also not secure the very desirable object of bringing within fair and reasonable limits the size of the different runs; and of thus avoiding the necessity of fresh settlers having to go too far into the interior, an inconvenience which might greatly deter capitalists from going out from this country to be sheep-farmers in New South Wales. But we should hope that the Commissioners of Crown lands, aided by the squatters themselves, would be able to adopt some rules for the foregoing object, which we believe will be for their own benefit as much as for the interests of the Crown.

Inexpediency of  
alienating tracts  
solely for grazing.

Before concluding this part of the subject, we must observe that we are unable to see any advantage that can result either to the settlers themselves or to the Crown from its

alienating, at the present time, any large tracts of land solely for the grazing of stock. Purchases effected for such purposes would not be remunerating to the flock-master at the present price of 1*l.* per acre, nor do we think they would be remunerating even at the lowest rates at which land has ever been sold in this colony since the abolition of free grants. But if such purchases would not be remunerating to the flock-masters, they certainly would not be advantageous to the Crown, particularly when the expenses of survey carried on in these remote localities are taken into consideration; and we cannot better express our views on this subject than by quoting a paragraph from one of the able letters which were written by Mr. Hamilton upon the regulations of Sir George Gipps, and which will be found amongst the Parliamentary Papers. Mr. Hamilton says:—"I should deprecate the alienation of a single acre of land which is exclusively adapted to grazing. By the sale of land either the public purse or the purchaser must suffer. If the price is so low as to justify a prudent settler in purchasing, the public parts with its resources at an enormous sacrifice; and if the price be remunerative to the Crown, it must entail ruin on the purchaser."

Parliamentary  
Paper 1845, No.  
267, III., p. 44.

With these observations on the first part of the regulations we shall proceed to the second part, or those of the 11th May, 1844. Their principal features were to enable the squatters to buy land, the sale of which beyond the boundaries had previously been prohibited, and to recognize the right of the squatters to any improvements which they might have effected upon lands being the property of the Crown, and occupied under license.

Object of regula-  
tions of 11th  
May, 1844.

The chief complaint urged against them appears to have been that, with reference to the scale of profits on sheep-farming, the flock-masters could not afford to pay the amount of the proposed purchase money, viz., 320*l.* for a half section, upon the payment of which the purchaser was to have a qualified assurance of his possession of the adjoining run for eight years, provided he conformed to the general regulations respecting pasture licenses, and also paid annually the 10*l.* fee upon his license. In order to meet this complaint, the Governor was at one time willing to reduce the size of the homesteads from 320 to 160 acres, on condition that the expense of the survey should be borne by the purchaser. But we understand that he has since felt that there were insuperable objections to this course.

We proceed next to the probable effect of these regulations upon the social condition of the squatters. We have considered this subject in our former Reports with great anxiety, feeling that it is by far the most important as regards their

Probable effect  
of regulations on  
condition of  
squatters.

permanent welfare. It appears to be generally admitted, that the moral and social condition of the squatters requires improvement, and that this cannot be effected unless they enjoy greater security of tenure than at present. Now, if security of tenure is to be granted to them, with the means also of pasturing stock, it can only be done in one of four ways without reducing the price of land to an almost nominal amount, a measure on which we have stated our reasons for thinking it inexpedient. The four other ways of conferring a security of tenure are,—

Different modes  
of giving squatters  
security of tenure.

1st. By the Government selling part of a run, with a qualified assurance to the purchaser of holding the remainder for a definite period; 2nd. By adopting the same plan, substituting only a lease of part for a sale of part; 3rd. By leasing the whole run for a definite term; 4th. By selling land, with the right annexed of pasturing a certain quantity of stock on the unalienated waste lands for an indefinite period.

First plan con-  
sidered.

Of these plans the first is the one contemplated by the regulations of the 11th May. To this the squatters raised an objection, that the price to be paid in order to command the run was too high. The Governor, however, as we have just observed, being anxious to meet their views, was disposed to modify his measure by reducing the quantity of land which the squatters will have to purchase to command the run, and consequently the price which they will henceforth have to pay to possess themselves of a more secure tenure. This part of the measure has much occupied the attention of the Local Government. Another objection, however, of rather a serious nature may be raised to the regulation, that it will permit the alienation of large tracts of land by the sale of small sections, if such sections be selected in whatever localities the squatters may choose. But we fear that in any plan permitting the purchase of sites chosen by the squatters for their homesteads, a great amount of inconvenience must be expected to arise almost inevitably from the manner in which the country is already occupied. When the present occupiers avail themselves of their right to purchase, the site which they may be expected to select will be the homestead on which their improvements have been effected. These are at considerable distances one from the other; and supposing that each occupier were to avail himself of his permission to purchase a homestead, it seems scarcely possible that such a system of settlement could within any reasonable period give the squatters what they so much require, viz., churches, schools, and an improved condition of society. It was correctly observed by one of the Commissioners, in the useful Reports which they addressed to the Governor in answer to

Difficulties  
arising from the  
country being  
occupied.

the queries put to them, that it is not desirable to attempt to confine the squatters within limits narrower than compatible with the success of their business, and it is impossible to enforce concentration on those whose pursuits are necessarily dispersive. Considering, however, the great extent to which dispersion has already been caused, even beyond what may actually be necessary for depasturing stock, it appears questionable whether injurious results to the squatters themselves may not follow from affording them too great facility in fixing themselves permanently in scattered and dispersed locations. We have stated this view of the question, in order that it may not hereafter be supposed to have been overlooked, if it should turn out that, in obtaining a right to purchase their homesteads, the squatters have not obtained what they so anxiously seek for, viz., the advantages of living in small but civilized communities.

The second plan, viz., that of leasing part of the run with a qualified assurance to the lessee of his holding the remainder for a definite period, would allow the squatter more easy terms of payment, and would secure the Government against the danger of irrevocably alienating lands that might prove injurious. But, on the other hand, it would be open to the objection that there is a difficulty in obtaining payment of rent, an objection which we shall further notice in considering the next plan.

Second plan considered.

The third plan would be to lease the whole run for a definite term. Now, against the granting of leases of the runs, the local authorities appear to entertain serious objections. Of the Crown Lands Commissioners, who were consulted upon the proposed regulations, a majority were against granting leases of the runs, considering that for the protection of the Aborigines, and general purposes of police, the Crown ought not to give up the control over the runs. The Superintendent of Port Phillip took the same view, and the Governor himself, in a Minute of the 30th September, 1844, which he laid before the Council, says:—"Against the granting however of long leases, of leases of any longer duration than a year, I retain my former objections unaltered, and must continue to retain them, until it can be shown to me that there is some way in which the payment of rents can be enforced." Such then were the views of the local authorities, which were not known to us when we submitted to Lord Stanley our first Report upon this question. We therefore thought it incumbent on us, in our subsequent Report, so far to modify our views as to suggest that no promise should be given on this subject in England, without at any rate an opportunity of receiving further information from the colony.

Third plan considered.

Fourth plan con-  
sidered.

Having now noticed the first three plans for giving the squatters greater security of tenure, we come to the last, viz., that of selling land with the right annexed of pasturing a proportionate quantity of stock. This, indeed, is one feature of a measure proposed by Captain Grey for South Australia.

Measure pro-  
posed by Captain  
Grey.

If the country beyond the boundaries had now to be laid out for the first time, and if, instead of selling small pieces of land in places seldom less, and generally more than seven miles apart, the Government were to survey and offer for sale a few contiguous sections of land in sites the most eligible for cultivation, annexing thereto the right to pasture for an indefinite period upon the unalienated waste-lands a certain quantity of stock in proportion to the land purchased, we think it very probable that such a plan might be a great improvement upon the others. But in New South Wales the country is already occupied; and as we before observed, the sites which the squatters wish to purchase are their existing homesteads; and in this consists the chief difficulty in adopting this one of the four plans we have mentioned, which, if the country were wholly unoccupied, we should be inclined to prefer. A difficulty, however, would still occur as to the mode of determining within what limits the stock should be pastured of each land-purchaser as he acquires a freehold right, for we apprehend that for sheep-farming, according to the system adopted in New South Wales, it is absolutely necessary that each flock-master should have an exclusive right of depasturing a particular tract of country, which necessarily entails a demarcation of the boundaries of each run.

Captain Grey has attempted to overcome this difficulty by giving to one person the right of turning sheep over the whole run, whilst to other purchasers of land within the limits of the run he would only give a right of turning upon the run such cattle as may be necessary for cultivating their purchased lands.

But if the principle were admitted, that the purchase of a certain quantity of land should convey to the purchaser the right to feed a certain quantity of stock, it is possible that the boundaries of the districts to be allotted to each homestead might be settled by an arrangement amongst the land-purchasers, under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Crown Lands. Should the flock-master wish to graze more stock than was allotted to his purchased land, which would generally be the case, it would be open to him to do so at distant stations under a system of license and agistment. If such a plan could be adopted, the flock-masters on the purchased land would be able to erect their permanent dwellings, to carry on cultivation, and draw round them the

necessary adjuncts of civilized life; while on the unpurchased land temporary dwellings might be erected for persons employed in taking care of their flocks and herds that would graze upon the waste. But, as we before observed, this last plan is one which may be more applicable to a previously unoccupied country than to New South Wales, and its adoption there might now be impossible, considering how much capital may have already been laid out upon the existing homesteads. We however requested that, together with Captain Grey's plan, these views might be brought under the consideration of Sir George Gipps, a request to which Lord Stanley thought proper to accede.

Before quitting this subject, we must observe that very cogent reasons have been assigned in favour of the Commissioners of Crown Lands continuing to exercise a control over the unsold lands, and thus being able to protect the aborigines, as well as check the abuses, the occurrence of which is so much apprehended by the local authorities, if the entire control over the unalienated waste lands were given up to occupiers under lease. We will only add, that we have been much gratified by learning that the feelings of the squatting interest in New South Wales would seem to have undergone a change on the subject generally of the new regulations, and that Sir George Gipps, when writing to Lord Stanley, in August last, entertained the hope that on the squatting question he might say that he carried with him a majority of the inhabitants of the colony. These feelings we should hope would be further encouraged by a Despatch which was sent out by Lord Stanley respecting an appropriation from the Crown revenue for spiritual instruction beyond the boundaries.

With regard to the provisions of the Bill to amend the Land Sales Act introduced by his Lordship in the last session of Parliament, they may be classed under four heads:—

1st. Those declaratory of the present law respecting the Crown's power to grant leases and to reserve minerals.

2ndly. Those relating to the occupation of land under license.

3rdly. Those appropriating the proceeds derived from the occupation of unsold lands, and the reservation of minerals.

4thly. The exemption of Van Diemen's Land from the operation of the Land Sales Act.

The last provision was adopted by Parliament, but it was thought advisable to postpone, until an opportunity should be afforded of communicating with the Australian Colonies, the consideration of the other parts of the Bill.

Continuance of control of Commissioners of Crown lands over unsold districts.

Apparent change in public opinion in the colony on the subject of the regulations.

Bill to amend the Land Sales Act.

With regard to the declaratory parts, we believe that it was deemed by the Government expedient to remove any doubts that may have been entertained as to the power of the Crown to grant leases, or reserve minerals, notwithstanding that the law officers of the Crown considered that those powers might be exercised under the existing law.

With respect to the second part of the Bill; the alteration it would have made as to licenses is, that it would have prohibited the occupation of any waste lands in the Australian colonies without a license, and would have made any such occupation penal. The license might have been granted either with or without fee; but a clause provided that where the license was granted without fee, an agistment for the stock depastured under that license might be taken, provided that the amount charged did not exceed the sums mentioned in the Bill. The effect of these clauses relating to licenses would have been to give the Crown considerable powers in preventing persons of improper character from squatting indiscriminately on the waste lands, which power, we believe, would be considered useful in others of the colonies in this part of the world besides New South Wales.

By the third part of the Bill, provision was made for appropriating any proceeds derived from the occupation of the unsold lands, and from the produce of minerals, according to the principle of the Land Sales Act; viz., that one-half should be appropriated for the purpose of removing emigrants from this country. Under the present state of the law, any revenue derived from such sources is not the subject of special application, and it was only thought proper thus to assimilate the appropriation of the whole revenue which the Crown may derive from its waste lands in the Australian colonies.

The Bill was reprinted with some alterations, and laid on the table of the House of Commons on the last day of its session, with a view to its circulation in the Australian colonies, and a clause was inserted having special application to the squatters of New South Wales. Indeed, we believe one of the chief objects of the Bill to have been, to facilitate the adoption of whatever plan for occupying the unalienated waste lands in this colony might by experience be found most conducive at once to the interests of the Crown, and to the general welfare of the inhabitants of those scattered districts over which range the flocks and herds that constitute the chief wealth of the settlers. The present law was considered insufficient for that purpose. The clause to which we have particularly referred provides that the Governor may grant to an occupier who has been five years in continued possession of his run, a lease of a portion of the land without the same



being offered to public competition. The Bill, as-reprinted, has been circulated in the Australian colonies, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to admit of receiving the Governors' reports.

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom during the last two years is reported from the Custom House to be as follows:—

1844 . . .	2113
1845 . . .	496

On the unfortunate loss of the "Catarauqui," destined to Port Phillip with emigrants, every report that had been received was laid before Parliament early in the present session.

The "Catarauqui."  
Parl. Paper No. 170, of 1846.

We have received intelligence of the arrival at Port Phillip of the first persons sent out from the Pentonville Probation Prison. These people, consisting of 21 adult males, reached the colony on the 16th Nov. 1844, and at once got employment at the usual rate of wages. As any information on this subject will be read with interest, we propose to insert in the Appendix the Letter of the Immigration Board, from which the above particulars are taken.

Exiles selected from Pentonville Prison.

Appendix No. 5.

According to the latest intelligence received from the colony, the demand for labour, as well as the rates of wages, appear to have been gradually on the increase. We have seen a Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed on the 22nd August last, to inquire into the best means of promoting immigration, in which the revival of immigration to the extent of 12,500 persons annually by means of a loan is recommended. But as we have not yet received this document officially, and we are still in ignorance of the ultimate views of the local authorities on the subject, it would be premature to offer any observation on these important questions, further, than that these proceedings confirm the evidence that shows how much the demand for labour in this colony is increasing. The same paper mentions that the number of immigrants above mentioned, if prepared to accept engagements connected with the tending of sheep and cattle, would find immediate employment at rates of wages from 12*l.* to 18*l.* per annum, with lodging and rations; the smaller rate of wages being accompanied by a larger supply of ration than the higher rate.

Increase in demand for labour, and rates of wages.

NORTH AUSTRALIA.

The Papers which were laid before Parliament at the commencement of the present year\* on the subject of convict discipline, will be found fully to explain the grounds upon

Reasons for formation of this Colony.

\* No. 36, 1846.

which Her Majesty's Government thought it advisable, chiefly for the purpose of affording an outlet to the superabundant population of Van Diemen's Land, to establish upon the most frugal footing possible a new colony to the northward of Moreton Bay settlement, to be called North Australia. We understand that Col. Barney, of the Royal Engineers, is about to sail, to assume the office of Superintendent of the new Colony, furnished with the necessary instructions for the purpose of selecting the most convenient site for a harbour and landing-place, and for making such surveys as may be necessary to meet the wants of the first settlers. Having been desired to offer our opinion respecting the terms on which the Crown lands are to be alienated, we would beg leave to refer to the recommendations contained in our report dated the 28th February last, which we understand has been approved of, and of which the part relating to the terms of alienation is inserted in the Appendix.

Terms for alienation of Crown lands.

Appendix No. 6.

#### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Sales and leases of Lands.

There are no returns of land sales, &c., of a later date than those already given in the General Report of 1845. It would appear, however, by a Despatch from the Governor dated 16th August, 1845, that 4619 acres of country lands, and 75 acres of town allotments, were sold in 1844, the latter at an average rate of 18*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* per acre. Sir. E. Wilmot, in the same Despatch, reported that there had been an increase in the rental of Crown land of 1342*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, which he understood from the Surveyor-General was principally to be attributed to the system which had been adopted of leasing the Crown lands by tender.

Decrease in the extent of Cultivated Land.

In a Report, dated 16th August last, the Governor stated that the amount of land in cultivation was 157,345½ acres in 1843, and only 121,938 acres in 1844. This decrease which amounts to 35,407½ acres, he ascribed to the fall in the price of produce in 1843, and the ruinous rate at which it was sold.

Quit Rents.

We alluded in our last General Report to doubts which had arisen as to the rights of the Crown in respect of quit rents, and stated that the subject had been referred to the law Officers of the Crown. Their opinion has since been received, and we understand the result to be that where persons have been let into the possession of lands without a written grant, the liability to pay a rent would equally accrue, provided the land regulations under which the occupiers were let into possession afford sufficient evidence of a contract to make such a payment.

Superfluity of Convict Labour.

Since we made our Report last year, Van Diemen's Land has been exempted from the operation of the Land Sales

Act, and some other important changes have been made in consequence of the growing, and almost alarming, want of employment for the labouring population. Of late years this has been the only one of the Australian colonies to which convicts have been sent from this country, and by the discontinuance of the system of assignment to private settlers, these men were left to procure their subsistence by their own resources as soon as good conduct on their part might move them from the probation gangs to stages of comparative liberty. It has been found, however, that the demand for labour is quite insufficient to afford the holders of tickets of leave and probation passes the means of gaining their livelihood. A large number of them have been thrown for support on the Government, and this number is reported to be inevitably from day to day on the increase.

Besides resolving, therefore, to open an outlet for some of this redundant population by forming the new colony of North Australia, to which we have already adverted, Her Majesty's Government further considered whether the superfluity of convict labour in Van Diemen's Land can be employed so as to benefit the colony, and at the same time, in some degree, to compensate the mother country for the expense of their maintenance. One method contemplated for the purpose was to employ the convicts in the clearing and preparation of the waste lands of the Crown for sale, the enhanced price of which, as created by their labour, might be carried to the credit of the mother country. Another was to place well-conducted ticket-of-leave men on small allotments, from the produce of which they might be able to support themselves, and pay a small annual rent to the Crown. With both these schemes, however, the Act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 36, was incompatible, by prescribing the mode in which alone the waste lands of the Crown should be alienated, and, secondly, by limiting the manner in which the proceeds should be applied.

Contemplated measures.

The Land Sales Act was for these reasons repealed last Session, as before mentioned, so far as regards Van Diemen's Land; and it has since become necessary to frame the instructions by which the Governor is to be guided in dealing with land.

Repeal of Land Sales Act, so far as regards Van Diemen's Land; and New Instructions.

As respects ordinary waste lands, there appeared no reason why any change should be made from former practice in the mode of disposing of them. They will continue to be sold by public auction, at the upset price of 1*l.* per acre, after the same proceedings as to advertisement, and other subsidiary conditions, as were prescribed by the Imperial Act.

As to ordinary Waste Lands.

And for the disposal of lands improved by convict labour, the same general rules of sale as were prescribed by the Act

As to Lands improved by Convicts.

will, in most respects, continue applicable. If, however, farms should be brought into an advanced state of preparation before they are offered to the public, especially in the neighbourhood of any large town, it is possible that their value may become such that in a new country, where the interest of money is high, it would be inconvenient to require them to be purchased absolutely. The Governor, therefore, will hold discretionary authority to dispose of any farms of this kind by lease, if he deems it advisable. Any such leases are to be exposed to auction, and advertised beforehand, in the same manner as usual in the case of land offered for sale. No premium is to be taken on them, but a certain upset amount of rent being named, it will be left to competitors to offer successively larger amounts of rent, until the lot is disposed of to the highest bidder.

Allotments  
granted to ticket-  
of-leave men.

With respect also to the allotments to be granted to ticket-of-leave men, it is only very reluctantly, we apprehend, that a practice has been assented to, which is open to many objections of a general nature, but which is liable to be called for in the peculiar circumstances of the present case by an imperative necessity. The permission given to the Governor will therefore, we understand, be as limited as it can be consistently with its object, and he will simply be authorized, where necessary, to place ticket-of-leave men in occupation of small allotments not exceeding five acres, subject to the payment of a low rent, and any other conditions which he may think it requisite or advisable to impose.

Emigration.

By the returns for 1844 and 1845, the resort of free persons to this colony as emigrants would appear to have nearly ceased, only 21 persons being mentioned in the returns of both years.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Lands.

During the year 1845 one suburban lot of four acres was sold for 40*l.*; 4501 acres of country lands sold for 4501*l.*; the whole of this latter sum, however, was paid in remission tickets. The average cost of survey was 3*1*/<sub>10</sub>*d.* per acre.

Act for occu-  
pation of land  
for pasturing  
stock.

An Act was passed by the Colonial Legislature, and sent home, with certain regulations for the temporary occupation of lands for purposes of depasturing stock. These measures unavoidably differed in some respects from those adopted in New South Wales. They afforded a remedy for the trespass of cattle by imposing a penalty on the owner. It was thought desirable to sanction the measures as an experiment.

Two ordinances of a useful nature likewise received Her Majesty's sanction, one to provide for the proper alignment of streets in towns, the other for the adjustment of divisional boundaries in towns, and for the prevention of litigation in cases of encroachment.

In consequence of an application from a private party in this country, it became necessary to send out to the Governor instructions as to the terms under which a lease might be granted to him of mines beneath lands in that colony. The duration of any such lease was to be 31 years, and the dues to be required on behalf of the Crown were fixed at one-fifteenth of all metallic ores, or at the option of Government, an equivalent in money according to a rate per ton, which should be ascertained by arbitrators appointed for the purpose.

The Governor has recently transmitted the resolutions passed by the Legislative Council, stating that they adhere to the objections urged by them in the year 1842 against the principles established by the Imperial Land Sales Act. Upon those objections we fully offered our opinion in our Annual Report for the following year. Free grants of land used to be made in all the British colonies, until the evil results of the practice became so apparent that it was abolished, with, we believe, the universal assent of all who had bestowed much reflection on the subject. Western Australia was the settlement in which, more than any other, this system had been tried to its full extent. Vast tracts of land had been given away to individuals; and there is no place where freer scope had been given to the supposed advantage of letting persons retain the whole of their capital, instead of paying a fair value for the land they might wish to acquire. But it happened that, of all the settlements in Australia, this was the one of which the progress was the slowest, and the least commensurate with its natural advantages. Injured, as we believe them to have been, by an erroneous course of proceeding, we need not say that we cannot agree with the inhabitants that their wants are to be ascribed to the attempt to introduce a sounder system. But the Governor, while he dissents from the general views of the Council, feels some doubts whether land might not be given in return for imported labour instead of for money payments. We cannot say that we think any advantage would be gained by this change from the present rules. It is not proposed that the purchaser should expend a less amount of money than at present in order to acquire a right to his land. Under the existing system he pays that money at once to the Government, which, by means of its establishments in England, sends out the supply of emigrants; and we see no reason to think that the collection of labourers from different parts of the United Kingdom, or their despatch from hence would be better managed by private persons resident in Australia, than by the responsible officers of Government in this country. If the intended settler be still in England, it

Mines.

Objections of  
Council to Land  
Sales Act con-  
sidered.

can make no difference to the colony whether he deposit in this country, in the hands of Government, a sum of money entitling him to receive a certain quantity of land, and have a certain number of emigrants, of his own selection, sent out for him; or whether he send out his own emigrants, and on their arrival in the colony receive a certain quantity of land according to the amount expended on emigration. In the seventh of the resolutions passed on the present occasion, the Council express their opinion that enterprise is discouraged by not granting a right of preferable renewal and of pre-emption to licensed occupants of Crown land. The reasons which had weighed against a previous proposal to establish by law an absolute right of pre-emption in favour of squatters will be found alluded to in our Annual Report of 1843; and a Despatch from Lord Stanley, in which the decision of Her Majesty's Government was embodied, is printed with that document. Subsequent to that time, however, important discussions have arisen in New South Wales on a similar question; and it is very probable that, when terminated, they will throw much light on the best mode of dealing with the subject in the neighbouring colonies; but in the meanwhile, considering how recently a general law on the subject has been adopted in Western Australia, and adverting to the objections to such an unqualified right of pre-emption as is contemplated in the present resolution, it has not been deemed advisable at the present moment to revise the existing regulations.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Lands.

During the year 1844, the quantity of land sold was 3428 acres, and the amount realized 5666*l.* 13*s.* The extent of land surveyed was 6680 acres, at a cost of about 4*¾d.* an acre. This is considerably higher than the average of the preceding year's surveys; but Captain Frome explains that the whole of the 6680 acres consisted of detached blocks of land, lying in different parts of the settled districts; and that the excess of expense is accounted for by the small size of many of the blocks, and the incessant movement of the surveying parties from one part of the colony to another. The total quantity of land surveyed and open for settlement on the 31st December, 1844, was 663,653 acres. Further accounts, however, have been received of sales effected in the colony up to the 31st of May, 1845, amounting to 1241*l.* 12*s.*; and we have every reason to believe that much more considerable sales have since occurred. In this country, also, as much as 20,000*l.* was deposited during the past year in the purchase of land by the Australian Mining Company, besides 1100*l.* by other depositors.

Subsequent accounts, we are glad to report, fully confirm the statements we mentioned last year of the discovery of valuable mines of lead and copper. We place in the Appendix an extract from Governor Grey's Annual Report for 1844, containing some interesting observations both on the mines and on the generally favourable prospects of the colony.

Mineral Resources and general prospects of the Colony.  
Appendix No. 7.  
No. 60, 30th May, 1845.

The source of wealth thus unexpectedly opened to the colonists appeared to offer a favourable opportunity of providing for a revenue, which, without being onerous, might keep pace with the growth of prosperity in the colony. Accordingly, in compliance with Lord Stanley's directions to consider the subject, we consulted with different gentlemen connected with the management of mines in England, and with others desirous of embarking capital in mining operations in South Australia; and we submitted our views to his Lordship in a Report, dated the 14th of May last, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix. Having regard to the original terms for the disposal of land, by means of which some of the earlier settlers had been enabled to acquire an absolute right to everything below the surface of their land, and adverting to the desire of Her Majesty's Government to promote the development of the mineral resources on a sound basis, and with as little disturbance as possible of the existing practice, it appeared to us that it would be expedient to frame a system which would, in the simplest manner, convey the property in the mines to the same party who might acquire the property in the land, a certain definite proportion only of the minerals worked being reserved to the Crown. On the other hand, it was considered by others, whose opinion is entitled to the greatest weight, on account of their experience in England, that it would be proper to make an absolute reservation to the Crown of all mines and minerals. A selection from the correspondence, containing the various reasons which were adduced during the progress of the discussion of this question, will be found in the Appendix, enclosed in a Despatch from Lord Stanley, on the subject, in which his Lordship referred the whole matter to the Governor, authorizing him to establish, with the advice of the Executive Council, such rules as might appear best adapted to the circumstances of the colony, subject, however, to their being confirmed, disallowed, or modified by Her Majesty's Government.

Different methods proposed of dealing with the Mines.

Appendix No. 8.

Appendix No. 9.

By the latest accounts the demand for labour continued, particularly for agricultural labourers, shepherds, mechanics, miners, and female domestic servants; and notwithstanding a considerable influx of labourers (amounting in the year 1844 to 809, and in the first quarter of 1845 to 613), the previous high rates of wages were maintained.

Demand for labour.

## Emigration.

The number of emigrants who received free passages from the United Kingdom for South Australia during 1845 was only 98, although arrangements for a renewed emigration were far advanced before the close of the year. The numbers who have been despatched by public funds since the commencement of the present year are as follows:—

By the "Phœbe" . . . . .	190
By the "Isabella Watson" . . . . .	194
By the "Canton" . . . . .	255
Total . . . . .	639

And arrangements have been made by which the Australian Mining Company, acting under agreement with this Board, will despatch a vessel on the first of every month, from May to August inclusive. There will be the means of keeping up, if approved, the same rate of emigration afterwards.

## NEW ZEALAND.

The greater part of the information received from the colony since the date of the last General Report has already been laid before Parliament. In the following statement we may have occasion to refer to some Parliamentary Papers; but our intention is to confine our observations chiefly to facts communicated to us officially, which hitherto have not been published.

## Lands.

The land sales in 1842 were given in the General Report of 1844. The following statement shows their amount in 1843, the last year for which returns have been received:—

Nature of Lot.	Extent.			Average Price per Acre.			Amount realized, calculated from preceding Columns.		
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Town Lots . . . . .	2	3	24	116	0	8	336	13	11
Suburban Lots . . . . .	291	0	0	2	2	3½	615	6	10½
Country Lots . . . . .	2,094	0	0	1	0	3	2,120	3	6
Total . . . . .	2,387	3	24	..			3,072	4	3½

Three licenses to cut and saw timber were granted in 1843, the rent received being 15*l.* The number of acres surveyed in 1843 was 67,221, the average cost being about 11*d.* per acre. The estimated amount of waste land belonging to the Crown available for settlement, as stated by the Surveyor-General, at the close of 1843, was 182,054 acres.



It may be convenient to supply a brief summary of the information relating to the practical working of the Land Regulations issued by the late Governor, to which we referred in the last General Report.

Practical working of first regulations issued by late Governor.

On the 6th December, 1844, there were 34 deeds of grant, comprising in all 17,352 acres, lying at Auckland ready for delivery to the respective grantees, and 5 deeds, comprising 1,593½ acres, had already been issued.

See New Zealand Gazette, 7th December, 1844.

The following lands had been disposed of in exchange for other land in remote parts of the colony, the claims to which had been confirmed:—In the town of Auckland, 13 exchanges, the quantity given being about 8½ acres; in the suburbs, seven exchanges, quantity given 172½ acres; in the parish of Karaka, two exchanges, quantity 570 acres; and in the parish of Titirangi, seven exchanges, quantity 523½ acres, showing that in all 29 exchanges had been made, and that the quantity of land thus obtained by the parties was about 1,274¾ acres.

Exchanges of land.

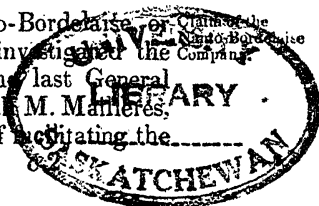
Proceeding from these statistical details, the first subject we have to notice is the important one of the determination of the quantity of land claimed by the New Zealand Company, and the close of Mr. Pennington's investigation.

Total quantity of land claimed by New Zealand Company.

The following is an outline of the terms on which that determination has been effected. That the examination as to the Company's expenditure should be considered to be closed; that the Government would assume 1,300,000 acres as the quantity of land which the Company should be empowered to acquire, either by grant from the Crown or by purchase from the natives, and of which the Government would be prepared to facilitate the acquisition; that this amount should be taken in satisfaction of all claims of the Company up to that time, and in satisfaction also of the expense of future surveys, and of the past, and future fees of the Commissioners of Land Claims, and of all future native and public reserves which the Commissioners might think fit to make; such amount also to include the land to which the claim of the Company, under Mr. Pennington's award, is already admitted. The only claim of the company in respect of past or future expenditure which Lord Stanley considered to be excepted out of this arrangement, was that which might arise out of payments thenceforth to be made by the Company to the natives for the purchase of their rights. This claim is to remain to be dealt with from time to time as it arises, and can be ascertained.

Close of Mr. Pennington's investigation.

Earlier in the year the claim of the Nanto-Bordelaise or French Company, was adjusted. Having investigated the Company's expenditure, as alluded to in the last General Report, we were directed to communicate with M. Manières, the agent of the Company, for the purpose of negotiating the



settlement of their claim to land. The Report transmitted from the colony left the case incomplete. Fortunately Colonel Godfrey, who was the sole Commissioner before whom the investigation took place (for Colonel Richmond, although he signed the Report, was not present at Akaroa when the natives were examined), was in England, and was able to supply additional information respecting the nature of the purchase made from the natives by Captain Langlois, whose interests the Company represent. The Report from the colony will be found in the Appendix of the printed Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1844, page 433. After communicating with Colonel Godfrey, and having had access to his written opinion upon the claim, we offered a report, of which the following was the substance:—

A purchase from the natives appeared to have been made by Captain Langlois of a certain quantity of land in Banks's Peninsula, but its actual extent was not known with sufficient accuracy to be described in a Crown grant, and in order therefore to enable the Governor of New Zealand to issue such a grant, it would be necessary for an officer to proceed to Akaroa for the purpose of obtaining a correct description of the land. M. Langlois was shown to have conveyed his interest in the land to the Nanto-Bordelaise Company, of which he is himself a member; and powers of attorney from the members of the Company were exhibited to us by M. Maillères, authorizing him to act on their behalf in any communication with Her Majesty's Government. He also proved to our satisfaction an expenditure which, at four acres to every 1*l.* sterling, would represent the whole quantity of land alleged to be the property of the Company in the claim they submitted to the investigation of Colonel Godfrey in the colony, the extent of land so claimed being 30,000 acres.

