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EMIGRATION.

(NORTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.)

COPIES or EXTRACTS

OF THE

CORRESPONDENCE between the SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIAL DEPARTMENT and the GOVERNORS or LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS of the BRITISH COLONIES in *North America* and *Australia*, since the last Returns, in so far as relates to the question of EMIGRATION.

Colonial Department,
Downing-street,
29 March 1833. }

R. W. HAY.

(*Mr. Wolryche Whitmore.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1833.

E M I G R A T I O N.
NORTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

no. 6.

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SCHEDULE.

LOWER CANADA.

| No. | Page |
|--|------|
| 1.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Aylmer to Viscount Goderich, dated Quebec, 9th January 1833, inclosing the Report of the Chief Agent for Emigrants - | 3 |
| 2.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to Lord Aylmer, dated Downing-street, 8th March 1833 - - - - - | 21 |

UPPER CANADA.

| | |
|---|----|
| 3.—Extract of a Despatch from Sir John Colborne to Viscount Goderich, dated Upper Canada, 10th January 1833 - - - - - | 23 |
| 4.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to Sir John Colborne, dated Downing-street, 7th March 1833 - - - - - | 26 |

NEW SOUTH WALES.

| | |
|--|----|
| 5.—Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-general Darling, addressed to Viscount Goderich, dated New South Wales, 10th September 1831 - - - - - | 27 |
| 6.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to the Governors of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, dated Downing-street, 20th December 1831 | 28 |
| 7.—Extract of a Despatch from Major-general Bourke to Viscount Goderich, dated New South Wales, 27th February 1832 - - - - - | 31 |
| 8.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to Major-general Bourke, dated Downing-street, 9th March 1832 - - - - - | 34 |
| 9.—Copy of a Despatch from Major-general Bourke to Viscount Goderich, dated New South Wales, 11th April 1832 - - - - - | 34 |
| 10.—Extract of a Despatch from Major-general Bourke to Viscount Goderich, dated New South Wales, 30th April 1832 - - - - - | 35 |
| 11.—Extract of a Despatch from Major-general Bourke to Viscount Goderich, dated New South Wales, 24th September 1832 - - - - - | 36 |

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

| | |
|---|----|
| 12.—Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-governor Arthur to Viscount Goderich, dated Van Diemen's Land, 9th July 1831 - - - - - | 37 |
| 13.—Extract of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to Lieutenant-governor Arthur, dated Downing-street, 27th January 1832 - - - - - | 45 |
| 14.—Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-governor Arthur to Viscount Goderich, dated Van Diemen's Land, 26th January 1832 - - - - - | 47 |
| 15.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to Lieutenant-governor Arthur, dated Downing-street, 10th February 1832 - - - - - | 48 |
| 16.—Copy of a Despatch from Lieutenant-governor Arthur to Viscount Goderich, dated Van Diemen's Land, 14th February 1832 - - - - - | 48 |
| 17.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to Lieutenant-governor Arthur, dated Downing-street, 25th June 1832 - - - - - | 49 |
| 18.—Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-governor Arthur to Viscount Goderich, dated Van Diemen's Land, 28th June 1832 - - - - - | 50 |
| 19.—Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-governor Arthur to Viscount Goderich, dated Van Diemen's Land, 31st July 1832 - - - - - | 52 |
| 20.—Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-governor Arthur to Viscount Goderich, dated Van Diemen's Land, 8th September 1832 - - - - - | 54 |
| 21.—Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-governor Arthur to Viscount Goderich, dated Van Diemen's Land, 12th October 1832 - - - - - | 54 |
| 22.—Extract of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to Lieutenant-governor Arthur, dated Downing-street, 23d March 1833 - - - - - | 55 |

COPIES OF EXTRACTS

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N^o 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Aylmer* to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount *Goderich*, &c. &c. &c.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec,
January 9, 1833.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith the Report of the Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigrants to Upper and Lower Canada, on Emigration to the Canadas, for the year 1832.

Mr. Buchanan having availed himself of your Lordship's permission to visit England during the winter, he will have an opportunity of furnishing such explanations, regarding the various points embraced in his Report, as your Lordship may be pleased to require.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Aylmer*.

Mr. *Buchanan's* REPORT ON EMIGRATION in the *Canadas* in 1832.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Number of Emigrants arrived this Season, with the Aggregate of the three preceding years | 5 |
| Contrast between this and last year in Number of Emigrants | 5 |
| Influx of British and German Emigrants | 5 |
| Anticipation as to extent of Emigration this year not realized | 5 |
| Causes | 5 |
| Disparity of Numbers from several parts of United Kingdom | 5 |
| Amount of Capital brought into the Country | 5 |
| Number of Persons aided to emigrate, and whence come | 5 |
| Amendments submitted to Plan of sending out Parish Emigrants | 5 |
| Bad Effects for want of systematic Arrangements in the above | 6 |
| Opinion of his Excellency Sir John Colborne | 6 |
| Number of commuted Pensioners | 6 |
| Disposal thereof | 6 |
| Extent of Mortality from Cholera among Emigrants | 6 |
| Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle | 6 |
| Passenger Regulation Act Amendments | 6 |
| Favourable Situation of Emigrant Population | 6 |
| Distribution of Emigrants this year | 7 |
| Influx of Emigrants from New York, and Extent of Emigration this year to that Port | 7 |
| German and Swiss Emigrants from Ohio and Pennsylvania to Upper Canada | 7 |
| Settlements of Adelaide, Oro, &c. | 7 |
| Eastern Districts of Upper Canada favourable for Settlers, and facilities by Rideau | 7 |
| Extent of Settlement in Lower Canada; Causes of interruption | 7 |
| Employment of Labourers and Mechanics | 7 |
| Demand for Labour greater than Supply | 7 |
| Rates of Wages higher than last year | 7 |
| Effects of misdirected Charity | 8 |
| Disposal of Widows and Orphans | 8 |
| Reasons of expecting augmented Emigration next year | 8 |
| Increasing interest taken in Mother Country in cause of Emigration | 8 |
| Attempts to impede Emigration | 8 |
| Conclusion | 9 |

APPENDIX.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Names of Ports whence Emigrants came, and Number,—England | 9 |
| — Ireland | 9 |
| — Scotlaud, &c. | 9 |
| Comparative Number of Emigrants for four last Seasons | 10 |
| Particulars of weekly arrival of Emigrants | 10 |
| Distribution of Emigrants | 11 |
| Amendments to Passenger Act | 11 |
| Rates of Wages paid by Royal Engineer Department and others at Quebec | 12, 13, 20 |
| Extracts from Despatch from Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada | 14, 15, 17 |
| Copy of Circular Letter from Lieutenant-governor to Captains of Steam-boats | 15 |
| Copy of Letter from Mr. Secretary Rowan to Chairman of Committee, Montreal | 15 |
| Despatch from Lieutenant-governor, Upper Canada | 15 |
| Extracts from Government Agents | 16 |
| Extracts from Report of Mr. H. Robinson | 16 |
| Despatch from Lieutenant-governor, Upper Canada, respecting discharged Soldiers | 16 |
| Unfounded Statements in the Public Journals prejudicial to Emigration | 17 |
| Demand for Working Classes, particularly in Upper Canada | 18, 20 |
| Opinion of the Rev. Mr. McMahon as to Pauperism in Quebec | 19, 20 |
| Copy of a Letter from W. H. Merritt, Esq. as to facilities in forwarding Emigrants through the Welland Canal | 20 |
| Copy of Letters from William M. Phillipps, Esq. and Charles Campbell, relative to Employment for the Working Classes | 20 |

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE *Matthew Lord Aylmer*, &c. &c. &c.Office of His Majesty's Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigrants
in Upper and Lower Canada, Quebec, 12th December 1832.

MY LORD,

THE navigation having closed for this year, I am enabled to submit to your Lordship the following Report respecting Emigration to the Canadas during the past season; and from which Report your Lordship will perceive, on referring to Paper No. 1. in the Appendix, page 10, that the total number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec and Montreal, and recorded at this office, from the opening of the navigation this year to the present date, amounts to 51,746. The same paper exhibits a detailed statement of the ports from whence the Emigrants respectively came; also a comparative statement of the number arrived the last and the three preceding seasons, amounting in the aggregate to 145,875.

Your Excellency will perceive, that although the recorded number of persons arrived this year exceeds that of last by 1,492, yet owing to the abuses in violation of the Passenger Act last year by some shipmasters, in making short reports of the number on board, the total number of Emigrants by the St. Lawrence, arrived in the Canadas in 1831, have exceeded that of the present season by about 5,000; the excess, however, will be more than counterbalanced by the influx of British and German Emigrants into Upper Canada, who come by way of New York and Philadelphia. Thus it will be found that the number of Emigrants arrived this year, and actually settled in the Canadas, will vary little from 55,000. It was very generally supposed last spring, from the accounts received from all parts of the United Kingdom, that the Emigration this year to Quebec would have amounted to 75,000 or 80,000 persons.

Your Lordship will doubtless recollect the opinion I had the honour to offer to your Excellency on this point in the early part of the spring, which opinion was, that the number of Emigrants to arrive during this year, compared with that of the preceding year, would be less; my conclusion was principally drawn from the fact, that great pains were taken by some persons, opposed to the introduction of British Emigrants into the Canadas, to circulate unfounded reports respecting the extent of distress endured by them on arrival, and of a general want of employment in every part of the country.

Your Lordship will observe, on reference to page 9, that the number of Emigrants arrived from England this year exceeded that of the preceding by 7,138. From Ireland there has been a falling off of 5,929, and from Scotland, the difference is only 144. The general description of the Emigrants that have arrived the past season were above the average of preceding years; many respectable and wealthy families came from all parts of the United Kingdom; and the extent of property and actual specie brought into the country by them has been exceedingly great, fully amounting from 600,000*l.* to 700,000*l.* sterling. The number of persons, aided by the parishes or landlords to emigrate from the United Kingdom, were nearly the same as last year, and will be found, on reference to page 10 in the Appendix, amounting to 4,988 persons. The principal portion of these Emigrants came from the counties of York, Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Northampton, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Somersetshire and Gloucester; they were generally provided with letters of recommendation to this department from the gentry of the respective counties or parishes from whence they came, and to which recommendations prompt attention in every instance was paid. The mode hitherto adopted in sending out Parish Emigrants admits of considerable amendments; instead of intrusting the funds intended for the benefit of these Emigrants after landing to themselves or the masters of ships in which they come, I would respectfully submit the expediency of such funds being transmitted under the control of the King's Government, and to be disbursed by the direction of the chief agents for Emigrants at the port of landing, at such periods and places as it might be considered most advantageous for the persons for whose aid it was intended. From all the informations I have been enabled to collect, the sums generally allotted by the landlords or parishes would be found sufficient to aid their industrious labouring poor after arrival at Quebec, if judiciously expended; but, unfortunately, the irregular system hitherto adopted, exposes them to the risk of squandering the money on board the ship, through various temptations and the cupidity of ship captains and brokers. No money should be given to Pauper Emigrants until they reach their final destination in the country, unless what absolutely is necessary to support them on the route.

A Ticket from this department would be taken as cash by the forwarding agents, and the balances that would be due, each pauper family could have paid him at his destination, free from any deduction, except the sum actually disbursed for transport and support on the route.

With reference to Upper Canada, I have already had the honour of receiving instructions from the Lieutenant-governor of that province, relative to the transmission of the funds of Emigrants, and which arrangements will equally apply in the case of Pauper Emigrants.

The instructions issued by His Majesty's Commissioners for Emigration in London with reference to Parish Emigrants coming out, and the mode recommended for transmitting funds, is in general well calculated for the purpose, but to make it practically advantageous, it must be made imperative on the parish authorities to uniformly adopt it.

By adopting the plans which I have now the honour to submit, all the reasons of objection to this class of Emigrants which is so industriously brought forward by mistaken

philanthropists and the opposers of Emigration would fall to the ground, as His Majesty's agent at the port of landing would be fully acquainted with their true situation on arrival, and prepared to adopt the most judicious and immediate steps for their benefit.

Owing to the want of such arrangements as I have now the honour to state to your Lordship, the funds of many poor Emigrants who came out this year were shamefully misapplied, and from the general disposition of these people, arising from their dependence, often loiter away their time at the port of landing, and then throw themselves on the sympathy of the charitable societies here and at Montreal. The course of voluntary Emigration would be very materially benefited if the benevolent public would confine their liberality to the sick and helpless.

The sooner Emigrants, arriving in good health, are thrown on their own exertions, the more certain are they of success, particularly in these provinces, where the means of subsistence is so easily obtained by the working classes, when properly directed: (see p. 19.)

The view I have here detailed to your Lordship with reference to Pauper Emigrants, is perfectly in accordance with the opinion of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada; I therefore trust your Lordship will take into your serious consideration the preceding suggestions, and bring them under the early and particular notice of the King's Government.

I will here take the liberty of soliciting your Lordship's consideration to that portion of the Emigrants under the denomination of Commuted Pensioners, the number of whom arrived this year is 1,700. Those of the past season were in general better adapted for farming pursuits than the pensioners of last year. It is to be exceedingly desired that in future, in lieu of advancing them their money at the port of embarkation or landing, it ought in all cases to be paid to them at their final destination. Every possible facility under the existing regulations was given by the Commissariat Department here and at Montreal. Printed notices and instructions, for their special guidance, were prepared and distributed to them (gratis) by this department.

The majority of the pensioners arrived this year proceeded to Upper Canada, and are in general well settled. Several obtained their locations in the township of Cranbourn, in this district, where, I fear, they will not succeed so well; some, of idle habits, whom no example could stimulate to industry, perhaps to the extent (not exceeding) of 100, may have returned to the United Kingdom, and many fell victims to the cholera, to which distemper the habits of a great portion of the pensioners unfortunately predisposed them.

I have great satisfaction in being enabled to inform your Lordship that, notwithstanding the dreadful epidemic to which I have alluded, and which broke out in this city in June last, and raged with serious mortality throughout the Canadas for several weeks, that the distress among the Emigrant population, and the extent of mortality, was not so great as might reasonably have been expected, when the vast extent of Emigrants that arrived here within so short a period is considered.

From all the information I have been able to collect on this subject, as well from the various records of mortality as other sources, I am of opinion that the total extent of deaths among the Emigrant population of this year, in both provinces, did not exceed 2,350 persons. Previous to the 8th June, the day which cholera was first stated to exist in this city, the number of Emigrants arrived amounted to 25,700 over half of the total of this year. Owing to the numerous steam boats on the Montreal route, and other facilities for absorbing so vast a number of strangers, I was enabled to keep the city nearly free of Emigrants, and it was extremely fortunate that the arrival for the two succeeding weeks considerably abated; otherwise, owing to the interruption of intercourse with Montreal for a few days, which took place at that period, the consequences must have been dreadful, as the poor strangers, with money in hand, could not prevail on the affrighted inhabitants to give them shelter. I presume it unnecessary for me to go into any particular remarks on the Quarantine regulations of Grosse Island, or the system pursued at that station with regard to Emigrants last season, as your Excellency's own observation will doubtless supply the deficiency. I cannot, however, permit this opportunity to pass without soliciting your Lordship's serious consideration to the circumstance of subjecting Emigrants in good health to the inconvenience of disembarkation at Grosse Isle; in the event of that station being continued as a stopping place for Emigrants, the expediency of establishing a store for a supply of wholesome bread and other necessaries would be indispensable; a supply of *wholesome well water*; instead of using the river water, rendered more obnoxious from the constant washing and accumulation of filth about the landing beach, would also be found exceedingly beneficial; the tendency in the use of the St. Lawrence water to promote bowel complaints is generally admitted, and in future cannot be too much guarded against.

A few amendments to the Passenger Regulation Act, as stated in the Appendix (page 11), would, in my opinion, obviate materially the necessity of quarantine. It being very generally admitted last winter that the extent of Emigration to these provinces this year would be exceedingly great, I felt, in consequence, a corresponding anxiety to be prepared, by every means in my power, to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of His Majesty's Government, and to provide for so vast a number of persons by every means within my reach; and it is peculiarly gratifying on the present occasion to find that, notwithstanding the extraordinary difficulties with which I had to contend, and to which the Emigrants were exposed, that their situation now is certainly more favourable than could be possibly expected.

As to the distribution of the Emigrants of this year, I directed about three-fourths of the entire number to Upper Canada, in which province they experienced, from all classes,
a hearty

a hearty welcome. Every information that I have received from the several districts to which they principally proceeded speak loudly in favour of their prosperous condition.

The influx of British Emigrants this year from the United States into Upper Canada has been very considerable; they mostly came by way of New York, and were in general possessed of considerable property. The extent of Emigration to New York this year exceeded that of the preceding by nearly 12,000 persons, the total amounting to nearly 36,000; the greater portion of them were from the United Kingdom, many of whom first landed at Halifax and New Brunswick, and then came on to New York. Many German and Swiss Emigrants have gone to Upper Canada this season, part of whom had been residing in Ohio and Pennsylvania for some years past; they are principally located in the townships of Willmot and Waterloo, west of Lake Ontario.