Upon the receipt of the foregoing Report, Lord Stanley directed Governor Grey to instruct Mr. Edward Shortland, or some other proper officer, to proceed to Akaroa with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of assisting the agent of the Company in effecting an arrangement with the natives for the Company's quiet possession of the land they had purchased. Mr. Shortland was to be guided in this service by instructions to be issued to him, similar to those given to Mr. Spain, respecting the compensation to be paid by the New Zealand Company to the natives at Port Nicholson, as alluded to in Captain Fitz Roy's Despatch and its Enclosure No. 12, of the 15th April, 1844. The quantity of land, of which a confirmatory title might be granted to the Company, was to be limited to 30,000 acres; and the Governor was authorized to waive on behalf of Her Majesty, the Crown's

Measures adopted for its settlement.

Parliamentary Paper 1845, No. 131, pp. 19 & 27.

right of pre-emption over the extent of land remaining, to make up 30,000 acres, after deducting the quantity of which the natives admit the sale. As soon as he should receive a report describing the land with sufficient accuracy to insert it in a Crown Grant, he was to direct that instrument to be prepared in favour of the Nanto-Bordelaise Company, and to be delivered to the person appointed to receive it by M. Maillères, who subsequently nominated for that purpose M. Belligny, the resident agent of the Company. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to admit of receiving a report from the colony of the proceedings adopted in pursuance of these instructions.

Having noticed the progress made towards adjusting the land claims of the New Zealand Company, and likewise that of the Nanto-Bordelaise Company, we will next advert briefly to the acquisition by the former of a considerable tract of land at Otago, on the south-eastern coast of the Middle Island below Banks's Peninsula. For a more detailed account of this purchase we would beg to refer you to the enclosures of Captain Fitz Roy's Despatch, No. 44, 10th December, 1844. He thus describes this district:—

Land acquired by New Zealand Company at Otago.

See Parliamentary Paper 1845, No. 369, p. 54.

“The principal known qualifications of Otago as a site for a settlement are a moderate harbour (not accessible in strong northerly winds), an extensive tract of country well adapted for pasturage but without timber; a fine climate, neither too wet nor too windy; and an abundant supply of good bituminous coal.

“There are so few natives in New Munster, not more than 1500 altogether, that colonization might there be carried on unimpeded, if the Government were to buy from the few native claimants (securing them ample reserves), and then dispose of the land.

The permission given by the Governor to the agent of the New Zealand Company to effect this purchase, was granted with a view to assist the Company in obtaining a site for a new settlement, to be called New Edinburgh. The intended Scotch settlement has been noticed in previous Reports, but it may, perhaps, be convenient that we should recapitulate some of the principal facts connected with this undertaking.

Intended Scotch Settlement of New Edinburgh.

1843, 8vo ed., p. 24.  
1845, 8vo ed., p. 54.

In the year 1843, the principles upon which this, the fourth settlement of the New Zealand Company was to be founded, was the subject of an arrangement in which Messrs. George Rennie, W. Cargill, and W. P. Croké took part. Two of the stipulations agreed upon were, that the plan should comprise a provision for religious and educational purposes, in accordance with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; and that the whole of the emigration fund arising

from the sale of land should be employed in promoting the emigration of labourers from Scotland only. The ballot for priority of choice of land was fixed for the 20th February 1844, but was postponed, and ultimately, we believe, did not take place. Shortly after that time, Mr. Rennie applied to Government for its assistance to form the new settlement, and the terms on which Government consented to entertain his proposal were communicated to him in the Memorandum which will be found in the Appendix of our last year's Report. Mr. Rennie having declined the terms offered, announced to the intended settlers that he should not then proceed with the formation of the settlement, but wait the receipt of despatches from the colony, in which he expected that Captain FitzRoy would state whether, on his arrival, he had been able to fix on a site for New Edinburgh. It would, however, appear that subsequently some difficulties occurred in carrying out the original plan for the establishment of New Edinburgh, arising partly out of the formation of the Free Church of Scotland. Beyond this we are not in possession of sufficiently precise information to enter into any statement of the views entertained by the promoters of the settlement, or of the progress which may have been made in their arrangements.

Difficulty respecting title to land at Otago.

We ought not, however, to quit this subject without alluding to the information just received from the colony, that an unforeseen difficulty with respect to the title to the land at Otago had arisen, which may possibly delay, but we trust will not long interfere with, the completion of the Crown grant. It appears, from a report of one of the protectors of aborigines, that the Chief Tuhawaiki, died before he had completed the distribution among the natives of the payment given for the site of the settlement; and that the goods and money which he had left on the premises having disappeared after his decease, the native claimants were loud in their expressions of discontent. Measures appear to have been adopted by the local authorities to recover possession of the property, and we should hope that accounts may be received before long that the natives to whom payment was not made by the chief above alluded to have since been satisfied through the interference of the officers of Government.

Emigration.

The number of persons who left the United Kingdom for New Zealand during the last two years is stated in the Returns to have been as follows:—

1844	.	.	68
1845	.	.	14

## CANADA.

The following particulars of sales, which are more conveniently exhibited in a tabular form than otherwise, have been gathered from the Land Returns for 1844:—

Nature of Lots.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Amount of Purchase Money.			Average Price.
			£.	s.	d.	
Farm (or Country) Lots . . . . .	381	Acres. 42,210½	15,764	3	1	7s. 5½d. per acre.
Town Lots . . . . .	838	Not stated.	9,139	10	6	10l. 18s. 1½d. each.
Park (or Suburban) Lots . . . . .	70	,,	1,171	5	0	16l. 14s. 8d. each.
Total . . . . .	1,289	..	26,074	18	7	

On this subject we are indebted to Mr. Buchanan's Annual Report for the means of supplying much interesting statistical information. Emigration.

The number of immigrants landed at the ports of Quebec and Montreal in 1845 was 25,375, of whom 633 were cabin-passengers. A comparison of this aggregate, with the return of 1844, shows an increase of 5,233, equal to 26 per cent. The proportion who arrived direct from the United Kingdom, and elsewhere, in the two years, was as follows:—

	1844	1845
	England . . . . .	7,426
Ireland . . . . .	9,498	13,668
Scotland . . . . .	2,174	2,113
Lower Ports . . . . .	217	160
Children under 1 . . . . .	827	985
Total . . . . .	20,142	25,375

It is not practicable to ascertain precisely the number of departures from the Province to the United States. Mr. Buchanan estimates the number at about 4,000, which is more by 2,800 than went in the preceding year, while the number of arrivals by way of the United States does not appear to exceed 2,600, making the accession to the population consequent on the year's immigration to be between 23,000 and 24,000 persons. Several of them were possessed of moderate capital, and proceeded at once to purchase partially improved properties, or to enter into trade. A larger proportion were small farmers, with sufficient means to enable them to establish themselves advantageously on

wild lands; but the great bulk were agricultural labourers, many of whom had nothing even for their immediate support. The total expenditure on the relief of destitute immigrants, including the cost of agency, was 6,944*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* currency, being an increase of 2,000*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* on that of the preceding year. The charges for agency in the two years were nearly equal. The disbursements for buildings and repairs amounted to 732*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* in 1844, and only 96*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* in 1845. The increase, therefore, for direct assistance to emigrant families was upwards of 2,600*l.* Some allowance must be made for there having been a larger emigration, but the chief cause of the increased expenditure last year was the enhanced rates of transport on the routes between Montreal and Kingston, the passage having been raised from 4*s.* to 10*s.* for an adult.

We are sorry to notice, that although the average length of the voyage was somewhat less than in the preceding year, there was an increase in the mortality both during the voyage and in hospital after arrival. Many cases of fever and small-pox were sent to hospital, and the medical superintendent has mainly attributed the origin of the disease to the crowded, filthy, and ill-ventilated lodgings occupied by the emigrants previously to their embarkation.

The number of passenger vessels during the past season was 256. Of these not more than 147 came within the regulations of the Passengers' Act, and consequently a very considerable number sailed from this country without any previous inspection by Government officers. We hope to be enabled to provide against this in future, by an extension of some of the main securities of the law to all ships, however small the number of passengers on board. The average passage of 101 vessels from England was 46 days; that of 108 from Ireland was 42 days; and that of 40 from Scotland was 40½ days; which gives an average for the whole equal to 43½ days, being less by three days than that of last year. These vessels were generally well found in provisions and stores, and it is satisfactory that no complaints of importance were made to Mr. Buchanan by the passengers, who, on the contrary, spoke of the masters generally as having been kind and attentive to their wants and comforts during the voyage. The few breaches of the Passengers' Act which occurred in the year will be noticed under a separate head.

Four vessels were wrecked during the past season, but these disasters were providentially unattended by any loss of life.

Case of the  
"Robert Isaacs."

Besides the above cases, the "Robert Isaacs" sailed from Liverpool, and after being six weeks at sea on her way to America, was obliged to put back to the Azores, where she

was condemned as unseaworthy. The passengers were brought back to England by the "Forth." West India mail steamer, which landed them at Southampton.

We immediately despatched Lieutenant Lean to Southampton to afford any assistance in his power to the distressed emigrants, and to inquire, as far as could be done at that port, into the general circumstances of the case. In the former object he was anticipated by the benevolence of the inhabitants of Southampton; and nothing could be more gratifying than the prompt and efficient charity displayed by them on this occasion. Accommodation was provided for the poor people; clothing was distributed amongst them; they were afterwards forwarded by the respective railway companies, free of expense, to their original place of departure, and an engagement was made for lodging them on their transit through London.

We felt some regret that this vessel had been allowed to sail without having undergone a special survey; but the occurrence has led to the adoption of a general measure, which we trust will prove of great benefit to passengers. In concurrence with the Home Department, it has been settled, with your sanction, that at the ports where Government Agents are stationed, all emigrant ships which are not registered at Lloyd's, and classed at least as high as the second description of the first class, are to undergo a survey under the 12th clause of the Passengers' Act, before they are allowed to proceed with passengers.

Measure for future survey of passenger ships.

We think it will be deemed proper to present Mr. Buchanan's Report to Parliament, and we would beg leave to refer to that document for any further information respecting this immigration.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

The quantity of land sold during the past year, as is stated in the Report of the Immigration Agent, was 73,041 acres: of which quantity 26,156 acres were sold to one individual, who purchased with a view of securing the timber, and not for immediate settlement; and it is said to be probable that much of the remaining quantity was purchased for the same purpose. The upset price of Crown land is 2s. 6d. sterling per acre on credit, or 2s. per acre for immediate payment. If sold at the highest rate, the gross proceeds of the sales of last year would therefore amount to 9,130*l*.

Lands.

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom during the last two years is reported from the Custom House as follows:—

Emigration.

1844	.	.	2,489
1845	.	.	6,412

The returns from the colony show that the passengers generally arrived in good health, and that a very small proportion required charitable relief. One-half of the immigrants are supposed to have re-emigrated to the United States very shortly after their arrival in the province. In consequence of the intelligence which we received from the Immigration Agent of the little prospect of profitable employment for agricultural or other labourers in this colony during the coming season, we have considered it our duty to instruct the Government Emigration Agents to make this information known as far as possible to intending emigrants; and we have since learnt from the Agent of Limerick, that the destination of one vessel which had been advertised to carry passengers from that port to Miramichi, has, in consequence of this caution, been changed to Quebec, but we regret to add that, by the latest accounts received from Ireland, several vessels were proceeding with emigrants, notwithstanding the warning we have given them.

Public notice on  
want of demand  
for Labour.

## NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

Lands.

The following information on the subject of lands has been extracted from returns which have been received for the years from 1841 to 1844 inclusive, drawn out in the forms submitted by this Board to the Secretary of State, in the early part of 1845:—

		NOVA SCOTIA.									
		Number of Lots.	Extent.			Average Price per Acre.			Amount realized.		
			A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1841	Suburban Lots . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Country Lots . . .	36	5,058	2	0	..	..	..	475	18	1
	Water and Fish Lots .	16	3	0	0	..	..	..	102	8	0
			Size of 2 not stated.								
1842	Town Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suburban Lots . . .	1	3	0	0	1	14	8	5	4	0
	Country Lots . . . .	20	1,921	0	0	..	..	..	182	0	6½
	Water Lots . . . . .	3	not stated.			..	..	..	28	0	0
Islands . . . . .	2	5	2	0	..	..	..	47	4	0	
1843	Suburban Lots . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Country Lots . . . .	53	4,235	0	0	1s. 9d.	to	2s. 6d.	456	10	6½
	Water Lots . . . . .	1	not stated.			..	..	..	10	0	0
1844	Suburban Lots . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Country Lots . . . .	88	8,967	2	0	..	..	..	804	16	9
	Water and Fish Lots .	11	19	2	0	..	..	..	65	7	0
			Size of 6 not stated.								



		CAPE BRETON.									
		Number of Lots.	Extent.			Average Price per Acre.			Amount realized.		
			A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1841	Suburban Lots . . .	11	33	0	0	3	6	8	110	0	0
	Country Lots . . .	66	8,041	0	0	..	..	952	18	1½	
	Water and Fish Lots :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1842	Town Lots . . . . .	3	3	0	0	10	0	0	30	0	0
	Suburban Lots . . .	6	24	0	0	2	10	0	60	0	0
	Country Lots . . . .	83	10,993	0	0	..	..	..	1,240	0	0
	Water Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Islands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1843	Suburban Lots . . .	1	0	2	0	..	..	..	1,054	19	9
	Country Lots . . . .	97	11,517	0	0	..	..	..			
	Water Lots . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1844	Suburban Lots . . .	1	0	2	0	20	0	0	10	0	0
	Country Lots . . . .	15	13,105	0	0	..	..	..	1,171	11	3
	Water and Fish Lots .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The proceeds of the land sales are applied in the first instance to defraying the cost of surveying the land, the salary of the Crown Land Commissioners, and incidental expenses. The residue is paid over to the Receiver-General of the Casual Revenue.

The quantity of land surveyed in 1844 was, in Nova Scotia, 14,860 acres, at an average cost of 3½*d.* per acre; and in Cape Breton, 7,999 acres, at a cost of about 6*d.* per acre.

There is no land in Nova Scotia held under lease, or subject to a quit rent, the latter having been commuted in 1834. In Cape Breton it is stated that there are 101,872 acres let on leases, granted by the Crown before 1820, while the island formed a separate government, for which lands, the lessees, however, are not required to pay rent, the leases being made to descend to the lessees' legal representatives, but determinable at Her Majesty's pleasure. No lands have been granted on quit rent since 1834, at which time the number of acres so granted was 286,820. The rent was 2*s.* per annum per 100 acres, but the right to these rents has been surrendered by Government, in consideration of an annual vote of money by the provincial legislature.

The amount of waste land remaining in Nova Scotia was estimated by the Surveyor-General, at the end of 1844, at 4,569,354 acres. He states, however, that all the good land in the province has been already granted; and that what remains in right of the Crown is remote from roads or navigable waters. Leaving out of view barren wastes on the

Atlantic side of the province, it is estimated that of the above amount of 4,569,354 acres, not more than 500,000 are fit for settlement. The quantity of waste land surveyed and open for settlement at the close of 1844 was 8542 acres.

The quantity of waste land remaining in Cape Breton at the close of 1844 was 1,321,417 acres, of which 806,974 were supposed to be available for settlement. Unauthorized squatting on the unalienated Crown Lands prevails to a very great extent both in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom for Nova Scotia and Cape Breton during the last two years is stated in the returns to have been as follows:—

1844	.	.	.	747
1845	.	.	.	615

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lands.

The particulars of the land sales of 1842 were given in the Report for 1843. The following statement for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, has been framed from returns recently received:—

Year.	Town Lots.			Suburban Lots.			Total.		
	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Number of Lots.	Extent.	Amount realized.
			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.
		Acres.	Currency.		Acres.	Currency.		Acres.	Currency.
1843	19	4½	313 5 0	4	32	48 0 3	23	36½	361 5 0
1844	3	¾	31 5 0	5	40	60 0 0	8	40¾	91 5 0
1845	1	¼	28 10 0	1	5¾	8 12 0	2	6	37 2 0

The amounts for 1843 and 1844 are exclusive of some deposits which were forfeited in cases where the purchase of lots had not been completed.

No remissions in the purchase of land were allowed to officers of the Army or Navy in 1843, 1844, and 1845.

The sums above shown to have been received for land were applied to the building of a lunatic asylum, making roads, surveys, and other contingent expenses.

The amount of the land tax imposed by the Colonial Legislature, (which appears to be the same as that referred to in the Report of 1843,) is stated in the returns to be 4s. currency for every 100 acres of wilderness land, and 2s. currency for every 100 acres of improved land, the proceeds being about 1900*l.*

The quantity of land surveyed in 1845 was 2,033 acres, at an average cost of 5½*d.* per acre. The estimated amount of

waste land remaining at the end of 1845 was 9635 acres, of which 8000 are considered to be available for settlement. The quantity surveyed and open for settlement at the same date was 2800 acres.

The number of emigrants reported to have left the United Kingdom for this colony during the last two years has been as follows:—

1844	.	.	.	257
1845	.	.	.	242

whilst the numbers who appear by the Colonial Returns to have arrived there during the same period were as follows:—

1844	.	.	.	467
1845	.	.	.	193

This discrepancy in the returns will be inquired into.

The amount of emigrant tax received during the last two years under the Colonial Act, 5 Vict., cap. 5, (which levies the sum of 5s. on each adult, reckoning two children between 14 and 7, or three under 7, as an adult), was as follows:—

			£.	s.	d.
1844	.	.	87	11	8
1845	.	.	35	7	6

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

No returns of land sales have been received since the last General Report. Lands.

The Legislature of Newfoundland passed, in April last, an Act (No. 47) to amend the previous Act for the disposal of the Crown lands, No. 26, of the 29th April, 1844. We had occasion, as mentioned in our former Report, to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to certain points in which the previous law appeared to us to require amendment, of which the principal one was a condition of forfeiture to be inserted in grants of lands, extending to those purchased of the Crown, if a given portion of the lands should not be brought into cultivation within a limited period. The Act having been amended in this particular has since been allowed.

The number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom for Newfoundland during the last two years is stated in the returns to have been as follows:—

1844	.	.	.	684
1845	.	.	.	618

## PASSENGERS' ACT.

Prosecutions in  
the Colony.

Mr. Buchanan reports that the cases of infringement of the Passengers' Act have been but few during the past year. Legal proceedings were instituted in one case only (that of the "Albion," from Baltimore) for having an excess of passengers, under the second section of the Act; but the charge was dismissed on the ground that the discrepancy arose from the different modes of measurement adopted by the officer of Customs at the port of sailing, and by Mr. Buchanan. The Government Emigration Agent also reports two other cases of a similar nature to the preceding one, the "Dykes" from Killala, and the "Kangaroo" from Skibbereen. As the decision in the case of the "Albion" precluded the expectation that a different result would have been attained in these cases, he did not feel justified in commencing proceedings. We have since taken steps with a view to secure a uniform system of ascertaining the capacity of passenger vessels, so as to prevent further discrepancies of this nature.

Appendix No. 10.

The Rule we have framed will be found in the Appendix.

Attention was drawn by the Governor of New Brunswick to two cases of alleged violation of the law, but on investigation it appeared that, in one of them, no infringement had occurred. The other was the case of the ship "Time" from Cork, which sailed with a larger number of passengers on board than the Act allowed. It has since been explained that this was owing to a mistake on the part of the officer who cleared the ship, in computing the number of passengers according to the old, instead of the new, measurement.

Prosecutions in  
this country.

The following prosecutions have been instituted by the Government Emigration Agents in the United Kingdom since the last General Report:—

At the port of London a charge was brought against the master of the "Quebec" for not clearing under the Act, although he had a sufficient number of passengers on board to bring her within its operation; but the magistrate refused to hear the case, as the summons had not been served on the master (who had gone to sea), notwithstanding that one of the brokers was in attendance to meet the charge. The parties interested in the ship, however, subsequently agreed to pay the sum of 5*l.* to the Seaman's Hospital, on condition that no further proceedings should be taken in the matter.

At Liverpool, Daniel Rastery, for receiving passage money without giving a receipt for the amount, was ordered to return the passage money, 8*l.* 15*s.*, and to pay a fine of 10*l.*, and his license was declared forfeited. He has left Liverpool without paying the fine.

At Glasgow, John Spiers, for acting as a passage-broker without a license, was fined 1*l.* 1*s.*

At Belfast, Samuel M'Crea was summoned for letting passages under false pretences, but the case was dismissed on a technical point. He was subsequently convicted of falsifying passenger lists, and on that account the renewal of his license was refused.

At Sligo, Peter Derham was summoned for issuing contract tickets not filled up as required by the Act; but the case was dismissed on account of the Agent's failure to prove Derham's signature.

Besides prosecutions for violations of the Act, many small differences between passage-brokers and passengers have been arranged by the intervention of the Government Emigration Agents; and a variety of small payments, amounting in the whole to the following sums, have been recovered for the passengers:—At Liverpool, 185*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; at Glasgow, 3*l.*; at Belfast, 5*l.*; at Londonderry, 1*l.* At Liverpool, nearly 1200*l.* appears to have been paid by brokers during the year to passengers, for subsistence money in cases of detention.

Sums recovered for emigrants.

Under the peculiar circumstances of the present season, we have issued a public notice earnestly recommending that no potatoes be shipped as part of the provisions for the use of emigrants. One half of the entire supply of provisions required by the Passengers' Act must, by law, consist of bread or biscuit: for the remaining half of the supply we have, under the sanction we received to that effect, authorized the Government Emigration Agents, if no potatoes be shipped, not to object to the use of Indian meal, and to consider 1 lb. of such meal equal to 1 lb. of any of the other kinds of grain enumerated in the Passengers' Act.

Public notice on shipment of potatoes.

Having thus given a short outline of proceedings during the past year under the present Passengers' Act, we may take this opportunity of stating that we have prepared for consideration the draft of a bill, in which we have inserted some provisions which experience induces us to believe will be found to amend the existing law. The object of most of the alterations is not so much to increase the stringency of the law, as to render its present provisions more difficult of evasion. But as the subject is one which will demand a separate Report when the measure is finally submitted, we abstain from entering into particulars on the present occasion.

Bill to amend the Passengers' Act.

#### TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Subjoined is a classified list (similar to that in the last Report) of emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1844 and 1845, distinguishing the places to which they proceeded.

Destination.	1844	1845	Destination.	1844	1845
United States . . . . .	43,660	58,538	Trinidad . . . . .	60	62
Texas . . . . .	1	..	Other Settlements . . . . .	168	450
Central and South America	710	496	—		
—			Foreign West Indies . . . . .	39	91
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.			East Indies . . . . .	176	166
Canada . . . . .	18,747	23,884	Hong Kong . . . . .	18	56
New Brunswick . . . . .	2,499	6,412	China . . . . .	9	9
Nova Scotia and Cape } Breton . . . . . }	747	615	Mauritius . . . . .	13	17
Newfoundland . . . . .	684	618	Western Africa & Madeira	250	143
Prince Edward's Island . . . . .	257	242	Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	161	496
Davis' Straits . . . . .	..	30	South Sea Islands. . . . .	..	2
Bermuda . . . . .	..	2	—		
—			AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		
BRITISH WEST INDIES.			Sydney . . . . .	1,179	73
Jamaica . . . . .	126	189	Port Phillip . . . . .	934	423
British Guiana. . . . .	142	153	South Australia . . . . .	47	300
			Van Diemen's Land . . . . .	1	20
			New Zealand . . . . .	68	14

Grand Total in 1844 . . . . . 70,686  
Ditto in 1845 . . . . . 93,501

It thus appears that the emigration of 1845 exceeded that of the previous year by no less a number than 22,815, or above 32 per cent.

We annex, as in the case of our former Report, a general Return of the Emigration from the various Ports of the United Kingdom during the past year (Appendix No. 1), as well as an Analytical Return (Appendix No. 2), distinguishing cabin from steerage passengers, and subdividing the latter into different classes, according to their age and sex. In Appendix No. 3, will be found a Return of the Emigration from the United Kingdom between the years 1825, and 1845, in which period 1,349,476 persons have left this country, the average yearly emigration having been 64,260.

#### IMMIGRATION INTO THE MAURITIUS.

From this review of the emigration last year from the United Kingdom, we proceed next to the subject of the extensive emigration which has been in progress of labourers from India, and other places, to Mauritius and the West Indies.

In the Appendix is placed a summary exhibiting the whole number of Coolies received in the Mauritius since the service re-commenced in 1843.

The inquiries into the subject of this immigration, which have taken place in the Mauritius since our last Report,

Summary of numbers introduced.

have been so extensive, and are calculated to throw so much light on such questions in all other countries which look for a supply of labour from similar sources, that we hope we shall not appear to devote a disproportionate space to them, if we enter at some length into the principal facts and arguments that have been elicited. It is desirable, however, to begin by referring very briefly to the history of emigration from India to this colony.

This first emigration commenced in 1834 and ended in 1839. It was carried on entirely by private enterprise. The labourers were introduced under contracts of service, which, after 1837, were limited in duration to five years, and the immigrants were entitled, at the end of that period, to a free passage back to India. The abuses to which this system was found to give rise were formidable: amongst the evils proved to have been inflicted on the emigrants, it may suffice to enumerate kidnapping, actual confinement in Calcutta itself, and compulsory embarkation, besides contracts on disadvantageous terms, which nevertheless were seldom, if ever, strictly fulfilled. The number of persons introduced in this first emigration from India was 25,468, of whom 24,566 were male labourers.

History of emigration from India.

At the end of 1842, the emigration was re-opened under the direct superintendence of Government officers, and a bounty was made payable in Mauritius on the immigrants. No contract for service could be made out of the colony, and none within the colony for a longer period than one year. This mode of emigration happily proved exempt from the former evils. It continued throughout 1843, and for the first few months of 1844, when it was succeeded by the third and present system, under which the whole measures for the selection and conveyance of the emigrants are devolved exclusively on a responsible Government Officer. This change was made partly with a view of lessening the expenses, and partly of obtaining a better selection of emigrants, including a larger proportion of women, in both of which respects it would appear from the Reports to have been attended with success. The whole number introduced under the renewed emigration, from the commencement of 1843 to the end of 1844, appears to have been 46,014, of whom 39,244 were male labourers.

From these statements it follows that, in the course of 10 years, 71,482 people were introduced from India into the island of Mauritius, of whom no less than 63,816 were male labourers or servants.

Certainly this would appear, at first sight, an extraordinary amount of labour to have been introduced within such a period. Nevertheless, a Committee of Council

Supply of labour still considered insufficient in the colony.

appointed to inquire into the subject last year complained in the strongest of terms, the evils of an insufficient supply of immigrants, and urged the opinion that it was indispensable to agree upon some more efficient plans, by means of which the planters might again provide for their own wants in respect of labour. The views of the Committee were explained in a succession of Reports, which collected together a great amount of important information. The Governor, on the other hand, while equally anxious for the prosperity of the colony, so far as it can be promoted on a sound basis, has explained various particulars, in which he was unable to admit the premises of the Committee, or to assent to their conclusions.

The whole of the documents present forcibly the peculiar difficulties and feelings of a state of society where, contrary to any experience we have in this country, the supply of labour is much less than the means for its profitable employment. That proprietors under such circumstances must be exposed to many inconveniences and mortifications cannot be doubted; and it would ill become those not engaged in the same struggle to be indifferent to their complaints. At the same time, one of the first questions which a perusal of these papers suggests is, how far all of the inconveniences which they discuss must be considered wholly to be evils; and next, whether such as are evils admit of being corrected by any public measures at all, or whether they are only to be met by the growth within the community itself, both amongst labourers and employers of labour, of moral habits and feelings suited to their peculiar condition.

Character of the  
Indians.

The Committee are of opinion that the root of the existing evils is in the character of the Indians. But it cannot be denied that it has been the peculiar good fortune of Mauritius to be situated within a few weeks' sail of a country from which it has acquired, within a very brief period, a vast accession to its working population; and, as contingent on that advantage, must be accepted the habits of the people who have been so opportunely at hand to answer the wants of the colony. The Indian labourer has not usually been thought unavailable for useful employment; but, on the contrary, patient and docile; and, at any rate, no advantage could be derived from attempting, by coercive public measures to run counter to the character of a people who are to form the great bulk of the labouring population. From all parts of the West Indies expressions have been received of great satisfaction with the conduct and industry of the Cooly immigrants.

Bribery of Sirdars  
to induce their  
people to change  
employers.

It is stated that in Mauritius the competition to obtain labourers is so great, as to give rise to a practice of bribing



the Sirdars to induce the people under them to transfer their service from one estate to another. But, for the correction of such practices as these, it is surely not unreasonable to look to the less numerous, and, at the same time, more influential of the two classes of society by whom the wealth of the colony is produced. It is hardly to be expected that the poor and untaught Indians should at once shake off the established influence of their head men, or resist, either by themselves or in the person of those agents, the pecuniary seduction to which they are at present said to be exposed. And again, as regards the alleged fickleness of the Indian, it may be supposed that, as the Governor suggests, it will decrease as the novelty of his situation passes away; and that in time good masters, who give fair terms, will be known and appreciated, and not deserted for others. One instance is mentioned, in which a large number of Indians had left a kind master without any sufficient reason; but, after having acquired experience, they begged to be received back, and have since adhered to him firmly. There seems ground to suppose that the Indians occasionally change their employments for substantial reasons. Some localities, for example, are said to be more acceptable to these people than others. The character of employers must likewise have an influence. In one case a gang of labourers had been always steady and contented, until a change having occurred in the ownership of the estate, the most marked alteration took place: absence from work became frequent; and the moment their contracts expired, 140 labourers left the property *en masse* to engage themselves elsewhere. It is impossible not to see that the causes of such events as these lie beyond public control; nor can it be supposed that the place of their employment, and the aptitude of their masters to secure their good-will, will not have an effect on labourers who are in a state of freedom.

But the fact of most importance to the colony, at the same time that it would seem the most material evidence as to the efficacy of Indian labour, is the amount of the crop. The number of effective slaves before emancipation is stated to have been 28,000. The Committee estimate that, although the total number of labourers may now amount to 40,000, still the value of the labour actually obtained is only equal to that yielded by 23,000 slaves. Now the crops from 1820 to 1824 averaged only 22 millions of pounds; those in the subsequent five years, 42 millions; and, in 1832, the amount had not increased to more than 73 millions of pounds. But the crop of last year amounted to 80 millions; and this vast produce was got in, as affirmed by the Governor, with a celerity almost beyond example. And he has recently stated that the new crop, then in course of collection,

Increase in  
amount of the  
sugar crop.

was even greater, up to that time, than the one by which it was preceded. Much inconvenience may have been felt from frequent changes of employers by the Indians, and it may be quite right to endeavour to guard against such inconvenience by any fair and appropriate measures; but, as regards the main object of the aggregate yearly development of wealth in the colony, the foregoing facts speak so strongly for themselves, that it would be superfluous to add a single word of comment.

On the whole, then, as regards the merits of these immigrants, we are disposed to view them more favourably than the Committee; and we apprehend that for some of the most hurtful practices complained of, such as bribery, a remedy is rather to be sought in the influence of public spirit, and a feeling of good neighbourhood amongst the higher class, than in any forcible attempt to place the lower class under such restrictions as would materially interfere with their independence.

With these remarks on the subject generally of the conduct and character of the Indians, we proceed next to the computations of the extent of labour actually present in the island, and to the plans suggested both for rendering it more efficient, and for meeting the expense of keeping up or adding to its amount.

Amount of available labour now in the colony.

In some calculations made for the purpose, with considerable pains, by the Committee of Council, the number of immigrants available as labourers in the early part of last year are estimated at 46,000; of whom 34,000 are supposed to be engaged on sugar estates. These, added to 6000, who are supposed to remain as labourers out of the former slave population, will give 40,000 as the number employed in the cultivation of the soil. Some deduction must be made, on account of absences from estates, from one cause and another; but, after allowing for this, and any other differences, the fact above-mentioned, that the crop last year greatly exceeded that of any former year, and was nevertheless got in with a celerity never before known, appears a conclusive proof that the amount of effective labour, taking into account any improvements in machinery, is greater at this time than it has ever been before. The Governor moreover observes, that less labour will be required when land recently cleared shall have been more completely brought under cultivation; and he has mentioned that some further gain may be expected from other causes, such as an increased use of machinery, and an increased efficiency of labour under the present, as compared with the former immigration.

Loss caused by departure of immigrants.

On the other hand, the colony is liable to sustain a considerable loss of its present strength in a few years by the

departure of the immigrants on the completion of their five years' residence in the colony. The Committee estimate that, if 6000 men continue to be imported annually, the actual increase to the population during the next three years, after allowing for the departures above alluded to and for deaths, will not exceed 2000 in each year; and that, in 1848 and the following year, a decrease of 7000 must be expected, arising from the expiration of the five years' service of the men introduced in 1843 and 1844. At the same time they point out that the revenue applicable to immigration purposes will scarcely suffice even to continue the intended introduction of 6000 men annually, and that the colony is already burthened with heavy taxes, which it is not desirable to increase. Hitherto the expense has been defrayed almost entirely out of an accumulation of surplus revenue (caused by the suspension of public works), which is now exhausted. The expense of continuing to introduce yearly 6000 men, with their families, is estimated at 50,000*l.*; a greater sum than has been raised by the taxes applicable to immigration purposes in any former year. The return passages have also to be provided for, which will be another source of great expense.

These circumstances have led the colonial authorities to consider if any measures can be adopted for rendering the labour in the colony more effective, and also if any improvement can be made in the mode of procuring immigrants. The remedies suggested by the Committee for the principal evils complained of under the first head are, an extension of the duration of contracts, and an improved system of police.

To the former suggestion we cannot think the Government would consent, judging from the views already expressed with reference to this emigration. The extension of contracts to five, or even three years, would have the effect of fettering those who might find themselves on ineligible estates or subject to harsh treatment,—a liability to which we think they ought not to be exposed. And it is remarkable that at the very time when long engagements are suggested as the cure for disorders alleged to prevail amongst the labourers, the Governor shows, from the official reports of the stipendiary magistrate, that it is precisely among Indians who were under long contracts that subjects of complaint most frequently arose, whilst the labourers for short terms were comparatively orderly and contented. This leads us to the inquiry, what system of hiring would be most beneficial on the whole both to the master and servant.

The experience of this country, where the day-labourer often continues in the service of the same master for a considerable period, shows that continuous labour is quite compatible with the utmost possible freedom to change, and it

Measures proposed by the Committee in the colony.

Objections to extension of contracts.

Indefinite hiring recommended.

can hardly be doubted that in Mauritius engagements for a term certain have had a tendency to suggest a change of service by reminding the labourer, as the completion of the term drew near, that his connexion with his employer was shortly to cease. Instead, therefore, of an extension of contracts, it occurred to us that, as a general rule, it would rather be desirable to encourage indefinite hirings, terminable by either party at a short notice. It might fairly be enacted that in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, an indefinite hiring shall be considered to be an engagement for three months, terminable at any time whatever by mutual consent, or by the interference of a magistrate for the misconduct of either party, and also terminable at any time after the expiration of the first three months, provided one month's previous notice have been given.

Whether or not it is desirable that agreements should be in writing seems to us doubtful. The labourer is frequently made suspicious of his employer when obliged to sign a paper. On the other hand, he would not have quite so much security against his employer unless he had his undertaking in writing to supply the proper wages and allowances; but, on the whole, as the inducement to retain the labourer will generally be found sufficient to ensure proper treatment from the master, written agreements ought probably not to be encouraged, although, of course, if desired by either party they should not be forbidden.

It remains to consider in what way the funds requisite for future immigration into the Mauritius, now that the accumulation of surplus revenue is exhausted, shall be provided.

The Committee estimate that within a very few years past no less a sum than 700,000*l.* has been expended in immigration, of which about 380,000*l.* was provided by the planters, and about 320,000*l.* by the Government. Under the present system the whole expense is thrown on the Government, and it does not appear that any change in this respect could be made with advantage, as the objections to allowing immigration from India to be conducted by private enterprise are insuperable. Besides, the present system is admitted to have secured a better class of people, and is not more expensive than either of the systems which preceded it. Now the Committee estimate the expense of introducing 6000 men with their families, and of maintaining the immigration establishment, at 50,000*l.* per annum. They further calculate that the colony will have to pay by the 31st December, 1849, for back passages, 42,500*l.* This sum added to the aggregate cost of five years' importations, or 250,000*l.*, will create a charge within that period for immigration services

Mode of providing funds for future immigration.

of very little less than 300,000*l.*, of which at present not more than half the amount required per annum appears to be provided. At the end of the period in question the colony will lose a great part of its labour, unless it be recruited by an increased immigration involving fresh expenses, and will therefore probably be less able to bear taxation than at present.

Notwithstanding, however, the large deficiency expected in future, a Committee of Council, which sat on the financial part of the subject, reckons on preventing its occurrence in the present year chiefly by an increase in the export duties appropriated to immigration, arising from an expected increase in the forthcoming crop of sugar, together with a small addition from some other taxes; and should a further sum be wanted, the Committee have stated that they are prepared to suggest the necessary means by an export duty or otherwise. The Governor, however, shows that they have under-estimated the crop of last year, and that therefore the difference between it and the present crop will probably not be so great as they suppose. He also points out that no provision has been made for the reduction of a large previous debt for immigration, and adverting to the present flourishing state of the agricultural and commercial interests, he has submitted to the Council the expediency of raising the export duty of sugar at the commencement of 1846 from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt. On this proposal we have not yet seen the decision of the Council.

Governor's proposal to increase export duty on sugar.

Should further taxation be determined upon, it has occurred to us that in addition to a moderate duty upon exports, being agricultural produce, an assessment might be levied with advantage, if the Council should think proper, on every person hiring a labourer imported at the expense of Government. By this means, persons who employ immigrants in other than agricultural pursuits would also be made to contribute towards the cost of their introduction. A similar measure has recently been adopted in Jamaica, by the Provincial Act 9 Vict. cap. 17. This statute requires the employer of every Indian immigrant above the age of eight years to pay to the public revenue the sum of 40*s.* per annum, by quarterly payments of 10*s.* in respect of each immigrant who shall have been at any time in his employ during the three months immediately preceding each quarter day.

Suggestion of an assessment on employers of labourers.

In calculating the proper rate for such an assessment, two things would appear to deserve consideration, viz., the probable amount of service to be rendered by the imported labourers, and the cost of their introduction. The nominal time fixed for the residence of the immigrants in Mauritius is five years. Some allowance, however, has to be made for

Mode in which the rate might be calculated.

sickness, absenteeism, and premature departure; while, on the other hand, several of the immigrants do not quit the colony at the end of five years, and some will perhaps remain there altogether. It appears from the sixth paragraph of the Committee's Report, that, from 1834 to 1838 inclusive, 25,468 immigrants were introduced into the colony: that two years after the time when the period of service of those last arrived had expired, and when, therefore, all had long been at liberty to return to India, only one-third of the whole number had so returned, and that there were still 11,000 actually residing in the island, of whom 7700 voluntarily re-engaged in 1844, for a year's service, chiefly as field labourers. Upon the whole, therefore, it may perhaps be assumed that the amount of service rendered by each Indian will not average less than five years.

Now, the passage to Mauritius may be computed at the rate of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for each male labourer, and the return passage at about 2*l.* 10*s.*, making, together, 10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* But as the return passages will not be required for all the immigrants, the total cost may be about 10*l.* for each male immigrant. This, spread over five years, would be equivalent to 2*l.* per annum. But there would not be any occasion, on the ground of fairness, to defray the whole expense out of the fund raised by assessment, as other planters, although not employing any imported labourers would, nevertheless, benefit by the introduction, in the effect it would have upon the price of labour. The exact proportion which it would bear to the rest of the Immigration Fund would have to be settled in the colony. And, in addition to an assessment, it would not seem unreasonable that exports should also be liable to a duty, which would be payable by all planters equally, according to their proportion of the produce. Supposing that the assessment were fixed at 1*l.* 4*s.* per annum, or 6*s.* per quarter, this would be only 2*s.* per month, a sum which, if added to the present rate of wages, would not raise it to that which would seem to have existed prior to the commencement of the immigration. We perceive, by a passage in the first Report of the Committee of Council, that whereas before the Immigration, men earned from five to nine dollars-a-month, many of the same individuals have since become satisfied to work on the same terms as the newly arrived, or at a trifle more, viz., two and a-half or three dollars a month. If this statement is intended to be general (and we do not see any limitation expressed), the planter has already gained more by the reduction of wages than the amount of the assessment which is above suggested for the sake of illustration.

Having offered these remarks on some general questions

connected with contracts for service, and on the practicability of adopting a new mode of providing for the expenses of immigration, we abstain from any further observations at present, because the correspondence is still incomplete. A new Ordinance for regulating the relations of master and servant is understood to be in course of preparation in the colony. But, without waiting for the final results, we have thought that it would be undesirable to omit from our annual Report the course of the past deliberations, which, as before observed, appear to us calculated to throw much light on questions of general interest to the Mauritius, and to all countries concerned in Indian immigration.

#### IMMIGRATION INTO THE WEST INDIES.

*From India.*—On this important service, the steps to be taken in this country last year formed at first a question of some difficulty. The Agents in India had represented the improbability of obtaining on the spot the requisite shipping for the season of 1844-5; and it became admitted on all hands, that for the succeeding season it would be indispensable that vessels should be engaged in this country. On the other hand, the extent of the supply of emigrants continued very uncertain, and appeared to render it hardly justifiable to engage absolutely a large amount of shipping, for which on its arrival in India, there might be no passengers, and which in that case would expose the colonies concerned to a very serious loss. Under these circumstances we issued, in the month of May, with the approval of the Secretary of State, an advertisement, calling for tenders of any shipping which the owners would offer, on the chance of the Indian Agents being able to supply them with emigrants. It was found, however, that shipowners would not offer ships on these terms, except at rates which were deemed higher than it was expedient to pay. Seeing, therefore, that in the meanwhile much more encouraging accounts had arrived from Madras (the port where the collection of emigrants had at first seemed most doubtful), and taking into consideration the express desire of the West India Committee in this country, we were authorized, in the month of June, to issue a second advertisement for tenders, under which a complement of emigrants was guaranteed to the shipowner. By this decision, the importing colonies became liable to pay forfeits in case of failure to procure the expected supply of emigrants, amounting to no less than 45,000*l.* upon the whole tonnage which was actually engaged: but it was deemed to be required by the real interests of these colonies that this liability should be incurred. The forfeit was purposely fixed

Cooly Emigration to the West Indies.

Steps taken in this Country.

at a high rate; because, when once it was concluded, on a careful review of all the intelligence, that full complements of passengers might be reckoned upon, it became for the advantage of the colonies to name such an amount of guarantee as should relieve shipowners from all uneasiness on this point, and prevent any consideration of risk from entering into the prices they would demand.

Thirty-one Vessels engaged.

The consequence of the advertisement issued on these terms, and of another of a similar nature that followed, was the engagement of 31 vessels, capable of conveying about 8000 Coolies. The rates at which they were taken up varied from 14*l.* to 16*l.* 10*s.* per adult for the voyage from India to the West Indies.

Lists of the shipping, together with copies of the charter-parties, were sent to the Agents in India, accompanied by full directions for their guidance in availing themselves of this supply of vessels; and the Governors of the several West India colonies were likewise put in possession of all necessary information on the subject.

Appendix No. 12.

For the sake of greater convenience, we place in the Appendix a Table comprising the chief particulars relative to these vessels, together with a copy of the charter-party

Appendix No. 13.

used on this occasion. Arrangements were made to enable the shipowners, if they wished, to receive payment of the amounts due to them in England, instead of in the West Indies.

Proceedings in India.

Turning now from the measures taken in England, we proceed to the information which has been received from India. Both at Calcutta and Madras offices have been formed, including on the establishment at each station a surgeon for the examination of the emigrants, paid at the rate of 200*l.* per annum. At Madras, Captain Wilson has contracted for the supply of clothing required by Coolies on the voyage, and also for provisions during their maintenance in depôt, previous to their embarkation. The clothing of each adult emigrant will cost about 21*s.* for males and 15*s.* for females, and the maintenance in depôt will cost 3¼*d.* per diem for each adult. Captain Wilson has also entered into a contract with a native for the collection of such emigrants as may be required, at a charge of about 10*s.* per statute adult. All the emigrants sent by Captain Wilson in the season of 1844-5 appear to have been procured by this individual.

We may here observe that the accounts of expenditure by the Agents in India, so far as they have been yet received, have been subjected to an examination in our office, in conformity with the desire expressed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.



As it seemed not unreasonable to expect that a difficulty would be experienced in despatching so many vessels as were likely to arrive together at Madras towards the close of the season, Captain Wilson was instructed to make the best arrangements in his power for meeting the exigencies of the case as they might occur. We have recently learned that he has found it necessary to avail himself, besides other extra assistance, of the services of an additional medical officer in despatching some of the latest ships.

By Despatches recently received we are glad to learn that the Indian Act has been altered, so that emigration may commence at Madras at an earlier period, viz., on the 1st of September, instead of the 1st of October of each year. This will be a very useful alteration, which was much called for by the nature of the seasons at Madras.

Alteration of period at which Emigration from Madras may commence.

An important question has arisen, which is not yet finally settled, whether it is better that the law respecting the conveyance of emigrants from India should be governed by separate Indian enactments, or by the Indian Government adopting the Imperial Passengers' Act, in pursuance of the power contained in one of its provisions. The chief reasons in favour of the former course are, that in India 10 years is a more suitable age at which to make the distinction between adults and children than 14 years; and also that, for Indians a less space in proportion is necessary for passengers than is required by law in England in respect of voyages made through tropical climates. The other course, however, would have the advantage, that for the breach of any provision of the Imperial Act penalties could be recovered in any part of the British dominions to which the emigrant ship may be destined, whereas the remedy for any breach of an Indian Act would be confined to the limits of the territories under the government of the East India Company. We are inclined to think that the benefit of both courses may be combined, by proposing in the next amendment of the Passengers' Act a clause to empower the Governor-General in Council, in declaring the provisions of the imperial law to be in force in India, to make at the same time such alterations as circumstances may require in the age at which passengers shall be deemed to be adults; and also in the proportion of space which, adverting to the habits and constitution of Indians, it may seem fitting to allot to them in their passages by sea.

Question as to mode of regulating, by Law, Emigration from India.

The vessels which have sailed from India during the season of 1845-6 are enumerated in a Table placed in the Appendix, with all particulars as to the emigrants which they conveyed. The total numbers introduced into the respective Colonies were as follows:—

Vessels reported to have sailed from India, 1845-6. Appendix No.12.

	From Calcutta.			From Madras.			TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Child- dren.	Adults.		Child- dren.	Adults.		Child- dren.	Total.
	Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.		
To Jamaica . . .	993	192	266	387	66	45	1,380	258	311	1,949
British Guiana . .	1,029	247	330	1,683	354	191	2,712	601	521	3,834
Trinidad . . .	1,187	237	334	426	113	51	1,613	350	385	2,348
Grand Total . . .	3,209	676	930	2,496	533	287	5,705	1,209	1,217	8,131

Numbers de-  
spatched in  
previous Season.

We alluded in our last Annual Report to the limited number of emigrants whom the Agents would be likely to despatch from India in the season of 1844-5. It appears that Mr. Caird was enabled to send four ships, namely,—

The “Blundell” to Jamaica . . . with 271 emigrants  
 „ “Lord Hungerford,” to British  
 Guiana . . . . . „ 360 „  
 „ “Success,” to British Guiana „ 249 „  
 „ “Futtle Rozack,” to Trinidad. „ 237 „

Intelligence from  
the West Indies.

Closing here our Report of the proceedings in India, we turn to such intelligence as has hitherto arrived from the West Indies. The accounts which as yet have been received are very gratifying, not only as to the manner in which the voyage has been effected, but as to the satisfactory appearance of the Coolies, and the contentment which prevails both amongst the labourers and their employers. For particulars in illustration of this statement we may refer to the accounts which we embodied in our Reports of 28th of June and 2nd of October, 1845, respecting some of the earlier arrivals in Jamaica and British Guiana; and we may add, that the reports from Trinidad were equally favourable.

Appendix No.14.

Distribution of  
Coolies on arrival.

In all the three importing colonies, the principle adopted in the distribution of the Coolies is, that it is better for these people to be collected in certain districts than scattered over great distances; and the local governments have undertaken the task of carrying out this course. Considering the extreme difficulty which has been found by experience elsewhere to attend any attempt to establish other modes of distributing the Coolies on their arrival, the one above described is probably the best that can be adopted; but it is essential to the success of the system that it should be supported in the several communities by a general confidence in the discretion of the local authorities in carrying out the plan.

FROM AFRICA.

We have mentioned in our preceding Annual Report the <sup>Transports.</sup> origin of the employment of transports, and other particulars of their first voyages. So far as regards the health of the passengers they were successful: and it is not improbable that the employment of them may have been of some use in inspiring confidence. But the number of people that could be procured for them was too limited, and the supply too uncertain, to compensate for the expense of permanently maintaining vessels for this service; and they have, therefore, all of them, by the wish of the local authorities, in the several Colonies concerned, been discontinued. The subjoined Table exhibits the numbers conveyed in the transports from the beginning to the end of the period during which they were retained:—

	"Glen Huntley," Jamaica.			"Arabian," British Guiana.			"Senator," Trinidad.			Grand Total landed in the West Indies.
	Adults.	Child- ren.	Total.	Adults.	Child- ren.	Total.	Adults.	Child- ren.	Total.	
First Voyage . . .	..	85	85	..	32	32	2	31	33	150
Second Voyage . . .	61	85	146	46	3	49	86	14	100	295
Third Voyage . . .	90	28	118	101	1	102	109	8	117	337
Fourth Voyage . . .	107	114	121	23	..	23	64	28	92	336
Fifth Voyage . . .	24	18	42	169	72	241	132	22	154	437
Sixth Voyage . . .	..	..	..	92	113	205	148	94	242	447
Seventh Voyage . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	(say) 119	(say) 66	185	185
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>2187</b>

During the time while the transports were employed, <sup>Other Emigrant</sup> the following private vessels also sailed with emigrants from <sup>Vessels from</sup> Africa. Sierra Leone under license from the Secretary of State:—

Destination.	Name of Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Emigrants Embarked.		
			Adults.	Children.	Total.
British Guiana . . .	Superior . . .	1843. 27th September	9	6	15
	Roger Stewart . . .	1844. 16th December	191	162	353
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>			<b>200</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>368</b>

And after the transports were discontinued, the following vessels sailed :—

Destination.	Name of Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Emigrants Embarked.		
			Adults.	Children.	Total.
		1845			
British Guiana . . . . .	Roger Stewart . . . . .	25th April . . . . .	126	142	268
	Ditto . . . . .	20th August . . . . .	69	125	194
	Louisa Baillie . . . . .	14th September . . . . .	124	135	259
	Rufus . . . . .	20th September . . . . .	32	78	110
	Arabian . . . . .	14th October . . . . .	63	15	78
	Margaret . . . . .	27th December . . . . .	91	27	118
Trinidad . . . . .	Senator . . . . .	11th December . . . . .	134	100	234
	Grand Total . . . . .		639	622	1,261

Changes founded on Mr. Butts's Report.

Ships to be licensed at Sierra Leone.

One Emigration Agent instead of Three.

Order of Rotation in which the Colonies were to receive Emigrants from Africa.

The following material changes in the general arrangements were introduced in the latter part of 1845, chiefly founded upon the suggestions of Mr. Butts, whose mission from British Guiana to make inquiries in Sierra Leone we noticed in last year's Report, to which we may refer for a summary of some of the general information he collected on the state of that settlement. In lieu of the discontinued transports, the Governor of Sierra Leone was instructed to grant his license, upon the application of the Agent-General for Emigration presently to be mentioned, to any vessel which might be perfectly seaworthy and fit for the service. The remuneration offered to such vessels was to consist of a bounty of 7*l.* 10*s.* for each emigrant landed in Jamaica, and 7*l.* for each landed either in British Guiana or Trinidad, half price only being paid for children. Instead of the distinct agencies for collecting emigrants which previously existed for the separate colonies, one agent only was appointed, and styled the West Indian Agent for Emigration; the office of Government Emigration Agent still continuing to exist for the protection of the emigrants. The Governor of Sierra Leone was directed to give the West Indian Agent instructions to the following effect: That so far as possible he was to despatch emigrants in rotation to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad; but that if at any time it should happen that a suitable vessel could not be secured to proceed to the colony next in order, whilst a ship was ready to go to either of the other two colonies, he was not to detain any party of emigrants who were ready and willing to proceed to the West Indies, but should despatch them to the place for which an opportunity offered. These instructions, together with a statement of the reasons for which the separate agencies for distinct

colonies were abolished, and a single agent substituted in their place, appear in a Despatch from Lord Stanley to the Governors of the respective colonies, dated the 15th August, 1845.

The foregoing scheme was adopted, we believe, in entire concurrence with the opinion of those chiefly interested in the supply of labour to the West India colonies. But we regret to say that in practice it has not been successful. If at Sierra Leone shipping could always be found disposable, it would have been well suited to the uncertain nature of the supply of emigrants, that vessels should only be taken when people were ready to proceed in them, and that they should be hired for the different colonies in succession. But shipping was not always to be had; vessels, therefore, were encouraged to proceed from England by the private exertions of gentlemen interested in some of the colonies, on the chance of obtaining emigrants. Others also were encouraged to proceed from Berbice for the same purpose. The result was that the order of rotation was materially disturbed; that differences arose between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Agent as to the employment of particular ships; and that from this cause, as well as because occasionally too many vessels arrived together, the owners were exposed to loss and disappointment. We regret also, that partly owing to these dissensions it has become necessary to change the officer holding the appointment of Agent for the West Indies. Adverting to the great risk of further irregularities or misunderstandings, if some more precise mode of proceeding cannot be laid down for the future, we have ventured to suggest that a general change of plan is desirable, and that it may be well to despatch a ship from England periodically for each colony in succession, reserving all emigrants at Sierra Leone for that opportunity, and declining altogether to license any other vessels. For the details of the proposal we beg to refer to our separate Report on the subject, dated the 31st ultimo, by which it will be seen that we feel that the expediency of adopting the plan must entirely depend on its being assented to and promoted by the gentlemen forming the West India Committee in this country.

The majority of the private ships which have been employed since the discontinuance of the transports have made their voyages in a creditable manner. We regret that we must mention one exception in the case of the brig "Rufus," Thomas Pike, master, in which a fine of 20*l.* was imposed by the bench of magistrates at Demerara, on account of an omission to make the legal issue of water; in addition to which, the parties have had to undergo the loss occasioned by their detention at Demerara and by their defence. In the

Appendix No. 15.

Practical Difficulties which have been met with in the altered System of Emigration.

Change in the Appointment of Agent.

New plan of proceeding now proposed.

Appendix No. 16.

Manner in which the private Vessels have performed the Service.

case, also, of the "Margaret," which came to Sierra Leone from Berbice under license from the Governor, we are sorry to be obliged to state that, although there was nothing objectionable in the arrangements on board the ship, the Agent in her showed a very improper disregard to the wishes and directions of the Governor of Sierra Leone, against a recurrence of which fault we believe that effectual securities will be taken.

Apportionment of  
Immigrants be-  
tween Demerara  
and Berbice.

In British Guiana, discussions have taken place on the mode in which immigrants from Africa should be divided between Demerara and Berbice. They appear to us to have arisen chiefly out of feelings of competition, excited by an erroneous expectation created in favour of a vessel called the "Novelty," that by means of a steamer a decided command could be obtained over all emigrants procurable at Sierra Leone. In point of fact, as we have shown on former occasions, the "Novelty" is entirely unfit for the conveyance of emigrants; and it has never yet been shown that a really efficient steamer, to run between the West Indies and the Coast of Africa, could be procured for less than 20,000*l.* per annum, a greater amount of expense than there appears reason to incur. For further details on this part of the subject we beg to refer to our Report of the 29th January last, in which we have suggested that the inhabitants of British Guiana may be apprized of the true facts of the case, and we trust that the receipt of this information may put an end to the differences that have arisen. Vessels are no longer to be licensed from any of the West India colonies to proceed to the Coast of Africa for emigrants; and of all ships sent into British Guiana at the public expense, one-fourth will proceed direct to Berbice under the general arrangement, of which the nature and the reasons were explained in our last annual Report.\*

Appendix No. 17.

Return passages.

As an evidence that opportunities of returning to Africa will not be wanting, and will be duly notified, we were glad to see in one of the Guiana newspapers the advertisement of a ship bound to Sierra Leone, which contained the following announcement:—"African Immigrants who can deposit a certificate from the Immigration Agent, that they have resided in the colony 5 years, will be provided with a passage and provisions free of expense; if a resident of 4 years, the rate of passage will be *£*7; if a resident of 3 years, *£*14; if 2 years, *£*21; and if a resident of 1 year, *£*28."

Question of Emi-  
gration from the  
Gambia.  
Appendix No. 18.  
Appendix No. 19.

With respect to the Gambia, we place in the Appendix an extract of a letter from Lieutenant Rowlatt, Agent on board of the "Senator," and also the Despatch communi-

cated to us from the Governor, reporting the failure of the transport to obtain emigrants at that settlement. Lieutenant Rowlatt's letter denies the partial and accidental reasons supposed to have occasioned the former failure to obtain emigrants at this place, and ascribes it to causes of a general and permanent nature. The Governor would appear to have spared no effort to promote the success of the expedition, but his Despatch states that the colony itself is under-populated, and that great difficulty exists in procuring labourers there, even at high wages.

The Governor of Jamaica caused an inquiry to be made into the condition of the boys located in two parishes of the colony, who were brought from the Government schools at Sierra Leone in the "Glen Huntley;" and we are glad to state that Lord Elgin found reason to conclude that the immigration of these boys had been beneficial both to themselves and to the colony. They appear to have been generally very healthy. They are reported to be honest and industrious, and to have derived much benefit from the previous education they received in Sierra Leone. Several have earned 1s. to 1s. 6d. a-day, exclusive of lodging and garden-ground. On the whole, they seem to be happy and well contented with their employers, who are equally satisfied with them, and to whom the immigration of a larger number of the same class would apparently be very acceptable.

School boy Emigrants from Sierra Leone to Jamaica.

#### FROM OTHER PLACES.

A Return from St. Helena, dated 19th of January last, shows that there were on that day remaining in charge of the collector of customs 931 Africans in all, comprising 488 males and 443 females. Forty others had gone to Jamaica in the ship "Mandarin," a few days previously.

By a recent intimation, however, we learn that instructions have been given to Her Majesty's cruisers which will put a stop for the present to the landing of any more liberated Africans on this island. One vessel will probably shortly be sent to St. Helena to seek for any Africans who may yet remain there, and we believe that some steps have been taken on behalf of one or both of the other importing colonies in the West Indies, but we have no definite information on the subject.

After a very careful and anxious consideration of the subject, it was resolved that there were not sufficient grounds to continue to refuse all public encouragement to immigration from Madeira. There was no law, we should observe, which empowered the Government to prohibit their introduction, if individuals thought proper to convey them at their own

From Madeira into Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad.

expense, or if the people could pay for their own passage. And while the question was still under discussion, a considerable number of persons from Madeira (amounting to nearly 400 in the course of six months preceding the Governor's Report) had reached British Guiana by their own means. The chief question therefore was, whether either any bounty should be paid on the importation of immigrants from Madeira, or whether, in order to protect the importers, contracts made with people in that island to serve in the West Indies should be rendered valid, which they would not be under the existing law on the subject. The question generally was decided in the affirmative, for reasons that were embodied in a Despatch of Lord Stanley's, which it may probably be deemed expedient to print at the same time with our present Report. The Court of Policy, however, in British Guiana, has expressed an opinion that the public revenues could more advantageously be devoted to those branches of immigration which do not admit of any other than direct aid, and that, as regards Madeira, it will be enough to arm proprietors with the power of making contracts for themselves in Madeira. This power they will now possess under an important recent decision.\* There will therefore be no bounty on this class of immigrants in British Guiana. We believe that the same conclusion will be applied also to Trinidad and to Jamaica, and that in all these colonies equally no bounty will be established, but it will be open to any proprietors who think it advisable, to make arrangements for importing labourers under contracts to serve them for periods not exceeding three years.

Appendix No. 20.

From Madeira  
into St. Vincent's.

A member of the Council at St. Vincent's, Mr. Dakins, having been anxious to try the experiment of introducing some people from Madeira, but being desirous first to ascertain whether a law for rendering contracts made in that island valid would, if proposed, be agreed to on behalf of the Crown, he was informed that under certain securities for the welfare of the people, no objection would be made to the principle of such a law, if it provided for the Governor's approval before the terms of the intended contracts with the emigrants were settled, and also rendered it competent for the labourers to terminate their engagements at the end of the first year, on paying to their employers the price of their passage into the colony.

Havana and Rio.

The "Romney" hulk having been removed from the Havana, the duty of superintending liberated Africans has devolved upon Her Majesty's Commissioner at that place, who has accordingly been supplied with instructions for his

\* See Parliamentary Paper 323, 1846, p. 13.



guidance, framed on the same principles as those described in our Annual Report for 1844.

An arrangement existed for some time, under which all emigrants from Rio and the Havana were equally distributed between the three importing West India colonies. It has become apparent, however, that this course was productive of considerable inconvenience. Independently of the additional expense entailed on the colonies when the emigrants are brought from a great distance, it seemed objectionable to expose the Africans themselves to the hardship of so long an additional voyage, merely for the sake of obviating the chance of any dissatisfaction amongst the West India colonies as to the amount of labour they might respectively obtain. It has therefore been decided that in future all emigrants, whether from Rio or the Havana, shall be forwarded to Jamaica, and the Royal Mail steamers have been selected as the best and most convenient means for their conveyance.

At Rio the duty of attending to this service has been transferred to Mr. Hamilton, of the British legation, and the remuneration has been fixed at the rate of 5s. a-head on each African actually despatched to the West Indies.

An immigration of Europeans appears to have taken place last year into St. Kitts, by means of funds contributed by a private association amongst the inhabitants, to which some aid (amounting to 1000*l.*) was afterwards given from the public revenue. The accounts of the success of the experiment have not agreed. From private sources entitled to credit, we heard that one of the chief promoters of the plan had been well satisfied, and that he was not aware of the existence of discontent among the immigrants themselves. On the other hand, a memorial was addressed to the Secretary of State on behalf of the immigrants, complaining of the climate, and stating that they were not unwilling to labour, but found it beyond their power in a heat unsuited to their habits and constitution. Reports from two of the stipendiary magistrates alluded to the selections of the people as not having been very successful. Under the general views entertained respecting European emigration, the Governor of St. Kitts was instructed not to make any further grants from public funds for the promotion of this object.

European Immi-  
gration into St.  
Kitts.

Some further correspondence has taken place on the subject of European immigration into Jamaica. On general grounds, we are disposed to think that, if a European immigration were extensive, it would be open to dangers which no precautions could avert, and that if not extensive, public aid is unnecessary, and perhaps misplaced, and that the expense ought to be defrayed from private sources. On the other hand, Lord Elgin's opinion that, to a limited extent,

European Immi-  
gration into  
Jamaica.

and with the protection of various precautionary conditions suited to the subject, it might be well to have the option of offering such a bounty, could not fail to have the greatest weight. The power, therefore, of granting it was not absolutely withdrawn. No fresh applications, however, have been made for bounties that we are aware of. And under the recent decision of the Secretary of State, allowing contracts to be made beyond the limits of the colonies with persons not of Asiatic or African race, we conclude that it will be deemed expedient to leave the introduction of any immigrants from England to be accomplished by private enterprise, and from private resources, in like manner as already suggested in respect of immigrants imported from Madeira. The correspondence with Lord Elgin on the subject of European immigration enters into considerations of so much interest, that we should propose to print it at the same time with this Report.

Appendix No. 21. Total Immigration into Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad.

Parliamentary Paper by command, 1844, on Coloured Emigration:—Jamaica, p. 40. Br. Guiana p. 64. Trinidad, p. 102.

*Miscellaneous.*—In the Parliamentary Paper referred to in the margin will be found Returns of the immigration into Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, from 1834 to the commencement of 1843. We now subjoin a statement, so far as we can supply one, of the numbers who arrived there in the subsequent years:—

Whence Emigrating.	Jamaica.			British Guiana.			Trinidad.		
	1843	1844	1845	1843	1844	1845	1843	1844	1845
Canada . . . .	110	..	35	..	No separate Return for this year.	..	..	..	..
United States . . . .	23	..	..	..		..	3	12	..
West Indies . . . .	..	..	255	..		..	2075	1708	990
Surinam . . . .	..	..	..	31		..	..	..	..
Rio de Janeiro . . . .	..	..	..	..		..	..	504	..
Africa . . . .	301	339	42	282		..	1429	476	246
St. Helena . . . .	..	201	..	..		..	..	289	60
East Indies . . . .	..	..	261	..		..	816	..	..
Europe . . . .	..	..	13	..		..	..	..	..
Totals . . . .	434	540	606	313		..	2245	2843	2530

NOTE.—The numbers under the heads British Guiana and Trinidad are those whose introduction was paid for out of public funds.

Before concluding, we ought to mention that, under a local ordinance, giving power for that purpose, a loan to the extent of 50,000*l.* is shortly to be raised to defray the cost of introducing emigrants into Trinidad. None is required for this service in respect to Jamaica; and it is not yet decided whether or not it will be necessary to raise any on account of British Guiana.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There are no returns of land sales of a date subsequent to those contained in the last General Report. Land Sales.

An Ordinance was passed towards the close of 1844, the object of which was to facilitate the recovery of land rents due to the Crown. The principal provisions of this Ordinance (which is placed in the Appendix) are as follows:— Recovery of Land Rents—Ordinance.

Appendix No. 22.