I hourly expect the honour of a communication from his Excellency Sir John Colborne, with detailed particulars of the extent of settlement in the several districts in Upper Canada, and, should I receive it in time for the Report, I shall have the honour to annex it to the Appendix; if not, I shall, as soon as received, lay it before your Lordship. The settlement of Adelaide, near Lake Huron, began in May last, now numbers near 2,000 souls; those of Oro and Kemperfelt Bay, in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe, are also proceeding with great success and rapidity; and throughout the district of Newcastle, but more particularly in the vicinity of Peterborough, and the Rice Lakes, and in the rear of the thriving village of Coburgh, and Port Hope, the influx of Emigrants, and the great extent of improvements going on is highly cheering; in fact, in every portion of Upper Canada settlement is fast proceeding, and the numerous villages forming, and the great extent of buildings going on in all directions, is a satisfactory testimony of the advantages that colony is beginning to enjoy from the tide of British Emigration now so successfully pouring into it.

A considerable number of Emigrants would find advantageous settlement in the Ottawa, Bathurst and Eastern districts of Upper Canada, and I look forward with confidence in being enabled to direct a portion to these situations next summer, by the route of the Rideau Canal, on which I hope to find several passage-boats plying the ensuing season.

I will here beg to refer your Lordship (pages 14, 15 and 18, in the Appendix) to the several extracts from communications received from the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, and the agents on the route of St. Lawrence, with reference to the difficulties we had to contend with last summer, but which, I am pleased to record, were greatly diminished by the sympathy and prompt exertions of the public in aiding the agents in connexion with this department along the route. With reference to settlement during the past season, in the Lower province many difficulties stand in the way, to prevent it being so extensive as otherwise it might be.

The extraordinary backwardness of the spring, and the continual badness of the roads, rendered almost impassable for strangers to proceed any distance into the Southern districts, added to which, the short supply of provisions was in general felt, but particularly in the townships in the district of Quebec,

The cholera breaking out in the middle of June, just as the roads were becoming fit for transport, formed a new and melancholy obstacle; for the affrighted inhabitants of the country could not be prevailed upon to afford the strange Emigrant any accommodation; consequently, many who were previously disposed to stop in this province, hurried off to Montreal, and from thence to Upper Canada.

Since the month of August, several Emigrant families proceeded, by my directions, to the townships, and to some of the seignories in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence, particularly to St. Giles and Lothbinier, the proprietors of which are well disposed to encourage them. To the Chambly Canal I directed many Emigrants for employment, and a portion no doubt settled in that neighbourhood; and the demand for labourers at the Shute-à-Blindeau and Grenville Canals last season afforded employment to many.

A very considerable number of labourers, servants and mechanics found profitable employment in Quebec and Montreal, and the accumulation of wealth by them in general is a certain proof that their industry has met a fair reward; and I have latterly witnessed a very great disposition among the working Emigrants of last and the preceding seasons to find opportunities to get transmitted their little earnings to the United Kingdom, to aid their friends coming out to join them.

The demand for all classes of working people has never been exceeded in the Canadas, particularly since the abatement of the cholera, and I can assure your Lordship, that during my late tour through the districts and settlements in Upper Canada, I did not meet an industrious Emigrant who could not meet with employment; the number of that class arrived this year is not adequate to supply the demand created by the more wealthy Emigrants. This was particularly felt in the Western and London districts of the Upper province, where the want of labourers was so great that it was found necessary to encourage a number to come over from Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In Quebec, I am sure, your Lordship's own observation has led you to remark, that at no time throughout the year was the slightest inconvenience felt from the increase of numbers, or the accumulation of Emigrant labourers and artificers; but, on the contrary, a very general difficulty was experienced by master tradesmen and contractors in getting hands to carry on their work, at an advanced rate of wages. I will here refer your Lordship to pages 12, 13 and 20, a statement of the rates of wages of this and the last year, paid at the public works and by contractors; from which your Lordship will perceive a material increase in the rate of last year. The progress of several buildings, particularly the Marine Hospital, the new Custom House and St. Patrick's Cathedral, were interrupted by the want of

artificers and other labourers. The half-sick begging Emigrants would rather depend on the sympathy of the public and charitable institutions than be prevailed upon to accept easy work at twenty-pence or two shillings per day; and it very frequently occurred throughout the summer, that many indolent Emigrants, possessed of means on their arrival sufficient for their conveyance to the Upper province, would loiter their valuable time in idleness, and after spending all their money, claim to be forwarded by the Emigrants Charitable Society, out of the tax fund, the right of which is admitted on the recommendation of the lodging house or tavern keeper where the Emigrants may have boarded, or of the master of the ship in which they arrived. Ship captains and brokers in the United Kingdom, as an inducement to obtain higher rates for passage, and the amount of the Emigrant duty for which the ship is liable, tell the credulous Emigrants that by their advancing the amount, they and their families will be sent *free* from Quebec to Upper Canada by the Emigrant Society. In offering these remarks to your Lordship, I disclaim even the shadow of imputation as to want of assiduity or anxiety on the part of the gentlemen who took an active part in the affairs of that institution to do their utmost for the public good; but I wish to point out to your Lordship the bad consequences that have already resulted, and will inevitably be increased, by thus checking the industry of that portion of the Emigrant population already but too prone to seek any means of support rather than work (see pages 19, 20); besides, it stamps them with a stigma of degradation in the scale of pauperism, the influence of which on their moral conduct and exertions must be obvious.

Among the vast number of persons that arrive at Quebec in so short a period, it cannot be expected otherwise, in the nature of things, but cases of distress and individual suffering will be met with seriously demanding the warmest sympathy of the public, (and I can readily bear testimony to the great extent of that truly christian feeling among the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal); yet I cannot admit that the number of persons destitute on arrival, or who had not means sufficient for their conveyance into the country, bore any comparison whatever to the amount reported to have been forwarded *as paupers* by the Emigrant Society. During the principal panic of the cholera in June, it was found impossible to inquire into the state of applicants, and all were indiscriminately forwarded as paupers. From the preceding facts, your Lordship will perceive how easy it is to make out a *case of apparent pauperism*, and an outcry against the mother country for sending out her destitute beggars. If the system I have now the honour to submit to your Lordship be permitted to go on, I am compelled by every sense of public duty to state my humble opinion, that the prosperity of voluntary Emigration to the Canadas will experience such serious difficulties that may ere long destroy the best intentions of His Majesty's Government.

If the few amendments to the present system, which I have in this Report taken the liberty to bring under your Lordship's notice, be adopted, and that Emigration and the measures connected with it are left to the management of the authorities who are responsible for directing this branch of the public service, all that unfounded clamour against Emigration that has been so industriously got up by designing and instructed characters would fall to the ground, and there cannot be a doubt that an Emigrant population to any conceivable extent would find profitable settlement in these fine colonies, thereby greatly contributing to the general prosperity of the Empire.

Your Lordship will find, on referring generally to the Appendix, and the many extracts from the Weekly Reports, intimately connected with the subject which I have in the Report taken the liberty to solicit your Excellency's consideration, and from which extracts your Lordship will easily perceive that there is no cause for alarm in overstocking the market for labour in these provinces by the introduction of any number of British Emigrants, nor does it appear, notwithstanding the melancholy visitation of Providence with which the poor Emigrants were overtaken on their arrival here last summer, that petty crime or offences against the peace of the community has experienced any augmentation.

With reference to the widows and orphans of Emigrants who died of cholera, your Lordship is already aware of the very liberal subscription made for them by the citizens of Quebec.

A considerable portion of these widows and children were sent back to the United Kingdom, the policy of which, or advantages to the individuals (in some cases), might be questioned. At York, Upper Canada, the plan of apprenticing the children out to farmers and tradesmen has been adopted with considerable success.

From every information I obtained during my late tour, and the universal satisfaction and prosperity that was every where apparent, justifies the expectation of a very extensive Emigration from the mother country during the ensuing summer.

The tide of Emigration has set in so successful to the Upper province, and the universal feelings of the inhabitants so congenial in considering the wants of the settlers, that we may anticipate, for some years, an extensive flow of British population in that direction.

Numbers will also continue to find profitable employment and settlement in this province, and which would be materially increased if a good communication was opened with the *Eastern townships*, where a wider field would be had for any extent of industrious Emigrant population.

The measure of Emigration from the mother country to this fine province has taken a deep root in the minds of all classes in the United Kingdom, and there is no reason to doubt that unlimited benefit may be experienced by a judicious encouragement and protection to those who may avail themselves of it.

Attempts have and continue to be made by designing characters to embarrass the cause of Emigration,

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA. 9

Emigration, and the good intentions of His Majesty's Government, and which could not have escaped the notice of your Lordship; I, however, trust your Excellency will continue to afford me that protection which is so necessary to success, and from which such signal benefits have already been experienced, and that I may be enabled to persevere with renewed energy, the ensuing season, in a faithful discharge of the important trust confided to my management by His Majesty's Government.

I shall now conclude by again entreating your Lordship's consideration of the various subjects to which I have on this present occasion taken the liberty to address you.

Soliciting the honour of your Excellency's transmitting this Report to the Right honourable Viscount Goderich, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department,

I have, &c.
(signed) A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

APPENDIX to Mr. Buchanan's Report.

No. 1.—NAMES of PORTS whence EMIGRANTS came during the Year 1832, with a Comparative Statement of the Number arrived during 1831, at Quebec and Montreal.

| NAMES OF PORTS. | 1832. | 1831. | NAMES OF PORTS. | 1832. | 1831. |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| ENGLAND. | | | IRELAND. | | |
| London | 4,150 | 1,135 | Dublin | 6,595 | 7,157 |
| Shoreham | 99 | — | Wexford | 157 | 229 |
| Portsmouth | 932 | — | Waterford | 877 | 1,216 |
| Southampton | — | 4 | Ross | 926 | 1,159 |
| Newport | 156 | 1 | Youghall | 159 | 210 |
| Dartmouth | 196 | 9 | Cork | 1,987 | 2,735 |
| Pool | 150 | 106 | Baltimore | 184 | — |
| Plymouth | 1,398 | 474 | Tralee | 133 | 114 |
| Torquay | 48 | — | Limerick | 1,689 | 2,759 |
| Exeter | 6 | — | Galway | 425 | 452 |
| Falmouth | 107 | 77 | Westport | 529 | 720 |
| Penzance | 28 | 19 | Killala | — | 514 |
| Padstow | 335 | 5 | Sligo | 2,961 | 4,079 |
| Bridport | 60 | 51 | Ballyshannon | 86 | 200 |
| Bridgwater | 306 | 286 | Donegall | 113 | — |
| Bristol | 1,836 | 764 | Londonderry | 2,582 | 2,888 |
| Gloucester and Frome | — | 6 | Larne | 137 | — |
| Milford | 138 | 15 | Belfast | 6,851 | 7,943 |
| Carmarthen | — | 45 | Newry | 1,374 | 1,591 |
| Swansea | 63 | — | Strangford | 349 | 169 |
| Aberystwith | 27 | — | Drogheda | 90 | — |
| Llanelly | 21 | — | | 28,204 | 34,133 |
| Liverpool | 2,217 | 2,261 | SCOTLAND. | | |
| Lancaster | 45 | 43 | Dumfries | — | 49 |
| Whitehaven | 795 | 138 | Ayr | — | 40 |
| Maryport | 884 | 421 | Inverness | — | 361 |
| Workington | 246 | 399 | Cromarty | 638 | 460 |
| Berwick and Newcastle | 340 | 239 | Greenock | 1,716 | 2,988 |
| Sunderland | 206 | 86 | Campton | — | 110 |
| Scarborough | 12 | — | Glasgow | 160 | 176 |
| Stockton | 132 | — | Strancour | 60 | — |
| Whitby | 236 | 471 | Peterhead | 18 | 13 |
| Hull | 1,288 | 2,780 | Dundee | 439 | 249 |
| Yarmouth | 793 | 514 | Grangemouth | — | 196 |
| Colchester | 145 | — | Leith | 1,145 | 664 |
| Lynn | 86 | — | Aberdeen | 478 | 158 |
| | 17,481 | 10,343 | Isla | 181 | — |
| | | | Aunon | 175 | — |
| | | | Alloa | 231 | — |
| | | | Leven | 112 | — |
| | | | Irvin | 37 | — |
| | | | | 5,500 | 5,356 |
| | | | Hamburgh and Gibraltar | 9 | — |
| | | | Demerara | 6 | — |
| | | | Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, } and New Brunswick | 546 | — |

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
12 December 1832.

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

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of EMIGRANTS arrived at Quebec during the Years 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832.

| From whence. | 1829. | 1830. | 1831. | 1832. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| England and Wales - - - | 3,565 | 6,799 | 10,343 | 17,481 |
| Ireland - - - - - | 9,614 | 18,300 | 34,133 | 28,204 |
| Scotland - - - - - | 2,643 | 2,450 | 5,354 | 5,500 |
| Hamburg and Gibraltar - - - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Demerara - - - - - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and New Brunswick - - - - - | 123 | 451 | 424 | 546 |
| | 15,945 | 28,000 | 50,254 | 51,746 |

RECAPITULATION:

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| 1829 - - - - - | 15,945 |
| 1830 - - - - - | 28,000 |
| 1831 - - - - - | 50,254 |
| 1832 - - - - - | 51,746 |

TOTAL - - - 145,945

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
12 December 1832.

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

The following STATEMENT shows the WEEKLY ARRIVAL of EMIGRANTS during the Year 1832, specifying the Number of Males, Females, and Children under Fourteen Years; also, the Number of Voluntary Emigrants, and of those receiving Aid.

| Week ending | Males. | Females. | Children. | Parish Aid. | Voluntary. | Total each Week. |
|-------------------|--------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| May - 12th - - - | 334 | 282 | 258 | - | 874 | 874 |
| - - 19th - - - | 2,546 | 2,073 | 1,453 | 517 | 5,555 | 6,072 |
| - - 26th - - - | 1,282 | 1,109 | 931 | 32 | 3,290 | 3,322 |
| June - 2d - - - | 1,888 | 1,644 | 1,301 | 149 | 4,684 | 4,833 |
| - - 9th - - - | 4,039 | 3,559 | 3,001 | 693 | 9,906 | 10,599 |
| - - 16th - - - | 820 | 765 | 731 | 415 | 1,901 | 2,316 |
| - - 23d - - - | 871 | 816 | 791 | 240 | 2,238 | 2,478 |
| - - 30th - - - | 598 | 514 | 542 | 335 | 1,319 | 1,654 |
| July - 7th - - - | 905 | 770 | 732 | 219 | 2,188 | 2,407 |
| - - 14th - - - | 1,142 | 985 | 999 | 555 | 2,571 | 3,126 |
| - - 21st - - - | 996 | 911 | 880 | 835 | 1,952 | 2,787 |
| - - 28th - - - | 504 | 434 | 415 | 121 | 1,218 | 1,353 |
| Aug. - 4th - - - | 42 | 22 | 30 | 30 | 64 | 94 |
| - - 11th - - - | 1,456 | 1,324 | 1,151 | 430 | 3,501 | 3,931 |
| - - 18th - - - | 342 | 303 | 264 | - | 909 | 909 |
| - - 25th - - - | 210 | 170 | 160 | - | 540 | 540 |
| Sept. - 1st - - - | 474 | 388 | 327 | 225 | 964 | 1,189 |
| - - 8th - - - | 247 | 230 | 202 | 105 | 574 | 679 |
| - - 15th - - - | 278 | 206 | 180 | 87 | 577 | 664 |
| - - 22d - - - | 257 | 197 | 163 | - | 617 | 617 |
| - - 29th - - - | 95 | 60 | 67 | - | 222 | 222 |
| Oct. - 6th - - - | 137 | 69 | 74 | - | 280 | 280 |
| - - 13th - - - | 282 | 184 | 179 | - | 645 | 645 |
| - - 20th - - - | 19 | 14 | 13 | - | 46 | 46 |
| - - 27th - - - | 9 | 5 | 4 | - | 18 | 18 |
| Nov. - 3d - - - | 13 | - | - | - | 13 | 12 |
| - - 14th - - - | 8 | - | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| - - 30th - - - | 36 | 18 | 16 | - | 70 | 70 |
| | 19,830 | 17,052 | 14,864 | 4,988 | 46,758 | 51,746 |

Emigrant Department, Quebec, }
12 December 1832.

(signed) A. C. Buchanan.