Notice of rent due or in arrear is to be served at the residence of the owner or occupier of the land, to whom 31 days are to be allowed to lodge objections. If objections be lodged, and security be given for the amount of rent and costs, proceedings are to be instituted in some competent Court for their recovery. If, however, no objection be notified, distress and sale may be resorted to, provided the person in occupation be owner, or under contract to become owner; otherwise the recovery of the rent must still be by action. Lastly, any land charged with rent in arrear to the Colonial Government may be resumed by the Crown, upon proof, to the satisfaction of the Supreme or of some Circuit Court, that the property has been abandoned.

Another Ordinance (No. 18, of 1844) was passed in the colony for regulating the payment of transfer duties. The object of this enactment was clearly to define the cases in which exemptions from the duty should be allowed. The duties levied under it are continued at the same rate as they had for many years been, viz., 4 per cent on the price or value of any property transferred by private or public sale, by gift or otherwise, and whether the property be freehold, or held of Government on quit-rent or other leasehold tenure. The duty is to be paid by the party becoming entitled to the property. Ordinance for regulating Payment of Transfer Duties.

Sir P. Maitland has, on the recommendation of the Surveyor-General, adopted an unexpensive mode of laying down the lands of the colony in the absence of a regular trigonometrical survey, by putting together, on a conveniently reduced scale, diagrams of properties already granted. Although a map thus framed would be inferior in accuracy to a regular trigonometrical survey, it was anticipated that it would be useful, and especially facilitate the laying out of new roads. Map of Lands granted.

In the last General Report we adverted to certain regulations for the management of immigration on bounty, which we had prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of the local authorities, in lieu of a code issued in the colony on the 10th July, 1844. Lord Stanley having transmitted the regulations to the Governor of the Cape, they were referred to a Committee of the Legislative Bounty Immigration.

Council, who, in a Report, which was afterwards unanimously adopted by the Council, recommended that 1000 statute adults should be sent out on the plan we proposed. The nature and details of the plan are fully explained in the regulations, which we place in the Appendix, together with the rules issued by this Board on the 14th August, 1845, for the conduct of the emigration in this country.

Appendix No. 23.

Having advertised for tenders for the selection and conveyance of the emigrants, which were received on the 20th of August, 1845, we were able to contract with Mr. John Marshall, who has had much experience in the management of emigration, for the performance of the present service, on exceedingly moderate terms.

The following ships have been despatched up to the present time:—

Name of Vessel.	Date of Final Departure.	Number of Emigrants on Bounty.								
		Adults.		Children between 1 and 14.		Infants under 1.		Total.		
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Susan . .	13 Nov., 1845 .	76	56	31	32	4	8	111	96	207
Recorder . .	5 Jan., 1846 .	83	43	27	19	3	6	113	68	181
Simlah . .	19 Feb., 1846 .	98	44	22	23	2	3	122	70	192
	Total . .	257	143	80	74	9	17	346	234	580

In concert with the Colonial Government, it has been settled that the emigration should cease during the months which would cause the people to arrive in the course of the winter at the Cape, and that it shall be renewed in August, or the latter part of July.

Mode of Payment.

In order to meet the wishes of the contractor, an arrangement has been effected, by which the several amounts, as they become payable by the Colonial Government, for bounties, will be transferred to the Commissariat chest, and for such sums bills will be drawn on the Board of Treasury, in favour of the treasurer, by whom they can be endorsed to the owners of the emigrant ships or their agents, or certificates will be given, upon which the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will direct corresponding amounts to be issued to the Agent-General for Crown Colonies, by whom the payments to the contractor would be made under the directions of this Board. The bills or certificates will be granted at par.

We have noticed this latter arrangement rather more in detail than it may at first sight appear to require, but we wish to make it known, because the facility thus afforded of obtain-

ing payment in this country may have a beneficial effect upon the terms on which contracts could be made for despatching emigrants to other colonies where the same system is pursued.

We will merely add, in reference to this subject, that as this is the commencement of a system of emigration to the Cape, which we hope will be continued, we were very anxious that the arrangements should meet with the approval of the local authorities; and in order to satisfy ourselves of the manner in which the business has been conducted by the contractor, some of our Board personally inspected at Southampton two of the ships just before sailing. It is with much satisfaction that, under these circumstances, we have just had the honour to receive through the Colonial Department the copy of a Despatch from Sir P. Maitland, (placed in the Appendix), in which he reports the arrival of the first vessel, with a very favourable notice of the arrangements on board, and of the selection of the people.

Appendix No. 24.  
Arrival of first Vessel.

With regard to the emigration on the system first proposed in the colony, viz., of issuing orders to parties resident there, enabling them to introduce emigrants from this country under a promise of bounty, we may state that only one gentleman (Captain Stanford), during the past year, has received permission to embark a few emigrants, but entirely at his own risk, and upon the faith of a promise that he should be paid bounty on them, which he considered had been given verbally by the Colonial Government shortly before the system of issuing bounty orders was changed.

Emigrants under the former System.

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to this colony during the last two years is stated in the Customs' Returns to have been as follows :—

1844	.	.	.	161
1845	.	.	.	496

DISTRICT OF NATAL.

In the last General Report we alluded to instructions which had been sent to the Governor of the Cape to take steps for the speedy survey of this district. Since that time a Local Government having been established, a Survey Department has been organized, consisting of a Surveyor-General, with a salary of 400*l.* per annum, and allowance for travelling expenses; a Clerk and Draftsman, with salaries of 135*l.* each; and two Contract Surveyors. Dr. W. Stanger, of the Road Department at the Cape, has been appointed Surveyor-General at Natal. The number of the Contract Surveyors was intended to be increased to four, and at first they were to be employed in the measurement of the townships of

Organization of Survey Department.

D'Urban, Congella, Pieter-Maritzburg, and Weenen, while the Surveyor-General would be making himself acquainted with the features of the country, and determining the first operations of the Trigonometrical Survey. The Contract Surveyors were then to proceed, under the direction of the head of the Department, to fix the boundaries of the various allotments, beginning with the most populous districts.

By this course Sir P. Maitland anticipated that the expenses of the survey would be equalized, and delay in assigning to the several grantees their respective lands, as far as possible avoided. It may be as well to observe that English measurements are to be exclusively used in the department of the Surveyor-General, to whom full instructions on the subject of his duties have been addressed by Sir P. Maitland. •

Modification  
respecting extent  
of Land Grants,  
and Fees payable  
thereon.

With reference to our last Report, it may be proper to make the following remark on the subject of the extent of land to be allowed to those settlers, who were entitled to confirmatory grants under the Proclamation of the 12th May, 1843, and who constituted the "first class," adverted to in our last General Report. It has been proposed to limit such grants to 3000 acres, but Sir P. Maitland feared that such a step would be regarded as a non-fulfillment of the expectations which the grantees had been led by the language of the Government to entertain, and expressed himself as deliberately of opinion that it would lead to a renewed emigration of the farmers. He decided, therefore, with the unanimous advice of his Executive Council, on availing himself of the discretion originally left to him by Lord Stanley, and has fixed the size of the grants at 6000 acres, which he states to be the quantity of land that has always been understood in the colony to constitute a farm. The grants to the claimants in the second class are, however, to be limited to 2000 acres, which is the extent fixed by Lord Stanley as the maximum in future alienations of land for farming purposes.

In lieu of the fee which it was proposed to require of the grantees on delivery to them of the deeds of grant, amounting to 50*l.* on a grant of 3000 acres, and which was intended to cover the redemption of the burgher tax, the cost of surveys, and all other similar incidental expenses, the Governor has decided, on account of the extreme scarcity of money at Natal, on substituting another mode of payment, by which grantees of the first class will receive their farms on payment of the expense of survey, and subject to a quit rent at the rate of 4*l.* per annum on 6000 acres, which may be redeemed at 15 years' purchase; allowing them, however, to adopt the alternative suggested from this country, of taking reduced grants at a proportionably reduced rate of payment.

He has also decided that the same principle shall apply to such grantees in the second class, as may be unable to pay the fee.

#### CEYLON.

An inquiry having been made of our Board respecting the terms on which individuals would be allowed to work mines in Ceylon, we were directed to offer to negotiate with the applicants, on the same terms as those sanctioned by the Secretary of State in regard to persons interested in South Australian mines. The terms in question, however, did not meet the views of the applicants. Mines.

The correspondence on the subject of mines, which had been forwarded to the Governors of the Australian colonies, has been transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Ceylon.

#### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The amount received for lands sold appears by the Governor's Despatch of the 25th March, 1845, to have been 408*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* during the preceding twelve months. Land Sales.

In the last General Report we adverted to a negotiation which was then in progress, and which we had been directed by Lord Stanley to carry out, for disposing of a large tract of land, and the greater part of the wild cattle, in these islands, to Mr. Lafone, a gentleman residing in South America. This negotiation has resulted in an agreement, which was executed on the 16th March last, by ourselves acting on behalf of the Crown, and by a brother of Mr. Lafone acting under a power of attorney. The principal features of the agreement (which is placed in the Appendix) are as follows:—Mr. Lafone is to pay 60,000*l.* in 11 instalments. The first to be a sum of 10,000*l.*, and to be paid within 10 days after the signing of the agreement; and the other 10 instalments to be paid in sums of 5,000*l.* each, at the beginning of each successive year, commencing in 1851. Mr. Lafone is to have conveyed to him all that portion of the East Falkland lying south of a line to be drawn between two points, hereafter to be determined in the colony by the Governor, (one of them to be in Darwin Harbour, or between that harbour and Arrow Harbour, and the other in Brenton Sound, on the opposite side of the island), together with the islands in Choiseul Sound, and other islands adjacent to the coast above described; as also Beauchêne Island, and one town and one suburban allotment in the principal settlement in the islands. Certain powers are, however, reserved to the Crown of resuming, without compensation, a portion of the lands conveyed to Mr. Lafone for the site of a town or public works, Agreement with Mr. Lafone for sale of Land and wild Cattle.

Appendix No. 25.

and the deeds, which are to be prepared at his expense, will not be issued until the whole of the instalments shall have been paid.

Mr. Lafone is to have for six years the absolute possession of all wild stock and cattle upon the islands, with full power to kill, sell, or otherwise dispose of them; but no cows are, without permission, to be killed excepting those unfit for breeding or required for food, and the bulls are not to be reduced below the number requisite for insuring the largest possible annual increase from the stock of breeding cows. At the end of the six years this right to the wild cattle is to cease altogether, excepting as regards such as shall then be upon Mr. Lafone's lands, and which shall exclusively belong to him.

Mr. Lafone is by the end of each year, from 1847 to 1850 inclusive, to deliver to the colonial authorities certain quantities of cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs, specified in the schedule to the agreement, in order to put the Government in possession of a considerable amount of tame stock. And he is, for a certain specified period, bound to supply at a limited price such horned cattle as the Governor shall require for consumption in the colony, as well as all meat which may be wanted for the public service, at 2*d.* per lb. The right of making the supply is, however, conceded to him exclusively, and credit for the computed value of the cattle or meat thus furnished by him will be allowed as a set off against the instalments.

At the end of 15 years from the date of the agreement, Mr. Lafone is to prove, to the satisfaction of the colonial authorities, that there are on the Island of East Falkland, whether in his own possession, or that of other persons, 30,000 head of horned cattle and horses; the former to be in a tame state.

The first instalment of 10,000*l.* has been paid to our account under the agreement.

The mode of applying any portion of the instalments, of which Her Majesty's Treasury may sanction the appropriation for purposes of colonization, is still under consideration.

We hope that this contract will lead to beneficial results to the colony, and that it may prove useful to shipping; which will, if the objects of the agreement be fulfilled, be insured an opportunity of obtaining supplies of fresh provisions at Port William. We understand Mr. Lafone to be anxious to establish a steam communication between the islands and Monte Video.

We place in the Appendix a Report from the Colonial Surgeon to the Governor, which contains a very favourable account of the general healthiness of the colony.



Several distressed British subjects having taken refuge at Monte Video in consequence of the state of affairs at Buenos Ayres. Her Majesty's representative at the latter capital, who had proceeded to Monte Video, contemplated despatching some of the people to the Falkland Islands and to Algoa Bay, for which purpose it might be necessary to charter a vessel. A correspondence on the subject arose between Mr. Ouseley and the Governor of the Falklands; and communications from both of them have been addressed to Her Majesty's Government. But it appears that there are no funds in the islands applicable to the proposed immigration; and the Governor seems moreover to entertain strong doubts whether the people would generally be eligible settlers, or calculated to endure the trials of an infant colony. He, however, forwarded to Mr. Ouseley a list of about 70 persons, with their families, of different occupations, who might, if accompanied with a suitable supply of stores for their maintenance, and for use in their respective trades, find employment in the colony.

Immigration from Buenos Ayres to the Falklands and Algoa Bay.

Viewing the probability that, before the expiration of the current year, a more regular and frequent communication will be opened between Monte Video and the Falklands, it was our duty to submit our opinion to the Secretary of State that it would not be advisable, under any circumstances, for the Government to incur expense in chartering vessels for the purpose of conveying more people to the Falklands than the limited number pointed out by the Governor.

With respect to sending to Algoa Bay, we had no doubt that any moderate number of persons, properly qualified for the purpose, would succeed in obtaining employment; but the colonial funds being already pledged for the emigration in progress from England, we submitted our opinion that any expenditure on this head in the River Plate would require to be defrayed from other sources.

We may take this opportunity of stating that, in conformity with a suggestion from Mr. Ouseley, we have in the recent number of our Colonization Circular, as well as by written instructions to the Government Agents at the outports, made known the inexpediency of emigrants going out to the River Plate, and we hope that our notices may check this description of emigration.

Public Notice on inexpediency of emigrating to the River Plate.

#### HONG KONG.

At the sales of leases which took place on the 12th of December last, the sum of 632*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* was added to the yearly rental of the colony, making altogether, as far as our information extends, an amount of 10,162*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* payable to Government as an annual revenue from Crown lands.

Sale of Leases, and increase in Land Revenue.

Purchases by  
Chinese.

In reporting these last sales, the Governor adverted to the large number of Chinese purchasers, as a satisfactory proof of confidence in the rise and prosperity of the colony.

The amount of rents collected in the year 1844 appears to have been small; but this is explained by the Governor as arising at first from the leases not having been yet made out, and he anticipated a great contrast in this point during the year 1845.

Parsee settlers.

We are glad to see that some Parsees from Bombay, a valuable class of settlers, had established themselves as merchants; and the Governor had afforded them some encouragement, such as giving them a site for a burying ground, which appears to us very judicious.

The amended scale of fees on the issues of titles to land, adverted to in our last General Report, has come into operation in the colony.

Health of the  
Island.

The information received relative to the general healthiness of the island has been most satisfactory. In a Report dated in August last, the Governor stated that he was not aware of a single death since the month of January previous, in the classes raised above common soldiers, sailors, or working men. Even the troops had been healthy up to that advanced period of the hot season, and the Governor felt certain that the disuse of ground-floor dwellings, and the observance of ordinary rules of precaution, will render Hong Kong as healthy as most other places in the world.

Lands for Grazing  
purposes.

The Governor has drawn attention to the facilities which nature affords in Hong Kong for grazing purposes, and to the advantage which might be derived from increasing the cattle in the island. He once contemplated issuing some notices to invite graziers from Australia, but the nature of the inducements to be held out was not very clearly defined, and the measure, in which Sir J. Davis himself was not very sanguine of success, was not sanctioned. At the same time, the Governor has been authorized to render available, as far as possible, those parts of Hong Kong which may offer advantages for the depasturing of stock, and to make arrangements for selling allotments well adapted for the purpose, with the right of turning stock on to the adjacent lands.

Leases of lands  
for erecting  
Country Resi-  
dences.

In reference to the General Instructions, which provide that land for building purposes should be let for 75 years, but country lands for only 21 years, a doubt was suggested whether gentlemen desirous of constructing detached villas in the country, according to the custom of hot countries, might not find themselves debarred from obtaining a term of lease suited to the formation of valuable places of residence. In order to prevent any mistake on this point, the Governor has been instructed that country lands, applied for in order to

erect residences with suitable grounds around them, are to be disposed of on the same terms as other lands let for building purposes, viz., on a lease for 75 years. He is at the same time desired to take care that this regulation is not made the means of improperly acquiring an undue allotment of land, as grounds or gardens to be attached to any such proposed residences, and also that the lease should become void, if within a specified time the residence be not completed or in progress.

The Governor stated in a Despatch dated the 3rd of May last, that in regard to the three important points of drainage, communication by roads, and security to person and property by means of an efficient police, the first duties of Government had been nearly completed, and Sir J. Davis expresses his hope, "that these early cares and first expenses will in due time be repaid by the improved health and growing numbers of respectable and prosperous settlers, and an increased fund be thus supplied for the acquisition of a revenue."

With respect to the regulation of the streets and sewers of the town of Victoria, an Ordinance has been passed which appears likely to be very serviceable, and which has been confirmed. At the same time, we took the opportunity of this law being referred to us, to procure from the Health of Towns' Commission some valuable observations, which have, at our request, been forwarded for any use of which they may prove to the local authorities, and of which the principal portions will be found in the Appendix.

Remonstrances were made in the course of last year against the rate which had been imposed for paying the police, accompanied by some complaints of the general scheme and amount of taxation at Hong Kong. Several of the topics included in these representations lie beyond our province. With regard, however, to the amount of rents, it may be observed that those of earlier dates, settled under the authority of Captain Elliot and Mr. Johnston, were the subject of very careful revision by a Board of Officers specially appointed for the purpose of doing justice in this matter, and that all the other rents have been voluntarily offered by the tenants at open competition. In order the more effectually to ensure the former class of lessees from suffering any injustice, the Governor provided that any one of them, who deemed his lot to be valued too highly, might claim to hold it at the average price realized at the first public sales of leases, but not one person (as appeared from Sir Henry Pottinger's Report) availed himself of the option.

As regards the mode of providing a public income, we have often submitted the remark that in a town depending mainly on its prospects as a commercial emporium, all

Drainage, Roads,  
and Police.

Ordinance on  
Streets and  
Sewers of "Vic-  
toria."

Remarks of the  
Health of Towns'  
Commission.

Appendix No.27.

Complaints re-  
specting Amount  
of Rents and  
Measure adopted.

Principles which  
should be ob-  
served in estab-  
lishing Taxes at  
Hong Kong.

charges on shipping, and all import duties ought obviously to be avoided as much as possible; and if direct sources of revenue be admitted to be preferable, we conceive rents of land to be one of the most convenient that could be devised. They afford a yearly income to the public without strictly coming within the description of a tax; and when the interest of money is high, they relieve persons requiring land from the inconvenience of having to pay the fee-simple value of the property.

We have, &c.

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT,

C. ALEXANDER WOOD.

*The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone,*

*&c.      &c.      &c.*

APPENDIX.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

A RETURN (framed from Quarterly Statements furnished by the Commissioners of Customs) of the EMIGRANTS who embarked from the several PORTS of the UNITED KINGDOM during the Year ended the 31st December, 1845.

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	United States.	Central and South America.	North American Colonies:						British West Indies.							
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward's Island.	Davis Straits.	Bermuda.	Total.	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other Settlements.	Total.	
London . . . . .	1,251		688												217	217
Beaumaris . . . . .	64		109					75								
Bideford . . . . .			14													
Bridgewater . . . . .	118		66				6									8
Bristol . . . . .	154															
Caernarvon . . . . .	14															
Cardiff . . . . .				4												
Exeter . . . . .																
Gloucester . . . . .	167		56													
Hull . . . . .	51,665	1	784	4	360		57	162								135
Liverpool . . . . .		451	4,284	433											1	101
Maryport . . . . .			23													
Newcastle . . . . .	16															
Newport . . . . .	6		13													
Padstow . . . . .			482													
Penzance . . . . .			144													
Plymouth . . . . .			656													
Southampton . . . . .			630					5								
Stockton . . . . .			43													
Truro . . . . .			155													
Weymouth . . . . .			87													
<b>Total England . . . . .</b>	<b>53,455</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>8,242</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9,355</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>573</b>	
Aberdeen . . . . .			337		20											
Alloa . . . . .			4													
Dundee . . . . .	1		70													
Glasgow . . . . .	1,248	9	1,344	18	21		48			357						
Greenock . . . . .	126		228	46	21					4						
Leith . . . . .			73							70						
Montrose . . . . .			9							343						
Port Glasgow . . . . .				19						27						
Stornoway . . . . .					73					103						
Wick . . . . .			140							1						
<b>Total Scotland . . . . .</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>266</b>	
Baltimore . . . . .			309	592												
Belfast . . . . .	479		2,861	2,964												
Cork . . . . .	358		1,389	2,964	120											
Drogheda . . . . .				45												
Dublin . . . . .	255	35	1,526													
Dundaik . . . . .	89		97													
Galway . . . . .			205	214		51										
Limerick . . . . .			2,511	64												
Londonderry . . . . .	2,306		1,273	1,230												
Newry . . . . .	221		198	76												
Ross . . . . .			288													
Sligo . . . . .			2,335	391												
Tralee . . . . .			73	312												
Waterford . . . . .			191													
Westport . . . . .			181													
<b>Total Ireland . . . . .</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13,437</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19,947</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>851</b>	
<b>Grand Total United Kingdom . . . . .</b>	<b>58,538</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>23,884</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31,803</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>851</b>	

Continued.—See pages 66 and 67.







TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM.

IRELAND.

DESTINATION.	Passengers.		Other Emigrants.						Total.							
	Cabin		Adults.		Children under 14.		Total.		Grand Total.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.						
United States . . . . .	18	1,384	1,429	514	1,747	1,943	3,690	3,708	2,625	22,599	19,616	7,126	29,171	26,742	55,913	58,538
Central and South America	6	20	9	..	20	9	29	35	334	124	6	6	130	32	162	496
<i>North American Colonies:</i>																
Canada . . . . .	141	5,059	4,799	1,694	6,803	6,493	13,206	13,437	657	8,813	3,294	12,375	12,375	10,852	23,227	23,884
New Brunswick . . . . .	51	2,307	2,490	542	2,805	3,032	5,837	5,888	173	2,496	2,606	592	3,041	3,198	6,239	6,412
Nova Scotia & Cape Breton	1	33	55	16	48	71	119	120	380	69	94	45	27	114	121	235
Newfoundland . . . . .	21	242	138	54	289	192	481	502	124	252	140	48	54	300	194	494
Prince Edward's Island . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	101	51	37	138	81	219	242
Davis Straits . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	27	..	..	27	..	27	30
Bermuda . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>British West Indies:</i>																
Jamaica . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	26	1	..	26	1	27	189
British Guiana . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Trinidad . . . . .	..	12	..	..	12	..	12	12	50	12	..	..	12	..	12	62
Other Settlements . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	170	43	..	210	71	281	450
Foreign West Indies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	20	..	..	20	..	20	91
East Indies . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	11	..	..	11	..	11	166
Hong Kong . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	36	..	..	36	..	36	56
China . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Mauritius . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	1	..	2	3
Western Africa & Madeira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	74	4	1	75	5	80	143
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	210	104	69	279	181	460	496
South Sea Islands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Australian Colonies:</i>																
Sydney . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	13	6	4	17	9	26	73
Port Phillip . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	116	116	91	207	196	403	423
South Australia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	99	78	37	136	119	255	300
Van Diemen's Land . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
New Zealand . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	14
Grand Total . . . . .	241	9,057	8,920	2,820	11,721	11,740	23,464	23,705	5,363	35,273	30,447	11,058	41,807	46,331	88,138	93,501

N. B. The sex of 91 children from London not having been specified in the quarterly statements from the Commissioners of Customs, they have been tabulated as 46 males and 45 females.

## APPENDIX No. 3.

EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM during the 21 YEARS, from 1825 to 1845 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
Total...	583,189	628,171	121,995	16,121	1,349,476

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, March, 1846.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DEPASTURING LICENSES, "Sydney, 2nd April, 1844."

WITH reference to the Regulations of the 21st May, 1839, and 14th September, 1840, relative to the occupation of the Crown Lands beyond the boundaries of location, His Excellency the Governor, in consequence of the practice which has grown up of parties occupying several distinct stations under one license, has been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to direct that parties occupying stations in separate districts, notwithstanding that the same may be contiguous, shall be required in future to take out a separate license for each such district, and to pay the established fee of ten pounds for the same; and that no person shall in future be allowed to take up a new station, either in the same district in which his stock may be depastured, or in any other, without having first obtained a separate license for the same, under the recommendation of the Commissioner, and paid the fee of ten pounds thereon.

2. His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, has further directed, that from and after the 1st day of July, 1845, a separate license must be taken out, and the fee of ten pounds paid thereon, for each

separate station or run occupied, even though situated in the same District.

3. No one station, within the meaning of these Regulations, is, after the 1st July, 1845, to consist of more than 20 square miles of area, unless it be certified by the Commissioner that more is required for the quantity of sheep or cattle mentioned in the next paragraph.

4. If the party desire to occupy more, and the Commissioner consider him entitled to such occupation, with reference to the quantity of stock possessed by him, or its probable increase in the ensuing three years, as well as the accommodation required by other parties, and the general interests of the public, an additional license must be taken out and paid for.

5. Every station at a greater distance than seven miles from any other occupied by the same party, will be deemed a separate station within the meaning of these Regulations, even though the area occupied may not altogether exceed 20 square miles; and no one license will cover a station capable of depasturing more than 4000 sheep, or 500 head of cattle, or a mixed herd of sheep and cattle, equal to either 500 head of cattle or 4000 sheep.

6. No station, or part of a station, previously occupied under a separate license, will be incorporated with, or added to the station of any licensed person, unless he pay for it the price of another license.

7. In other respects, the Regulations referred to will remain in force.

By His Excellency's command,

“ (Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

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CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION, “Sydney, 10th July, 1845.”

1. WITH reference to the notice respecting licenses to pasture sheep and cattle on Crown lands, which was issued from this office on the 2nd of April, 1844, and to the despatches of which copies were published in the Government Gazette Extraordinary of the 28th of June last, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has directed this additional notice to be published.

2. The quantities of land actually in the occupation of individuals, being, as yet, in many cases, imperfectly known to the Government, the rules laid down in the notice of the 2nd April, 1844, cannot be fully applied in the issue of licenses for the current year; licenses, therefore, for the occupation of Crown Lands beyond the boundaries of location, during the year which commenced on the 1st instant, and will end on the 30th June, 1846, will be issued on the following terms:—

1. A separate license must be taken out for each station or run, which is returned as a separate station in the last half-yearly return of the Commissioner of the district.
2. The price of the license will be 10*l.*, but the additional charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* will be made for every thousand sheep above 4,000, which, according to the last return of the Commissioner of the district, may appear to be depastured on the run: provided; however, that no extra charge be made for any number of sheep less than a complete thousand (or their equivalent in cattle): provided also, that the charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* per thousand,

for the excess above 4,000, be reduced to 1*l.*, on the production of a certificate from the Commissioner, that the whole of the sheep or cattle are kept upon a run not exceeding 25 square miles, or 16,000 acres.

3. For the purposes of this notice, 640 head of cattle will be considered equal to 4,000 sheep, and in cases in which the stock upon a run may consist of both sheep and cattle, the amount of the mixed stock, horses being reckoned as cattle, will be calculated on the principle of reckoning 640 cattle equal to 4,000 sheep, instead of 500 to 4,000, which is the proportion stated in the notice of the 2nd April, 1844.

3. The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has further directed the following explanatory remarks to be published, in order to guard against misapprehensions which might otherwise arise as to the future intentions of Government from the publication of this notice.

4. Although the quantity of land mentioned in the third paragraph of the notice of the 2nd of April, 1844, is, by the present notice, extended from 12,800 to 16,000 acres, the Government will still consider the quantity of land to be held in ordinary cases under a single license to be that which is in ordinary seasons sufficient for 4,000 sheep or 640 cattle. On this principle, a station or run, although consisting of 25 square miles, may nevertheless, if insufficient to feed 4,000 sheep, or their equivalent in cattle, be enlarged to the extent requisite for that purpose. Existing runs will not be reduced below 16,000 acres, or 25 square miles, because they are sufficient for more than 4 000 sheep (or 640 cattle); neither, on the other hand, will existing runs be enlarged because they may not contain 16,000 acres, unless they be insufficient to pasture 4,000 sheep, or their equivalent; nor in any case can a run be enlarged (even though not capable of feeding 4,000 sheep), unless there be adjoining land at the disposal of the Government. The present holders of large blocks of land will be allowed to retain out of each block as many runs as they choose to pay for at the rate of 10*l.* per annum for each run, provided that each run do not exceed 16,000 acres, unless more be required for 4,000 sheep or their equivalent, and that the runs taken out of the same block be taken contiguously, and in such manner as to form of themselves a compact block of land, natural boundaries being observed as far as practicable.

5. It is clearly to be understood that this notice is issued solely on account of the necessity which exists for making known without delay the terms on which licenses will be granted for the current year; and that regulations, more in detail, for the occupation of runs, but not departing in principle from the notice of this day, will be issued as soon as possible; as also will regulations for the purchase of homesteads.

6. It is also to be understood, that the terms of payment hereby established for the issue of licenses will be liable to revision, in the event of the discontinuance or reduction at any time of the assessment on stock, levied for the purposes of maintaining a police force, under the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council, 2 Vict., No. 27.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed)

E. DEAS THOMSON.

## APPENDIX No. 5.

COPY of a LETTER from the IMMIGRATION BOARD at PORT PHILLIP to  
C. J. LATROBE, Esq., dated "31st December, 1844."

SIR,

We have considered it advisable to make a Report, supplementary to the accompanying one, on the subject of 21 adult males, who arrived at Port Phillip per the ship "Royal George," on the 16th November last. They appear to have been sent out from Pentonville Probation Prison. Eleven of these people are married, and left their families behind them in England; the other 10 are single men. Their ages range from 21 to 31 years. Their appearance and demeanour are decent and respectful. There are of their number several whose callings and trades we consider will be found serviceable in the colony, viz., grooms 2, sawyers and carpenters 5, miners 3, engineers 2, plasterer 1, painter 1, tailor 1, distillers and brewers 2, blacksmith 1, clerk 1, coachmaker 1, shoemaker 1. It may here be observed that these people at once get employed, most of them in the country, at the usual rate of wages; and, so far as can be ascertained at present, their several employers are perfectly satisfied with their conduct.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN PATTERSON, Immigration Agent.  
P. CUSSEN, M.D.

C. J. Latrobe, Esq.,

R. H. BUNBURY, J. P. and Harbour-master.

&c. &c.

## APPENDIX No. 6.

## NORTH AUSTRALIA.

EXTRACT of a REPORT from the COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS to the UNDER-SECRETARY of STATE, dated 28th February, 1846.

"BUT considering that the proposed colony is one of an entirely exceptional nature, and which is founded chiefly with reference to settlers of a humble and even an indigent class, we infer that it will be judged indispensable, that there should be the means of acquiring lots of some such size as 20 or 40 acres on easy terms. Even to this limited extent, however, it will probably not be thought expedient to revert to the practice of making absolutely free grants, which course has been so much condemned by experience. It would seem better that these allotments of 20 and 40 acres should be allowed to be bought upon credit, subject to the payment of regular and periodical instalments. Until the whole price be paid up, we would suggest that no grant should issue, and that the settlers should hold no more than permission to occupy their land; that this permission should be given in a formal document, to be known by the name of a 'Location Order;' that it should not be transferable, and should include a description of the land, and contain on the face of it the several conditions upon which it is granted.

“With these preliminary remarks, we beg to offer the following suggestions:—

“That the lowest price of land should be 1*l.* per acre; that all lots should be exposed to auction, except, as presently to be suggested, for pardoned convicts; and that all lots of larger size than 40 acres should be paid for in ready money:

“That a certain number, however, of lots should be laid out, of the sizes respectively of 20 acres and of 40 acres; and that purchasers of these lots should be permitted to make their payment in equal half-yearly instalments, distributed over a period of 10 years, provided that they remain in continuous occupation of the land, but that, otherwise, their right should be forfeited; and that it should in no respect be transferable until the whole of their instalments are paid up:

“That holders of conditional pardons, sent to North Australia by the Government, should be put in occupation, without auction, of not less than five acres, nor more than 10 acres in extent, for which allotments they should for three years be exempt from all payment; but that their right should not be transferable, and should be subject to their remaining in continued occupation of the land:

“That after the end of three years, they should further be liable to pay for their allotments by equal half-yearly instalments distributed over 10 years, subject to all the other conditions above proposed for purchasers of other lots on credit:

“That any holder of a pardon, accompanied or joined by his wife, should receive double the allotment to which he would otherwise be entitled:

“And, finally, that nothing in these rules respecting the terms on which holders of conditional pardons may be put in occupation of lots without any payment, is to prevent them from purchasing additional lots, if they acquire the means, in the same manner as any other settlers in the colony.

“After these remarks on the disposal of country lots, we arrive, in conclusion, at the manner in which persons should be allowed to appropriate to themselves sites in the intended town. When we consider the value which, in all parts of the world, lands situated in the first established town or port of a new colony are found to possess, there certainly is no description of allotments, for which it would seem more reasonable to insist on payment of a fair price. On general grounds, it is obviously to be wished that such property should fall into the hands of persons who, by the amount which they pay for it, give a substantial earnest that they are possessed of the means which will enable them to develop with quickness the resources of the place. On the other hand, as the present settlement is expected to be originally formed by persons who have found a difficulty in supporting themselves elsewhere, we have not overlooked the objection that, if the rules as to price are such as to prevent them from acquiring any part of the proposed town, there may be a danger that it should at the outset remain unoccupied, to the detriment of the prosperity of the settlement. But nevertheless, we apprehend that a certain number of temporary barracks must be provided for their residence on first landing, to which extent the town would be at once inhabited; and beyond this first provision for their accommodation, it would probably be considered on many grounds not desirable to keep

this class of settlers unnecessarily collected at the port; nor is it probable that Government establishments, however limited, could be set on foot without very shortly leading to an immigration of some persons possessed of capital of their own. On the whole, therefore, we are not disposed to recommend that the settlers, introduced at the Government expense, should have any means held out to them of obtaining a free grant of any grounds situated in the town.

“With respect to ordinary settlers, we think that town allotments should be disposed of to them by public auction, in like manner as in the other Australian settlements; that they should either be sold absolutely or disposed of on lease, as the local authorities may deem most expedient; and that, in the latter case, the subject of competition should be the annual rent to be paid, and not a premium on a fixed rent, as we think that the former method is more advantageous to the public.”

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APPENDIX No. 7.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

EXTRACTS of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR GREY to LORD STANLEY, dated “Government House, Adelaide, 30th May, 1845.”

THE ordinary revenue of South Australia is now considerably in excess of the public expenditure, and this, exclusive of the Land Fund, which, for reasons which I will presently state, appears likely to yield considerable sums for many years to come. There appears also to be little probability of any very material increase in the public expenditure being immediately required. The Government establishments are at present even in some respects in advance of the existing requirements of the public service. And I have found that the same establishment which sufficed to carry on the public service, when the European population amounted to less than 15,000 souls, is quite adequate to the wants of the province at the present time, when the same population amounts to upwards of 20,000 souls; and, with some very trifling additions, the same establishment would suffice for a population far in excess of that which we have at present.

\* \* \* \* \*

In considering the future, in reference to the Land Fund, the prospects of South Australia are also very flattering; but a very small portion of the waste lands of the Crown has yet been granted to individuals, and some of the most valuable of these lands still remain vested in the Crown. Even in the vicinity of the capital of this province, large tracts of waste land, which are already very valuable, and are constantly acquiring additional value, still remain unsold; whilst, in the hilly districts, those lands which, in the early stages of the colony, were considered to be so rocky and sterile as to be worthless, are now, in many instances, realizing for the Government large sums of money on account of the minerals which they contain. The wealth yielded from the mines which have yet been opened has also enabled the proprietors of them to contribute considerable sums to the Land Fund by the purchase of other lands; and there appears to be every probability that operations of this kind will be of frequent occurrence.

\* \* \* \* \*

The only other points connected with the circumstances of the colony to which I need direct your Lordship's attention are, firstly, the large exports of copper and lead which are now taking place; and, secondly, the number of individuals who are arriving here from the neighbouring settlements.

The exports of copper and lead appear likely to be highly beneficial to the mother country, as well as to this colony. The whole of this ore is at present sent to England in British shipping, and in a manner highly profitable to the British merchant; for the vessels engaged in the wool trade require, on account of the lightness of their cargo, a large supply of ballast, which formerly not only realized no freight, but, from its bulk, considerably reduced the capacity of the vessel for carrying cargo; whilst, at the present time, the lead and copper ore shipped at Port Adelaide for Great Britain not only forms ballast for the wool ships of a very superior description, but yields the merchant a profit in the form of the freight which is paid upon this ore. A singular and unlooked for advantage has resulted to the province from this circumstance; for the various vessels bound from hence to Great Britain, which take on board lead and copper ore for ballast, are obliged to discharge their ballast at Port Adelaide, and the means are thus afforded to the Government of forming excellent roads of stone, brought from almost every portion of the globe, across a swamp which lies between the port and the capital, and formerly opposed a serious obstacle to the commerce of the country. South Australian copper and lead ore has been found to form so advantageous a ballast for wool ships, that it is now generally taken as ballast in the colonial traders to Sydney, where it is transhipped on board the wool ships bound for London.

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APPENDIX No. 8.

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REPORT of COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, dated  
14th May, 1845, on MINES (SOUTH AUSTRALIA.)

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd inst., we have the honour to state, that we have carefully considered the despatch therein enclosed from Captain Grey, dated the 10th of December last, respecting mines in South Australia, together with his despatches of the 13th of April and 20th of December, 1844, previously transmitted to us, and Colonel Henderson's proposal in this country, on which we partially reported upon the 30th ult. Having likewise conferred with different gentlemen accustomed to the management of mines in England, and seen others who are desirous of entering on that species of enterprise in South Australia, we now propose to submit, for Lord Stanley's consideration, such views as we have to offer on this important subject.

We apprehend that the choice has to be made between three different modes of proceeding—first, to continue to sell the lands as at present, with a right to all beneath, as well as all above the surface; secondly, to reserve absolutely to the Crown all minerals, together with any requisite facilities of access for working them, so that only the soil shall pass to the purchaser of the land; and thirdly, to convey the property in the



minerals, to the same person who may acquire the property in the soil, reserving only to the Crown a definite portion of any produce derived from the former.

Before there was any reason to suppose the existence to any important extent of valuable minerals in the Australian Colonies, we did not think it expedient to continue the early practice of inserting in Crown grants a reservation of all mines, and of the rights of entry and access necessary to their working. It is obvious that these last might justly be regarded with uneasiness by purchasers as capable of producing much inconvenience while experience showed that a very small amount of profit had ever been derived from mines throughout the great extent of the British colonial empire; but if valuable mines should be found in any colony, it was always contemplated that some arrangement would be necessary by which the Crown should derive a fair proportion from this increased source of wealth. This case having now arisen in South Australia, we have the honour to state that we do not consider it any longer desirable to sell the lands entirely without reservation. If this practice were to be continued, the only pecuniary benefit to the Crown from the increased value of the land would be the sums which might be paid at the public sales, and the Government might not unfrequently be exposed to great complaints for stimulating speculation, and encouraging excessive prices at auction. We think, therefore, it would be much better to make some provision for ulterior payments dependent on the actual productiveness of any mines that may be discovered, than to leave parties to pay once for all a price calculated on the *chance* of what they may produce. And this course would have the further advantage, that instead of sweeping into the public treasury vast receipts at first, which afterwards would altogether cease, it would provide for a growing revenue proportioned to any growth that might occur in the mining prosperity, and consequently in the general importance of the colony. On these grounds we should not advise that the Crown continue to sell all beneath as well as all above the surface of the land.

2nd. We do not, however, think that it would be expedient to reserve the minerals absolutely, because this would involve the necessity both of a right of entry to search for minerals and work them, and also of arrangements for assessing the indemnity to the owner of the soil for any consequent injury to his property, all of which we believe to be very inconvenient, and productive of discontent, even in this country, where the exercise and limits of the different conflicting rights have been familiarized and reduced to system by long usage, but which would, perhaps, be attended with additional difficulties in an entirely new situation. Another evil in this course would be, that instead of encouraging proprietors to find out and develop any mineral wealth that might lie under their land, it would actually give them a motive for its concealment. We may also just allude to the difficulty there would be in settling the terms for leases of any mines not yet opened. Where mines are well known, and have been worked already, such conditions are easily adjusted; but, in the present instance, we do not see what could be made the subject of a lease except the right of working all mines which might happen to be found within certain definite limits. Against a monopoly of this kind, if existing over the whole province, we have already offered our opinion in our recent report on Colonel Henderson's

proposal. But even within any more moderate limits of territory that might be determined upon, it would still be open to the objection of much risk and uncertainty.

3rd. We are led to the conclusion, for these reasons, that the best and most natural arrangement is to convey the property in the mines to the same party who may acquire the property in the land but reserving to the Crown a definite proportion of all minerals which may be worked upon the same.

Supposing this principle adopted, however, there still remain some subordinate questions, such as, What should be the proportion reserved? Upon what minerals it should be taken? and, Whether or not any arrangement can be made for equalizing the condition of new mines with any that may be found under those lands which have already been sold without reservation?

If the object were to extract the greatest revenue that could at any future time be obtained, it might have been the best course to name some large proportion as a *maximum* not to be exceeded, and in the meanwhile to fix, for a given period, such smaller proportion as might suit present circumstances. But the main object of the Government will doubtless be to promote the development on a sound basis of any mineral resources which the colony may afford; and, so far as revenue is concerned, it does not seem to us so material to aim at providing for one of very large amount, as for one that shall naturally proportion itself to any great increase in the mining prosperity of the colony. Considering, therefore, the advantage to the public of certainty in such matters we would recommend that a proportion be fixed, once for all, and under all the circumstances of the case, we are prepared to suggest that one-twentieth of the gross produce be adopted for the purpose. It will be the interest of both parties afterwards to provide some convenient means of commuting this due for a money-payment; but for the present, and until there shall have been a certain amount of experience, it would be premature to endeavour to decide on the practical mode of effecting the object.

The question that follows is, what should be the minerals reserved? The term itself of "minerals" is open to different interpretations, and under any one of them would probably be too comprehensive for our present object; while, on the other hand, an enumeration of all intended to be reserved would be tedious, and in other ways inconvenient. We would venture to suggest that the reservation should be of "metals and ores containing metals," terms which, we believe, are quite precise enough to prevent dispute, and quite extensive enough to include everything on which the Crown would wish to take a royalty. The only doubt perhaps would be, whether it would be proper also to reserve coals. If this be deemed advisable, they can be added by name to the words above suggested; but, considering the motives for liberally encouraging mining industry, and believing that there is no analogy for reserving any Crown rights to coals in this country, we do not anticipate that it will be thought necessary to make a reservation of this mineral.

Next we have to advert to the circumstance, that any reservation that may be made of minerals in future grants of land will place the owners of them, to that extent, in a less favourable position than the owners of lands already granted and found to contain mines; it may be proper,

therefore, for us to point out that there exists one method, although we do not recommend it for adoption, by which this inequality could be avoided. The great bulk of metallic ore and metal, if not the whole of it, will unquestionably require to be taken out of the colony. If instead of reserving to itself any proportion of such produce, the Crown were to agree in a small export duty on it, this would hardly seem open to the ordinary objections to export duties, because it would be merely a substitute for a rent, and it would at the same time extend, without distinction, to all of the specified kinds of minerals that might be shipped. But still adverting to the general feeling against export duties, to the misconstruction which might arise as to the objects of this one, and to its liability at any time to be swept away under such unfavourable impressions, we do not desire to advocate this measure. We merely wished to mention that such an expedient had occurred to us, if the end to be attained were thought necessary; but, on the whole, we can hardly regret that the early settlers, who had to struggle through many difficulties, should enjoy some advantages if the present additional prospects of prosperity in South Australia should happily be realized, and we abide by the suggestion we have above offered of a reservation confined to future grants.

When provision has thus been made for a fair revenue from mines, we think that lands may continue to be sold under the same general rules as at present. We do not consider that the recourse to auction can be dispensed with. We should be far from wishing to stimulate any undue spirit of speculation, but, on the other hand, there appears no reason why the public should part with its lands for less than their worth; and, moreover, between conflicting applicants for the same property, we do not know what rule of decision could be so fair as that of even competition. And whilst these appear to us sufficient reasons for continuing to sell lands in moderate quantities by the same rules as at present, we would also particularly suggest that it should be intimated to Governor Grey, in answer to his inquiries on that head that there will be no objection to the sale, by private contract, of blocks of 20,000 acres, if he receive any offer of that kind which appears to him advantageous to the public. We mention this, because we observe that Captain Grey has expressly applied for directions on the subject. So far are we from seeing any objection to such sales under present circumstances, that, should any offer of the kind be made in this country, as we understand is likely, we shall be disposed to recommend its being favourably entertained, both as enabling parties to make arrangements for sending out a body of suitable emigrants by means of their deposit, and also because there would be various advantages in attracting to the colony persons, in whom so large a purchase would afford a presumption of their possessing capital adequate to carrying out ulterior mining schemes that might be beneficial to the colony.

Such are the grounds on which we have the honour to submit for Lord Stanley's consideration, our recommendation that in all grants of land which shall hereafter be sold in South Australia, there shall be reserved to the Crown one-twentieth of all metals and ores of metal; and that, subject to this reservation, which the Governor should forthwith announce, the land shall continue to be sold, as heretofore, to the highest bidder, or else in blocks of 20,000 acres by private contract, in any case in which

the Governor may deem it for the public interest to accept any offer made to him upon this basis.

We do not ourselves anticipate that the Land Sales Act would constitute an obstacle to the course we have suggested; but we must leave it to be decided by higher authority, whether the point is open to doubts on which it would be necessary to take the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown.

We have, &c.,

James Stephen, Esq.

(Signed)

(Signed)

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.

C. ALEXANDER WOOD.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the SECRETARY of STATE to the GOVERNOR of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, dated "Downing Street, 18th Sept., 1845."

SIR,

Captain Grey's Despatch, dated 16th Dec., 1844, No. 156, on the subject of the course to be taken in disposing of lands in South Australia, known, or supposed to contain, metallic or other valuable minerals, has engaged much of the attention of those Departments and officers of Her Majesty's Government, who are most conversant with such inquiries, and who are best prepared to throw light upon the questions discussed in that Despatch. The result of those deliberations has been to convince me that this is a subject on which no proficiency in the abstract sciences, or in the practical arts connected with mining, can compensate for the disadvantages of the great distance by which the advisers of the Crown in this country are removed from the scene of operations. Weighing in order each successive suggestion, I have found each beset by so many apparent difficulties, that the adjustment of the balance between them must, I think, be reserved for a local authority competent to watch the progress of each experiment, and to guide its course by the experience so to be acquired. Various modes might be pursued in disposing of such lands. Thus, for example, all future grants of land might be made with an express reservation of everything beneath the surface; or, all lands might hereafter be sold, as they were sold formerly, so as to pass to the purchaser, not only the surface, but everything beneath it; or, whenever Crown lands are hereafter sold the purchaser might be bound to pay a Royalty on all minerals he might at any future time raise; or, the general rule might be to reserve on the sale of lands all minerals, qualifying that general rule by an exception, that in any particular case in which an intending bidder should make public application for a sale without reservation, that application might be assented to if made within some specified time before the sale; or, the right of mining in lands hereafter to be sold might be the subject, not of

a conveyance in perpetuity, but of a lease for a term of years not exceeding 21, and in such leases the rent or Royalty to be reserved might be rendered liable to some reduction in favour of the lessee, if he should afterwards become the purchaser of the surface.

I enumerate these various modes of proceeding not as being severally incompatible with each other, so that the adoption of any one of them, in any one or more cases, must prevent the adoption of any other of them in any other cases. It is possible that in a particular district at some one time, and under certain circumstances, a mode of proceeding might be advisable, which in a different district, at a different time, or under different circumstances, might be improvident or even impracticable. I have, therefore, to convey to you full authority to establish, with the advice of the Executive Council, such rules as may appear to you and to them best adapted for ensuring the development of this source of wealth and industry, and for promoting the interest of the colonists and the Colonial Treasury. But I impart this authority to you provisionally only, —reserving to Her Majesty's Government full power to confirm, to disallow, or to modify any such regulations. When once so confirmed by the royal authority, they will become the rule by which your own official conduct is to be governed, and must not again be altered or departed from except with Her Majesty's sanction.

You will, therefore, draw up and promulgate such regulations as it may appear to yourself and to the Executive Council most proper to observe on this subject. They will take immediate effect, but you will, with the least possible delay, transmit them to me for Her Majesty's confirmation, with such explanatory remarks as may be necessary for the clear understanding of them.

But while I thus delegate to you this large authority, I think it necessary for your assistance in the exercise of it to place you in possession of the correspondence noted in the margin, from which you will learn what are the views which the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Land Revenue, the Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration, Sir H. De-la Beche, and Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, have respectively taken of this question. You will find that their opinions materially differ. It is possible or rather probable that they would be materially modified and reconciled, if it were possible for them to add to their other qualifications for such an inquiry the benefit of local observation.

My own judgment strongly inclines to the last of the modes of proceeding which I have indicated. The plan which seems to me to embrace the largest amount of practical convenience at the smallest hazard of countervailing disadvantage. is that of laying down as a general rule that lands should be sold with a reservation of all metals and metalliferous ores, qualifying that rule with the exception already mentioned, that on public notice being given by an intending bidder for a specific time of his wish to purchase the lands without such a reservation, they will be sold in that manner

unless the Governor in Council should have some special reason for deciding otherwise, To this, I would add a provision for the leasing of mining rights, with or without the surface soil, at a Royalty not exceeding  $\frac{1}{15}$ th of the minerals to be raised—the first term not exceeding 15 years, and the Royalty being subject to some deduction if the lessee of the mines subject to it should become the purchaser of the surface soil. But while thus recording my own judgment, I will not fetter yours by requiring you to conform to it. You will, however, specially consider and report to me how far this plan will be both practicable and advantageous, or the reverse, and if you should concur with me in adopting it, I shall, of course, consider myself as sustaining the responsibility for that decision.

I have, &c.,

Lieutenant-General Robe.  
&c. &c.

(Signed)

STANLEY.

(Copy.)

LETTER from the EARL of LINCOLN to LORD STANLEY, dated "Office of Woods, &c., 21st June, 1845."

MY LORD,

IN reply to the letter addressed by your Lordship to this Board, requesting their opinion as to the royalties or dues which should be required from mining adventurers in Australia with reference to the dues which are reserved in this country in the letting of the mines of the Crown, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying copy of a Report addressed to me by Sir Henry De la Beche, the Director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, whose experience in these matters has been extensive, and whose opinions will be found more available, as regards the special object of your Lordship's inquiries, than any statement of the comparatively limited operations of this department.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

LINCOLN.

LETTER from Sir H. T. DE LA BECHE to the EARL of LINCOLN, dated "Museum of Economic Geology, 9th June, 1845."

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to the questions proposed to me by Mr. Phillipps by direction of your Lordship, with reference to the accompanying letter of Lord Stanley respecting metallic ores and other minerals in Australia, that the royalties or dues paid by mining adventurers to the owners of lands in this country vary very considerably.

In Cornwall they range from 1-10th to 1-25th; in Devon, from 1-8th to 1-18th; in Cardiganshire, from 1-7th to 1-12th; in Derbyshire, from 1-8th to 1-12th; in Cumberland, from 1-8th to 1-12th; in Yorkshire, from 1-6th to 1-12th; and in Ireland, from 1-8th to 1-15th.

Although it is usual in the leases for the owners of the land to reserve the right of taking their dish or dues either in kind or money, as they may think desirable, in Cornwall and in Devon the royalties are usually paid in cash, the sales showing the value of such dues. In Cardiganshire also this mode is much adopted, and it is often the case in Ireland. In Cumberland, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire, the dues are principally taken in ore; in the latter, even in pig lead occasionally.

Where dependence can be placed on the sales, the cash payments are considered the most desirable.

The rate of dues is generally viewed with reference to the facilities or difficulties of working a mine. In a newly-opened mineral vein, with good prospect of success, the dues would be higher than for any old mine, much of the ore in which may have been removed. The probable cost of machinery is often taken into account. Where encouragement to work mines is considered desirable, a lower rate of dues is taken at first than after the mines may have been fairly explored and found profitable.

In a new mining field, like Australia, the power of transport to a market would have to be regarded. Much would depend also on the kind of metal worked.

Supposing that encouragement to mining in Australia is desirable, it may be suggested that a royalty of 1-15th might be taken until any outlay of the adventurers should be repaid, and then that the dues should rise to 1-12th or 1-10th, according to the prosperity of the undertaking.

I have, &c.,

The Earl of Lincoln,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

H. T. DE LA BECHE.

(Copy.)

LETTER from the EARL of LINCOLN to LORD STANLEY, dated "Office of Woods, &c., July 2nd, 1845."

MY LORD,

HAVING received from Mr. Hope a Copy of a Report, dated the 14th of May last, from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, upon the subject of the mines in South Australia, with a request that the same might be communicated to Sir Henry De la Beche, with the view of ascertaining how far the opinion expressed in his Report of the 9th of June, as to the rate of royalty to be reserved in grants of mines in that colony, might be affected by a consideration of the course of proceeding recommended by those Commissioners, I immediately transmitted that document to Sir Henry; and I have now the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of his further Report, from which your Lordship will perceive that the former opinion given by him, that one-fifteenth of the produce of the mines would be a fair royalty to require from adventurers until their outlay had been reimbursed, and that afterwards one-twelfth or one-tenth might be exacted, according to the circumstances of the case, was based upon the assumption that, in grants of lands in the before-mentioned colony, it was contemplated that the right to metalliferous minerals would be reserved to the Crown, and form the subject of a separate disposition; but if the recommendation of the Land Commissioners for including in one transaction the grant of the

surface soil and of the mines beneath be adopted, he considers it would then be necessary to make such an adjustment between the Crown's fixed royalty and that additional royalty which the owner of the land might demand, as would limit, in the first instance, the total royalty to be paid by the adventurers to one-fifteenth.

To this mode of disposal of the mines, however, Sir Henry De la Beche objects, on the ground of its depriving the Crown of the power which it would otherwise possess of aiding deserving adventurers by the reduction of dues, or by their entire remission during periods when the mines could not be worked with success; and in this view of the proposed arrangement, as far the limited experience derived from the management of those portions of the landed estates of the Crown in England and Wales in which mines exist will enable me to form an opinion on the subject, I entirely concur.

I have, &c.,

Right Hon. Lord Stanley,  
&c. &c.

(Signed) LINCOLN.

P.S.—The Report of the Land Commissioners, transmitted with Mr. Hope's letter, is herewith returned.

(Copy.)

LETTER from SIR H. T. DE LA BECHE to the EARL of LINCOLN, dated  
"Museum of Economic Geology, 1st July, 1845."

MY LORD,

PRESUMING that it is the desire of the Government, with regard to mining in Australia, rather to promote the development of the mineral wealth of our colonies there situated than to derive any revenue, at least immediately, from the minerals which may be discovered in them, I supposed, in my letter of the 9th ultimo, that the right to the metalliferous minerals found would remain in the Crown, the land being sold with a reservation to that effect, and hence I concluded that 1-15th would be fair royalty for mining adventurers to pay until the amount of their outlay had been reimbursed, when 1-12th or 1-10th, according to circumstances, might be required,—a view which I still retain.

If, however, the Crown should only retain a fixed royalty, as noticed in the Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Office, dated the 14th of May last, not absolutely reserving the minerals, the case would be altered; and it would be necessary so to adjust between the Crown fixed royalty and that additional royalty which the owner of the land might demand, that the total sum should not exceed in the first instance, the 1-15th noticed above. Should the Crown demand 1-20th, and the owner of the land the same dues, 1-10th would be really required from the adventurers instead of 1-15th, and so on with the increased dues.

Independently of the apparent difficulty of making the adjustments required, and that of collecting the Crown dues, seeing that the Crown would not possess the usual command of lords over the mines, it appears to me that the Crown, by not absolutely reserving the minerals, would lose the power to aid deserving adventurers by taking diminished dues, or even remitting them altogether for a time, as is not unusual in this country in the case of large proprietors when the mines may not be



prosperous. Many an instance is known where greedy small proprietors have stopped the working of mines (under a change of owners afterwards found to be good), while others of far less real value have continued to be worked, and have afforded profitable returns by judicious forbearance on the part of wealthy owners of the land, a condition in which the Crown may be considered to stand with reference to mining in Australia.

With regard to the view that purchasers of land might conceal mineral veins in them, from a desire to exclude mining from their properties, it is usually found in this country that, with the exception of dislike to a near approach to mansions and ornamental grounds, landed proprietors, where minerals are reserved, rather favour mining, inasmuch as the increased population causes an increased demand for the products of the adjacent land.

Whatever mode of sale may be deemed expedient, it would appear desirable that the Crown should not lose the power to assist the development of the mineral wealth of Australia by adjustment of the dues to circumstances so controlling the royalties that they do not exceed those noticed above.

I have &c.

The Right Hon.  
The Earl of Lincoln,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

H. T. DE LA BECHE.

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APPENDIX No. 10.

EXTRACT from RULES for the GUIDANCE of the GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS in enforcing the PROVISIONS of the PASSENGERS' ACT.

1. IN the application of the tonnage check, it is not optional to take indifferently either the new or the old mode of measurement as the registered burthen of the ship; but conformably with the provisions of the 3rd section of the 5th and 6th Will. IV., c. 56, the tonnage which is inserted in the *body* of the ship's certificate of registry is in all cases to be taken.

2. In computing, for the purposes of the space check, the area of the lower deck or platform, or of such portion of it as may be set apart for the use of the passengers, the vessel is to be measured across in three places, and the average of these measurements is to be considered as the breadth, which is to be multiplied by the length. The places at which the transverse measurements are to be made are the three intermediate points which divide the length into four equal parts. Thus, if the length of the deck or compartment be 100 feet, the points measured from either end will be distant 25, 50, and 75 feet respectively from the starting-point. The measurements are to be made on the deck or platform on which the passengers live, and not on any higher level, except in those vessels where the stringer is not raised more than six inches above the deck, when, as it will be below the lower tier of berthing, the measurements may be taken immediately above the stringer.

3. Of the two checks by space and tonnage, it is not optional to take either indifferently, but that only by which the number of passengers is most restricted.

## APPENDIX No. 11.

SUMMARY of the NUMBER introduced into MAURITIUS in each Year, since the Immigration from India was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the plan of collecting and despatching the people from India by Government Officers alone:—

Year.	Nature of System.	No. of Ships.	Indians.				Chinese, &c.	Grand Total.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	
1843	Bounty System .	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258	838	32,096
1844	1st January to 31st March, Bounty System . . .	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060	..	9,060
	1st April to 31st December, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone . . .	20	4,045	646	401	5,092	..	5,092
	Total, 1844 .	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152	..	14,152
1845 (to 30th Nov.)	Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone . . .	42	7,339	1,399	1,085	9,823	5	9,828
	Grand Total, January, 1843, to November, 1845	262	45,723	6,575	2,935	55,233	843	56,076

The deaths on the voyage, under the Bounty System, amounted to 422 in all; under the subsequent system, to 415. The deaths in hospital, after arrival, on the whole Immigration, have amounted to 260.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
April, 1846.

APPENDIX No. 12.

RETURN of all SHIPS taken up in this COUNTRY and in INDIA for the CONVEYANCE of COOLIES to the WEST INDIES, during the Season of 1845-6, and of the NUMBERS conveyed.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Date of Sailing from India.	Desti-nation.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 Years.	Children under 2 Years.	Total Souls.	Total Adults, reckoning 12 as One Adult.
1. Hyderabad*	Not stated.	Jamaica	251	31	34	29	345	299
2. Mandarin*	Ditto	Ditto	170	29	25	18	242	211½
3. Thetis (Cass).	Ditto	Ditto	174	46	32	24	276	236
4. Scotia	Ditto	Ditto	217	35	32	17	301	268
5. Warren Hastings.	Feb. 18	Ditto	181	51	33	22	237	248½
6. Bangalore*	Not stated.	Trinidad	242	44	50	39	375	311
7. Duchess of Argyle*	Ditto	Ditto	200	45	29	23	297	259½
8. Duke of Bedford.	Ditto	Ditto	233	43	26	11	313	269
9. Medusa	Ditto	Ditto	142	27	20	12	201	179
10. London.	Ditto	Ditto	226	40	44	24	334	289
11. Cadet	Ditto	Ditto	144	38	31	25	238	197½
12. Manchester	Ditto	B. Guiana	206	38	28	12	284	258
13. Thetis* (Mainland).	Ditto	Ditto	203	32	29	23	287	249½
14. Tamerlane.	Ditto	Ditto	163	40	36	23	262	221
15. Georgetown	Ditto	Ditto	118	30	22	8	178	159
16. Bussorah Merchant*	Ditto	Ditto	134	46	39	35	254	200½
17. Aurora.	Ditto	Ditto	205	61	46	29	341	289
18. Rajasthan.	..	Ditto						
19. Susannah	..	Ditto						
20. Sibella	..	Ditto						
21. Gertrude	..	Trinidad						
Totals	..	..	3209	676	553	374	4815	4164

Refused to fulfil charter-party.  
Had not arrived in India on 7th February, and was therefore too late.  
Ditto ditto.  
Lost on her outward voyage.

FROM MADRAS.

Ship.	Date of Sailing from India.	Desti-nation.	Males.	Females.	Children between 1 and 10.	Children under 1.	Total Souls.	Total Adults, reckoning Two between 1 and 10 as One Adult.
1. Morley.	Jan. 6, 1846	Jamaica	241	38	13	3	295	285½
2. Tropic.	,, 17, ,,	Ditto	146	28	25	4	203	186½
3. William Abrams.	,, 10, ,,	Trinidad	257	69	27	5	358	330½
4. Lord Wm. Bentinck.	Feb. 28, ,,	Ditto	169	44	16	3	232	221
5. Nestor*	Oct. 5, 1845	B. Guiana	188	37	6	1	232	228
6. Sir R. Peel	Feb. 21, 1846	Ditto	262	72	29	7	370	348½
7. Tory	Jan. 3, ,,	Ditto	174	35	20	..	229	219
8. Martin Luther	,, 10, ,,	Ditto	167	52	23	6	248	230½
9. John Wickliffe	,, 16, ,,	Ditto	263	46	22	3	334	320
10. Lady Kennaway	,, 31, ,,	Ditto	237	42	25	5	309	291½
11. Britannia	Feb. 6, ,,	Ditto	194	39	30	2	265	248
12. Raymond	,, 17, ,,	Ditto	198	31	12	..	241	235
13. Sisters	..	Trinidad						
14. Claudine	..	B. Guiana						
15. Mary Ann.	..	Ditto						
16. Hindostan.	..	Ditto						
17. Surge	..	Ditto						
18. Westmoreland	..	Trinidad						
Totals	..	..	2496	533	248	39	3316	3153

Not despatched with emigrants.  
Arrived too late in India.  
Had not arrived in India on 13th February, and were therefore too late.

NOTE.—Of the above vessels, those marked thus \* were taken up by the Agents in India, the remainder by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in this country.

## APPENDIX No. 13.

FORM of TENDER and CHARTER PARTY for the CONVEYANCE of  
INDIAN EMIGRANTS to the WEST INDIES.

*N.B. In accepting any Tender the Commissioners will declare at the time whether it is taken for Calcutta or Madras.*

*Tender for the Conveyance of Indian Emigrants to the West Indies.*

Ship's name . . . . .	}
How classed at Lloyd's* . . . . .	}
Tons per register (state whether O M or N M)	}
Length of lower deck . . . . .	}
Breadth of lower deck at main hatchway .	}
Height between decks at the stem . . . .	}
Height between decks at the main hatchway	}
Height between decks at the stern post .	}
Where built, and when . . . . .	}
Where she now is . . . . .	}
Day prior to which the ship is to sail from	}
England . . . . .	}
To what intermediate ports, east of the	}
Cape, if any, she is bound . . . . .	}
State a period not exceeding forty days	}
within which the vessel is to arrive at	}
the port of embarkation . . . . .	}
Whether tendered to go to Jamaica, Gui-	}
ana, or Trinidad, or whether to any one	}
of them indifferently . . . . .	}
State rate per head from Calcutta . . . .	}
State rate per head from Madras . . . .	}

SIR,

184 .

WE hereby offer to Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners the above-named ship, for the required service, at the above-mentioned rate for each adult passenger, subject to the covenants, terms, and conditions contained in the Charter Party hereto annexed.

In the event of this tender being accepted, we engage that the ship shall undergo any survey in dry dock, or otherwise, which shall be required on behalf of the Government, either here or in India, and further, that we will attend at the office of the said Commissioners, and duly execute the Charter Party hereunto annexed, within two days after it shall have been notified to us that this tender has been accepted; on failure of which we hereby engage to pay to the said Commissioners the sum of five hundred pounds,

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\* No ship can be taken which stands below the red diphthong at Lloyd's or is of less height than six feet two inches between the decks, or five feet six inches from deck to beam.

as and for liquidated damages, to be recovered with full costs of suit, and also that the said Commissioners shall have the option of rejecting the said ship altogether.

We are, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servants,

To the Secretary of Her Majesty's Colonial  
Land and Emigration Commissioners,  
9, Park-street, Westminster.

} Here insert  
"Owners," or  
"Brokers," as the  
case may be. If  
the latter, the  
following au-  
thority must be  
executed.