DISTRIBUTION of the EMIGRANTS arrived at Quebec in the Year 1832.

| LOWER CANADA : | | |
|--|-------|--------|
| City and District of Quebec - - - - - | 4,500 | |
| District of Rivers - - - - - | 450 | |
| District of St. Francis, and Eastern Townships - - - - - | 750 | |
| City and District of Montreal - - - - - | 4,000 | |
| Ottawa District - - - - - | 500 | |
| TOTAL - - - - - | | 10,200 |
| UPPER CANADA : | | |
| Ottawa, Bathurst, and Eastern Districts, as far as Kingston, } included - - - - - | 4,000 | |
| Townships in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinta and the Dis- } trict of Newcastle - - - - - | 6,000 | |
| York and the Home District - - - - - | 7,500 | |
| Hamilton Gulf and Huron Tract, and situations adjacent - - | 6,000 | |
| Niagara Frontier and District, including the line of the Wel- } land Canal, and round the head of Lake Ontario to Hamilton } | 3,000 | |
| Settlements bordering on Lake Erie, including the London } District, Adelaide Settlement, &c. &c. &c. on to Lake } St. Clair - - - - - | 8,500 | |
| TOTAL to UPPER CANADA - - - - - | | 35,000 |
| Died of Cholera in Upper and Lower Canada - - - - - | | 2,350 |
| Returned to the United Kingdom, principally Widows and } Orphans, about 100 Pensioners, and a few lazy characters } | | 850 |
| Gone to United States - - - - - | | 3,346 |
| TOTAL - - - - - | | 51,746 |

Emigrant Department, Quebec, } (signed) A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.
12 December 1832.

AMENDMENTS proposed by Mr. Buchanan to the PASSENGER REGULATION ACT of the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

- 1.—The sale of spirituous liquors of any sort, or wines, to be forbidden on board ships conveying passengers to the British Possessions, North America.
- 2.—The number of persons per register tonnage, to be altered from 3 persons to 4 tons, to 2 persons to 3 tons.
- 3.—The quantity of bread stuffs to be increased from 50 lbs. to 70 lbs. for each passenger.
- 4.—Copy of the Act to be furnished to masters of ships in clearing at the Custom House, with passengers on board; and said Act to be kept in a conspicuous part of the ship for the perusal of Emigrants during the voyage.
- 5.—All penalties to be made special and recoverable summarily before two Justices of the Peace.

To *A. C. Buchanan*, Esq, Chief Agent, &c. &c.

Royal Engineer District Office, Quebec,
11 December 1832.

STATEMENT showing the PRICES paid to ARTIFICERS and LABOURERS employed in the Royal Engineer Department at this Station, during the Summers of 1831 and 1832.

| Trade or Employment. | Class. | Pay p' Day, 1831, Currency. | | Pay p' Day, 1832, Currency. | | REMARKS. |
|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----|---|
| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | |
| Masons - - - | 1 | 6 | - | 6 | - | -- So many masons left us in the breaking out of cholera, that in August we were much delayed for want of them. |
| | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | |
| | 3 | 5 | - | 5 | - | |
| | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | |
| | 5 | 4 | - | 4 | - | |
| | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | |
| Carpenters - - - | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | - | -- There was a great demand for carpenters last spring, and we were obliged to raise their wages in consequence. |
| | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | 6 | |
| | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | - | |
| Smiths - - - | 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | |
| | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | - | |
| | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | |
| Miners and Labourers - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | -- The mining in the Cape is merely surface rock; the miners therefore have only first class labourers' pay. Labourers were scarce in August, owing to the Asiatic cholera, which carried off some, and induced many others to go up the country on their arrival, as well as those employed, to leave the works. |
| | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | |
| | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | - | |

(signed) *R. A. Alderson*, Captain,
Senior Royal Engineer, Quebec District.

Copy of a NOTE from *William Patton*, Esq. to *A. C. Buchanan*, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Burnet's Wharf, Quebec, 12 December 1832.

I CAN state the following Rates of Wages for the past Season :--

| | s. | d. | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----|-------------------------|
| Labourers at the Cove - - - - - | 3 | 6 | per day, and not found. |
| Better informed Class - - - - - | 5 | - | per day. |
| Boom Men - - - - - | 5 | - | per day. |
| Broad-Axe Men - - - - - | 5s. to 7 | 6 | per day. |
| Narrow-Axe Men - - - - - | 4s. 6d. to 5 | - | per day. |

Our sawyers, of which the greater part we employed were old countrymen, earned about 6s. 6d. per day. Out of 40 we employed, about one-third arrived this year; one-third were old countrymen, who have farms at Frampton and Leeds; and the remaining one-third were Canadians.

Labourers on board of Ships always get from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per day, and are found on board with the best of every thing. Certainly workmen of all kinds this year have got something more than the above rates. The rate of wages here will, I think, be proof sufficient that they are too high, and in consequence, that there is plenty of room for more of our countrymen.

Believe me, &c.

(signed) *W. Patton*.

Copy of a NOTE received from *Hill Blacklock, Esq. Architect, to A. C. Buchanan, Esq.*

Sir,

Quebec, 8 December 1832.

IN reply to your Note, requesting to be informed if there was as good a supply of workmen this season as last, I beg to inform you that most of the master artificers engaged in building in Quebec, complained to me of the difficulty they had of procuring workmen during the last season, and of the high rate of wages demanded; and I know of two public buildings (the Marine Hospital and new Custom-house) which are now not completed from the above causes only.

I am, sir, &c. &c.

(signed) *H. M. Blacklock, Architect.*

EXTRACTS from the WEEKLY REPORT made to the Governor-in-Chief, by the Chief Agent for Emigrants at *Quebec.*

Week ending 12th May 1832.

COMPARING the general character of the Emigrants already arrived with former seasons, I consider the average, in point of apparent respectability, to have increased.

The vessels arrived from Ireland have not their full complement of passengers, and I am sorry to observe that the same irregularity which prevailed last year, with respect to ships' passenger lists, continues to subsist.

Week ending 19th May.

From the badness of the roads in this district, and the general backwardness of the season, it is impossible for Emigrants to proceed inland at present; the majority go to Upper Canada; they are generally possessed of means; the number of necessitous as yet arrived is certainly very few; those sent out by parishes or societies generally receive money here on landing, or get it at Montreal, funds being remitted by the captains or ship agents for that purpose: this system requires an amendment.

Many Pensioners who have arrived I have recommended to Upper Canada.

I have sent Dr. Griffin a number of printed "Advices to Emigrants" for distribution, on board the ships at the quarantine station, and every vessel is visited by the assistant agent or clerk from this Department. I have also left at the Commissariat Office printed instructions for Pensioner Emigrants. A considerable number of labourers and servants have found employment this week in the city and vicinity; also many masons and joiners at the public works, Cape Diamond.

Week ending 26th May.

The Emigrants arrived this week are of a very respectable character, and apparently all in good circumstances; among them many pensioners.

A considerable number of artificers have found employment on the works at Cape Diamond, and many labourers and servants have got engagements in and about this city. To those destined for Upper Canada, who, from their necessities requiring immediate employment, I provided with orders to obtain it at the respective situations in that province. M. Jolie, senior, of Lothbinier, is anxious to encourage settlement on his property; a few Scotch families have gone thither this week. Many casualties, attended with loss of life, have taken place among the Emigrants, through sending them on shore in small boats.

Week ending 2d June.

Nothing very material has occurred this week; the city is nearly clear of Emigrants, and it is satisfactory to record so very little distress among those already arrived. Employment for masons, carpenters, and farming labourers is easily obtained; the rage is all for Upper Canada. Three families from Hampshire are gone to settle on Mr. M'Nider's land at Metis; and I have advised several respectable families arrived this week to settle at Nicolet and Lothbinier. Next week I shall have all arrangements for Upper Canada finished. Four vessels, with 750 Emigrants, have just arrived, (3 o'clock,) and will appear in next week's Report.

Week ending 9th June.

The majority of Emigrants continues of a class superior to former years; the number dependent on immediate employment comparatively few. The arrangements adopted in several districts in Upper Canada enable me to direct those Emigrants wanting work to situations where they will find it.

I am doing all I can to urge the commuted pensioners to Upper Canada. As soon as the roads are passable into the interior of this province, I may be enabled to forward families to many desirable situations in the vicinity of Craig's Road. Provisions are very scarce in that part, and the population are generally obliged to draw their supplies of flour from Quebec; the unusual backwardness of the season this year will operate much against settlement in Lower Canada. I have availed myself of the aid of my nephew, Mr. R. S. Buchanan, at Montreal, to act as temporary assistant to this Department in that city. Several fatal cases of cholera morbus this week.

Week ending 16th June.

In consequence of the breaking out of the cholera morbus in this city, the Emigrant population have experienced great inconvenience; I have urged all whom I could into the country,

country, and forwarded to Montreal every Emigrant intending to proceed in that direction; also those who were in good health, and without the means of supporting themselves. Lodgings could not be procured at any price.

The facility with which Emigrants procure recommendation to the Emigrant Society, by the captains of ships or lodging-house keepers, induces numbers to plead poverty, *with money in their pockets*, and numbers from the same cause loiter away their time and means, in the hope subsequently of throwing themselves upon the institution as destitute. Cholera still raging unmitigated.

Week ending 23d June.

This week much inconvenience was obviated by the Emigrants remaining on board ship; and considering the prevalence of sickness within the city, very little distress comparatively has been experienced by them.

The *Bellona* from Dublin, seventy-nine days' passage; the Emigrants by this ship suffered much from want of provisions. We had them supplied on arrival with tea, sugar and bread. The number of pensioners this week is very considerable; the system now pursued in sending out these pensioners admits of considerable improvement; there are many of them penniless on arrival. I almost daily attend at the Commissariat, and observe that every facility possible is given by the gentleman of that Department in paying them.

Several of the ships from Ireland this week were in a dirty state, particularly the *Thomas Gelston* from Belfast. It would be expedient that all ships with Emigrants should be compelled to undergo a complete cleansing before being permitted to come up to Quebec. Much inconvenience is felt in all the new settlements in the district of Quebec, from scarcity of provisions.

Two cases of cholera terminated fatally this week in St. Giles Craig's Road. The Board of Health gave a supply of medicines to the settlements of Leeds and Inverness.

Week ending 30th June.

Many Emigrant ships still continue to arrive in a very dirty state, particularly those from Ireland. The *Devoron* from Londonderry, with 250, arrived on Thursday evening, exceedingly filthy; and, when visited by this Department on the following day at noon, the vessel and many of the passengers were still in a dirty state. Emigrants would experience great benefit, as also would the public, were none permitted to land until the ship should undergo a complete cleansing, the between-decks whitewashed with quicklime, and the passengers thoroughly washed, as also their dirty clothes. The disembarkation of the passengers should on no account be permitted after 4 o'clock (unless going by steam boats), as it is impossible for poor Emigrants to find lodgings when thrown on shore, in a dirty state, at 7, 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening.

Very few Emigrants are at present in this city, and, all things considered, it is truly astonishing to witness so few traces of distress among the Emigrant population. Many impositions by captains of Emigrant ships have been detected this week, particularly that of charging them the expense of batteau hire for landing. I succeeded in getting the amount refunded in some instances, particularly in that of the bark *Wilson* from Bristol. The Emigrants by this ship were principally aided by their respective parishes, and all well provided. Some of those from Wiltshire brought recommendations to this Department from the Marquis of Lansdowne; those from Berkshire from Mr. Barnes, Secretary to the Reading Emigrant Society.

Week ending 7th July.

I had the honour to receive this week very satisfactory communications from his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, dated 27th and 30th ultimo, with reference to the arrangements adopted at the several ports and landing places along the line of the St. Lawrence and lakes, for affording relief to Emigrants in distress or sickness, and enabling those in good health to proceed to their destination, and I am in consequence adopting every means in my power to encourage Emigrants intending to proceed to Upper Canada, to move forward without delay.

To *A. Buchanan, Esq., &c. &c. &c. Quebec.*

Sir,

Government House, York, 27th June 1832.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-governor to acquaint you that, from the precautionary measures adopted in this province, the alarm which took place in the Eastern districts, on the dreadful disease which rages at Quebec and Montreal extending to this province, has much subsided.

His Excellency desires me to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a circular letter which has been forwarded to the proprietors of steam vessels, inviting them to continue their usual trips. He has also directed the agents at Cornwall and Prescott, to give the Emigrants every assistance, and to encourage the crews of the batteaux to return to their occupations.

At every port on the Saint Lawrence a Board of Health has been established; and means have been placed at their disposal to provide hospitals, and to forward the Emigrants to York and western parts of the province, as they may arrive.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *Wm Rowan.*

Copy

Copy of Circular LETTER from Lieutenant-governor to Captains of Steam Boats.

Gentlemen,

Government House, York, 25th June 1832.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-governor to acquaint you that he has heard with great regret that it is the intention of the proprietors of some of the steam vessels on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, to discontinue running for the remainder of the season, and as such an arrangement could not fail to occasion great distress and inconvenience to Emigrants, his Excellency requests that, at this crisis, you will take the interests of the province into consideration, and is of opinion that, afflicted as it is with the dreadful calamity, you cannot render a greater service to the colony than by directing your vessel to continue to run as usual, in order that the healthy passengers may be dispersed, and those in bad health conveyed to the hospitals established in the several districts.

I have the honour, &c.

(signed) *Wm Rowan.*

Copy of LETTER from Mr. Secretary *Rowan* to *C. J. Forbes*, Esq. Chairman of Committee, *Montreal*.

Sir,

Government House, York, 30th June 1832.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-governor to acquaint you that, on the 19th instant, the day on which he received intelligence that some alarm had taken place on the St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Cornwall, and that the crews of the batteaux there had deserted their boats, he directed the magistrates of the Johnstown and Eastern districts to form Boards of Health, and to take such measures as might be judged necessary for establishing hospitals for the reception of the sick, and for forwarding Emigrants to the Western districts of this province.

His Excellency desires me to inform you that he will not fail to use every exertion in his power to procure immediate employment for the Emigrants that may be forwarded by the Montreal committee, and he trusts that the arrangements which every district have now made for their reception, and the funds which have been placed at the disposal of the magistrates to provide medical aid, will induce your committee to continue their benevolent exertions at this distressing period.

I have the honour, &c.

(signed) *Wm Rowan.*

P. S.—All the steam vessels on Lake Ontario continue to convey Emigrants from Prescott to Kingston, Coburg and York, and the passengers are only detained on board till the sick can be removed to the hospitals established at these ports.

Week ending 14th July.

I detected many cases of imposition this week on the part of ship-masters to their passengers. The case of the *Ulster* from Londonderry, for having on board more passengers than allowed by law, is in the hands of the Solicitor-general. From the captain of the brig *Samuel* from Whitehaven, I received 6 *l.* 15 *s.* for passengers landed here instead of at Montreal; the amount I transmitted for them to Mr. Lancaster, by post. The captain of the *Aimwell* from Liverpool I obliged to appear before the justices, for forcing the Emigrants on shore before the time directed by law.

From the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada I continue to receive the most satisfactory accounts, as regards the facilities and arrangements for Emigrants on the route from Montreal to York.

I also received this day a very satisfactory communication from Mr. Forbes, the chairman of the Montreal Relief Committee, and hourly look for the arrival of my assistant, Mr. Robinson, whom I sent to Montreal to inquire into the state of the Emigrant population; I directed him to take the Chambly Canal in his route, to ascertain what number of labourers may be provided with employment. The class of Emigrants arrived this week are more dependent than those that preceded them. I observe that generally a poorer class come out towards the end of July and August.

Week ending 21st July.

I have this day received the following Despatch from the Governor of Upper Canada.

To *A. C. Buchanan*, Esq., &c. &c. &c. *Quebec*.

Sir,

Government House, York, 13th July 1832.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-governor to forward to you the accompanying extracts of letters from the agents for Emigrants at Cornwall and Prescott, from which you will perceive that the batteau men have returned to their employment, and that great exertions have been made to facilitate the conveyance of Emigrants to York, and to afford relief to those who may have been detained on their route.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *Wm Rowan.*

EXTRACT of a REPORT from *Cheeseman Moe*, Esq., dated *Cornwall*, 6th July 1832.

I WENT off yesterday morning, immediately after I was in possession of his Excellency's desire, and made every inquiry along the line of route as far as Santa Craig. It is with infinite satisfaction I have to state to you, for the information of his Excellency, that I did not meet with a single case of illness or distress. There were at Santa Craig a few individuals, the most of whom had been seriously ill with cholera, but were quite recovered, under the kind care and successful treatment of Mr. Bruce; they are now waiting for a conveyance in one of Jones's boats, from whom they have an order for a passage to Prescott. There was, for a short time, a very great panic along the whole line of route, which was, I expect, greatly aggravated and kept up by miscreants who were anxious to take every advantage afforded by the confusion.

EXTRACT of a REPORT from *J. Patton*, dated *Prescott*, 7 July 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two Letters of the 30th ultimo, and to report, in conformity to the orders communicated in one of them. I have visited Osnabruck, and it is with much pleasure I am enabled to state, that the distress to which both Emigrants and boatmen have been subjected on their way from Montreal by the cholera, and still more by the great dread entertained of it by the inhabitants on its first breaking out, has nearly ceased. Boats and batteau men are again passing up and down the river, as in times past; and all things are returning to their usual state. It is also pleasing to me to say, there is already an hospital at Osnabruck, got up, when most needed, by the exertions and influence of Dr. Bruce, of that township; whose humanity and energy on the occasion are beyond all praise.

Week ending 28th July.

EXTRACT from Mr. *Robinson's* REPORT, who proceeded from this Department last month, to examine into the situation of Emigrants at *Montreal* and parts adjacent.

To *A. C. Buchanan*, Esq. &c. &c. &c. *Quebec*.

Sir,

Montreal, 24 July 1832.

HAVING by your desire, on the 20th June, set out for Montreal, by way of Sorel and Chambly, for the purpose of examining the condition of the Emigrants, ascertaining the demand for employment, and endeavouring to obtain from those wishing to proceed, additional facilities of transport where needed, I beg now respectfully to submit the following report of my proceedings. Soon after my arrival at Sorel, as you have been already informed, I was seized with sickness, which delayed me near that place until the 12th instant.

On the Chambly Canal, many of this year's Emigrants are at work; and out of the whole number, amounting to upwards of 600, only 10 deaths have occurred from cholera. A considerable demand for labour is furnished by this work to Emigrants, and many of these settle on lands in the vicinity of Gamaska Mountain and St. Cæsar.

On the 16th, having arrived at this city, I proceeded to view the state of the Emigrants in the emigrant sheds and about the wharfs, among whom I distributed printed notices, routes, &c.

A considerable number of Emigrants are still detained for want of boats to convey them upwards, but I am happy to say nothing like so many as was represented; and many of those now remaining, owe it to their own indolence.

Called on the principal forwarding establishments, who assure me that no exertion on their parts shall be wanting to provide batteaux, &c.; they do not anticipate any further difficulty; the panic which had seized their boatmen having quite subsided, Mr. Hawke, agent at Lachine, having gone up to Cornwall, I was unable to confer with him, and his return was uncertain; I did not wish to delay my return to Quebec.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

(signed)

H. Robinson.

Week ending 4th August.

THE number of Emigrants at Grosse Isle yesterday at noon was about 1,500, the greater part may be expected up to-morrow or Monday. Mr. Hawke reports, under date of 27 ultimo, from Montreal, that he had returned from Cornwall, and found the route perfectly healthy. He particularly suggests the expediency of a large shed being erected at Lachine, for the Emigrants proceeding to Upper Canada and the Ottawa; they are, in general, obliged to remain one night at Lachine, having no other place than the beach and wharfs to lay on; and as the season advances, the night air will be exceedingly injurious. I beg, therefore, most respectfully to direct the attention of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief to this subject.

Finding that Mr. Hawke's services were more important at present at Lachine than Montreal, I fully concurred in the expediency of his making it his head-quarters.

This city at present is remarkably free from Emigrants; Montreal is similarly situated. The following, with Inclosures, was received this week from Mr. Secretary Rowan, at York, with reference to discharged soldiers.

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Government House, York, 26th July 1832.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-governor to forward to you for circulation, a few printed notices to discharged soldiers, and to request that you will explain to Emigrants of that description who may wish to settle in the Bathurst, Newcastle or London districts of Upper Canada, that it is not necessary for them to appear personally at York; but their petitions should be carefully filled up, and transmitted under cover to this office, upon receipt of which, an order for their land will be forwarded to them, and an authority for their location sent to the district agent, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Upon application to the district agents, printed forms of petitions will be supplied gratis.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) W^m Rowan.

Week ending 11th August.

I cannot avoid soliciting the attention of his Excellency to the frequent unfounded misstatements and assertions that have lately appeared in an influential public journal, with reference to the prospects and situations of the Emigrant population who have arrived this season. The statement that numbers are returning to the United Kingdom, in consequence of their inability to obtain employment, is untrue; some widows and orphans, it is true, have been sent home by the Beneficent Society, in the ship "Robert Carr," to Belfast, and other vessels. I am of opinion, that had those persons been disposed of in the Canadas, their future prosperity would have been best promoted; of all those, at least, who had not a certainty of finding friends on their return competent to take care of them. A few indolent, worthless fellows, who were too lazy to work, have also, for aid to return, availed themselves of the mistaken benevolence of some of the charitable institutions of this city; this cannot be considered remarkable in so vast an influx of strangers in so short a period. It would be desirable that the Emigrants were entirely left to the management of the proper authorities, and not perplexed and paralysed as they are with a show of charity, when in reality the motive is to magnify the appearance of distress, in order to dishearten others. The number of persons arrived this season, entirely dependent, were exceedingly few, and bore but a small proportion to the more wealthy and independent settlers; numbers loiter about town until all their funds are exhausted, who then have recourse to the benevolence of the Emigrant Society; as the impression among the poorer class of Irish Emigrants is, that the tax paid by them entitles them to claim a passage to Montreal. *It is a fact, that the number of Emigrants unemployed in Quebec at the present period, is less than at any corresponding period for the last three years.*

Emigrants are exposed to considerable hardships at Grosse Isle, in not being enabled to obtain supplies for bread, tea, sugar, &c.

A victualling store at Grosse Isle, for the sale, at moderate prices, of the best bread, tea, flour, oatmeal, soap, molasses, salt, &c. would be a great boon: liquors, vegetables and fruits of all sorts, should be prohibited.

This season, 2s. 6d. has frequently been paid for a sour eight pound loaf.

Week ending 18th August.

Mr. Hawke reports, under date of the 15th instant from Lachine, that by the aid of private subscription and the assistance of Mr. Forbes, he had succeeded in obtaining means to build a log asylum for Emigrants; several deaths had taken place among settlers, from exposure to night dews on the banks of the Lachine Canal.

Hunt's Wharf has been, and continues to be, much encumbered by pensioners' families, who have for several days and nights taken up their quarters there; the greater part of these pensioners have received their money from the Commissariat; the heads of some families have gone to the township of Cranbourne to look after their land; other families are left by their husbands, in the hope of extorting sympathy and getting forwarded to Montreal. A family who had been laying on the wharf for several days, and who had 50*l.* in the Savings Bank, was induced by me to proceed up the country on Thursday last.

The prospect of the harvest being good, and near at hand, induced me this week to recommend several respectable families to settle in this district; some up Craig's Road, a few to Lothbinier, and others towards Frampton.

Week ending 25th August.

This city is at present unusually free from an unemployed Emigrant population: from 200 to 300 labourers are wanted at the Carillon and Shute-à-Blondeau Canals, Ottawa River.

Several respectable English families have proceeded this week to the vicinity of Craig's Road. I have much satisfaction in reporting the healthy and favourable situation of the settlers in that part of the country, and the total absence of the cholera. With reference to the pensioners settling in Cranbourne, the difficulties they have to encounter, and the extortions practised upon them, renders their success doubtful.

Week ending 1st September.

This week I have succeeded in inducing a number of labouring families of indolent Emigrants, who have been loitering about the city for some weeks, depending on the (mis-directed) sympathy of the charitable institutions, and occasionally a few days' work, to

proceed up the country to situations *where I insured them employment*; several labourers have also been directed to the Chambly Canal, and also to the Carillon and Chute-à-Blondeau Canals (Ottawa River), at which places several hundred labourers are wanted.

In consequence of the inconvenience and extortion to which Emigrants have lately been subjected in proceeding from Lachine to Prescott, I have deemed it expedient to recommend to all those who may be destined to Kingston or York, to proceed from Lachine by the route of the Ottawa and Rideau Canal, as soon as boats begin to ply. His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada strongly recommends the route of the Rideau. In addition to the superior comfort and saving of time to the Emigrants in going to Kingston by the Rideau, they will pass through a fine section of country, presenting many advantages of settlement, and extensive employment for mechanics and labourers. I am afraid I shall be deprived of the assistance of Mr. Hawke at Lachine for the remainder of the season, from indisposition obliging him to return home. In consequence, I wrote my nephew, at Montreal, to give his assistance in arranging for the supply of boats to ply on the Ottawa and Rideau route; and, by a letter this day received from him, he has induced Mr. Cushing, the forwarding agent and proprietor of boats on the Ottawa, to send a person to the Rideau to make arrangements for his boats passing through the canal. The result, with the rates of transport, I expect to receive in a few days, when I shall have the honour to lay the same before his Lordship.

I shall be happy in having it in my power to report to his Lordship that, in every part of Upper Canada, the demand for agriculturists, mechanics and labourers continues unabated, and abundance of employment for all industrious persons. The majority of the Emigrants arrived this week are tradesmen, farm labourers and some pensioners; all those in want of employment I furnished with orders for the same, at either the Chambly or Chute-à-Blondeau Canals, or in the Newcastle or London districts, Upper Canada.

I directed several farming families this week to the Eastern townships in this province, and to the settlement in Craig's Road. There are very few Emigrants now in this city.

The following letter was received from Upper Canada:—

To A. C. Buchanan, Esq., &c. &c. &c. Quebec.

Sir,

Government House, York, 25th August 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, by direction of the Lieutenant-governor, that, notwithstanding the great number of Emigrants which have arrived at York this season, all agriculturists, carpenters, blacksmiths and labourers still continue to find employment; but from the reports which have been received from the Lower province, there can be no doubt the distress, misery and inconvenience experienced by Emigrants in their passage up the St. Lawrence in the Durham boats, and the exorbitant outlay incurred by them after they leave Montreal, must check the Emigration to these colonies, if some measures are not adopted to facilitate their conveyance to the ports in the Eastern districts, where they can find immediate employment, or embark without difficulty for the Western districts.

To Kingston, Coburg, York, Hamilton, and in the London district, labourers may be directed to proceed, with every prospect of finding work; but although the Lieutenant-governor has for some weeks considered it necessary to order Mr. Patton, the agent at Prescott, to forward destitute families from that port at the expense of His Majesty's Government, the fund placed at his disposal will not admit of that assistance being continued; if, however, they are provided with means to reach York, they will be employed on their arrival, or sent to the Western districts.

I have the honour, &c.

(signed) W^m Rowan.

Week ending 15th September.

The Emigrants arrived this week, in point of respectability and the possession of property, exceed the average of the season. Those by the "Ann" from Dublin, consisted of families highly recommended, and with considerable capital. In the "African" from London, and "Elizabeth" from Bristol, several respectable settlers came, nearly all of whom were possessed of considerable funds in specie and bills of exchange. The disposition to inquire respecting the Lower province is daily becoming more frequent among respectable Emigrants; several families of English Emigrants have proceeded this week to the Eastern townships. I am happy in being enabled to report this week that a steady demand continues for all industrious mechanics, particularly masons, bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, also farm and common labourers. Wages are on the advance; the rates paid on board ships and at the cove for labour at present is from 2 s. 6d. to 4 s. per day, with board and grog. The masons working at the St. Patrick Church have demanded an advance of wages. I would respectfully suggest the expediency of having the sheds and tents, for the temporary accommodation of Emigrants, discontinued on the plains; the present inmates are of a lounging, idle character, and will not bestir themselves to work so long as they are provided for: there may be a few exceptions. I would, however, submit the expediency of a minute investigation of the present occupants: several women, professing to be widows, and for whom passages had been paid to England and Ireland, have left the ships in which they were going, and are now in Quebec again.

Week ending 22d September.

The Emigrants arrived this week were principally persons in good circumstances, with the exception of some commuted pensioners by the ship "William Booth," from Belfast; this

this vessel had the Emigrants nearly 12 weeks on board; the master and mate were much given to intoxication.

In the "Jane and Barbara," from Bristol, were several respectable settlers possessing much property. One gentleman, by this ship, had 4,000*l.*

Week ending 29th September.

The Emigrants arrived this week are possessed of considerable means. A credit for 16,000*l.* sterling has been fixed at the Quebec Bank by a London banking-house, in favour of one Emigrant.

This city is unusually free from Emigrants at present, and full employment for all industrious persons: masons and bricklayers cannot be got to meet the demand at advanced wages. Labourers on board ships and at the coves, are obtaining from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per day, and victualled. I understand the pauper tents on the plains are to be discontinued on the 1st of October, the urgency of which daily increases.

The necessity of having the Emigrant Society's Shed Asylum immediately shut up, also becomes more manifest, since it is a nest replete with idleness and filth.

Week ending 6th October.

The ship "Fleetwood," wrecked at Matun Island, had Emigrants on board, part of whom arrived, the remainder daily expected, and will be reported hereafter.

Between the period of 6th October and 24th November.

The number of Emigrants arrived within the above period were about 800, the majority of whom were in easy circumstances, and nearly all proceeded to Upper Canada.

The passengers per the "Jona," from London, contracted for their passages to Montreal, but the captain refused sending them forward; I succeeded, however, after much difficulty, in prevailing upon him to pay the passages of the principal number; I will here remark the bad effects of the penalties in the Passenger Regulation Act not being special; it is out of the question to think that Emigrants can remain here to abide the issue of a lawsuit for non-fulfilment of a contract on the part of the captain; besides, the form of law proceedings in this city are so exceedingly expensive and tedious, that it is better to submit to any loss, than to have any thing to do with it. A common summons for appearance before a justice on complaint, costs about 10*s.* fees. I had very great trouble last summer with captains and their passengers, in disputed cases; and unless some satisfactory plan can be adopted, I anticipate a great increase to the existing abuses by the ship-masters, on becoming acquainted with the difficulties attending legal proceedings. I respectfully submit the expediency of all fines recovered under the Passenger Act being applied for prosecuting suits of the preceding nature.

The navigation closes for this year.

(signed)

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

Quebec, November 28th, 1832.

The following is the OPINION of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, Minister of the Irish Catholic Population, in the city of Quebec and neighbourhood, as to the state of Pauperism and Employment for the working classes, and also the consequences resulting from Emigrant Societies.

To the Rev. Mr. McMahon, &c. &c., Quebec.

THE demand for labourers and mechanics is much greater here than it is in Europe.

The Emigrant Irish Population of Quebec, and the townships in the immediate neighbourhood, I should incline to estimate at present about 13,000.

In my opinion there are fewer pauper Emigrants in Quebec and the Province now than in former years: pauperism has not been increased in the same ratio as Emigrants. In answer to this question, the abundance or failure of the harvest must be always had in view. The harvest the last two years has been prolific, and just now there are fewer cases of distress; because provisions are cheaper. Some two years ago, when the inhabitants of Lothbinière petitioned the legislature for relief, the previous harvest, especially the potatoe crop, had failed, provisions consequently were higher, and there was more distress than there is now. The same may occur again, and again cause distress, but the influx of Emigrants ought not to be blamed for this; indeed, the greater the Emigration, the more cleared the country will become; markets thereby will be better supplied, and less chance will there then be for bad harvests or scarcity of provisions.

The prospect for able-bodied labourers and mechanics cannot be better, if we but a moment consider the various improvements taking place in the cities and country parishes. As long as the trade of the Canadas is not impeded or interfered with by restrictive policy of the mother country, the accommodations of the posts of Quebec and Montreal must become more enlarged every year; the revenue consequently must increase, and the internal improvements, both in town and country, be carried on in a more enlarged scale, thereby affording the Emigrant on his arrival immediate employment—his grand, and, it ought to be impressed upon him, his only protection against poverty in the winter.

As for Emigrant Societies, I consider them more harm than good. Let every man coming to the country be thrown on his own exertions and on his own resources; and he will eventually succeed much better than he can do when he is in expectations from charitable

institutions or individuals. He will look for work and get it, but no man will exert himself as long as he can get others to think and look for him.

All which is respectfully submitted to,

Your reverence's faithful servant,
(signed) *E. B. O'Callaghan.*

To *A. C. Buchanan, Esq. &c. &c., Quebec.*

My dear Sir,

THE above is Doctor O'Callaghan's answer to the queries which you have sent me. The views which the doctor takes on that subject agree substantially with my ideas.

Yours, very truly,
P. McMahon.

21st December 1831.

The following LETTER from Mr. *Merritt* to Mr. *Buchanan*, points out the advantages that may be calculated on next season, by directing Emigrants proceeding to the *London* district to take the route of the *Welland Canal*.

Dear Sir,

York, U. C. 20th November 1832.

I RECEIVED a Memorandum from you, inquiring the price of conveying Emigrants through the *Welland Canal*, and the means we possess for doing so.

The price will be one-half less than you now pay to steam boats. I believe from *Prescot* to *Kettlebruck*, or *Port Stanley*, only 15 s. per passenger is charged.

Vessels of large burden and of the best description will be in readiness at all times, if you determine on sending them by this route.

The canal is now in order, and has been during the season, except about one month, when it was obstructed by grass in a part of our feeder, which was removed immediately, and will not be subject to a similar casualty in future.