*Authority to Brokers if employed.*

I, the undersigned, being *part* owner of the said ship, have examined the conditions in the Charter Party annexed hereto, and do hereby, (*on behalf of myself and the other owners*) authorize the above-named brokers to tender the said vessel to Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and to agree with and to execute to them on behalf a Charter Party, in the form annexed, for the purposes and on the terms and conditions aforesaid, and in the said Charter Party contained.

The words in  
Italics to be  
struck out where  
inapplicable.

} Owner.

*Blanks to be filled up in Clauses 1, 2, 6, 17.*

CHARTER PARTY.

1. This Charter Party of affreightment made this day of \_\_\_\_\_, 184\_\_\_\_, by and between \_\_\_\_\_, [hereinafter referred to as the "Party of the first part,"] as Secretary to and on behalf of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners of the one part, and \_\_\_\_\_ of [hereinafter referred to as the "party of the second part,"] for and on behalf of the owners of the ship \_\_\_\_\_, mentioned and described in the foregoing tender, of the other part. WITNESSETH that, for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, they the said parties hereto of the first and second parts respectively, do hereby mutually covenant and agree with each other that they will severally observe, perform, fulfil, do, and keep, all and singular, the terms, agreements, stipulations, things, and conditions herein contained on their parts respectively to be observed, done, and performed.

Contract.

2. The said party of the first part, hereby engages, that in case the said ship be placed at the disposal of the Government Emigration Agent at \_\_\_\_\_ [hereinafter referred to as the

Number of  
Emigrants.

“port of embarkation”] between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_, for the conveyance of emigrants to \_\_\_\_\_, there shall be put on board such ship and paid for the full complement of emigrants which by the law in force in India the ship shall be qualified to carry, or if a smaller number be put on board, that payment shall notwithstanding be made for the full complement: Provided always, that in either case in respect of any emigrants who may die during the voyage, the amount of their passage money shall be deducted from the whole amount payable under this agreement.

3. And the said party of the first part further engages, that if, from any unforeseen cause, the Government Emigration Agent aforesaid shall be unable to supply the said ship with emigrants, and to employ her as intended by this Charter Party, then the said party of the first part, shall forfeit to the said party of the second part, a sum of two pounds ten shillings per register ton of the said ship, and the present contract shall be in all other respects void. Provided always, that if the said ship does not arrive at the port of embarkation within the period mentioned in clause 2, it shall be optional with the Government Emigration Agent to employ her or not, accordingly as he may find that his other arrangements will admit, without the said party of the first part being liable to any penalty or damages whatsoever for not employing the said ship.

4. In consideration whereof, the said party of the second part hereby engages that the said ship shall proceed to India, and make all due despatch on her voyage, and that after the discharge there of any cargo or emigrants that may be on board, she shall not proceed in search of any other employment, but shall with the least possible delay be placed at the disposal of the Government Emigration Agent at the Port in India above named for the conveyance of emigrants, and that in case of default in any of the said particulars the said party of the second part shall forfeit and pay to the said Commissioners the sum of two pounds ten shillings per register ton of the said ship, as liquidated damages, to be recovered with full costs of suit.

5. And the said party of the second part further agrees that during the continuance of this Charter Party the said ship shall at all times be tight, staunch, strong, and substantial, both above water and below, and in all respects seaworthy, and properly and efficiently manned.

6. That before any emigrants are put on board under this contract the said ship shall, at the proper costs and charges of the said party of the second part, be fitted in the between-decks with proper bed-places for the accommodation of the emigrants to the satisfaction of the said Government Agent at \_\_\_\_\_, and shall also be fitted and furnished with proper masts, sails, yards, rigging, anchors, cables (two of chain), ropes, cords, apparel, and all other furniture fit and needful for the intended service, and shall also have a life-buoy, long-boat, two cutters, and a jolly-boat, a sufficient number of properly-fitted scuttles in each side, and such deck-light ventilators as may be required; suitable privies and also a separate hospital for males and females, head-pump, with

Penalty if Contract not carried out.

Ships to go to India and be offered to the Emigration Agent.

Ships to be Seaworthy and properly manned.

Fittings.

sufficient tarpaulins, awnings, a windsail for each hatchway, and scuttle butts; and shall also at all times be furnished with sufficient scrapers, brooms, swabs, sand and stones for dry rubbing, swing stoves, and whatever else may be necessary for the cleanliness of the ship and the comfort and safety of the emigrants.

7. That the whole of the space fore and aft between the decks shall be appropriated and given up to the sole and entire use of the emigrants, and that the upper deck, excepting the space occupied by the spare spars and long-boat, shall be kept quite clear for their use. Emigrants to have use of Deck.

8. That in case any emigrants shall be embarked in the said ship under this contract, there shall be on board provisions and stores for their use during the voyage of a quality to be approved by the Government Emigration Agent at the Port, and equal in quantity to twenty weeks' consumption, if proceeding from Calcutta, and nineteen if proceeding from Madras, calculated according to the annexed, or any other not more expensive scale to be settled by such Government Emigration Agent, for the numbers that may be embarked; and also a supply of medicines and medical comforts according to the annexed, or such other not more expensive list as may be determined on by the Government Emigration Agent as aforesaid. The medical comforts to be issued at the discretion of the surgeon, whether for the sick, or to preserve health. Virtualling and Medicines, &c.

9. That the water shall be of the best quality that can be obtained, and be approved by the Government Emigration Agent, and shall be put in sweet and substantial casks properly charred, and constructed of staves of at least one in thickness for the ground tier, and not less than three-quarters of an inch for the remainder. Water.

10. That there shall be provided at the charge of the said party of the second part a duly qualified surgeon, to be approved by the said Commissioners or by the Government Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation, to take medical charge of the emigrants during the voyage. Surgeon.

11. That the said emigrants shall be treated with kindness by the master, and all the officers and the crew of the said ship; and that the master shall on all occasions, when practicable, attend to any suggestions of the surgeon calculated to promote the health, comfort, or well-being of the emigrants; and, further, that the emigrants shall on no occasion be called on to do any manner of work on board the vessel other than cleaning their own berths between decks, or receiving at the hatchways in the between-decks fresh water, and provisions and fuel; and that on the occasions of cleaning their berths, they shall on no account be placed to draw water from the sea on the gunwale, in the chains, or in any situation which shall endanger their falling overboard. Good treatment of the Emigrants.

12. That the master shall strictly prohibit, on the part of the crew or officers, the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors to the emigrants during the voyage. Sale of Spirits and Liquors prohibited.

13. That the said Commissioners and their agents, and also the emigration agent at the port of embarkation, shall have every facility for the inspection of the ship, her fitments, and of all her pro- Right of Inspection.

visions, water, and stores, and that the same respectively shall be to the entire satisfaction of the said Commissioners or their agents, and the said emigration agent in India. That their approval, however, shall not in any degree lessen the responsibility of the owners of the said ship, or the said party hereto of the second part.

Departure.

14. That after the embarkation of the emigrants, and upon receiving sailing orders from the Government emigration agent, the said ship shall proceed on her voyage without delay for any other purpose, and shall not touch at any intermediate port except from urgent necessity.

Lay Days and Demurrage.

15. And it is hereby mutually agreed between and by the said parties hereto, that twenty-five days shall be allowed as lay days, during which the ship shall wait for her passengers, and that these days shall commence from the time when the cargo, if any, is laden, and the fittings for the emigrants complete, and their provisions and water on board, the same being duly notified to the Government emigration agent, and that ten days shall be allowed for their disembarkation in the West Indies; and that if either of the parties hereto of the first or second parts shall detain the vessel beyond those periods respectively, unless at the request or with the consent of the other party, signified in writing, the party so detaining her shall forfeit to the other five pounds sterling for each day of such detention, save and except the same shall arise from wind and weather; and that such penalty shall be deducted from the passage-money, if payable by the party of the second part; and if payable by the party of the first part, shall be paid to the captain of the vessel at the port of embarkation.

Quarantine.

16. And it is hereby mutually agreed, that in case it shall be necessary to place in quarantine the emigrants, after arrival in the West Indies, they shall not, on that account, be entitled to the use of the ship, or the said party of the second part be liable to maintain them for any longer period than ten days as above agreed upon.

Passage Money.

17. And it is hereby mutually agreed, that the passage-money shall be for every adult Indian emigrant, and half that sum for each child over one year, no charge being made under that age. The payment shall be made according to the age, at embarkation, as given in the Schedule of Emigrants, contained in the certificate hereinafter mentioned: and passengers shall be deemed adults at the age fixed by the law in India, when the ship sails.

Mode and Conditions of Payment.

18. And the said party of the first part hereby engages that the passage-money shall be paid, either in cash or by bill upon England, within ten days after there shall have been deposited with the Government emigration agent at the port of disembarkation the following documents, in addition to any list of emigrants embarked, required by any law in force in India, viz. :—

1st. An account, signed by the master, stating the particulars of the claim.

2nd. A list, signed by the master, and countersigned by the surgeon, and certified by the proper Government officer



at the port of disembarkation to be correct, containing the names and ages of every Indian emigrant landed alive.

3rd. A certificate, signed by the surgeon, declaring that the emigrants were treated according to agreement during the voyage, and specifying the names and ages of all who have died or left the ship during the voyage, and if none have so died or left the ship, containing a declaration to that effect.

Provided always, that it be a condition of payment that the Government emigration agent or officer appointed for the purpose at the port of disembarkation, be satisfied that the provisions of the law in force when the ship sailed, and the terms of this charter party have been fully and fairly complied with ; in default of which it shall be competent to the governor of the colony to suspend payment of one moiety of the passage-money until the case be reported home to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who shall have full power to make such deduction, either of the whole or any part of that moiety, by way of mulct, as to him may seem just and proper.

19. Provided also, that the said Commissioners, or their secretary, shall not be personally liable, nor shall their private estate and effects be responsible for the payment of any money or damages that shall or may become due or recoverable by virtue of these presents. Commissioners or Secretary not to be personally liable.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto of the first and second parts respectively have hereunto set their hands respectively the day and year above written.

*Signed by the said*

*in the presence of*

**DIETARY SCALE FOR EMIGRANTS FROM INDIA TO THE WEST INDIES.**

(Referred to in Clause 8 of the Charter Party).

The following is to be the scale for one adult. Women to receive the same as men: children between one and twelve to receive one half. No ration for infants under one year.

Rice . . . . .	28 ozs.	Tobacco . . . . .	1 ozs.
Dholl , . . . .	4 ,,	Chillies . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ ,,
Ghee . . . . .	1 ,,	Tamarind . . . . .	$\frac{2}{2}$ ,,
Salt . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ,,	Firewood . . . . .	4 lbs.
Turmeric . . . . .	1 ,,	Salt Fish . . . . .	4 ozs.
Onions . . . . .	1 ,,	Water . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$ gallon per day.

Dry provisions for bad weather, when the usual provisions cannot be cooked.

Choorah (Avil) . . . . .	1 seer, or 2 lbs.
Bhootgram (Cuddelay) . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ seer, or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Sugar . . . . .	1 cuttack, or 2 ozs.

Eighteen days' stock of dry provisions to be laid in for the voyage.

## LISTS OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

Supply for any number of Emigrants, from 50 to 100. The quantities to be increased for any additional number beyond 100, at the rate of half these quantities per 100.

	lbs.	ozs.
Acacia Gum . . . . .	..	6
Acetate of Lead . . . . .	..	3
Adhesive Plaster . . . . .	1	4
Alumen . . . . .	..	6
Antimonial Powder . . . . .	..	2
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia . . . . .	..	8
Blistering Ointment . . . . .	1	8
Blue Pill. . . . .	..	4
Carbonate of Ammonia . . . . .	..	3
Camphor . . . . .	..	6
Cerate (simple) . . . . .	1	8
Chloride of Lime . . . . .	4	8
Calomel . . . . .	..	6
Castor Oil . . . . .	4	8
Compound Tincture of Camphor . . . . .	..	8
Dover's Powder . . . . .	..	3
Epsom Salts . . . . .	2	3
Extract of Colocynth . . . . .	..	3
Ginger Powder . . . . .	..	6
Jalap ditto . . . . .	..	4
Ipecacuan ditto . . . . .	..	3
Nitrate of Silver. . . . .	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Opium . . . . .	..	$\frac{3}{4}$
Oil of Peppermint . . . . .	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Peruvian Balsam . . . . .	..	6
Quinine . . . . .	..	$\frac{3}{4}$
Red Precipitate . . . . .	..	1
Rhubarb Powder . . . . .	..	3
Spirit of Nitrous Ether . . . . .	..	10
Sulphuric Ether . . . . .	..	6
Sulphate of Zinc . . . . .	..	3
Ditto of Copper . . . . .	..	3
Sulphur . . . . .	2	..
Senna Leaves . . . . .	1	..
Tartrate of Antimony . . . . .	..	$\frac{3}{4}$
Tincture of Opium . . . . .	1	8

## Country Medicines, &amp;c.

Splints, common, long . . . . .	1 set of 3 pairs each
Ditto, ditto, short . . . . .	1 ditto
Lint . . . . . ozs	6
Leather Skins, white . . . . . No.	2
Cloth for bandages and plasters . . . . . yards	10
Cumblies for fomentation . . . . . No.	3
Cocoa Nut Oil for external application bottles	2
Arrack for external application . . . . . ,,	1
Vinegar for ditto . . . . . ,,	1
Soap for ditto . . . . . lbs.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice Flour for poultices . . . . . ,,	30
Mustard, powdered . . . . . bottles	2
Salt Common . . . . . lbs.	2

## UTENSILS.

Tow, fine . . . . . lbs.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Syringes, Clyster, Pewter Pint . . . . . No.	1
Ditto, Penis ditto . . . . . ,,	2

Tourniquet Field . . . . .	No.	2
Measure Glass, 1 oz. . . . .	„	1
Mortars and Pestles, Wedgewood . . . . .	„	1
Scales and Weights, small . . . . .	box	2
Phials, sorted . . . . .	No.	6
Pill Boxes . . . . .	papers	1½
Bolus Knife . . . . .	No.	1
Bed Pans . . . . .	„	2
Candles, Wax . . . . .	„	6
Lantern, small. or Hand Lamp . . . . .	„	1
Saucepan . . . . .	„	2

MEDICAL COMFORTS.

Arrowroot. . . . .	lbs.	1½
Brandy . . . . .	bottles	10
Sago . . . . .	lbs.	3
Spice . . . . .	box 4 ozs.	2
Sugar . . . . .		1½

Lime Juice, one pound for each adult embarked.

APPENDIX No. 14.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS with COOLIES in the WEST INDIES.

EXTRACT of a REPORT from the COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, dated "28th June, 1845."

"THE 'Blundell' arrived [in Jamaica] on the 9th of May, after a passage which we gather from other returns to have lasted 107 days, with 261 emigrants. The mortality on the voyage amounted to 10 persons, being in the proportion of 3·7 per cent. on the numbers embarked. The emigrants are reported to have been landed in good health and condition, and were immediately located on various estates, where preparations appear to have been duly made for their reception. It is stated that they will also be able to obtain portions of land, should they desire it. The people are said to have much surpassed all the expectations, that had been formed, and the success of this first importation is highly spoken of. No written agreements between the labourers and their employers had been sanctioned, but parties are not allowed to engage the services of these emigrants without entering into a bond to the Government to observe all regulations that may be issued to secure the well-being of the Coolies.

"We observe that the wages at which the people were to be employed were 1s. per diem for adults, and for less effective persons in proportion, with house, medicines, and medical attendance gratis, and rice at the cost price.

"The 'Lord Hungerford' arrived at Demerara on the 4th. of May, after a passage of 98 days, with 352 emigrants, ten having died on the voyage, being in the proportion of 2·8 per cent. We are glad to observe the encomiums passed by the various colonial authorities, both on the emigrants and on the arrangements for their conveyance. The people themselves are stated to have been generally in excellent health, and satisfied with their treatment, and the vessel extremely well calculated for the service. The emigrants were immediately distributed amongst various estates in a locality presumed to be the best for their health, and

every precaution appears to have been taken for their comfort. In this case, as well as that of the emigrants landed in Jamaica by the 'Blundell,' provisions were to be supplied to the people, for the present by their employers. From reports of a somewhat later date, appended to Governor Light's despatch, we observe that the work performed by these people was even considered of a better quality than that usually obtained from negro labourers; but the information respecting the probable rate of wages is too imperfect, as yet, to enable us to make any definite remark upon that point."

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EXTRACT of a REPORT from the COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, dated "2nd October, 1845."

"It is very gratifying to continue to receive such favourable accounts of these people.

"We observe that on one estate they had expressed a wish to get provisions to a certain value from their employers, and to receive only the balance of their wages in money; while on another estate they continue to receive the whole of their wages in money, and to provide for their own marketing. The exercise of this kind of option appears exactly the arrangement which could most be wished on the subject of allowances.

"By some of the Enclosures it appears that as the people were rapidly obtaining a little knowledge of English, less difficulty is likely to be felt hereafter from a want of interpreters. In a letter from Mr. Mark Plues, dated Salt Savannah, 12th July, 1845, it will be observed that he says of their Coolies, 'their ready obedience to orders, the cleanliness of their work, and cheerfulness, renders it an agreeable duty to be a master, whilst the quality of their work is now little inferior to that of the Creoles.' To this he adds the following remarkable statement—'They are now assuming European dresses, regularly attend church, and have saved already about 12*l.*, which remains in my hands until an opportunity occurs of depositing it in the Kingston Savings' Bank.'

"If any evidence were required of the true beneficence of removing these poor people from places where many of them are starving from want of employment to a country where they meet with every advantage and consideration from the great demand for their labour, it would, perhaps, be difficult to select a more striking passage than the one to which we have just ventured to draw attention."

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APPENDIX No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the SECRETARY of STATE to the GOVERNORS of JAMAICA, BRITISH GUIANA, and TRINIDAD—dated "Downing-street, 15th August, 1845."

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that adverting to the Reports I have received from various quarters upon Emigration from Sierra Leone, and also to the experience in the case of the

regular transports, I have come to the conclusion that some general change is necessary in the agency for the collection of Emigrants, and in the manner of providing for their conveyance to the West Indies.

Unless the agency be centred in one person, I have not seen any means suggested by which a subordinate agency could be made available for all the colonies, nor by which the plan that I shall presently notice of employing vessels at Sierra Leone, whenever Emigrants may be ready, could be satisfactorily carried out. In India there is only one agent at each Presidency for the three colonies, and the same course has been settled for St. Helena, and for all stations from whence liberated Africans might be removed. Independently of the expense of separate agents, and of the evils that may arise from their opposing one another, it would appear much more likely that one efficient public servant could be obtained, with a substantial remuneration, than that three different persons could be procured at Sierra Leone with suitable qualifications. It appears to me, therefore, that one agent only should be employed in this settlement on behalf of the three importing colonies, under the general designation of the West India Agent for Emigration.

I have caused this appointment to be offered to Mr. Pike, formerly an officer in the Navy, who seems, from the accounts that have reached me, possessed of many very desirable qualifications for this office. The salary is to be 300*l.* per annum (which will be derived in equal shares from Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad), together with an additional payment from each colony of one dollar a-head for every emigrant it may receive. The Agent will be informed that these terms will preclude him from receiving any other remuneration or profit whatever from any of the colonies separately; and he will be placed under the strongest injunctions to carry out his duties with strict impartiality between the several colonies for which he is employed.

The Governor of Sierra Leone has been desired to acquaint any Agents who may be acting at present for any of the three colonies, that their services are discontinued.

In communication with the West India Agent, and subject to his directions, so far as this service is concerned, are to be placed the persons named in the enclosed list, who may undertake the service therein proposed. With a view to correctness in the future arrangements, the Agent will be desired to furnish me, without delay, with an exact schedule of the parties employed in this manner, and of the remuneration of each, in which, however, it will be open to the Agent at any time to suggest such modifications as may seem to him fit, from the efficiency of the several parties.

If this subordinate agency prove successful, it may in time dispense with the use of delegates, which will, in many respects, be a gain to the colonies, and will put an end to the difficulty that

has been experienced in selecting for the purpose active and trustworthy persons.

The manner in which the several Agents are to draw their pay will be stated in a future communication.

Experience has shown that there are not the means of obtaining from Sierra Leone such a regular supply of African Emigrants as will justify the keeping up of the three transports hitherto exclusively retained for this service. Two of these vessels have, already, for different reasons, been discontinued, and the employment of the remaining one for Trinidad is also to be dispensed with after her next voyage. But, on the other hand, being most anxious that the West India Colonies should have every facility for obtaining such Africans as can be procured from Sierra Leone, I have instructed the Governor of that Colony, whenever application may be made to him by the West India Agent, to grant his license for the conveyance of emigrants to any vessel named by the Agent for the purpose, provided she be perfectly sea-worthy and fit for the service, and comply in all respects with the provisions of the Passengers' Act; I cannot, however, concur in Mr. Butts's suggestion, that foreign as well as British ships may be licensed for this service. In pursuance of these arrangements, you will consider yourself authorized to pay bounty on any emigrants that may arrive in ships provided with a license from the Governor of Sierra Leone.

The emigrants are to be victualled according to a scale, herewith enclosed, which has been recently revised by the Emigration Commissioners.

Mr. Pike will be instructed that the terms which he will be at liberty to offer to shipping will consist of the regulated amount of bounty on all emigrants landed alive in the colony, provided the passage has been made conformably in all respects with the requirements of the Passengers' Act. So far as possible he is to despatch his parties of emigrants in rotation to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, in the order in which those colonies are here named; but if at any time a sufficient party of persons should be willing to emigrate to the West Indies, and there be no suitable ship at Sierra Leone which can be procured for the colony next in rotation, while a vessel may be ready to go to one of the other two colonies, the Agent is to understand that he is not required to disappoint the emigrants, or run the risk of their services being entirely lost to the West Indies, but that he should despatch them to the place to which a ship is prepared to proceed.

I doubt whether the rates of bounty that may be expected are clearly known in this country. With a view to a simple and uniform rate, which can be understood by the trade in England, and may afford encouragement to owners who may be disposed to let any of their vessels call at Sierra Leone, on the chance of finding

employment in emigration, I think it will be desirable that the bounty should be declared in the proper form, to be for—

	£.	s.	d.
Jamaica . . . . .	7	10	0
British Guiana . . . . .	7	0	0
Trinidad . . . . .	7	0	0—

on each adult emigrant landed alive, and half that sum for each child; and I have informed the Governor of Sierra Leone that payment will be made accordingly upon the emigrants by any ship that may be despatched by the Agent under this intimation.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) STANLEY.

(Copy).

COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION OFFICE, 9, Park-street, Westminster.—“8th July, 1845.”

*Victualling Scale for Ships carrying African Emigrants.*

	Per Day.
Rice . . . . .	1½ lbs.
Beef, Pork, or Salt Fish. . . . .	¼ ”
Lime-juice . . . . .	½ oz.
Sugar . . . . .	2 ”
Water . . . . .	1 gall.
	Per Week.
Vinegar . . . . .	½ pint,
Palm-oil . . . . .	1½ gills.
Salt . . . . .	2 ozs.
African Pepper . . . . .	2 ”

APPENDIX No. 16.

AFRICAN EMIGRATION.

EXTRACT of REPORT from the COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, dated “31st March, 1846.”

“THE following would be the chief provisions of the plan to which we allude:—

“1. That a licensed ship should sail from England periodically (as, for example, on the 1st of each month, or at such other intervals as the West India Committee may recommend to be fixed), in order to carry emigrants from Sierra Leone to the West Indies.

“2. That no other ship should be allowed to take emigrants from that place.

“3. That the licensed ship should be under agreement to lie at Sierra Leone some definite period, which we think ought, if possible, to be ten

days, should it be required by the Governor, or by the Emigration Agent General, with his sanction.

“ 4. That the West India Committee should submit the name of a ship to our Board, for approval, at least three weeks before the appointed day of sailing; and that if the vessel be found eligible, she should be recommended by us for a license from the Secretary of State in the usual form.

“ 5. That the West India Committee should use every endeavour to propose a ship in regular succession for the three colonies of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, in the order here enumerated.

“ 6. That if, however, no ship can be proposed for the colony having the first turn three weeks before the appointed day, then it shall be open to the Committee to bring one forward for the colony next in rotation.

“ 7. That it shall always, however, be competent to our Board, in the last-mentioned case, to endeavour to make arrangements for preventing the necessity of this deviation from the regular order, or to redress the inequality afterwards.

“ 8. We should hope that all emigrants being reserved exclusively for these licensed ships, merchants would be willing to despatch them, as they have indeed been in the practice of doing, on the expectation of the regular bounty on arrival, without any condition of a forfeiture in case of disappointment; but this is a subject on which great weight would seem to us due to the result of any inquiries by the West India Committee, on whose efforts we are sensible that the colonies must chiefly depend for furnishing a regular supply of ships to carry out the proposed course of proceeding.”

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#### APPENDIX No. 17.

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EXTRACT of REPORT from the COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, dated 29th January, 1846, on APPORTIONMENT of EMIGRANTS between DEMERARA and BERBICE.

“ THE inhabitants of Berbice have been led to suppose that a steamer, called the ‘Novelty,’ might be used with great advantage in bringing emigrants from the coast of Africa; and the chief proprietors propose a scheme for employing her, at their expense, in introducing Africans to that portion of the colony. It has been settled, on grounds of which a statement was contained in our Report of the 7th of March last, that of all emigrants supplied to British Guiana directly at the public expense, one-fourth should be sent to Berbice, and the remainder to Demerara and Essequibo, but as no Government ships are provided for bringing people from Sierra Leone, it was judged advisable in that case to pay bounty, irrespective of the general proportion, upon emigrants brought in vessels chartered by the enterprise of private merchants or proprietors, whether they might be resident in Berbice or Demerara. This arrangement, which was announced in March, 1845, has not heretofore elicited any complaint. On learning, however, that the proprietors in Berbice contemplated the use of a steamer exclusively for their county, the other counties have felt the importance of the change, and contend that, if a great additional command can thus be obtained of the means of importing



emigrants, the measure ought to come within the general rule of distribution already laid down between one part and another of the united colony.

“ The whole discussion, it will be observed, proceeds on the supposition that an efficient steam communication can be established with Africa. If this could be done, the question would then have to be determined whether any one county employing a steamer should be allowed to enjoy such an advantage over other counties not commanding steam communication, as would be obtained by a communication with Sierra Leone so much more frequent than at present. But we have the honour to report, for the information of Mr. Secretary Gladstone, that the steamer ‘Novelty’ is totally unfit for the proposed service. She has repeatedly been pressed on this Board, and has been inspected both by our Officers and by ourselves, with the like result. We understand that she was also urged upon the acceptance of the Lords of the Admiralty, by whom she was not accepted. And she has been lying some years in the Port of London without apparently any private merchants being willing to make use of her. For the particulars of her unfitness, we beg leave to refer to our Annual Report of 1844 (octavo edition, p. 23), and we can merely recommend that Governor Light be referred to it, in order that he may be able to convey the information to the gentlemen who have been led to take an interest in the employment of this vessel.

“ At the conclusion of the same part of the above Report will be found a reference to the reasons which have hitherto appeared to prevent the use generally of steam power in this emigration.”

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APPENDIX No. 18.

EMIGRATION FROM THE GAMBIA.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from LIEUTENANT ROWLATT, R. N., to STEPHEN WALCOTT, Esq., dated “ ‘Senator,’ Emigrant Transport, Sierra Leone, 5th February, 1845.”

“ We left Trinidad on the 5th December last, anchored in the river Gambia on the 4th January, and sailed thence on the 27th for this place.

“ Before leaving Trinidad, seven delegates were put on board for the Gambia, and five for Sierra Leone. Six of the former on reaching the place of their intended labours, declared their intention of not returning to the West Indies in the ship, and, in the course of a few days, disappeared altogether, without making an effort to procure emigrants. These men were from the neighbourhood of Bissao, and nearly three years ago, left Gambia for St. Vincent’s, from whence they found their way to Trinidad. The reports spread by them were not, on the whole, calculated to serve the cause of emigration; and the fact of their intending to remain in Africa counteracted the effect of the little they did say in favour of the country they had been residing in. The class of people, however, amongst whom these men were likely to have influence, form but a small portion of the population of St. Mary’s, and are not likely to emigrate I think, as they can command employment where they are, at wages not much lower than those now quoted at Trinidad, whilst the necessaries of life are very much cheaper.

“The people I was most desirous of procuring were those of the Serawoolli tribe, who pay periodical visits to St. Mary’s, and I was instructed, if possible to engage the services of a few of them as delegates. Understanding that a gentleman long resident in the colony had influence with these people, I took an early opportunity of calling on him, and he very kindly exerted himself to meet my wishes, but, unfortunately, without success. It was found impossible to prevail on them even to visit the vessel, so much afraid did they seem of being carried away forcibly; and it was only a day or two before we left the Gambia that two old men were induced to go on board, and then only in company with a gentleman long carrying on business as a merchant there, and who had, for very many years, had dealings with these individuals, and on whose good faith they could rely. These men expressed themselves much pleased with the ship, and all the arrangements made for passengers; but said, at the same time, that their people could not go, and told me plainly they were afraid of being made slaves.

“Our visit to the Gambia was said to be ill-timed, as the greater part of the Serawoollies were busy collecting ground rents on their farms, and those about St. Mary’s were not of the right stamp.

“I was told by several parties, that if I could have intercourse with the Serawoolli people far removed up the river, and who had no knowledge of the English, I should find them free from all dread and suspicion, and, probably, willing to emigrate.

“Without presuming to contradict the opinion of those, who, from their long residence in the Gambia, should be much better acquainted with the feelings of these people than I can pretend to be, I must remark, that it seems contrary to reason and general experience that those who know least about us should be most ready to trust us. If true, it is hardly complimentary to the English name. I believe, however, that, according to the present regulations, we should not be permitted to avail ourselves of this happy reliance on our honour, if it really exists.

“As I understood our short stay in the Gambia, on our way out from England in 1843, had been rather severely commented on, and that it had been assigned as a principal reason for the failure of emigration from that place hitherto, I was resolved to remain the whole period allowed by my instructions, namely, three weeks. During that time I got together 23 people as emigrants; but, at the last, only six of these would consent to embark. Of those who remained behind, nine were Kroomen, who, I believe, never intended going beyond this place, and on finding they could get no advance of money or clothes, until about to leave this for Trinidad, resolved to remain where they were.

“I much fear our prospects here, with respect to emigrants, are little better than they were at Gambia. The very few delegates we have brought across, is one cause why I am anything but sanguine of success. But what I fear will operate still more powerfully against us, is the great fall in wages in Trinidad. Since we were here last, I have been called on to read several letters which I brought over to the parties to whom they were addressed; and they generally speak of Trinidad as “not what it was before,” and complain not a little of the present low rate of remuneration for labour, as compared to what it was formerly.

“It is impossible at present to form an idea as to the number of people we are likely to embark this time; but, unless a slaver should be sent

in with negroes on board, I see no chance of our filling, and much fear we shall get very few indeed.

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“As I write, a vessel has anchored with 420 slaves, but, unfortunately, there are several cases of small-pox on board, and she will be subjected; I suppose, to a long quarantine.”

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APPENDIX No. 19.

COPY of a REPORT from the GOVERNOR at the GAMBIA to LORD STANLEY,  
dated “Bathurst, Gambia, 30th January, 1845.”

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the transport “Senator,” in charge of Lieutenant Rowlatt, arrived here on the 4th instant, bringing with her from Trinidad seven delegates, six of whom; in violation of their engagements at that island, quitted her on her arrival, and declined returning; which circumstance alone created a serious impediment to the success of the undertaking.

Determined, however, by exertions to deserve success, if it could not be commanded, I at once issued a proclamation, setting forth the advantages to be derived from emigration to the West Indies, together with a notice detailing the arrangements made on board the “Senator” for the comfort of the emigrants on their passage thither, and constituting myself the referee for any further information which might be desired. I caused similar documents to be forwarded to Mac Carthy’s Island for the information of its inhabitants and those of that neighbourhood.

Two days after the arrival of the “Senator,” I called together to Government House all the Serawoollies in the colony, numbering about forty, from whose disposition to migrate so much has been expected. I addressed them at considerable length in the presence of Mr. F. W. Finden, who gave evidence before the West African Committee, and who in his letter to Mr. Marryat, a copy of which formed an Enclosure in your Lordship’s Despatch, No. 34, of the 31st August last, on the subject of emigration, described that the want of success with that class of natives arose from the injudicious and hurried manner in which the attempt was made on a former occasion by my predecessor Captain Seagram.

In the present instance, my Lord, I trust I have carefully guarded against such a charge; for finding in my interview with the Serawoollies that they had no idea of emigration, which they loudly and unhesitatingly proclaimed, saying in English, “We have come far enough to see white man country here, and quite satisfied go no further.” I requested them to take a week to consider the matter, and talk the *palaver* with their headmen before finally deciding, and then that they would visit me again. They promised to do so, but so little disposed were they to give the subject further consideration, that none of them ever came near me again; and to show your Lordship how little confidence these very people have in the white man, notwithstanding their daily intercourse with us, their knowledge of the impartiality and justice which pervades our laws and institutions, only two of them could be induced even to visit the vessel, and these declined to go again on board, saying,

that "they were afraid that if they embarked they should be sold as slaves." If this, my Lord, is the feeling of such of these people to whom we are comparatively well known, what, I would ask, in common probability, is that of those who it is said only visit this colony distant some 600 miles from their own country for work, and then return thither?

These observations, my Lord, will convey to your Lordship my sentiments on the probability of success as regards emigration from the Gambia, as far as relates to the surrounding and inland tribes, while there appears no disposition on the part of the liberated Africans, whom we have located in these settlements, to emigrate; a circumstance which I can but view as extremely favourable to the interests of the colony, which is decidedly under-populated; and this class of the community is, I presume, from the difficulty of procuring labourers even at high wages, as prosperous as any peasantry in Her Majesty's dominions.

The "Senator" quitted the Gambia on the 26th instant, taking six emigrants, just the number of delegates alluded to she left behind.

It is but fair to Mr. F. W. Finden to state, that he still remains unaltered in his opinion, as he does not consider even the present a fair trial, in consequence of the Scrawoollics being at this season of the year engaged with their crops; and he thinks that if the vessel had arrived here in March or April, and two months' notice of her coming had been given him, he would have been enabled to have obtained eight or ten delegates. This, my Lord, is the opinion of one who has resided many years in the Gambia; while I do not wish more weight to be attached to mine than a two months' experience entitles it to claim.

In justice to Lieutenant Rowlett, I cannot omit to bring under your Lordship's most favourable consideration the discretion and unwearied zeal evinced by that officer in his endeavours to carry out the objects of his visit to this colony, under circumstances so little encouraging.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD, GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,  
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX No. 20.

EXTRACTS of DESPATCH from LORD STANLEY to GOVERNOR LIGHT, dated 31st October, 1845, on EMIGRATION from MADEIRA.

"SINCE the date of my former Despatch to you on this subject, the Commissioners have had further opportunities of becoming acquainted with the state of the labouring population in Maderia itself, and with their habits and qualifications for labour; and I have been led to think that, considering the reasons for hoping that benefit might accrue to all parties from their introduction in moderate numbers into our own colonies, it is desirable, on general grounds, to try the experiment of bringing them into the West Indies.

"Adverting to the proximity of British Guiana to the equator, and also to the general flatness and lowness of the country, I could

have wished that the experiment could at first have been confined to more favourable situations in the West Indies.

“In the actual circumstances of the case, however, it is impossible to overlook the fact that British Guiana has already received a great many people of the Portuguese race; that they themselves are anxious for the introduction of their countrymen, and have even begun to take measures for carrying their wishes into execution. To these private efforts, the Government can offer no opposition; and I therefore agree with the opinion expressed in your Despatch of the 4th of June last, that it would be more advisable to legalize and control this emigration, than to leave it to be undertaken by private and irresponsible persons. The principal objection, urged in my Despatch of the 13th September, 1844, against the introduction of Portuguese immigrants, was the fatal effect of the climate of British Guiana, as evinced by the excessive rate of mortality among their numbers. Since that date, however, I have had an opportunity of examining the Report made by Dr. Blair, to the Agricultural and Commercial Society in February last, and from his arguments I am led to believe, that the great sickness on the former occasion was chiefly owing to an epidemic which affected all classes equally, and cannot therefore be considered as a criterion as to the natives of Madeira. My attention has been particularly directed to that part of his Report which referred to the Returns of the Stipendiary Magistrates, showing the mortality during nine months of last year among the Portuguese population, and I am gratified that but few casualties had taken place during that period. Upon the whole, therefore, I am disposed so far to modify my former instructions on this subject, as not to object to your naming a moderate bounty on the emigrants introduced into British Guiana from Madeira, on condition that they arrive within certain months to be fixed in accordance with a Report which you will call upon the Surgeon-General of the Colony to furnish; and that measures should be taken to provide that the whole numbers so imported should at the utmost not exceed 1000 persons, until the result of the experiment be well ascertained. At the same time before you act upon the authority which I thus give to sanction the introduction of Portuguese emigrants at the public expense, I cannot too strongly impress upon you the expediency of well considering whether this application of the funds available for immigration to British Guiana would be the best that could be devised for the prosperity of the colony. Should you decide upon promoting the immigration from Madeira by a bounty, you will be pleased to communicate with the Governor of Trinidad (to whom a like authority has been conveyed) as to the amount of bounty which it may be proper to fix, and report to me the amount which shall be agreed upon between you.”

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## APPENDIX No. 21.

## EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION INTO JAMAICA.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the GOVERNOR of JAMAICA to LORD STANLEY, No. 34.—Dated 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1845.

“ I AM disposed to think that, although the indiscriminate importation of European immigrants, without regard to character and qualification, is much to be deprecated, great benefit will accrue, both to the parties themselves and to the colony, from the introduction of a limited number of well-selected British labourers. All attempts to take up European immigration as a speculation should be discouraged, and assistance from the public funds afforded to those only who have a *bonâ fide* interest in locating upon their properties labourers of superior intelligence, education, or skill.

“ By the accompanying Regulations it is provided that persons intending to found a claim for bounty in respect of immigrants from Europe, must solicit and obtain permission from the Governor before the introduction of such immigrants. It is further intimated that the number for whom permission will be granted in the case of any one property will be limited, and that bounty will be payable on those who are alive and in the employment of the importer one year after their arrival in the colony. All ports and places in Great Britain and Ireland are declared to be ports and places from which bounty immigration, under these restrictions and conditions, may be carried on. These rules will, it is confidently hoped, obviate the abuses to which immigration on bounty is liable, and render it the interest of all who import labourers from Europe to select them with care, and to pay due regard to their health and comfort.

“ Immigration from Great Britain, conducted on such principles, can hardly fail to be attended with moral results in the highest degree interesting and important. Field labour in these colonies has been for ages exclusively the avocation of slaves, nor is it yet altogether relieved from the discredit which recollections of the past attach to it. The substitution of processes requiring intelligent co-operation on the part of the labourer for the drudgery of the system of culture inherited from former times, and the association of free-born persons of steady habits and superior education with the lately-emancipated slaves in the conduct of these processes, will have a tendency to engender feelings of self-respect among all engaged in such pursuits, and, by promoting the growth of an agricultural middle class, to narrow the interval which separates the proprietor from the cultivator of the soil.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the GOVERNOR of JAMAICA to LORD STANLEY, No. 38.—19<sup>th</sup> April, 1845.

“ THAT your Lordship should regard all projects for promoting immigration from the mother-country into the West Indies with suspicion cannot be matter of surprise, but I trust that the measures which I have adopted with reference to this subject will not be condemned without full consideration. They are not, in fact, to be viewed as the renewal of immigration from Europe, but as an attempt to bring under control, and

reduce to a system, a description of immigration which has, to a certain extent, been carried on at all times; which has been sanctioned, in terms more or less express, in each successive Immigration Act; and which has given rise, year after year, to claims for bounty. They differ from the schemes formerly propounded under the same title, not only in the greater stringency of the regulations by which they are guarded from abuse, but in the aim and scope of the policy in which they originate and by which they are recommended. The plans for European immigration, which resulted in the disastrous consequences referred to by your Lordship, contemplated the introduction of unskilled labourers from the mother-country in large numbers, for the purpose of supplying an alleged deficiency in the agricultural population of the colony; but that which is now in operation is designed only for the assistance of those who may desire to establish on estates individuals qualified to act as examples and guides to the native peasantry in those industrial changes which the transition from slavery to freedom has rendered inevitable. Formerly a fixed sum per head was paid on all immigrants landed in the island, and the task of providing the requisite supply devolved upon persons connected with the shipping interest, who were nowise responsible for their comfort after their arrival, and whose profits depended, not on the qualities of the labourers imported, but on their numbers; while, under the existing arrangement, the Government deals immediately with the employer—it becomes necessarily cognizant of the circumstances of each estate in respect to which application is made for permission to import European labourers, and reserves the power to refuse such permission whenever it sees reason to do so. Above all, no claim for bounty arises under the rules which have been recently promulgated on this subject until the immigrant has resided a year in the island in the employment of the person who obtained leave to introduce him. The effect, therefore, of the present scheme will be to place the British labourer who comes to this colony under the eye of the Government during the first year of his residence; to furnish statistical information of much interest and value in respect to the salubrity of the climate; and to supply an additional inducement to the importer to select the immigrant with caution, and to make adequate provision for his health and comfort on his arrival.

“Having now, I trust, said enough to satisfy your Lordship that, in the measures which I have taken for the encouragement of immigration from Europe, the welfare of the immigrant has not been disregarded, and that every reasonable precaution has been adopted on that head; I proceed, with your permission, to submit the grounds of my belief that, under existing circumstances, they are calculated to be of advantage to the colony. The following remarks must, however, be qualified by the admission that very few applications have been hitherto made for permission to introduce labourers from Great Britain under the regulations lately promulgated.

“I need hardly observe to your Lordship that the doctrine that free is more economical than slave labour, upon the establishment of which the eventual prosperity of these colonies seems in a great measure to depend, is propounded in very opposite senses, and by persons holding widely different views. The affirmative of the proposition is often intended to convey nothing more than this—that wherever the competition for employment is sufficiently intense, they who have the exclusive command of

the capital can obtain from the labourer a greater amount of physical exertion, at a given cost, than the master can wring from the slave under the enactments of the most stringent slave code. In this estimate of the relative advantages of the two systems moral considerations are put out of sight; but whatever hopes persons who hold the doctrine in this sense may conceive respecting Barbadoes or the Mauritius, which are densely peopled, it is manifest that they can form no favourable expectations for Jamaica, as there is not the slightest probability that, within any reasonable time, the pressure of the population on the means of subsistence in this colony will be such as to test the experiment under the conditions which they deem essential to its success.

“But there are others who advance this proposition with a different meaning. They believe that the chief drawback of a slave system, economically considered, exists in its inability to stimulate the intellect and the will. They contend that a free labourer, rising in the scale of civilization, actuated by the hope of bettering his own condition and that of his children, and within reach of the aid supplied by mechanism and chemistry, will be found, more especially in the conduct of new and improved industrial processes, a cheaper instrument than the slave who has no heart in his work. These persons are the friends of education, and of all measures calculated to humanize and raise the negro character. They consider that a low moral and intellectual standard, and the discredit which attaches to the pursuits of industry, are the most fatal legacies bequeathed by slavery. Without offering such means for increasing the population of the colony as may be necessary to the full development of its resources, they think that while you promote the immigration of races morally and intellectually lower than the Creole peasantry, you ought not to withhold such facilities as may reasonably be afforded for the introduction of a class of labourers whose superior education, intelligence, and skill may stimulate the natives to increased exertion, and tend to redeem the avocations of the husbandman from the contempt into which they have fallen.

“Before closing this despatch, I venture to observe, in further justification of the notice which I have issued on the subject of immigration from Europe, that the clauses of the Immigration Act, on which it is based, are adopted from the Act of the preceding year, which was left to its operation by Her Majesty, and that persons who are desirous of procuring the services of labourers of this class conceive that they have reason to complain if, by the refusal of the Executive to prescribe the conditions under which such immigration shall be carried on, they are deprived of an advantage which the Legislature intended that they should enjoy.”

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COPY of a REPORT from the COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, dated 13th September, 1845.

SIR,

WE have the honour to report that we have carefully considered Lord Elgin's Despatches, No. 34, of the 29th of March, and No. 38, of the 19th of April last, of which the former enclosed some rules that



Lord Elgin had published, for regulating the introduction of European immigrants; and the second expressed his hope that those rules would not be condemned notwithstanding the general objections which Lord Stanley entertained to this species of immigration.

As the regulations had been actually issued and continued in force, there was no immediate practical question, and we therefore ventured to suspend, until the recess, our Report upon a subject of this importance, which we observed to be very ably treated in these papers. The conclusion at which we have arrived is, that the careful regulations prepared by Lord Elgin cannot be productive of any harm; but that for any less limited purposes, or as a precedent for extension to other colonies, there is reason to adhere to the objections already taken to any kind of European immigration. The arguments are stated with so much ability and fairness in Lord Elgin's Despatches, that it may perhaps be deemed proper in us to offer a brief review of them, and submit the remarks which they have suggested to us.

It is remarked that the payment of a bounty on the immigrants would secure more regular statistics, and that if the measure be not undertaken by the public, the European may still come into the island without being equally under the eye of Government. There would, no doubt, be an advantage, as far as it goes, in more regular statistical returns, although as to the direct control of Government, it must be borne in mind that the mere existence of a bounty would not prevent any person who felt averse to that control from importing his labourers by other means. With regard to the disappointment which might be felt in Jamaica if the offer of bounty were altogether cancelled, it is observable that no one would appear as yet to have taken advantage of that offer. Lord Elgin very justly observes, that the discredit which attaches to the pursuits of industry is one of the most fatal legacies bequeathed by slavery. But then this remark applies chiefly to labour in the field, whilst the impropriety of introducing Europeans for the performance of that species of labour we understand to be admitted. But the point on which Lord Elgin chiefly insists is, the great importance of endeavouring to encourage more skilful methods of cultivation than have hitherto prevailed; and knowing the zeal with which his Lordship has promoted that laudable end, we should be very sorry if we had any remark to offer of a contrary tendency. This, however, is not the case. We can fully appreciate the object in question; but we presume that it would require chiefly to be promoted by persons of a somewhat superior station, not numerous on any one estate, and therefore easily introduced by an enterprising proprietor without public assistance. In short, we continue to think, on general grounds, that if an European immigration were extensive it would be open to dangers which no precautions could avert; and that, if not extensive, public aid is unnecessary and perhaps misplaced, and that it ought to admit of being defrayed from private sources.

These are the reasons for which, if the question were one of opening the door to a general immigration of Europeans, or of creating a precedent which it would be unavoidable to admit in other parts of the West Indies, we should be obliged to state that we see no ground for modifying the decisions which Lord Stanley has already adopted on this subject. But it is to be observed, that Lord Elgin's notice confines the bounty to persons for whom application shall have been previously made

in the colony—that it excludes any persons to be directly engaged in agriculture—that the bounty would not be payable until after a year from the landing of the immigrant—and that various securities are taken for ascertaining the chief particulars concerning him during that period. Considering the anxious desire which the Governor expresses, that he should not be called upon to rescind rules so carefully framed, we are disposed to think that Lord Stanley will not object to their continuance; and we will merely submit, that if at the end of another year they should remain as inoperative as they have hitherto been, it might be desirable to discontinue them, merely lest their existence should be looked to as a precedent in other colonies.

In conclusion, we would beg leave to suggest, that should any party apply for and obtain leave to import emigrants under this system, he should be instructed to give our Office notice, through his agents in this country, of the vessel by which they are to proceed, in order that we might have an opportunity of exercising any superintendence which the circumstances of the case might seem to require.

We have, &c.

G. W. Hope, Esq.  
&c. &c.

(Signed)

T. FRED. ELLIOT.  
J. G. S. LEFEVRE.

APPENDIX No. 22.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ORDINANCE, No. 9, of 1844, "For Facilitating the RECOVERY of LAND RENTS."

Ordinance enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, for Facilitating the Recovery of Land Rents in this Colony.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the recovery of land rents belonging to the Colonial Government, due and in arrear, and, for that purpose, to remove certain difficulties of a legal nature which now exist, and, generally, to make such provision for the recovery of the said rents as may prove effectual, and, at the same time, free, as far as may be, from delay and expense. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that, from and after the promulgation of this ordinance, all laws and customs, heretofore in force in this colony, in so far as the same are repugnant to, or inconsistent with, any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the civil commissioner of each division of this colony, in every case in which any land rent, payable or belonging to the Colonial Government, shall, by the books of such civil commissioner's office, appear to be due and in arrear, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, a notice, addressed to the person who shall, by the books aforesaid, appear to be the owner of the place or property, in respect of which such land rent shall have accrued due, and to all others whom it may concern; and such notice shall, in substance, be in the form in the first schedule hereunto annexed is set forth; and such notice shall be served by leaving the same with the

person in actual occupation of the said place or property, or, in case such person cannot be found at his usual place of residence, then by leaving the same at the residence of such person with the wife of such person, or any child or servant of such person, who shall appear to be of the age of 16 years, or upwards. And it shall be the duty of the person employed to serve any such notice, to have and preserve a copy thereof, and to mark upon such copy, as speedily as may be, the time at which, and the place and manner in which, the original notice was served, by way of a memorandum, to refresh, if needful, the memory of the person so serving the said notice.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the person so appearing, as aforesaid, to be the owner of such place or property, or for any mortgagee, lessee, or other person having any interest therein, at any time within 31 days from the day of the service of such notice as aforesaid, to lodge at the office of the civil commissioner, in writing, any objections to the payment of any part of the amount claimed in the said notice as due and in arrear, which may be disputed or denied, and, if such objections shall be duly lodged within the time aforesaid, but shall not be allowed by such civil commissioner, and if the party lodging the same shall, within seven days after the lodging thereof, give security, by way of recognizance, to Her Majesty the Queen, and either with or without sureties, as the said civil commissioner shall require, to pay the amount which such party disputes or denies, together with the costs of the suit next hereinafter mentioned, in case such suit shall be determined against the party so objecting as aforesaid and giving such security, the said civil commissioner shall forthwith cause proceedings to be commenced in some competent court, for the recovery of the amount of rent in controversy, and shall not resort to the remedy by distress and sale, as in the next succeeding section mentioned.

4. And be it enacted, That in case no such objections as aforesaid shall have been lodged, or if lodged and disallowed, in case no such security as aforesaid shall have been given, and in case the amount of the land rent mentioned in such notice as aforesaid shall not, within the space of 31 days from the day on which notice shall have been served, be duly paid and discharged, or in case such objections as aforesaid shall have been lodged and allowed, but the residue or balance remaining after the allowance of the same shall not be paid and discharged within the said space of 31 days from the day of the serving of the notice, then it shall and may be lawful for the civil commissioner aforesaid, in every case in which the person appearing as aforesaid, by the books aforesaid, to be the owner of the place or property in question, shall be in the actual occupation of such place or property, to place in the hands of the messenger of any resident magistrate's court, within that civil commissioner's division, an authority in writing, empowering such messenger to seize and arrest all goods and chattels, being in and upon the place or property aforesaid, which goods and chattels would be distrainable by law for rent in arrear, and such authority shall, in substance, be in the form set forth in the second schedule hereunto annexed; and all goods and chattels so seized under or by virtue of any such authority as aforesaid, shall be dealt with, treated and considered, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been attached under process of execution, issued upon a judgment of the court of the resident magistrate of the district in which such seizure shall have been made, but no greater sum

shall, in any case, be levied and raised than the sum mentioned in the said authority, together with such usual costs and charges as would have been attendant upon the seizure and sale of the said goods and chattels, had the same been attached under such process as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That in every case in which the person in actual occupation of any such place or property as aforesaid, not being the owner thereof, shall yet have entered into such occupation, under or in pursuance of some contract or agreement for becoming the owner of the same, the power of distress and sale, in the last preceding section mentioned, may be exercised by the civil commissioner aforesaid, in manner and form as in the said section stated, precisely as if the person so in occupation, under such contract or agreement, were in law the owner.

6. And be it enacted, That in all cases in which neither the person appearing as aforesaid, by the books aforesaid, to be the owner of the place or property in question, nor any such occupant as in the last preceding section mentioned, shall be in the actual occupation of such place or property, or in which, although in such occupation, no sufficient goods and chattels shall appear to exist, whereof could be made, in manner aforesaid, the rent due and in arrear; or in which, by reason of any difficulties to him appearing, such civil commissioner as aforesaid shall decline to resort to the mode of proceeding in the last preceding section mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for such civil commissioner, at any time after the expiration of 31 days from the day on which such notice as aforesaid shall have been duly served, but not sooner, in case the rent in arrear shall still remain due and unpaid, to proceed according to law, in some competent court, for the recovery of the land rent due and in arrear, or for such other and alternative relief, as by reason of the non-payment of the said rent, the Colonial Government shall be legally entitled to demand.

7. And be it enacted, That any mortgagee, sub-lessee, or other person having any interest in any such place or property as aforesaid; shall be entitled, at any time before the execution of the decree of any such court as aforesaid, to pay and satisfy the amount of land rent in arrear, with costs, and thereupon to be deemed and taken, in case he shall not, by reason of some stipulation or agreement, be himself responsible for the said rent, to have, in regard to the amount so paid and satisfied, the like rights and remedies against the real debtor, as those which do or shall by law belong to the colonial government, in regard to the recovery of its land rents and its costs of suit.

8. And be it enacted, That if in any such suit or proceeding as aforesaid a decree should be pronounced, declaring the quit-rent grant, or lease of any such place or property, and the right or title derived from, by, or under it, to be cancelled, annulled, forfeited, and avoided; for or by reason of non-payment of the rent reserved and conditioned to be paid, then, in case the place or property in question shall, at the time of the pronouncing of such decree, be under any mortgage, either conventional or tacit, (the hypothecation of government for the rent due and in arrear alone excepted,) the civil commissioner shall, instead of entering upon or taking possession of such place or property under such decree, be bound and obliged to cause the said place or property, and all right and title to, and interest in, the same, existing by virtue of the quit-rent, grant, or lease thereof, to be sold by public sale, (in case no mortgagee or other interested person shall, previously to such sale, pay off the land-

rent due and in arrear, with all costs and charges,) and such civil commissioner shall, after deducting from the purchase money the amount of rent due and in arrear, together with costs and the charges of the said sale, pay over the surplus, if any, to the party or parties legally entitled to the same.

9. And be it enacted, That every such sale, as is in the last preceding section mentioned, shall be held by the sheriff, and shall be conducted in like manner as sales of immoveable property seized or attached by such sheriff in execution of legal process.

10. And be it enacted, That whenever any such mortgagee as aforesaid shall be absent from the colony, or shall not be discoverable, the civil commissioner shall cause all such moneys as would be payable to such mortgagee if present, to be paid into the Guardian's Fund, to the credit of such mortgagee, there to be subject to the same provisions in all respects, which are provided by Ordinance No. 105, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1833, in regard to moneys placed in the said fund belonging to persons absent from the colony.

11. And be it enacted, That in every case in which any place or property, in regard to which any arrear of land-rent shall be due to the Colonial Government, shall be abandoned, deserted, or left derelict, and the person having or claiming title to the same shall, after being duly summoned make default, it shall and may be lawful for the supreme, or some circuit court, as the case may be, upon proof to the satisfaction of the said court, by affidavit or otherwise, as to such court shall seem fit, that a certain amount of land-rent is due and in arrear, in respect of the said place or property, and that such place or property has been, and is abandoned, deserted, or left derelict, to decree, in a summary manner, that the right, title, and interest of the grantee or lessee of the said place or property, and that of all other persons claiming by, through, or under him, shall thenceforth be, to all intents and purposes, cancelled, annulled, forfeited, and avoided, and to adjudge and decree the said place or property to have reverted to the Colonial Government, wholly free and unencumbered, and in the same plight and condition as if the particular title, under and by virtue of which such place or property was previously held, had never been created. And as often as any such decree as last aforesaid shall be pronounced, the civil commissioner shall take possession, on behalf of the Colonial Government, of the place or property in question, and the said government shall be at liberty to dispose of the same in whatever manner it shall seem fit. Provided always, That nothing in this section contained shall be taken or construed so as to prevent the Colonial Government from claiming from any competent court a like decree of forfeiture of title for non-payment of rent in any case in which, by law, the said government shall be entitled to claim the same: And provided also, That if in any case the place or property so abandoned or deserted shall be under mortgage at the time of any such decree as aforesaid, then the provisions in the 8th, 9th, and 10th sections of this Ordinance contained, shall be deemed and taken to apply to the same, as fully as if the said sections were each of them herein again repeated.

12. And be it enacted, That for the hearing and determining in any of the courts of this colony (except the supreme court and the court of the resident magistrate of Cape Town,) of any suit, action, or proceeding

for the recovery of land-rent, or for any other purpose relating to this Ordinance, it shall not be necessary for the civil commissioner to produce the original title-deed of any such place or property as aforesaid, or any duplicate thereof, or any deed of transfer relating to such place or property; but, on the contrary, the entry or entries in the books of the civil commissioner, purporting to contain the leading heads of the grant or lease, or other instrument of title of such place or property, shall *primâ facie* be deemed and taken to be admissible and sufficient evidence to prove the amount of the rent reserved, and all other matters contained in such entry or entries of which the original grant or lease, or other instrument of title, might, but for the present section, be in law the best evidence. Provided always, That it shall be competent for any person defending any such action as aforesaid, to produce and prove any such grant or lease, or other instrument as aforesaid, and thereupon such deed so produced and proved shall, in case of any discrepancy between the said entries and said deed, be deemed and taken to be the best evidence of every matter and thing in the said deed contained.

13. And be it enacted, That in the interpretation of this Ordinance, the term "civil commissioner" shall mean the officer for the time being acting as such; and that the terms "colonial government" and "government" shall mean respectively Her Majesty's local executive government within this colony; and that the term "land-rents due and in arrear," shall extend to and comprise quit-rents, loan-rents, and all other sorts of periodical payments to the Colonial Government, arising out of lands, and due and in arrear, as also the amount which would have been paid for stamped receipts, had the said rents, instead of being allowed to fall into arrear, been regularly-paid, and stamped receipts, as by law required, been regularly given for the same: and that the term "owner" shall mean the person in whom, whether in his individual or in some fiduciary capacity, the complete dominium, or legal right in any place or property, held by any quit-rent, grant, or lease, or other title, from and under the Colonial Government, shall for the time being be vested; and that the singular number shall include the plural number; and that the masculine gender shall include females as well as males.

*Schedule No. 1.*

"To *A. B.*, and all others whom it may concern.

"Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_, being the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ years quit-rent (or other rent, as the case may be), up to the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_ is now due and owing to government upon the place \_\_\_\_\_ (here describe the farm or other property according to its title or other description), and that unless the said sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ shall be paid to the undersigned within thirty-one days from the day of the service of this notice, then such proceedings will be had and taken in regard to the said arrear as are by law, and especially by the Ordinance No. 9, 1844, intituled, 'An Ordinance for facilitating the recovery of land-rents in this colony,' authorized and enjoined.

"Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_  
 "Civil Commissioner for the Division  
 of \_\_\_\_\_"

Schedule No. 2.

“To messenger of the court of the resident magistrate of  
 “You are hereby authorized and required, in pursuance of the provisions of the Ordinance No. 9, 1844, intituled, ‘An Ordinance facilitating the recovery of land-rents in this colony,’ to repair to the place (here describe the farm or other property, according to its title or other description) whereof is the owner and occupier, (or, whereof is in possession, under a contract, for the purchase thereof), and there to seize and arrest such goods and chattels, being in and upon the said place, as by virtue of the 4th section of the Ordinance aforesaid, may lawfully be seized and arrested, and whereof can be levied and made the sum of £ being the amount of quit-rent, (or other rent, as the case may be,) due upon the said place up to the day of 18 ; and for seizing and arresting the said goods and chattels, and levying thereout the said sum of £ in manner and form as by the said Ordinance is provided, this shall be your warrant and authority.

“Dated this day of in the year of our Lord

“Civil Commissioner for the Division of

“God save the Queen!

“Given at the Cape of Good Hope, this 4th day of July, 1844.

“By command of His Excellency the Governor,

JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary to Government.

“By order of the Legislative Council,

“J. MOOUBRAIG, Acting Clerk of the Legislative Council.”

APPENDIX No. 23.

BOUNTY RULES.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE EMIGRATION, “Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park Street, Westminster, 14th August, 1845.”

*Ship.*

1. The Ship must be of the First Class in Lloyd’s Register, not lower than the red diphthong, with a star. When a Ship is selected, she is to be immediately notified to the Commissioners, and to their Officer at the Port where she is, that he may report upon her to the Board. It will be competent to the Commissioners, when they see occasion, to order a survey, at the Contractor’s expense, in dry-dock. No Ship can be taken which is of less height than 6 ft. 4 in. between decks, or 5 ft. 6 in. from deck to beam.

2. The Ship should be thoroughly cleared of all kinds of vermin; the hold properly cleansed; and, if the ballast used be shingle, it should be washed and screened to prevent injurious effects in hot weather from the dirt and sand which it is liable to contain. The between decks to be painted white, including the under part of the upper deck and beams.

3. The Crew is to be in the proportion of five men and a boy to each 100 tons of the old registered burthen of the Ship.

4. The cargo not to include salt or gunpowder, or other articles of known deleteriousness to health or danger to the vessel. Horses and cattle cannot be allowed to be taken on freight in Ships carrying Emigrants under Government. This will not, of course, interfere with a proper supply of live stock, and a cow for milk.

5. The fittings for the accommodation of the Emigrants to be under the direction of the Government Emigration Agent at the Port, and executed to his satisfaction.

6. There are to be put on board, by the Contractors, sufficient filterers, flour-scales and weights, pewter, wooden, and tin measures, a coffee-mill and coffee-roasters, swing-stoves and head-pump, birch and hair brooms, buckets, deck-scrapers, holy-stones and sand, and all other necessaries for the cleanliness of the Ship and the comfortable accommodation of the Passengers.

7. The decks are not to be lumbered, but to be kept duly clear for the working of the Ship and the exercise of the people. All provisions are to be stowed under hatches, and only sufficient water for immediate use (never exceeding two tons) to remain on deck. A proper space, at the rate of not less than 15 cubic feet for each adult, is to be reserved in the hold for the Emigrants' Baggage subject to no charge whatever.

*Dietary, Water, Medicines and Medical Comforts, Mess Utensils, &c.*

8. The Emigrants are to be victualled according to the Scale in Appendix A.

9. A list is also annexed of the Medical Comforts; Appendix B.

10. A properly fitted Medicine Chest is to be provided, and Medicines according to a scale which may be procured at the Office of the Commissioners, or of the Government Emigration Agent at the Port where the Ship is fitted.

11. Water being the article which it is most important to preserve sweet on a long voyage, great care should be taken to put on board the purest filtered water that can be procured; and the water-casks are to be sweet and substantial, properly charred, and constructed of staves of not less than one inch in thickness.

12. The Emigrants are to be provided, by the Contractors, with new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes; and either with two canvass bags 2 ft. 6 in. by 15 inches wide, or else with a small lock-up box 15 inches square, per adult, intended to contain one month's linen, &c.; also with a knife and fork, two spoons, a metal plate, and a drinking mug; the whole of which articles, including the bedding, are to be kept by the Emigrants after arrival in the colony.

13. The Contractors are also to provide for each mess of six persons the following articles:—

One mess kit (with handle).

One tin oval dish (about 14 inches long, and 4 inches deep).

One mess bread-basket (about 14 inches long, 6½ inches deep, and 10 wide, with handles).

Two three-pint tin pots, with covers and bar-hooks, for boiling water.

Two water-breakers of two gallons each, properly slung for use.



One potato-net.

One pudding-bag.

With an addition of one-fourth to provide against loss or breakage. These articles are not to belong to the Emigrants after arrival.

14. The Commissioners or their officers are to have every facility for the inspection of all the provisions and stores.

*Berthing.*

15. The Emigrants ought to be berthed according to their natural connexions, and so as to place in the neighbourhood of one another those whose relative circumstances and habits render it most likely that they will agree. The names of the parties should be affixed to each berth.

16. Married people are not to be separated; their berths are to be interposed between those of the single men and single women; and separate Hospitals are to be fitted for males and females, as provided for in the specification mentioned in Clause 5. No more than three children are on any account to be placed in one berth; and, as far as possible, not more than two children above the age of 10 years ought to be in the same berth; and boys and girls above that age must not be berthed together.

*Surgeon and Officers.*

17. The Surgeon will be named by the Commissioners, and will receive from the Colonial Government 7*s.* for each emigrant landed alive, provided the Government be satisfied with his conduct.

His cabin passage and mess out and home is to be at the charge of the ship, and he is also to be borne on the ship's books at a pay of 2*l.* per month.

18. For gratuities to the Officers of the ship, see annexed Colonial Regulations, par. 11, Appendix D.

19. The contractors will be held responsible that neither they nor the owners of any ship they charter, attempt in any way, directly or indirectly, to appropriate to themselves any of the advantages of the foregoing gratuities; and any infraction of this rule will be severely visited by a heavy deduction of bounties.

*Miscellaneous.*

20. The vessels are to sail as follows:—

10th October, 1845.		1st April, 1846.
1st December, ,,		1st June, ,,
1st February, 1846.		1st August, ,,

The two which sail in April and June must not be larger than between 300 and 400 tons.

21. The vessels are to go direct to Table Bay; but excepting those which sail in April and June, and which must be expected to arrive in winter, they are to proceed afterwards to Algoa Bay, if required by the Colonial Government, to land all or any of their passengers.