Very truly yours,
(signed) *William Hamilton Merritt.*

The following is a Copy of a LETTER received from *William M. Phillips, Esq.,* Agent for the township of *Leeds*, to *A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,* H. M. Resident Agent for Settlers, *Quebec*, with reference to the state of the new Settlers in that part of the province.

Dear Sir,

Township of *Leeds*, 26th December 1832.

WITH reference to your Queries of the 20th instant, I beg to say that the state of the settlers generally in this township and its vicinity is much improved, compared with what it was last year. The demand for labour throughout the year has exceeded the supply, and at present there is no real cause of distress felt in this neighbourhood.

I am, sir, &c.
(signed) *W. Murphy Phillips.*

LETTER from Mr. *Charles Campbell* to *A. C. Buchanan, Esq., &c. &c., Quebec.*

My dear Sir,

Battle-Field Cottage, *Quebec*, 30th Dec. 1832.

I AM in fault in not having replied to your Note of the 27th instant sooner, but trust you will excuse this neglect, having been absent since the morning of receiving it. In answer, I beg to acquaint you, that so far as has come under my observation, it is my opinion that labour has been more in demand last season than the preceding one, and the price also has kept up with the demand, 6 d. per day advance on the rate of wages having been given during the last season. At present there is a very limited employment in our city for labour, but notwithstanding small the demand, it exceeds that of this time last year, owing to a greater number of vessels building this winter than last.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Charles Campbell.*

LETTER from Mr. Secretary *Rowan* to *A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,* Chief Agent for Emigrants.

Dear Sir,

Government House, *York*, 12th January 1833.

You will be surprised that I have not sooner acknowledged the receipt of your letters of 15th November and 15th December, and thanked you for the information which they contained; but I have deferred writing from day to day with the hope of being able to transmit to you the returns you required. Up to the present moment we have only received reports from two steamers of the number of Emigrants conveyed from *Prescot* to the different ports on *Lake Ontario* during the last season; and the returns forwarded by Mr. *Patton* from *Prescot*, and Mr. *McNaughton* of *Bytown*, are very imperfect, but sufficiently confirmatory of your calculations of the number of Emigrants which had proceeded to this province from *Quebec*.

Mr. *Patton* reports that 28,670 had arrived at *Prescot* to 1st. of November, and Mr. *McNaughton* states that 1,133 had arrived by the *Ottawa* to the same period; making together 29,803. They both think the numbers underrated. The steam boat *Great Britain*

and

and Queenstown, brought up 10,514; and as three other steamers were running from Prescott to Niagara, besides schooners and three or four steamers to the Bay of Quinte, I think your report cannot exceed the actual Emigration to this province. The Emigrant Committee at this place reports about 20,000 to have arrived by the different vessels at this wharf.

Mr. Moinot asserts that more than 4,000 persons have been established in Canada, Adelaide and Warwick during the past season, and are all satisfied and doing well. The reports from Oro, Medonte and the Newcastle district are also favourable.

Next season Sir John Colborne intends to adopt a new system, instead of employing Emigrants on the roads, by which it is expected that any number may find work without expense to Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *W. Roman, Sec.*

PROPOSAL by the OTTAWA STEAM BOAT COMPANY for forwarding PASSENGERS and FREIGHT from *Montreal* to *Kingston*, by way of the *Rideau Canal*, for 1833.

| | | Halifax Currency. | | |
|--|---------|-------------------|----|----|
| | | £. | s. | d. |
| Cabin passengers from Montreal to Bytown, including board | - | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Ditto from Bytown to Kingston, including tolls and board | - | 1 | 5 | - |
| Emigrants (deck) from Montreal to Kingston | - - - - | - | 13 | 9 |
| Deck passengers from Montreal to Bytown | - - - - | - | 7 | 6 |
| Ditto from Bytown to Kingston | - - - - | - | 7 | 6 |
| Freight per cent. from Montreal to Bytown, including cartage | - | - | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto from Bytown to Kingston | - - - - | - | 1 | 3 |

Montreal, 14th Jan. 1833, for Emery & Co.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq., Agent for Emigrants. (signed) *W. Harrington.*

N^o 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Lord *Aylmer*, dated Downing-street, 8th March 1833.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 9th of January last, transmitting the Report of the Chief Agent for Emigrants, on the Emigration to Canada, which took place during the year 1832. The information contained in this Report is clear and ample, and does credit to the zeal and industry of Mr. Buchanan; while the picture it presents of the prosperity of the Settlers who have recently established themselves in the Colony, under your government, and in Upper Canada, is highly gratifying. I shall notice in this Despatch those parts of the Report which seem to call for particular observation. Mr. Buchanan wishes, that funds remitted by individuals and by parishes, for the use of Emigrants after their arrival in Canada, should uniformly be intrusted to the Government Agents for Emigrants, and that it should be rendered imperative on parishes to avail themselves of a plan suggested by the Commissioners of Emigration, for charging public officers with the application of funds intended for the above-mentioned purpose. In answer to this proposal, I must observe, that the course of proceeding pointed out by the Commissioners of Emigration was only designed for the use of individuals in this country, who might not possess any other mode of confiding the application of money to trust-worthy persons in the Colony; and I am far from being satisfied, that a very general use of the plan is desirable. It could not come into extensive operation without creating a responsibility and a multiplication of duties, which no establishment that Government could conveniently support would be adequate to meet. It would also obviously tend to postpone, and thereby to weaken eventually, that feeling of dependence on their own prudence and activity, which cannot too soon be called forth in persons who have gone to a distant country for the very purpose of gaining their livelihood by nothing but their own exertions. I am not anxious, therefore, to see a very general adoption of the arrangement, by which it has been provided, that the expenditure of money intended for the benefit of Emigrants, may be devolved upon Government officers; neither have I the power, even had I the desire, to compel the adoption of that arrangement. Persons in this country must be left to follow their own discretion respecting the nature and the mode of

the assistance they may afford to Emigrants, and the Colonial Department has no other duty in this respect than to distribute such information and suggestions as may seem likely to be beneficial to all parties concerned. For these reasons, I think it unnecessary to dwell further upon Mr. Buchanan's proposal on the present subject.

I have reason to believe that the Secretary at War will not deem it expedient to apply to Parliament this year for the means of continuing to commute the pensions of military pensioners in aid of their Emigration. Nevertheless, I have directed to be transmitted to the War Office that part of Mr. Buchanan's Report which bears on this subject, in order that if the practice of commuting pensions be hereafter renewed, Mr. Buchanan's remarks may be taken into consideration.

With respect to the amendments which Mr. Buchanan recommends to be made in the Passengers' Act, I am disposed to think that they would be found worthy of adoption on any future occasion of legislating on the subject; but I doubt whether, taken by themselves, the advantage to be expected from them would outweigh the inconvenience and difficulty of altering the existing law. At any rate, it is certain that the state of public business would not admit it being brought under the consideration of Parliament during the present Session, for the amendment of the Passengers' Act.

No part of Mr. Buchanan's Report has attracted my attention more than that in which he mentions, that many Emigrants loitered in Quebec, and expended all their money there, and afterwards claimed to be forwarded by the Emigrants' Society. It is unfortunately the case, that most charitable institutions have more or less a tendency to weaken the sense of self-reliance in the poor. But this inconvenience may be successfully opposed by vigilance on the part of the directors of those institutions, and by a rigid scrutiny into the claims of all persons who apply to them for relief. I am sure that the gentlemen who manage the Quebec Emigrants' Society would have every disposition to perform this necessary duty; and should you learn that their practice is wanting in strictness, or is in any respect susceptible of improvement, I doubt not that they would receive with deference any suggestions which your Lordship might make to them in consequence of such an impression in your mind. I would rather leave any communication to them to be dictated by your Lordship's means of local observation, than attempt to offer an opinion from this country. Nevertheless, I cannot refrain from observing, that to accept as a title to relief the recommendation of the keeper of the house where the Emigrants may have boarded, or of the master of the vessel in which they may have arrived, appears to me, if such be indeed the practice, far too lax a mode of dispensing the funds placed at the disposal of the Emigrants' Society. It would, I think, have some tendency to check this evil, if whatever expense is incurred on account of any Emigrant, were charged against him as a debt to be repaid out of his future earnings; a promissory note might, I should conceive, without difficulty, be required from all those who obtain assistance for the amount of the cost it may impose on the public. For the purpose of drawing the attention of the Society to the general subject of the preceding remarks, I request that your Lordship will communicate to them the present portion of my Despatch, together with that part of Mr. Buchanan's Report on which it is founded.

I am glad to perceive that notwithstanding the alarm and temporary confusion which must have taken place on the first breaking out of the cholera morbus this year, the number of Emigrants who were dispirited and induced to return to this country in disappointment, is not estimated to have exceeded 850; including the widows and orphans, who were sent back from Quebec at the expense of the fund raised for them by subscription. I have not been able to hear of one Emigrant who returned after having reached the Upper Province; and this fact may serve to convince individuals of this country of the necessity of furnishing Emigrants with the means of penetrating to those districts in Canada where they are most sure of finding employment.

In conclusion, I have only to repeat the gratification I have derived from the favourable accounts of the Emigration of last year, and to express my hope that a practice so beneficial to the Colonies, and to the individuals who go to them, will continue unabated, and receive undiminished encouragement from all whom it affects.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Goderich.*

UPPER CANADA.

N^o 3.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Sir *John Colborne* to *Viscount Goderich*, dated Upper Canada, 10th January 1833.

THE Agents appointed to superintend the location of Emigrants having closed their accounts, I am now enabled to transmit the annexed Statement of the expense incurred in carrying into effect the arrangements sanctioned in your Lordship's instructions of the 1st February and 31st May last.

The expenditure occasioned by the embarrassing circumstances under which the Emigration of last season commenced, and continued for several months, has been large. I am persuaded, however, that the speedy and effectual relief experienced in both Provinces by the constant removal of Emigrants from the ports on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, at which they were liable to be detained; and the permanent benefit which the country has derived from the measures adopted for the distribution, employment and location of at least thirty thousand persons, cannot fail to show that the outlay was necessary and warranted.

I encouraged, early in the season, the Societies established at Prescott, Kingston and York, and the settlers interested in local improvements, to open roads which were much required, and promised, conditionally, that part of the expense of constructing them should be defrayed by the executive government.

On these roads many destitute families were employed successively, and earned by their labour a sum sufficient to carry them to remote townships.

The expense for conveyance was incurred chiefly in forwarding families from Prescott to York, and to the new townships of Harvey, Medonté and Oro, and to the Western townships of Adelaide and Warwick.

In Adelaide and Warwick, about 3,500 persons have been established; a population that will much advance the interests of the Western district. I have authorized the employment of the destitute Emigrants in these townships in opening a road from Canadoc to Lake Huron. Some of them will, I hope, find work on the locations of the officers and other settlers who have lately purchased land in that part of the Province.

The Emigrants from Sussex and Wiltshire that were sent out early in the Spring, having received the small sums due to them on their arrival at York, were left without means to provide for their temporary support. They have been distributed, however, in the Western districts, and are satisfied with their prospects.

As it does not appear probable that any extensive system proposed for the encouragement of Emigration will become acceptable at home, nor that the parishes or landholders will consent to place under the control of Government funds sufficient to establish a portion of their redundant population in these Colonies; this Province must be prepared for the reception, annually, of thirty or forty thousand voluntary Emigrants, the greater part of which will require immediate support. I beg leave, therefore, to offer some observations suggested by the experience of the last two years, and the result of the measures adopted to provide for destitute settlers.

It is obvious, that if arrangements should not be made to prevent an accumulation of Emigrants at Prescott and York, five or six thousand persons might frequently be detained at the same time in these towns totally unfit to support them or afford them employment. Hitherto, in order to ensure the removal of Emigrants successively as they arrive, and to direct them to districts where they may provide for themselves, and the Province reap the greatest advantage from their industry, several townships have been prepared for their reception, to which they have been encouraged to proceed. Their conveyance to the interior townships is expensive, as well as the preparations necessary to be made for their employment; but by this mode large tracts of land are brought into cultivation in one season.

Officers, and settlers with capital, readily take up their residence in townships occupied by four or five hundred labourers, and where the value of land increases in proportion to the population placed near their grants. The destitute settlers either are hired by farmers on their route to the townships to which they may have been directed, or are employed by the settlers who enter the new township with them, or by the agents of Government, to open roads. A better course, perhaps, could not be followed, both for the interests of Emigrants and the Province.

Province. The only exceptionable part of the system is, the employing of Emigrants to open roads in new townships, as these could be made by persons accustomed to the work for one-third of the expense now incurred in forming them; and the destitute Emigrants might be employed in clearing fifteen or twenty acres on the lots intended for sale in different parts of a township, and in planting potatoes and Indian corn for the supply of the settlers that may be located, and for the Emigrants employed in clearing the ground. These crops would probably be sold for the price of the labour bestowed in raising them. The improvements would induce persons of small capital to purchase the lots on which they were made, and the proceeds would defray the expenses of the year.

I have no doubt that such a system would succeed. It appears, in every respect, preferable to employing Emigrants on roads, or to the project of clearing land for large farms, an undertaking which must fail, unless conducted by superintendents of great experience, intelligence and integrity.

The salaries for the superintendents of this description would add considerably to the outlay, and the farms prepared for occupation could not be readily disposed of; but small improvements would be placed within the reach of settlers of very limited means, and the value of land in every part of the township would be equally increased.

I shall direct the agents in the new townships to employ Emigrants, at low wages, in clearing land early in the Spring for cultivation, instead of continuing them on work that can yield no immediate profit.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of MONEY paid by the COMMISSIONER of CROWN LANDS, on account of EMIGRATION, to the 13th November 1832, inclusive.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----------|
| John W. Gamble - - - To defray the expense of employing indigent Emigrants on the road - - - - | 1,079 | 10 | 7½ |
| John Patton - - - - Agent at Prescot, to defray the expense of forwarding indigent Emigrants to the different Settlements forming in the Upper parts of the Province, and also to afford them temporary employment on the road leading from Prescot to the Rideau Canal - - - - | 900 | - | - |
| Cheeseman Moe - - - Agent at Cornwall, to superintend the forwarding of Emigrants - - - - | 139 | 19 | 11 |
| William Chisholm - - - To defray the expense of employing indigent Emigrants on the road - - - - | 633 | 15 | - |
| Charles Rubidge - - - For expenses incurred in settling Emigrants in the Newcastle district - - - - | 276 | 11 | 1 |
| John Bostwick - - - For expenses incurred in forwarding Emigrants from Port Stanley to Adelaide - - - - | 25 | 11 | 8½ |
| Anthony B. Hawke - - - Agent stationed at Lachine, to superintend the forwarding of Emigrants - - - - | 100 | - | - |
| Wellesley Richey - - - For expenses incurred in settling Emigrants in Oro, Medoute and Orillia - - - - | 1,057 | 6 | - |
| James Fitzgebbon - - - To disburse sundry expenses incurred in relieving the distress occasioned to the indigent Settlers by the prevalence of the Cholera, and forwarding them to the lands settling - - - - | 382 | 4 | 10 |
| Roswell Mount - - - For expenses incurred in settling Emigrants in Adelaide and - - - , and opening Roads through these townships - - - - | 1,844 | 5 | - |
| York Emigration Society For the relief of destitute Emigrants - - - - | 404 | 13 | 1 |
| Francis Hewson - - - For employing Emigrants on a road leading from Kempensfeldt Bay to Sunindale - - - - | 90 | 17 | 8½ |
| Transport - - - - Expenses incurred in the transport of indigent Settlers to the lands allotted for their reception - - - - | 656 | 12 | 6 |
| Provisions - - - - Provisions furnished Settlers of the above description - - - - | 719 | 10 | 2 |
| | | | Hamilton |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|-----|
| Hamilton and Hunt - - Medicine - - - - - | - | 15 | 8 |
| Francis Swan - - - - To purchase Bedding and Furniture required for the Sick and Destitute in the Hospital fitted up in York, by command of the Lieutenant-governor - - - - | 89 | - | 8½ |
| Harvey Shepherd - - Axes for the men employed in opening the Roads - - - - - | 10 | - | - |
| John Ewart - - - - For erecting a temporary Shed at the Port of York, to shelter Emigrants, on landing, from the inclemency of the weather - - - - | 24 | 10 | - |
| Robert Marchant - - For enclosing and clearing a Burying-place for the reception of persons who died of cholera | 53 | 10 | - |
| B. Maddon - - - - Messenger sent to Mr. Lount - - - - | 1 | 5 | - |
| George Lount - - - - Provisions - - - - - | 60 | 10 | - |
| Samuel Lount - - - - For exploring Sunnidale, and making out a Road leading from Kempenfeldt Bay to that township - - - - - | 32 | 2 | - |
| Provincial Currency - - - - £. | 8,582 | 10 | 11½ |

Besides the sum of 8,582*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*, Messrs. Chisholm & Gamble have been authorized to expend, in the employment of poor settlers on the roads, the further sum of 500*l.*, to be repaid them after the 1st January 1833; and there still remains, as by Mr. Patton's statement, unpaid, 1,135*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.* due to the steam boats, Great Britain, Queenstow, William Fourth and Niagara, &c., for passages furnished the Emigrants from Prescott to the different ports on Lake Ontario.