22. Each vessel is to carry 160 statute adults, subject to an addition or diminution of 5 per cent., with the consent of the Commissioners.

23. No bounty will be payable unless the annexed Colonial Regulations (Appendix D), dated 8th May, 1845, and also the present regulations of the Commissioners are strictly observed.

24. The contractors will be at liberty to take a payment not exceeding 1*l*. per statute adult, from the immigrants themselves. With this exception, the bounty is to cover the whole cost of passage, and no further payment whatever is to be taken from the passengers.

25. The contractors will be bound to attend to any intimations which they may from time to time receive from the Commissioners of the particular kinds of emigrants most required at the Cape.

26. All publications by which poor persons are invited by the contractors to emigrate, are to be submitted to the Commissioners.

27. When all the arrangements are complete and the ship is sailing, the Commissioners' Agent will, if no objection have occurred, issue a certificate in the form contained in the Appendix C. If the ship sails from one port, and calls in at another for part or all of her passengers, the Commissioners' Agent at each port will issue a certificate of similar purport, adapted to the extent of his supervision. Without the certificate named in this Article, bounty will not be claimable.

By Order of H. M. Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners,

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

#### APPENDIX A.—DIETARY SCALE.

This is the scale for each adult. Women receive the same as men; children between 1 and 14 receive one-half. No ration for infants under one year.

The same issues are to continue on the same days of the week as below; thus giving pork three times a week, and beef twice, throughout the voyage.

	(a) Biscuit.	(b) Beef.	(b) Pork.	Preserved Meat.	Flour.	Raisins.	Suet.	Peas.	Rice.	(c) Preserved Potatoes.	Ten.	Coffee. Weight when roasted.	Sugar.	Butter.	Water.	Vinegar.	Mustard.	Salt.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	ozs.	oz.	pt.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	lb.	ozs.	qts.			
Sunday . . .	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo
Monday . . .	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo
Tuesday . . .	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo
Wednesday . . .	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo
Thursday . . .	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo
Friday . . .	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo
Saturday . . .	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo	one cilo
																Weekly.		
																Half a Pint.	Half an Ounce.	Two Ounces.

While in port, and for one or two days afterwards, if practicable, one pound of fresh meat and one pound of soft bread per adult, to be issued, with a suitable supply of vegetables, in lieu of the salt and preserved meat, and of the flour, suet, raisins, rice, and peas.

It will be in the discretion of the surgeon-superintendent to issue three times a week, to children under seven, four ounces of rice or three ounces of sago in lieu of salt meat.

(a.) The biscuit must not be below the second quality of that article.

(b.) Prime new Irish or Hamburgh East India beef, and prime Irish mess pork.

(c.) From September to March inclusive, parties will have the option of taking a supply of fresh potatoes for the first month or six weeks, substituting one pound for the quarter of a pound of preserved potato.

#### APPENDIX B.—MEDICAL COMFORTS.

A supply of medical comforts is to be put on board in the following proportion to 100 statute adults :—

- 1 cwt. of oatmeal.
- 28 lbs. of West India arrow-root.
- 56 lbs. of Scotch barley.
- 112 lbs. of sago.
- 50 lbs. of preserved beef and mutton.
- 300 pints of lemon-juice, in wickered stone bottles of five gallons each.
- 224 lbs. of sugar.
- 12 bottles of port wine.
- 12 bottles of sherry wine.
- 75 gallons of approved stout, including at least six dozen of bottled stout.
- 10 gallons of brandy.
- 10 gallons of vinegar.
- 6 dozen pints of preserved milk.
- 1 cwt. of chloride of lime.
- 1 cwt. of marine soap.

The emigrants have no right to the medical comforts as to the articles of dietary, but they are to be issued exclusively at the discretion of the surgeon, whether for the sick or to preserve health.

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#### APPENDIX C.—GENERAL CERTIFICATE FOR SHIPS SAILING WITH EMIGRANTS ON BOUNTY.

Ship \_\_\_\_\_  
 Port of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_ 184 .

I hereby certify that the Emigrants in this vessel appear to be proceeding on the voyage freely, and without any undue influence or misrepresentation having been employed on the part of the Claimants of the Bounty, or their Agents, to induce them to emigrate, and that the ship appears to me in every respect sound, sea-worthy, and properly manned, and not stowed in any objectionable manner; and provided with

all things requisite for the sustenance, health, and necessary comfort of the Emigrants during the voyage.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Government Emigrant Agent.

N.B.—If the ship touches at any out-port, and takes in Emigrants this Certificate is to be countersigned by the Commissioners' Officer there.

Countersigned \_\_\_\_\_

Port \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX D.—IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.—“Gape of Good Hope, May 8th, 1845.”

1. With a view to encourage the introduction into the colony of useful and respectable mechanics, domestic and farm servants, from the United Kingdom, his Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct it to be notified, that under the conditions hereinafter specified, payment will be made to persons who shall be at the charge of bringing to the Cape of Good Hope, emigrants of the following descriptions, viz. :—

Bricklayers, carpenters, masons, smiths, domestic servants, farm servants, agricultural labourers, shepherds.

2. The responsibility of selecting the emigrants, and of providing proof of their fitness, will be left entirely to the importers, and the approval or rejection of the emigrants will rest with the colonial authorities. In order to prevent any misapprehension and disappointment, and to ensure a strict adherence to the principle of this regulation, it is proper to state that the qualifications of emigrants will be strictly construed.

Parties, therefore, who may introduce emigrants not qualified by age, calling, character, or otherwise, will do so entirely at their own risk, and will have no claim on the Government.

3. A bounty will be paid at a certain rate per head, to be fixed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, upon a number of adults, which will be announced in the United Kingdom by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and be calculated according to the Passengers' Act, that is—Two children, each being under 14, will be considered equal to one adult; and children under one year will not be included in the computation.

4. The rate of bounty will be determined by public competition, and for this purpose tenders will be sent to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, by whom the name of the contractor will be submitted for approval to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

5. In consideration of the bounties, the parties claiming them, or their agents, will be required to supply the necessary conveyance, and provisions for the emigrants, under the immediate inspection of a Government emigration agent, and after their arrival, to provide them with suitable accommodation on shore, or allow them to remain on board the ships by which they arrive, for a period not exceeding 10 clear days from the time of their coming to anchor, and to supply them with a ration at least equivalent to that they received at sea.

6. In order to prevent any undue proportion of the sexes in the colony, one-third at least of the emigrants embarked by each contractor must be females. The contractors, however, will not be required to balance the number upon the arrival of each ship, but will be allowed to make up the proportion at any time before their contract is wholly executed.

7. The age of married couples must not exceed, on embarkation, 40 years; and, if accompanied by children, bounties will not be paid upon more than three children under 14 years of age.

8. Unmarried males must be of a trade or calling before enumerated, and not below 18, nor above 30 years of age, at the time of embarkation.

9. Unmarried females must be domestic or farm servants, and not below 15, nor above 30 years of age, at the time of embarkation. If above 18 years of age, they must go out under the protection of a married couple, forming part of their family, destined to remain with them for at least a fortnight after their arrival in the colony. If under 18 years of age, they must not be embarked except under the immediate care of married relatives, or attached as domestic servants to ladies going out as cabin passengers in the same ship; or unless accompanied by an unmarried brother, when the protection required for females above 18 years of age will be deemed sufficient. When females do not proceed under the protection of married relatives or as servants to female cabin passengers, a written acknowledgment must be given by the married man that he is willing the single female shall form part of his family during the voyage, and for a fortnight afterwards, which certificate must be countersigned by the unmarried female in the presence of the Emigration Agent and Surgeon Superintendent, previous to the sailing of the vessel. Any misconduct on the part of a single female during the voyage will, notwithstanding, cause a forfeiture of all claim to bounty on her account.

10. The wives and families of soldiers of regiments in the colony are ineligible for bounty.

11. With a view to encourage attention to the health, comfort, and improvement of the emigrants during the passage, the selection of well-informed medical men to fill the office of Surgeon Superintendent, and a zealous co-operation with them on the part of the officers of the ship, the following gratuities will be paid.

A gratuity of 7*s.* per head for every emigrant landed in the colony, under these regulations, including children under one year, to the Surgeon Superintendent in charge, upon the Government being satisfied of the zealous and efficient performance of his duties.

A gratuity of 2*s.* to the master, and of 1*s.* to the mate, or person who may serve out the provisions on the voyage, for every such emigrant landed in the colony from ships to which they belong, provided that the Government be satisfied of their attentive, humane, and orderly conduct towards the emigrants.

12. The Surgeon Superintendent will be allowed to appoint an hospital assistant, to whom, if recommended by him and approved by the Government, a gratuity of 3*l.* will be granted. To preserve order and cleanliness among the emigrants, the Surgeon Superintendent will also be allowed to appoint overseers in the proportion of one for every fifty emigrants, who, upon being recommended and approved as above, will be entitled to a gratuity of 2*l.* each. Also a teacher for the children, who, in proportion to the numbers and to the satisfactory proofs of his good conduct, will be rewarded by a gratuity not exceeding 5*l.* In considera-

tion of these advantages, it will be the duty of every Surgeon Superintendent of a vessel on the bounty system to establish a school on board, selecting the fittest person he can for a teacher, and to assemble the passengers every Sunday morning for public worship, which he is to conduct with seriousness and devotion.

13. Before any payments are made under these regulations, the emigrants on whose account they are claimed, will be required to present themselves before a Board appointed by the Governor to inspect persons of this description, to whom the adults are to exhibit testimonials of good character, signed by clergymen and respectable inhabitants of note in the places of their former residence; with which testimonials it will be necessary for every family and single person, for whom bounty is claimed, to be provided. If the Board shall be satisfied with these testimonials, and that the persons presenting themselves are within the prescribed ages (to be established, where possible, by the production of copies or extracts of the registry of their baptism, duly certified by the parish minister or other proper officer), of good bodily health and strength, and in all other respects likely to be useful members of their class in society, a certificate to such effect will be granted by the Board, and this being presented at this office, a warrant will be immediately issued for the payment of the sum, to which the person bringing the emigrants out shall become entitled under this notice.

14. In addition to the foregoing certificates, the importer will be required to satisfy the Board that the emigrants have been duly supplied with a sufficiency of good and wholesome provisions and water, the latter in the proportion of at least three quarts per day for every emigrant, and with comfortable accommodation.

15. It will also be the duty of the Board to inquire strictly, whether the conditions upon which the gratuities hereby established in favour of the Surgeon Superintendent and officers of the ship have been duly fulfilled, and to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, whether they recommend the gratuities to be paid or withheld; and the ground of such recommendation, when they consider the gratuities ought not to be paid.

16. It is to be distinctly understood that no expenses whatever attendant upon the introduction of emigrants will be defrayed by Government, excepting the bounties and gratuities hereinbefore mentioned.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,  
 (Signed) JOHN MONTAGU,  
 Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND to LORD STANLEY,  
 dated "Cape of Good Hope, 7th February, 1846."

(No. 42.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the safe arrival in Table Bay, of the first party of emigrants per ship "Susan," under the regulations sanctioned by Government for this colony.

Immediately on their arrival, I issued a notice in the Government Gazette, that the four officers of the Government therein specified would form a Board for inspecting them, and deciding on the claims to bounty for their passage, under the printed Regulations. I also issued another notice, informing the public of the number of each class of emigrants that had arrived, and the day on which such persons as wished to engage their services might visit them.

I enclose a copy of the Report of the Board, the members of which, as your Lordship will be gratified to see, express great satisfaction with the choice of persons, and the accommodation and general treatment which was afforded them.

The Board has calculated the amount of bounties due for the introduction of this party of emigrants, under the Regulations and have found it to amount to 1,606*l.* 16*s.*

The Board has also made an estimate of the gratuities to which the respective officers, and other persons employed for the benefit of the emigrants on board ship, are entitled by the regulations, and has found them to be as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
The Surgeon-Superintendent . . . . .	65	2	0
The Master of the "Susan" . . . . .	18	12	0
The first Mate . . . . .	9	6	0
Four Overseers . . . . .	9	0	0
Two Schoolmasters . . . . .	5	0	0

With respect to some of these gratuities, I must call your Lordship's attention to the remarks made by the Board.

In the printed general Instructions for surgeons of emigrant ships, it is stated that the gratuities for masters and mates are allowed "per Statute Adult:" but in the Colonial Regulations, § 11, it is intimated that they are allowed for every emigrant landed, as in the case of the surgeon. Of these two modes of reckoning, the Board has followed and recommended the latter, by which the larger gratuity is granted. I cannot but approve of their preference, as producing a just uniformity in the mode of calculation for the respective officers; and I shall therefore continue to act upon it, unless otherwise instructed by your Lordship.

There was no Hospital Assistant employed in the "Susan," as the duty was very efficiently performed by the four overseers; to these latter, therefore, the Board has recommended a slight increase of gratuity, to the amount of 5*s.* each, and I have sanctioned the addition.

The sums, for the disbursement of which I have to request your Lordship's authority, are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Bounties . . . . .	1,606	16	0
Gratuities . . . . .	107	0	0

Amounting in the whole to £1,713 16 0

A few days ago I received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 281, 10th October, 1845, in which your Lordship requests to be informed, whether it would be preferable that emigrant ships leave England in April and June, and land their passengers at Algoa or Simon's Bay; or that the

emigration should cease during our winter, and be resumed in the spring, when the dangerous season in Table Bay has passed.

I have consulted my Executive Council on the subject, and they concur with me in opinion, that it is better that the emigration should cease during the winter, and that the ship next in succession to that appointed to sail in February should leave England in July or August. This arrangement will save expense and inconvenience; and also afford more time for the demand for the emigrants to absorb the supply, especially as not fewer than 93 British emigrants from South America have lately landed in Algoa Bay, sent thither by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in the River Plate, as will be shortly reported to your Lordship, with the attendant circumstances.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) P. MAITLAND.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,  
&c. &c. &c.

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APPENDIX No. 25.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—COPY of AGREEMENT with MR. LAFONE.

THIS Indenture, made this 16th day of March, 1846, between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, of the one part, and Samuel Fisher Lafone, of Monte Video, in South America, Merchant, of the other part, as follows: that is to say, Her said Majesty for herself, her heirs and successors, and the said Samuel Fisher Lafone for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, do hereby agree each with the other of them.

1st. That Her said Majesty Queen Victoria shall sell, and the said Samuel Fisher Lafone shall purchase, all that part of the Island of East Falkland (whatever be its extent) lying south of a line, to be drawn from such point as Her Majesty's Governor, or other officer for the time being administering the government of the Falkland Islands, may fix, either in Darwin Harbour, or between that Harbour and Arrow Harbour, to such point as the said Governor or other officer may fix in Brenton Sound on the other side of the Island, (such points to be fixed by the said Governor or other officer within 12 calendar months from the date of this agreement). And also all the islands in Choiseul Sound, and all other islands adjacent to the coast bounding the tract above described; and also Beauchêne Island; and also one town allotment containing half an acre, and one suburban allotment containing 25 acres, in the principal town, or in Her Majesty's seat of government in the Falkland Islands, such several allotments to be selected and specified by the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, with the consent in writing of the Governor or other officer as aforesaid for the time being, within 12 calendar months from the date of this agreement; subject, nevertheless, as to all the hereditaments hereinbefore mentioned, to the provisions and reservations hereinafter contained.

2ndly. That for the space of six years, to commence and be computed from the expiration of six calendar months from the date of this agreement, (provided the several instalments of money which shall be payable during that period as hereinafter provided shall be duly paid, but not



otherwise), the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall have the absolute possession of, and dominion over, all wild cattle and wild stock whatever; that is to say, all wild horses, horned cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, which shall be upon the Falkland Islands, or any of them, with full power to kill, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, subject to the several provisions and restrictions hereinafter contained; Provided that, during the said period of six years, it shall not be lawful for the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, either within the hereditaments hereinbefore agreed to be sold, or elsewhere in the Falkland Islands, without the permission in writing of the Governor or other officer for the time being administering the government of the Falkland Islands, to kill any cows other than and except such as may from age or otherwise be unfit for breeding, or may be required for consumption in the colony, nor to reduce the stock of bulis below the number requisite for ensuring the largest possible annual increase from the stock of breeding cows for the time being. And at the expiration of that period, such possession and dominion shall cease and determine, except as to such cattle or stock as shall then be upon the lands so agreed to be sold to the said Samuel Fisher Lafone as aforesaid, or upon any other lands which may then be in the possession of the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, or assigns; and as to such last mentioned cattle, or stock, the same shall be the absolute property of the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his representatives and assigns for ever.

3rdly. That the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall pay to Her said Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, or successors, as and for the consideration money for the said hereditaments, cattle, stock, and premises, so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, the sum of sixty thousand pounds, by the instalments and in manner following: that is to say, the sum of ten thousand pounds within ten days after the date of this agreement; the sum of five thousand pounds on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; and the sum of five thousand pounds on or before every succeeding first day of January, until the whole of the said sum of sixty thousand pounds shall be discharged; but no interest shall be payable on so much of the said sum of sixty thousand pounds as shall be unpaid for the time being. And on payment of the whole of the said sum of sixty thousand pounds, Her said Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, or successors, shall and will, at the costs and charges of the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs or assigns, make a proper grant or conveyance unto the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs and assigns, of the said land, hereditaments, and premises hereinbefore agreed to be sold, for all the right of Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors therein (subject as hereinafter mentioned).

4thly. That notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for Her said Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, at any time hereafter (and either before or after any such grant or conveyance as hereinbefore mentioned shall be executed) to enter upon and resume possession of, as of Her or their former estate, and without making to the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, any compensation in respect thereof, any part of the lands and hereditaments hereinbefore agreed to be sold, not exceeding in the whole

two square miles, as and for the site of a town, such part to be selected and defined within eighteen calendar months from the date of this agreement by the Governor or other officer for the time being administering the government of the Falkland Islands; and also any such part or parts of the same lands and hereditaments (except the town and suburban allotments hereinbefore mentioned) as in the opinion of Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or the said Governor or other person so administering as aforesaid, shall be thought requisite for the construction and erection of any dockyards, arsenals, magazines, forts, or fortresses, or any other works of military or naval defence, or for the construction of any roads, canals, bridges, and towing paths, or other works of public utility or convenience, with full power and authority to enter upon any other part or parts of the said lands and hereditaments for the purpose of erecting or constructing any such works: Provided always, that in case of such resumption as aforesaid, of any part of the lands and hereditaments hereinbefore agreed to be sold, as and for the site of a town, then and in such case the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to have and retain part of such site for his and their own use, (that is to say) one town allotment containing not less than two acres, to be selected and specified by the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs or assigns, with the consent in writing of the Governor or other officer as aforesaid for the time being, and the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs or assigns, in such selection shall be entitled to priority over other purchasers and grantees: Provided also, that no road to be constructed under this power shall exceed one hundred feet in breadth: Provided also, that no such resumption as aforesaid shall be made of any lands on which any buildings shall have been erected, or which shall be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of any such buildings: Provided also, that every such resumption as aforesaid shall be signified in writing to the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs and assigns, by one of the principal Secretaries of State, or by the Governor or other officer for the time being administering the government of the Falkland Islands.

5thly. That the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall supply and deliver to the Governor, or other officer for the same time being administering the government of the Falkland Islands, free of charge, all the cattle and stock specified in the schedule hereunder written or hereunto annexed, at the respective periods therein mentioned, the sheep to be yearly landed in good health and condition between the 1st day of September in one year and the 31st day of January in the following year, and at such places as are in the said schedule mentioned.

6thly. That the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, shall supply to the Governor, or other officer as aforesaid for the time being, during the space of five years, commencing twelve calendar months from the date of this agreement, all such horned cattle as such Governor or other officer shall in writing require for consumption within the colony of the Falkland Islands, at a price not exceeding two pounds a head, such cattle to be delivered at the seat of government or such towns within the said colony as the Governor, or other officer as aforesaid, shall appoint in writing, at the expense of the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators, or as-

signs, and that credit shall be allowed to the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, in payment for the same cattle out of the instalments so payable as aforesaid.

7thly. That during the last mentioned space of five years, the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall in like manner supply to the Governor, or other officer as aforesaid for the time being, all the beef which he may in writing require for what he shall deem to be the public service, at a price not exceeding twopence per pound of killed prepared meat, such beef to be delivered at the expense of the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, and administrators or assigns, in or within a reasonable distance of the principal town of the island of East Falkland, and to such person or persons as the Governor, or other officer as aforesaid, shall from time to time appoint, and that credit shall be allowed to the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, in payment for the same out of the instalments so made payable as aforesaid; and also, that during the said space of five years, the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall have the sole and exclusive right of supplying the government of the colony of the Falkland Islands with all beef that may be there required for public purposes, at the price aforesaid, so as that the meat so to be supplied shall be of the best quality carefully prepared and delivered in a sound and cleanly condition.

8thly. That at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of this agreement, it shall be proved by the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, to the satisfaction of the Governor or other officer for the time being, administering the government of the Falkland Islands (such satisfaction to be signified in writing), that there are upon the island of East Falkland, either in the possession of the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or of any other person or persons, thirty thousand head of horned cattle and horses, the former in such a state of tameness as to allow of their being selected and made into troops, and driven from place to place, and penned if necessary, by herdsmen strangers to the particular herds, but accustomed to that kind of cattle.

9thly. That all costs and expenses incurred or to be incurred in the preparation and execution of this agreement, or in carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be borne and defrayed by the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and that the opinion of the solicitor for Her Majesty's Treasury as to the amount of such costs shall in all respects be final.

10thly. That in case default shall be made by the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, in payment of the whole or any part of the said purchase money of sixty thousand pounds, at the times and in manner hereinbefore specified, or in the due and faithful performance of the several conditions and agreements hereinbefore contained, on the part of the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, then and in any such case this agreement shall be voidable at the option of Her said Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs, or successors, to be testified in notice under the Sign Manual, or by notice in writing signed by one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and in such case all moneys which shall have been paid, and all cattle which shall have been delivered by the said Samuel Fisher Lafone, his heirs, executors, administrators

or assigns, in part performance of the agreement hereinbefore contained, shall be absolutely forfeited to Her said Majesty, her heirs or successors, if she or they shall so direct.

In witness whereof, We, Thomas Frederick Elliot, John George Shaw Lefevre, and Charles Alexander Wood, the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and seals for and on behalf of Her Majesty, and the said Samuel Fisher Lafone hath hereunto set his hand and seal this 16th day of March, 1846.

*Schedule of Cattle and Stock to be supplied by Samuel Fisher Lafone to the Governor of the Falkland Islands, and the periods at which they shall be so supplied; referred to in the Second Clause of the Agreement.*

To be delivered in the course of the year ending 31st December, 1847; 500 cows, 5 bulls, 4000 sheep, 40 rams, 20 horses.

To be delivered in the course of the year ending 31st December, 1848; 1000 cows, 10 bulls, 5000 sheep, 50 rams, 20 horses, 50 mares, 5 stallions, 30 sows, 10 boars.

To be delivered in the course of the year ending 31st December, 1849; 1500 cows, 15 bulls, 5000 sheep, 50 rams, 50 mares.

To be delivered in the course of the year ending 31st December, 1850; 6000 sheep, 60 rams.

The sheep to be all white ewes, good breed, not Merinos, common and hardy, similar to those in the colony. The cows to be island bred, tame, from two to six years old. The bulls to be island bred, tame, from three to six. The mares to be island bred, tame, from three to six years old. The horses to be broken in. The stallions to be from four to six years old, not island bred. The sheep and imported horses to be delivered at such good and safe ports in the Falklands as the Governor may from time to time direct. The horned cattle to be delivered at any place in the East Falkland Island that the Governor may direct.

(Signed) T. FREDERICK ELLIOT. (L.S.)

(Signed) JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE. (L.S.)

(Signed) C. ALEXANDER WOOD. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named Thomas Frederick Elliot, John George Shaw Lefevre, and Charles Alexander Wood, in the presence of

(Signed) STEPHEN WALCOTT, of No. 9, Park-street, Westminster, Secretary to the within named Commissioners.

(Signed) SAMUEL FISHER LAFONE,  
by A. R. Lafone, his Attorney. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named Samuel Fisher Lafone, by Alexander Ross Lafone, his Attorney, in the presence of

(Signed) THOMAS HARROLD, Gwydir House, Whitehall.

## APPENDIX No. 26.

COPY of a REPORT from the COLONIAL SURGEON at the FALKLAND ISLANDS to GOVERNOR MOODY, dated "Stanley Cottage, Port William, Falkland Islands, 2nd December, 1844."

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of submitting to your Excellency the following account of the general health of this colony since my arrival, in the event of the Secretary of State wishing for any information on the subject.

During the twelve months I have been resident here no diseases of any kind have occurred with the exception of rheumatism and cramp. The winter has been one very trying to the constitutions of the artificers and labourers, as during the whole of it they have been sleeping in tents on the damp ground, and necessarily much exposed, the consequences of which I fully expected would have been serious.

Five cases only of rheumatism are worth naming; the most severe of these was Mr. Robinson's (Superintendent of the Survey), and was occasioned by unusual exposure; the others may be imputed to carelessness. One severe case of cramp, caused by the patient having been a considerable time in the water, gave me a little anxiety.

No other instances of disease but those caused by intemperance have come under my notice; and though, I fear, rheumatism will for some time to come be prevalent in the colony in the winter months, yet it assumes a much milder form than could reasonably be expected in so changeable a climate; but I am decidedly of opinion that when substantial dwellings are erected, and the land more generally cultivated and drained, even that disease will be less frequent than it is during the corresponding season in England. I think it right to mention, as a singular fact, that the hooping-cough was brought here this spring; two out of four children arriving from Monte Video were suffering severely from it, but though communicating freely with every one in the place, including my own children, the complaint has not extended to a single individual, and the little sufferers are now in their usual health, and the cough ceased. That the disease has not spread cannot strictly be attributed to the climate, but the rapid recovery of the children themselves is a great proof of the salubrity of the place, when it is to be remembered that a change from a cold atmosphere to a warm one is always recommended, and, in this instance, precisely the contrary course has been followed.

This climate might be supposed to produce ague, but the ill effects likely to be produced by the rapid evaporation during the summer months is completely counteracted by the prevalence of high winds, which entirely remove any noxious vapours that might otherwise hang over the settlement and in the valleys.

A few cases of surgery have come under my care, but only two of importance: one an excised and the other a lacerated wound: the latter very serious, on account of the metatarsal bones of the foot being broken by the bite of a sea-lion. In both cases a cure has been effected in a much shorter period than I could have anticipated, as both subjects are natives of a warm climate.

This account may appear both uninteresting and unimportant, but I have been desirous of confining myself strictly to facts which have come within my own knowledge, and the result of my observations is, that personal exposure to the weather, without fear of any ill consequences, may be continued here for a much longer time than could possibly be attempted even in England with impunity; and I beg to add, that my personal experience corroborates this assertion, as during the three months I lived in a tent and slept on the ground whilst my house was being erected, I did not suffer the slightest inconvenience, though previously subject to attacks of rheumatism.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. J. HAMBLIN, Colonial Surgeon.

His Excellency the Governor,  
&c. &c. &c.

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APPENDIX No. 27.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE HONG KONG ORDINANCE FOR THE DRAINAGE OF THE TOWN OF VICTORIA, dated "Health of Towns' Commission, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, January 27, 1846."

FROM want of better information of the present amount and condition of the population, I assume that the town of Victoria now is, or will shortly become, a thickly inhabited district, and should therefore be treated in the same manner, and on the same principles, as the Health of Towns' Commissioners have laid down in their Reports as necessary for towns in Great Britain. On general principles it is to be expected, that the same practical measures are applicable to towns in all climates; and I find that I am confirmed in this view by one of the Health of Towns' Commissioners lately resident in Calcutta, who had the honour of being employed to report on its sanatory condition. He informs me that measures are about to be commenced under the direction of the Governor-General of India for improving that city, and that they will be based on the principles laid down in the Commissioners' Reports above alluded to.

Assuming, then, that the difference of climate will make no difference in the measures necessary for preserving the health of the population, I should first submit, that the ordinance does not embrace all the operations that are necessary for that purpose. The first and most important of these is a supply of water. It is now fully established by the last and previous investigations on the subject, that the drainage of a town, where so much gross matter finds its way into the sewers, cannot be made effectual without a copious supply of water to carry off the heavy substances. London, the best sewered town in the world, teems with instances of accumulation in the sewers; but I need not trouble you with examples, either of this or of other defects that have lately been exposed in towns in this country, because I shall accompany this letter with a copy of the Commissioners' Reports.

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If this first point is admitted, *but not otherwise*, I would submit, secondly, for consideration the propriety of introducing into the Ordinance a power to compel the proper drainage of houses. If the main drainage of a town requires water, much more of course will the house drains, which have not the advantage of being washed by the occasional falls of rain. It cannot be necessary to lay any stress on the importance of such additions to a dwelling. The evil effects of the absence of them, even in this temperate climate, have been fully proved, and I cannot conceive that there will be any difficulty in carrying out this suggestion in a newly-built and increasing town like Victoria. Besides these essential matters, upon which I think distinct provision should be made in the Ordinance, I would here observe, that sufficient stress does not appear to me to be laid upon the duty of providing for the speedy removal of the more substantial refuse that cannot be conveyed away by the drains. I would also earnestly recommend for consideration the propriety of making some regulations (if none have yet been made) relating to slaughter-houses and burial-grounds. Such places should not be allowed within the precincts of a town, and even then ought (especially the former) to be placed under a system of inspection. Regulations for these purposes should be made without delay before any private rights are acquired. I might extend my observations by urging the necessity of checking the growth of many minor nuisances; but having specified some of the graver evils, it is unnecessary to notice others more particularly. I will only add a hope that this subject will meet with early attention, as it can be dealt with much more easily and more effectually at the present time than after the population has become habituated to, and careless about these evils, as experience in this country proves to be the case.

These, then, are the various duties which it appears to me any comprehensive measure for the sanatory improvement of a town ought to embrace in order to make it effectual; and I will now venture to make one or two remarks upon the extent of jurisdiction of the commissioners given in the Ordinance, and the course that they are required to pursue in the execution of their duties.

I would first throw out for consideration whether the limitation of the jurisdiction to tidal rivers is not too confined; rivulets and even larger streams falling into such waters would thus be excluded. I am inclined also to think that it should be more clearly stated, that such constructions as wharfs and the like are intended to be placed under the jurisdiction of the commissioners; the breadth of streams is frequently narrowed by such constructions when erected by private persons, and the natural flow of the water impeded; and as the Ordinance is now framed, it seems to me that the power over the river bank being vested in the commissioners, without enabling them in any way to grant permission for the erection of such structures, might be justly objected to. They are necessary for the purposes of trade, and if properly constructed might be made to assist the flow of the water. I would also suggest that the erection of mill-dams and weirs should be placed under the jurisdiction of the commissioners.

A provision in the latter part of the second clause, brings me to the last subject on which I shall trouble you with any observations. It is

there required that the commissioners may divide the district into three or more sub-divisions. This is certainly a most equitable provision in principle, as the works necessary in different districts, and the expenses consequent upon them, will vary according to their local peculiarities; but I submit that the sub-division of the district ought to be made after due consideration of those peculiarities, and the natural advantages which they severally afford for drainage. These can only be ascertained by an accurate survey of the whole natural area for drainage, with a plan showing the relative heights of the ground, similar to the plan of Windsor at page 432, vol. ii. Report 1. The evils and excessively wasteful expenditure of money caused by the absence of any general plan for the drainage of towns in England, having been pointed out to the Health of Towns' Commissioners, induced them to recommend that a proper survey and plan should be procured and approved of by a Government officer before any general measure for drainage be commenced. I therefore suggest that the same course should be adopted, and that the plan and survey should be submitted for approval of the governor. If this latter condition were insisted on, it seems to me that Clause 4, requiring the commissioners to submit for approval of the governor in council every resolution of the Board, might in part be dispensed with.

I feel great hesitation in making any remark upon a provision of this kind, relating to the concerns of a country, so differently circumstanced from our own: but unless it is a usual and necessary provision, I should submit that the commissioners would be sufficiently fettered in their operations if they were required to work to a plan approved as above proposed, and that they should be freed from the necessity of frequent reference to the governor for his assent to resolutions frequently of the most trivial import. The reasons for not requiring this frequent consent of the governor seem to be strengthened on reference to the sixth clause, which very properly provides for an appeal to him against the resolutions of the commissioners. But it must be borne in mind, that such an appeal is less likely to be effectual after the Court appealed to has made itself a party to the case by previously giving its assent to the resolution.

The above suggestions for obtaining a proper survey and plan for drainage are made on the assumption, that there will be no difficulty in procuring an engineer officer fully competent to furnish it; it would greatly contribute to its success if his services were retained to carry it into execution under the direction of the commissioners. The same observation will apply to the supply of water, should it be deemed proper to vest the commissioners with the necessary powers.





Great Britain, Emigration Comm. SP 542