No. 2.—LETTER from *W. Chisholm, Esq.* to the Hon. *Peter Robinson*,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir, Nelson, 10th August 1832.

YOUR Letter of the 30th ult. was duly received in my absence at the Welland Canal, and on my return I immediately went to Oakville, and have made up the account as you request up to the 7th instant, which I now enclose to you. You will perceive that I have expended 173*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* currency, over and above the several amounts granted, and it will still take at least 200*l.* to carry the road through to Burlington Beach. There are now about 60 Emigrants, mostly with families, and I do not know where they are to go, not knowing of any place in the country at present. I must dismiss the whole, unless his Excellency will grant a further sum to complete the road, and support those persons. It will take too large a sum to finish the road, for me to undertake it on my own means. I shall therefore wait anxiously for your reply on this subject, trusting that his Excellency will order a sufficient sum to complete the road, which will enable me to employ more Emigrants. You will observe that I have made no account of the Credit bridge, on which I have received from you 125*l.*, which amount I have paid for timber, which is all on the spot. James Stewart, who contracted for driving the piles, &c. is only just done with Mr. Gamble's bridges, but will commence on Monday next at the Credit bridge, and will no doubt do it in a short time. If it is in the power of his Excellency to grant a further sum of 300*l.*, I will make up any further sum that may be required to complete the road and bridges from the Credit to Burlington Beach, let it cost what it may.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Chisholm.*

LETTER from *W. Chisholm, Esq.* to the Hon. *Peter Robinson*,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir, Nelson, 27th August 1832.

IN reply to your communication of the 22d instant, I beg to inform you that there have been employed on the Lake Road, west of the river Credit, between the 4th of June and 24th August, 188 Emigrants; and it will require from 50 to 60 labourers, during the months of September and October, to complete the most material parts of the road; there may be a greater number employed, as they can be dismissed as fast as they can get employment in the country, and others employed, thereby keeping the same number of labourers.

I am, Sir, &c.
(signed) *W. Chisholm.*

N^o 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich*, addressed to Sir *J. Colborne*, dated Downing-street, March 7th, 1833.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 10th of January last, on the subject of Emigration.

The expenditure on Emigration last year very far exceeded the sum which I had authorized to be incurred on that account; but presuming that you found the revenue adequate to bear the excess, after defraying all the other charges placed upon the funds at His Majesty's disposal, I am unwilling to disapprove the outlay which to your judgment appeared necessary to the important object of placing the poorer class of Emigrants in a condition of maintaining themselves. I am the more disposed to approve this expenditure, as I trust that the mode in which it has been laid out will be found to have raised the value of the Crown Lands, and to have increased the productiveness of the territorial revenue. With respect to the expense incurred in forwarding Emigrants, and to the difficulty of distinguishing, in the pressure of that service, such persons as stand in real need of assistance, it has occurred to me that it might be useful to require a promissory note from each individual for the amount of the aid afforded to him. In this manner there would not only be the prospect of repayment of part at least of the expenditure, but fewer persons probably will apply for an advantage of which they would feel that they would be liable for the cost.

I have considered, with much attention, your remarks on the best mode of disposing of such Emigrants as may arrive without the means of providing for their immediate support, and the reasons which you urge in favour of employing persons of that description in improving small lots for sale, rather than in clearing large farms, or in constructing roads, appear to me satisfactory. It was not my intention, in my former instructions on this subject, to restrict your judgment respecting the nature of the work to be given to destitute Emigrants; it was my wish to show that relief, when indispensable, should be afforded by employment instead of by direct pecuniary assistance, or by grants of land; but the mode of employment I have always been willing to leave to be chosen by yourself, according to the opinion formed by you on local observation. I approve, therefore, of your determination to employ destitute Emigrants in improving small lots, and of the instructions which you had issued in order to carry that decision into effect.

From the representation which accompanies your Despatch, I am induced to suppose it necessary that military and naval officers should be allowed to acquire their land by paying for it the upset price, instead of purchasing it at the public sales. It will be necessary, however, to take careful precautions against their thus obtaining for the usual upset price, lands of more than ordinary value; and I should be glad to receive a report from the Commissioner of Crown Lands upon the practicability of avoiding altogether the delay which is mentioned by him as the ground on which military settlers apply to be relieved from the necessity of making their purchases at the public sales. It is probable, that the general sales by auction could not with advantage be more frequent than quarterly; but I do not see any objection to allowing individuals to obtain at any period, on payment of the upset price, lands which had been offered to sale at the quarterly sale immediately preceding, and had not been bought. In this manner the delay now complained of would be obviated, while the circumstance that the same lands had been recently offered to the public at the upset price would afford a security that, in disposing of them for that price, they were not sold at less than their value. If with this plan a further arrangement could be combined, requiring a week's notice to be given of sales effected in the intervals between the quarterly sales, and in some degree subjecting them to public competition, the addition would, of course, be a considerable improvement. On the whole subject, you will call for a report from Mr. Robinson. You will also desire him to furnish you, for my information, with a general report upon the settlement in the province of Upper Canada, loyalists and discharged soldiers, stating the annual number of persons who have taken lands for some years past, and describing the mode in which they are required to substantiate their claims.

I cannot conclude this Despatch without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed the interest you have always taken on the subject of Emigration.

No circumstance could have contributed more powerfully to accelerate the progress of Upper Canada to wealth and importance than the strong direction which Emigration has taken within the last few years towards this Province; and it is gratifying to remark how much the continued disposition to resort to the same quarter has been supported by the judicious measures adopted on the spot, as well as by the uniform cordiality and public spirit with which all classes in Upper Canada have received Emigrants from this country. I trust that the liberal encouragement thus afforded will meet its appropriate reward in the rapid development of the resources of the Colony, which can scarcely fail to result from a large annual addition to the numbers of its industrious population.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Goderich.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

N^o 5.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-general *Darling*, addressed to Viscount *Goderich*, dated New South Wales, 10th September 1831.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 23d January last, calling my attention to the measures which have been proposed for relieving the Parishes in the South of England of a portion of the Agricultural Labourers who are unable to obtain employment.

I beg to acquaint your Lordship, that I lost no time in bringing your Lordship's Despatch under the consideration of the Executive Council; and I do myself the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copy of a circular letter, which was in consequence addressed to the Members of the Legislative Council not holding offices under the Government, and to the Magistrates generally throughout the Colony.

No. 1.—CIRCULAR.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
18th July 1831.

SIR,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that with a view of relieving the distress prevailing among the agricultural labourers in the South of England, it has been suggested to His Majesty's Government, that if the parishes were enabled to send to New South Wales those who are without employment, the Colony might receive with advantage a considerable number of such Emigrants. The Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in making this communication to his Excellency, observes, that if the parishes now burthened with a greater number of labourers than they can employ, should seek to relieve themselves by sending away those superfluous labourers, their object will naturally be to do so on the easiest terms they can; and they will therefore rather direct their Emigrants to North America than to New South Wales, unless means be devised of making up to the parishes the difference of expense resulting from a longer passage. His Excellency is therefore called upon for information as to the extent to which the colonists may be disposed to promote a measure, which, if practicable, cannot fail to be highly advantageous to the Colony, and in order to enable his Excellency to furnish His Majesty's Government with the information required, I am commanded to request that after communicating with the more respectable settlers in your neighbourhood, you will, with as little delay as possible, transmit to me Answers to the following Queries, viz.

1st. Are any of the settlers in your neighbourhood desirous of obtaining the services of free agricultural labourers, or other workmen, from England; and if so, what sum will they enter into an engagement to contribute towards bringing out every such labourer or workman, whether unmarried or with a family?

2d. For what number of labourers or workmen are they willing to enter into an engagement, and what wages will they undertake to pay them on their entering into indenture, for a period not exceeding seven years, to serve the settlers, who shall thus bear a portion of the expense of their passage to this colony?

3d. What number of free labourers or workmen are the settlers in your neighbourhood willing to employ, and at what rate of wages under indenture as above, if the men and their families be conveyed hither without any contribution on the part of the settlers towards defraying the expense of their passage?

You will be pleased to observe, that in order that there may be no doubt as to the extent to which the aid of the settlers may be depended upon, it is necessary that you should procure and transmit to me, with your Report, an Engagement, according to annexed Form, signed by each person who may be disposed to advance money for the intended pur-

Vide Sessional Paper,
No. 328 of 1831.
— 8

No. 1.
18 July 1831.

pose, and stating the number and description of persons he may desire to have, and the sum to be applied towards the expense of passage, which he engages to deposit here, whenever he shall be required to do so.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

FORM OF ENGAGEMENT.

I, *A. B.* of *C.*, in the colony of New South Wales, being desirous of obtaining the services of agricultural labourers from England, Do hereby engage to deposit in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, whenever the Colonial Government shall require it, the sum of _____ to be applied towards the expense of conveying the said agricultural labourers to this colony, to be bound by indenture to serve me for the term of _____ years.

Given under my hand this _____ day of _____ 183 .

No. 2.—GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 26 August 1831.

IN pursuance of instructions issued by the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the view of promoting the introduction of "agricultural labourers and mechanics," his Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified to those settlers who are permitted to redeem the quit-rents, payable on their respective grants by any given number of years' purchase, that they will be allowed an abatement in the redemption of the said quit-rent as follows, viz. :

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| For every family which they shall bring into the colony, consisting of a man, his wife and two children | 35 | — | — |
| Or, for every woman | 15 | — | — |
| For every man | 12 | — | — |
| For every child, not exceeding two, of any one family | 4 | — | — |

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *Alex. M'Leay.*

N^o 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Major-general *Bourke* and Lieutenant-governor *Arthur*, &c. &c.

Sir,

Downing-street, 20 Dec. 1831.

I DO myself the honour to transmit to you the accompanying papers, explaining the manner in which the correspondence will be conducted with persons who may proceed to New South Wales under the arrangements of the Commissioners for Emigration, in order that you may be able to concert such measures as may seem proper for the prevention of frauds, without infringing on the expectations held out in this country. You will no doubt consider it advisable to require the personal appearance of parties on whose account orders shall be presented, or should they have died on the passage, to demand evidence of that fact; but as in the several Despatches which I have already addressed to you on this subject, I have felt that it would be unnecessary, and perhaps even inexpedient, to prescribe positive instructions for the local regulations which might be required, I shall also, from a similar consideration, abstain from giving you any more particular directions on the present occasion. There is, however, one possible case, to which I am desirous of drawing your special attention. Although no orders for payment will be addressed, either to yourself or Colonel Arthur, until the parties shall have declared whether it be their intention to proceed to New South Wales or to Van Diemen's Land, it is possible that some Emigrants may form a wish during the voyage to change their destination from one Colony to the other; but it is obvious that no such change could be allowed without destroying the efficacy of the measures that have been adopted for apportioning the expenditure on Emigration between the two Colonies. I am unwilling to render it imperative on you universally to refuse granting payment, on account of a Despatch addressed to the Governor of the neighbouring Colony; but unless it should happen that two persons possessing orders of similar amounts on the two Colonies should, at the same time, desire to change their destinations, or unless sufficient proof should

be given of some misconception in this country, which would constitute a real hardship on the individual, I can scarcely anticipate any case in which I should not wish to learn that you had declined ordering a payment in the Colony under your Government, on account of a Despatch desiring such a payment to be made in Van Diemen's Land.

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

LETTER from Lord *Howick* to the Honourable *J. K. Stewart*,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Downing-street, 17 Nov. 1831.

I AM directed by Viscount *Goderich* to transmit to you the enclosed copies of the Notices and Letters by which the Commissioners for Emigration propose to carry into effect the plan of allowing certain limited advances to Mechanics desirous of emigrating to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land; and I am to request that you will draw the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to that part of the intended arrangements which require the services of the officers of the Customs for their execution.

It is obvious that some security must be taken, previously to the Emigrant's departure, against the contingency of his attempting to evade entering into any engagement, after his arrival in the Colony, on account of the payment which the Government will then be indispensably obliged to make on his account. For this reason the Commissioners for Emigration propose, that the acknowledgment for the loan should be demanded in this country; and, as the cheapest means of effecting this object, they suggest, that the acknowledgment should consist of a promissory note for the amount of the loan, which, on the Emigrant's arrival in the Colony, should be exchanged against a bond for the same amount payable at some more distant period.

The following is the manner in which the co-operation of the officers of Customs will be necessary, in order to carry these suggestions into effect: according to the plan contained in the accompanying Papers, the order for payment will be intrusted to the master of the vessel in which the Emigrant is to proceed; but instead of transmitting the order directly from this office to the master of the vessel, the Commissioners for Emigration propose that it should be sent to the principal officer of Customs at the port whence the ship is to sail; that it should be retained by that officer until the Emigrant shall have appeared and signed, in duplicate, a promissory note for the amount of his loan; and then that it should be delivered to the master, owner or agent of the vessel, upon being demanded by any of them. The officer to whom this duty may be committed will be able to explain to the Emigrant that he will not actually be called upon to pay the amount of his loan at the end of the period specified in the note, but that he is required to promise to do so, in order that Government may not be without evidence of a claim upon him at the time of his landing in the Colony; and the same officer could be directed to deliver one copy of the promissory note to the party who shall take the Despatch, and to transmit the other copy to the Under Secretary of State in this Department.

Should the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury see no objection to the arrangements here proposed, Lord *Goderich* requests, that they will cause the necessary instructions to be addressed to the officers of Customs at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from whence it is usual for ships to clear to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land; and that these instructions may be accompanied with copies of the printed and lithographed Papers, which are transmitted in the present Letter, as well as with the enclosed Form of the Promissory Note, which should be required from Emigrants. Lord *Goderich* would further suggest, that, in order to conduce to the promptness of communication which will probably be requisite in the conduct of this business, the Commissioners for Emigration should be empowered to correspond directly with the Customs' officers, to whose care it may be necessary to forward Despatches on the present subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Howick.*

Colonial Office.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you, that you are considered an eligible candidate for the loan which you have requested in aid of your means of emigrating to the Australian Colonies. You may therefore proceed to ascertain the terms on which you can engage a passage for yourself and your family, and you will acquaint any ship-owner with whom you may propose to agree for that purpose, that it will be necessary for him to transmit to this department (duly signed by himself) the enclosed certificate.

When that certificate shall have reached this office, the Governor of the Colony will be instructed to pay £. to the master or agent of the vessel in which you shall arrive. These instructions will be delivered to the master of the vessel in which you are to proceed by the principal officer of Customs at the place of your embarkation; but they will not be so delivered, until you shall have signed in duplicate a promissory note for the payment of the amount of the advance, within the term of six months from the date of the note. On your arrival in the Colony, the Governor will accept your bond for the same

amount, payable at some more distant period, and will cancel the note executed by you in this country.

I enclose your Return, which you will give to the shipowner, in order to be sent back with his certificate.

I am, your obedient servant,
R. W. Hay.

Place of Residence. _____

Date. _____

Return received from the Colonial Office, and to be herewith sent back.

I HEREBY Certify that _____ apparently agreeing with the description contained in the enclosed Return, has signified his desire to agree with me for the conveyance of himself and family to _____, and that from the means which he seems to possess for defraying the necessary charges, I am disposed to undertake his conveyance, on receiving an assurance, that, upon his arrival in the colony, a further sum of £. _____ will be paid on his account to _____

Signature {

* *N.B.*—Here the shipowner will name his agent, or the master of the vessel in which the Emigrant is to proceed, or any other party to whom he may wish that the payment should be made in the colony.

The shipowner must observe that, notwithstanding the Order from the Colonial Office, no payment will be made on account of men who embark without their wives.

To F. Elliot, Esq.,
 Colonial Office, Downing-street.

No. _____

Place of Residence. _____

Date. _____

FORM FOR MECHANICS OR ARTISANS desirous of receiving an ADVANCE from GOVERNMENT in aid of their means of Emigrating to *New South Wales* or *Van Diemen's Land*; to be filled up and returned to the Secretary to the Commissioners, under a Cover addressed "to the Secretary of State, Colonial Department, London."

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

Certificate to be signed by two respectable Householdors.

WE Certify that we are acquainted with the person above named, and that we believe him to be a competent workman, and likely to maintain himself in the Colony to which he wishes to go; and, further, that we know that the particulars stated in the above Return are correct.

Signature. _____

Signature. _____

Place of Residence. _____

Place of Residence. _____

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

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

FORM of PROMISSORY NOTE.

Date. _____

By this my Promissory Note of this date, I promise to pay, at Six Months after date, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, or to such public Officer connected with the receipt of His Majesty's Revenue in the Colony of _____ as the Governor or Officer for the time being administering the Government of that Colony shall direct, the sum of _____ for value received.

Witness.

£.

No. 7.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Major-general *Bourke*, addressed to Viscount *Goderich*, dated Sydney, February 27th, 1832.

Vide Sess. Paper, 328 of 1831. P. p. 14.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Letter of the 28th September 1831, informing me that the Commissioners of Emigration would take measures for sending to this Colony 800 Females from the agricultural counties of England, and desiring me to be prepared to pay for the passage of each the sum of 8*l.*, and to make arrangements for their reception in the Colony.

In reply, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the sum of 6,400*l.* will be ready to meet the expense whenever the women arrive, and that measures are in progress for procuring their engagement in the families of settlers at such rate of wages as the price of labour in the Colony at the time of their arrival shall enable them to obtain. Any further arrangements I have not been able to make, as your Lordship has not informed me whether these women are to come out under conditions, or altogether free, to dispose of their labour to the best advantage.

Vide Sess. Paper before noted.

In compliance with the suggestions contained in your Lordship's Despatch of the 23d of January 1831, I brought under the consideration of the Executive Council, on the 22d December last, the expediency of providing funds for the encouragement of Emigration from Great Britain to this Colony.

With respect to the means that this Colony can yield towards the rendering it more accessible to Emigrants from Great Britain, I think your Lordship may count upon an annual payment of 10,000*l.* at the least for the next three years, derivable from the revenue of Crown Lands. If the sale of land should proceed with spirit, of which, however, I have some doubt, the sum might be taken still higher.

I beg leave to add, that the arrangements required for the reception of Emigrants by your Lordship's Despatches of the 23d January and 9th July 1831, have been some time made, as the annexed Return will show; and I imagine that any mechanic or labourer, male or female, of good character and industrious habits, will find, upon arrival, the means of speedy and profitable employment.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

required, in reply to the CIRCULAR LETTER of the 18th July 1831, on the subject.

| Sheep-Shears. | Shoemakers. | Sawyers. | Stone-Masons and Cutters. | Spinners. | Shipwrights. | Tailors. | Tanners. | Wheelwrights. | Wool-Sorters. | Woolen Weavers. | TOTAL. | CLASSES. | Proportion with Families. | W A G E S. | | P A S S A G E M O N E Y. | | Terms of Engagement. | REMARKS. | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|---|----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Amount per Annum. | Other Allowances. | Amount each. | In what Manner to be paid, &c. | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 93 | First | Half | £. s. d. | Rations - - - | £. s. d. | -- 3l. per ann. to Government for three years, to be deducted from Wages at same rate | 3 years | -- Wives and Families to be rationed while in master's service. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 90 | Second | One-third | 15 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 45 | Third | | 12 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 2 | | | | | 6 | | | 34 | First | Half | 15 - - - | - ditto - - - | 9 - - - | - ditto - - - | - ditto - - - | - ditto - - - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | Second | One-third | 12 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | Third | | 10 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 14 | First | Half | 15 - - - | - ditto - - - | 9 - - - | - ditto - - - | - ditto - - - | - ditto - - - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | Second | One-third | 12 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | Third | | 10 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4 | 2 | | | | | 6 | 2 | 1 | 36 | First | - - - | 17 - - - | - ditto - - - | 10 - - - | -- 2l. per ann. to Government for five years, and as above | 5 years | - - - ditto. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 53 | Second | - - - | 9 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | 3 | | | | 4 | | | 13 | First | Half | 15 - - - | -- Government Ration of the Order No. 13, 29 June 1831 - - - | - - - | -- Amount of Passage to be deducted from Wages - - - | 3 years | - - - ditto. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | Second | | 10 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 3 | | 1 | | | 8 | | | 51 | First | - - - | 15 - - - | -- 9lbs. Beef or 5lbs. SaltPork; 10lbs. Flour or 1 peck Wheat weekly, and 2 oz. Salt - - - | 10 - - - | -- 2l. per ann. to Government for five years, to be deducted from Wages at same rate | 5 years | Wives' Ration two-thirds of Men's. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | Second | - - - | 12 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 70 | Third | - - - | 10 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | Fourth | - - - | 8 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 10 - - - | Whenever required | 4 years | - - - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | - - - | - - - | 6 - - - | -- 12lbs. Flour, 10lbs. Beef, 1lb. Sugar, ¼lb. Tea, weekly - - - | 8 - - - | -- In advance, to be deducted from Wages in two years | 7 years | - - - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | First | All | 30 - - - | Rations - - - | 12 - - - | -- When required, to be deducted from Wages in three years | 3 years | Rations to Families. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | Second | Half | 12 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | First | None | 40 - - - | Board and Lodging - Rations - - - | 8 - - - | On arrival, or when required | 4 years | -- Girls no wages unless employed; Boys above ten years old 7l. per annum and Ration; Families one-half Men's Ration first year. One Acre of Land allowed to be cultivated for Man and each of Family. If Family exceed ten, a Teacher will be found. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | Second | All | 12 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | - - - | None | 15 - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7 years | - - - | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 11 | First | All | 15 - - - | Rations and Lodging | - - - | - - - | 7 years | -- Rations to Wives and Families while in employ, but if they choose to find themselves Meat and Flour, they will be supplied 10 per cent. under Sydney price. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | Second | | 12 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | Third | | 10 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 26 | First | One-third | 17 - - - | Government Ration | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 74 | Second | | 12 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 5 | | | 10 | First | All | 15 - - - | Lodging, Clothing and Rations - - - | - - - | - - - | 3 years | -- Wives' Rations and 5l. per annum for two days' work in a week; Families to be paid according to service. It is suggested that the Sisters and other Female relatives should be sent out as Dairy Women, &c. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | Second | | 10 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 Females | - - - | - - - | 12 - - - | Board and Lodging. | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 6 | First | - | - - - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | Second | | - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | Third | | - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | - - - | None | 10 10 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 5 years | - - - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | - - - | - ditto | 10 10 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4 years | - - - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | - - - | - - - | 10 - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4 years | - - - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | - - - | All | 10 - - - | Board and Lodging - | - - - | - - - | 7 years | Family to be rationed while in Master's service. | | | | | | |
| | | | 4 | | | | | 4 | | | 16 | First | Half | 15 - - - | Rations - - - | 9 - - - | -- 3l. per ann. to Government for three years, to be deducted from Wages - - - | 3 years | - - - ditto. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | Second | One-third | 12 - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 12 | 12 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 47 | 19 | 5 | 803 | 325 - 1st Class | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 314 - 2d ditto | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 140 - 3d ditto | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 - 4th ditto | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | | | | | | | | | | |

N^o 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Major-general *Bourke*.

SIR,

Downing-street, 9th March 1832.

*Vote Sess. Paper,
328 of 1831.
P. p. 14.*

IN reference to my Despatch of the 28th of September last, announcing the intention of sending out a ship containing Female Emigrants, and requiring preparations to be made for receiving them and furnishing them with information as to the opportunities of engaging themselves as servants, I now have the honour to acquaint you, that a vessel will be despatched in the course of next month, containing Emigrants of this description. The persons to be sent out in this vessel have principally been selected from charitable institutions in the towns of Dublin and Cork. My former Despatch will have caused the collection of every information likely to be useful on this occasion, and you will probably be possessed of a list of the names and addresses of settlers in want of female servants, as well as of the terms which they are willing to offer. I need scarcely observe, that these females must be treated entirely as free agents, having their own choice of service, and being in no respect required to enter into any other bonds or engagements than they might have done had they gone out from this country at their own expense. You will provide a lodging, into which they may be received on landing; and, until they can be disposed of in private service, be employed in some suitable occupation, the choice as well as the conduct of which will be best confided to the matrons by whom they will be accompanied to the Colony. It has been suggested to me that the formation of a Ladies' Committee, should you find in the Colony a disposition favourable to that object, might tend to secure a successful issue to this Emigration. For the adoption of this, or of any other measure which may seem likely to be useful, I shall rely upon the disposition that I am sure you will feel to secure to these Emigrants every means of prospering in the country which they have chosen for their future home.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Goderich.*

N^o 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-general *Bourke*, addressed to Viscount *Goderich*, dated Sydney, April 11, 1832.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report of a Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to consider the best method of applying the sum of £.3,600 towards the introduction of useful mechanics and labourers into this Colony.

There is much in this Report which has been anticipated by that of the Commissioners for Emigration, published in September 1831; still I am induced to forward it, as the Commissioners, to whom your Lordship will probably refer it, may consider some of the suggestions it contains to be worthy of their attention.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Rich^d Bourke.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT of the Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider the best mode of appropriating the Sum of £.3,600, towards the introduction of useful Mechanics and Labourers into the Colony.

YOUR Committee have proceeded, in pursuance of their Instructions, to consider in what manner the Sum set apart by the Council for the encouragement of Emigration may be most readily applied to promote that end; at the same time a due regard being had to economy, and to the general advantage of the Colony.

The Council having already resolved that the Sum of 6,400*l.*, forming part of the entire vote of 10,000*l.* should be appropriated to the introduction of respectable females, according to the plan proposed by the Secretary of State, your Committee have confined their attention to the advantageous disposal of the remaining 3,600*l.*; they recommend that it

be applied to facilitate the Emigration from the United Kingdom of Artisans, Mechanics and Agricultural Labourers of the following description: viz.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Shipwrights, | Country Blacksmiths, |
| Millers, | Millwrights, |
| Country Wheelwrights, | Gardeners, and |
| Coopers, | Agricultural Labourers. |

To provide for the transmission of these individuals to the Colony, and to superintend the expenditure of the sum to be now appropriated for that purpose, an Agency in England will necessarily be required. Amidst a variety of suggestions which have presented themselves for accomplishing these purposes, the most efficient and becoming course has appeared to your Committee to be that of placing the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners of Emigration now sitting in London, under the sanction and authority of His Majesty's Government. Considering the interest which has been displayed upon this question by the Ministry in England, your Committee have felt that by recommending the management to be placed in any other hands, they would be justly chargeable with a want of that respect which they are most anxious to render to the endeavours of the Home Government to benefit the Colony; while they are at the same time persuaded, that it would be impossible to select individuals on whose honour and competency more secure reliance could be placed than those who compose the Emigration Committee. Having, therefore, stated the description of Emigrants whose services would be most advantageous to the Colony, your Committee will offer only a few remarks as to the qualities and conditions which are to be desired in the persons who shall be selected under this arrangement.

The mechanics and artisans are recommended to be such as are skilful in their several trades, and have served a regular apprenticeship; the labourers should be well practised in all the ordinary operations of a well-managed farm; and none belonging to any class should be sent out, but such as are able-bodied, industrious, and of the most respectable character. Your Committee consider it would also be politic to obtain the most valuable return possible for the sums about to be expended on Emigration; and they therefore recommend that preference should be given to individuals in the prime of life; that is, not having passed their twenty-fifth year.

They conceive that as the disproportion between the sexes in this country is already alarmingly great, it ought not to be increased by encouraging an influx of unmarried men; but that it will be advisable to direct attention chiefly, if not exclusively, to married couples. At the same time, in order to increase the probability of introducing those whose marriages are likely to be prolific, (which the interest of the Colony evidently requires), preference should be given to those who have already one child.

With respect to the terms on which a supply of Emigrants thus qualified may be obtained, your Committee are sensible that they must depend so much upon contingencies, not to be calculated or provided for by them, that they would prefer leaving all pecuniary arrangements to the discretion of the Commissioners of Emigration. They therefore recommend that authority be given them to draw upon his Excellency the Governor for the sum of 3,600*l.*, by whom a warrant will be issued to the Colonial Treasurer for payment of that amount.

Your Committee, in conclusion, beg to observe that they have too much confidence in those by whom the funds are to be expended, to fix any precise terms which they should observe. At the same time, they have no doubt the Commissioners of Emigration, as they will perceive the reasonableness of the foregoing suggestions respecting the qualifications which the Emigrants should possess, will also agree with your Committee in opinion, that provided due care be taken to engage with none except persons who are so qualified, the expense thrown upon the Colony for their passage should be reduced as low as circumstances can possibly admit. The only additional suggestion they have to offer is, that a Board should be nominated by the Governor, to consist of a convenient number of respectable individuals under the Presidency of his Excellency, for the purpose of securing the most judicious and impartial distribution of the Emigrants among the settlers and public at large.

(signed) N. G. Broughton,
Chairman.

16th March 1832.

N^o 10.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Major-general Bourke, addressed to Viscount Goderich, dated 30th April 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 12th of October last, with its enclosures, and to inform your Lordship that arrangements have been made for the reception of both descriptions of Emigrants whom it is proposed by the Commissioners to send out, and for the payment of the bounty in the one case, and the advance in the other, taking the best security for the repayment of the latter that circumstances permit.

*Vide Sess. Paper,
328 of 1831.
P. p. 19.*

No. 11.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Major-general *Bourke*, addressed to Viscount *Goderich*, dated Sydney, 24th September 1832.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch of the 9th March last, I have the honour to report the arrival of the Red Rover from Ireland with 202 Female Emigrants. These women were placed under proper care in the old Lumber-yard, and, with the advice and assistance of some of the ladies of Sydney, they engaged themselves as servants as opportunities offered. They landed on the 13th of August last, and their number was at first very rapidly reduced; but the demand in Sydney became slack, and the disinclination of the women to go far into the country occasioned some delay in disposing of the least promising among them. There are, however, but 14 in the Lumber-yard this day, and these will probably go off in the course of the week. These women obtained, as house servants, a rate of wages varying from 9*l.* to 11*l.* a year, with board and lodging.

The other women, to the number of 70, arriving in small parties, on bounty, have all disposed of themselves without any further expense to Government.

97 Men.
92 Women.
72 Male Children.
56 Female D^o.

317 Total.

The mechanics who have arrived by the assistance of 20*l.* paid as part of their passage money, in all 97 heads of families, as per margin, will probably do well, though some are yet unemployed, and they have not found by any means so high a rate of wages as they were led to expect. It is probable the wages stated by the Colonial Agent in the year 1827, and by the Sydney Gazette in 1830, were taken too high. At all events, labourers in and near Sydney do not now receive above 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, without food or lodging; or, in the country, more than from 12*l.* to 14*l.* per annum, with their board and lodging. Mechanics, such as carpenters and masons, about 5*s.*, and blacksmiths and wheelwrights about 7*s.* per day, in Sydney, without food or lodging. In the country, the wages for these people are, I understand, about the same. Bailiffs or overseers upon farms may be said to obtain from 30*l.* to 50*l.* per annum, with board and lodging.

In the Enclosure to my Despatch of the 27th February 1832, your Lordship may have observed the rate of wages offered by many respectable settlers to be paid to Emigrants according to their several trades and callings; but I have thought it right to add the foregoing detail for the information of the Commissioners of Emigration, that there may be no complaints of misrepresentation made by the Emigrants who have yet to arrive. They need not be discouraged by the apprehension of want of work or of such wages as will afford them and their families, if soberly and industriously inclined, a full supply of the necessaries of life. The demand for labour of almost every kind is still urgent, and articles of the first necessity, and some luxuries, are to be had very cheap. The rate of the markets given in the Sydney papers, of which so many are regularly transmitted to your Lordship, is usually very correct.

I propose to send to the country a large portion of the women who shall next arrive. I have little doubt that another expedition of the same number as the last will be soon disposed of; but they go off with less expense when they arrive in small detachments. I should think that from 400 to 500 might be taken off annually.

N^o 12.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Arthur* to Viscount *Goderich*, dated Van Diemen's Land, 9th July 1831.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 29th May last, of your Lordship's Despatch referring to the emigration of agricultural labourers. I lost no time in laying your instructions before the Executive Council, and in order to assist the Council in the investigation of the very important propositions contained in that despatch, I appointed a Committee of Public Officers to collect, from the examination of competent individuals, and the perusal of public documents, every information which might appear to them calculated to throw light upon the subject.

I have nevertheless to express my regret that the Committee, however zealous in the discharge of the duty, have not been able to furnish me with such useful and comprehensive statements as I anticipated; partly, it may be supposed, from the shortness of the period within which I was obliged to limit their labours, but, probably, still more so from some little misapprehension arising out of a want of practical knowledge respecting the nature and application of the evidence usually required upon such occasions. I am, however, far from the opinion that the labours of the Committee have been unproductive; on the contrary, they have brought together many facts and calculations which I feel confident will be interesting to your Lordship, and which I trust will prove of great practical utility; and I am particularly indebted to the Chairman, Lieutenant-colonel Logan, for the zeal and attention he has bestowed to give the inquiry that impetus which was necessary to arrive at some conclusions in time to enable me to communicate to your Lordship by the present opportunity for England.

By the Report of the Committee, which I have the honour to enclose, your Lordship will find that, upon the following points, the Committee are unanimous; and also as to the facts and reasonings upon which they are founded, viz.

That this colony is not able to remit any considerable sum to England, on account of immigration; but,

That a remittance could be made in wheat or flour.

Upon the following points the Committee are equally unanimous; but there is a difference in the reasonings by which the members have severally been influenced, viz.

That the immigration of free labourers, conducted on the principles proposed, would not be beneficial to the colony; because the parishes would probably send habitual paupers, and the worst characters they could select.

That the immigration of efficient free labourers to the extent of 1,200 families would be beneficial, as labour is very scarce and very dear.

That a fund could not be raised beneficially by the redemption of the quit-rents.

In communicating to your Lordship the views which I am induced to entertain myself, I am influenced by the impression, that whilst you are determined to carry into effect the grand scheme of supplying the colony with a hardy peasantry, you have, nevertheless, expressly left it open to the local government to ascertain in what manner it may be accomplished with the greatest benefit, and how the immigration fund, which it is required should be raised within the colony, may be obtained, so as to press with as little weight as possible upon the agricultural and commercial interests.

An accession of families, which might not only constitute a present, but also secure in their families, a future fund of labour, could not fail to be eminently beneficial in a colony where, as yet, no provision has been made to establish a future peasantry, inasmuch as the lower orders or convicts, from the paucity and barrenness of the females of their class, must after a few years die out, creating a necessity for repeated importations in the same manner as formerly obtained in the slave colonies. I proceed therefore to submit to your Lordship the views which I entertain respecting the numbers and condition on which the emigrants should be received, and also the means within the colony of paying the required proportion of the expense attendant upon their being brought hither.

The system of private indenture has never worked well in any other colonies of Great Britain; and, in this place, has become very unpopular, in consequence of

Vide Sessional
Paper, No. 328
P. 6.

the uniform misconduct of indented servants. This is practically proved by the fact, that, in answer to an advertisement published by the Colonial Secretary, requesting individuals willing to entertain such a proposal to communicate through his office upon the subject, only three or four applications have been received, although it is undeniable that labour is so exceedingly scarce as to prevent the richest and most enterprising settlers from carrying into execution improvements, even of the most advantageous nature, by any means extensive.

I am of opinion, therefore, that it is highly advisable, in so far as this colony is concerned, that the immigration, if finally resolved upon by His Majesty's Government, should be purely a Government measure, in which individuals should not under any circumstances be called to participate. The emigrants, it appears to me, should be indented to the local government upon the understanding, that, during good behaviour they should be left perfectly free to employ their labour as might be most advantageous for their interests, burthened only with the payment of annual instalments towards the discharge of their passage-money, with interest thereon.

With respect to the numbers which may be received with advantage, I go much beyond the Committee, as to the conclusion at which they have arrived, and am of opinion that the colony is capable of supporting not only hundreds, but thousands, provided they do not arrive in too great numbers at the same time, but in a well regulated succession.

I hope, however, that your Lordship will perfectly coincide with the spirit of the observations made by the Committee, as to the description of persons who may be sent out, and that as the colony is to pay a portion of the expense of their passage, families may be selected, qualified, not only to add to the numbers of the present labourers, but to improve their moral habits by example. I may here remark, that since the arrival of the *Eliza* transport, with the agricultural convicts, there has not, as yet, a single instance occurred of one of them having been brought before a magistrate.

The capacity of the colony to provide labour, and food and clothing for such men is, I conceive, very great; but a limit to their emigration will necessarily arise out of its present incapacity to pay large sums for the required proportion of the expense attendant upon their conveyance hither.

It had occurred to your Lordship that recourse might be had to an extraordinary extension of land, and to advances which might be obtained from such settlers as might desire to secure, for a limited time, the services of the emigrants.

There has already accrued to Government some extraordinary revenue from the sales of land authorized in April 1827, which might be remitted to England as an advance on account of immigration, could even that amount be spared without, as I fear it would, destroying entirely the commercial credit of the colony, and by a necessary consequence, reducing extremely its ordinary revenue.

I cannot conceal from your Lordship that in every step towards the accomplishment of this great and philanthropic measure, there is reason to anticipate some opposition, and a great deal of difficulty on the immediate landing of the labourers; but, with the zeal which I pledge myself to apply here, I am certain of the arrangements to be executed with rigid economy at home, if none be allowed to come out but emigrants robust and useful, including mechanics of all kinds, the measure cannot fail; and, that whilst England is relieved of a burden, this colony will receive the greatest blessing His Majesty's Government can confer upon it.

COPY LETTER of Committee of Immigration, addressed to the Colonial Secretary of *Van Diemen's Land*; dated 4th July 1831.

Sir,

WE the undersigned members of the Committee appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, to consider and report upon certain queries suggested by despatches received from Downing-street, with the perusal of abstracts of which his Excellency was pleased to honour us, beg leave most respectfully to represent, that although we have, ever since our appointment, been assiduously engaged in the examination of individuals competent to give us information on the subject proposed for our investigation, and although we have anxiously availed ourselves of the results of our personal experiences, and have endeavoured to reduce what we have thus acquired so as to frame a satisfactory report,

we

we have nevertheless found, that from the great importance of the questions submitted, and the numerous details connected with them, requiring for their elucidation a minute knowledge of almost every circumstance bearing in any way upon the industry or present condition of the colony, that it is impossible for us to be prepared with complete answers before the sailing of the "John," on the 8th instant, the time limited by his Excellency for the purpose. We have the honour, therefore, most respectfully to request that his Excellency will be pleased to give us longer time.

In order, however, to meet the views of the Lieutenant-governor so far as is in our power, we very respectfully request his Excellency's attention to the accompanying documents, which although crude, and in some respects informal, nevertheless contain a faithful transcript of the present state of the knowledge acquired by the Committee, upon the particulars of which they relate.

We are unanimous on the 9th and 10th questions on both notes, and also as to the facts and reasonings upon which they are founded; we have therefore included the latter in our Interim Report.

On the other questions the votes are equally unanimous, but there is a difference in the reasonings by which we have severally been influenced.

We have already examined Captain Thomas, Mr. Kermodé, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Hill, Mr. Walker, Mr. Merédith and Mr. Bissdee, and have availed ourselves also of information given in evidence by members of our own body.

Should it be the pleasure of his Excellency to continue our sittings, we shall as assiduously as our other official duties will permit, continue to devote ourselves to the acquisition, by the examination of all ranks and conditions of men, of further information upon the very important matters which have been referred for our consideration.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Logan,*
Jocelyn Thomas, Colonial Treasurer.
George Frankland, Surveyor-general.
P. A. Mulgrave, Chief Police Magistrate.
Roderic O'Connor, Inspector of Roads.
Josiah Spode, Principal Superintendent of Convicts.
Adam Turnbull, Colonial Assistant Surgeon.

EXTRACT of the INTERIM REPORT of the Immigration Committee, appointed 9th June 1831, delivered in the shape of Questions, to which Answers are appended.

Question 1.—IS it the opinion of the Committee that an immigration of free labourers, conducted on the principles proposed in abstract No. 11, would be beneficial to the colony?—Answer. No; the parishes would probably send habitual paupers, and the worst characters they could select.

2. Would the immigration of efficient free labourers be beneficial?—Yes, labour is very dear, and very scarce.

3. To what extent?—About 1,200 families.

8. Could a fund be raised beneficially by the redemption of the quit-rents?—No.

9. Is the country able to remit any considerable sum to England on account of immigration?—No; the colony, though rich in flocks and herds, is deficient in specie. The merchants are, indeed, able to preserve their credit with their correspondents in England, but in so doing they drain the country of its circulating medium. At this moment there is a greater demand for treasury bills than can well be satisfied, and the banks are so hard pressed for silver to purchase them, that they have been obliged to limit their discounts, and diminish the amount of their paper issues, by which very considerable embarrassments among the trading part of the community have been occasioned.

The Committee hope soon to be able to lay before his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, a more perfect and detailed statement.

Subject to the dissent on No. 6, hereto annexed.*

Joseph Logan, Lieutenant-colonel, 63d Regiment.
Jocelyn Thomas, Colonial Treasurer.
George Frankland, Surveyor-general.
P. A. Mulgrave, Chief Police Magistrate.
Roderic O'Connor, Inspector of Roads.
Josiah Spode, Principal Superintendent of Convicts.
Adam Turnbull, Colonial Assistant Surgeon.

EXTRACT of the REASONS assigned by Mr. Frankland in the Committee, for his opinions, and acquiesced by those Members who have subscribed to them.

1. IS it your opinion that the emigration of the labourers described by Lord Goderich, and the mode of their transmission proposed by his Lordship will be beneficial to the colony?—

* Mr. Thomas afterwards requested to withdraw his Protest;

colony?—No; because by the mode contemplated the English parishes will have the option of deporting those whom they may think proper, and they will naturally endeavour to disencumber themselves of the most worthless class, who are at present the greatest burdens to them; such a description of persons would find no employment in Van Diemen's Land. Paupers in England, they would continue paupers in Van Diemen's Land, and their presence would engender every species of disorder, misery and crime.

2. Would the emigration of free labourers, under any circumstances, be beneficial to the colony?—Yes; a body of industrious and well conducted labourers, able and willing to improve their opportunities of employment, and bringing their wives and children with them, would be highly beneficial to the colony, for the reasons assigned in the accompanying Memorandum: but they should be selected by the colonists, or by the friends of the colonist resident in England, which would ensure their finding an immediate home upon their arrival in Van Diemen's Land. They would cheerfully leave England with the certainty of becoming the servants or tenants of masters who were already known to them; while on the other hand it would be very difficult to induce the English poor, and more especially those of the Southern counties, to migrate in utter ignorance of their future state. Some of the most depraved and careless men might be persuaded to make the experiment; but the decent families would not be so criminally regardless of the welfare of their children, as to plunge into such an uncertain speculation. If they are, on the other hand, invited and promised support by those in whose promises they confide, the aspect changes. Again, the measure of emigration, as far as Van Diemen's Land is concerned, must be considered solely with reference to the interest of the colony itself, because, viewed as a means of relieving England, it becomes quite immaterial, owing to the limited number of labourers that could be at present received in the colony. The right of election should therefore entirely rest with the colony.

3. To what extent?—Certainly to the extent of 1,000 families, probably more. The best mode of ascertaining this point would be for the Government, having decided on the mode of importing the labourers, and on the terms upon which the settlers would obtain their services, to advertise such decision and call for tenders. The wants of the colony in free labour would thus at once be shown.

7. Could a fund be beneficially raised by the redemption of quit-rent?—No; because the colonial interest of money is 15 per cent., and the quit-rent is 5 per cent.

(signed)

*Joseph Logan.
George Frankland.
Roderic O'Connor.
J. Spode.*

EXTRACT of the REASONS assigned by Mr. Spode, in the Committee, for his opinions, and acquiesced in by those Members who have subscribed to them. Sending Free Labourers to the Colony.

1. IS it the opinion of the Committee that an emigration of the labourers described by Lord Goderich, and the mode of their transmission, would be beneficial to the colony?—No, it would not; because, if I understand the meaning of Lord Goderich's despatch, the labourers intended to be sent, are in every sense of the word "paupers," and such other useles beings as are totally unfit to provide their own living, or at the least unwilling to do so; and my conviction is founded upon the fact, that it is expressly stated, that the relief to be afforded to the mother country is principally looked to; therefore it is not likely that the parishes would transport (for transportation in a minor degree it would be) any but the most profligate, idle and worthless men, and women too, who would have every species of vice, connected and coupled with vagrancy, inherent in their dispositions. From such a class, the majority of the convicts at present in Van Diemen's Land springs; can it therefore be supposed that such a class of beings could do good in any country, when it is recollected that the same powers of control could not be given as are possessed over the convict population. I also think that the system of working indiscriminately, as must be the case, this kind of labourer with the convict, would not at all tend to improve the moral habits of the convict, but would rather be the means of inculcating into the minds of the convicts opinions and dispositions, which would urge them to acts of insubordination, and also engender such a spirit of discontent, as it would be totally out of the power of either the Government or the master to allay. I am also of opinion, that as principal superintendent, I could much sooner dispose of and assign to service 1,000 able-bodied convicts, than the same number of free labourers, (such as I conceive would be sent out if left to the parishes) could possibly obtain masters; and I think it more than problematical, that if the two bodies of men as described, were now in the colony waiting for distribution, the settlers universally would prefer convict labour, to that of the pauper; and this assertion is fully corroborated from the simple fact, that only three settlers throughout the colony have notified to the honourable the Colonial Secretary, in answer to a public government notice, their willingness to receive this kind of labourer, upon the terms wished by the Home Government.

2. Would the emigration of free labourers, under any circumstances, be beneficial to the colony?—Yes, it would to a certain degree, provided those labourers were not the scourgings of the workhouses and parishes, but were really industrious hard-working men, taken from the peasantry of the agricultural counties, men in whom some degree of confidence might

be placed, so that their masters could fix them as overseers, and in situations requiring trust, and who in the relative positions they could be placed in, on the respective farms, would enable the proprietor to exercise more ably this lawful control and management of his convict servants; the result of which would be, though perhaps insensibly, an improvement in the morals, habits and dispositions of the convict class.

3. To what extent could free labourers of the last-mentioned description be employed?—I think from about 600 to 1,000 married couples; and I draw this conclusion from supposing there are not more than 1,000 settlers in the colony, who from their circumstances would be enabled to place free labourers in such situations as to make them perfectly happy and content. My reasons for stating “married couples” are, that I think such a situation as marriage would form a kind of natural security to the master, and would produce a degree of domestic comfort to the man, as would instil imperceptibly an attachment to the land whereon he found his prospects brightening, and thereby eventually lay the foundation of a hardy race of honest peasantry.

4. As the proposed mode of transmitting free labourers to the colony is not thought to be beneficial, what means could without injustice be adopted to defray the expense?—Vide Mr. Frankland’s proposition made to the Committee on this subject, and with which I perfectly agree.

Quit Rents.

1. Could a fund for the purpose of emigration be beneficially raised by the redemption of the quit-rents?—No; and the impossibility of the measure must be apparent from the fact, that no one single application has yet been made offering to redeem.

(signed) *J. Spode.
Roderic O’Connor.
G. Frankland.
J. Logan.*

EXTRACT of REASONING adduced by Dr. Turnbull, in the Committee, and a plan of Emigration suggested by him.

Questions 1, 2, 3.

THE undersigned have been influenced by the following considerations:

CAP. I. Sect. 1.

1. The labourers now employed include two classes.
1st. class: Free emigrants, free convicts and tickets of leave convicts.
2d. class: Convicts in the service of Government assigned to individuals.
2. The first class receives the market rate for labour.
3. The second class receives the natural price of labour.
4. Assigned convicts receive more food and more clothes than are recommended by Government.

Average Return per week of an assigned Convict:

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------|--------------------|----|----|-----|
| 12 lb. flour | - - per lb. 1 ½ d. | - | - | 1 6 |
| 12 lb. meat | - - — 2 d. | - | - | 2 - |
| 1 ½ sugar | - - — 4 d. | - | - | 6 - |
| 2 oz. tea | - - — 2 s. 8 d. | - | - | 4 - |
| Tobacco | - - — 4 s. 6 d. | - | - | 4 - |
| Salt | - - per cwt. 15 s. | - | - | 1 - |
| Soap | - - per lb. 4 d. | - | - | 1 - |
| Vegetables and milk | - - - - - | - | - | 4 - |
| | | | | 5 2 |
| | | | | 52 |

Annual expense of keeping a Convict - - £. 13 8 8

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|---------|----|-----|
| His rations | - - - - | 13 | 8 8 |
| Clothing (three full suits) | - - - - | 6 | - - |
| Bedding, lodging | - - - - | 13 | - - |
| Medical attendance | - - - - | 5 | - - |
| | | 20 | 6 8 |

5. But settlers taking the average of their statements calculate the expense at 25 l., or at 4 l. 13 s. 4 d. more than the estimate of the undersigned.

6. The mean between the extremes is 22 l. 15 s. 11 d.: say 22 l. 15 s.

7. Fifty-six pounds of sifted flour is the natural price of the man’s labour in England for a week, upon which he may have to support himself, a wife and four children.

8. Fifty-six pounds of flour is here worth 7 s., and it may be seen by reference to No. 4, that from the greater cheapness of commodities, it will probably exchange for as many

necessaries, as in England, with the exception of clothing, of which, however, the quantity required is less on account of the amenity of the climate.

9. An English peasant and his family, therefore, could be supported for 18*l.* 4*s.*; say 18*l.*, while the convict servant consumes and destroys necessaries to the amount of 22*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; say 22*l.*

10. Free, and ticket of leave men, receive the same rations, with at an average 25*l.* per annum in addition, that is 13*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; say 13*l.* plus 25*l.*, which is 38*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; say 38*l.*

11. The present wages of one free man, therefore, would support two families, or 12 individuals plus 2*l.*—(*Vide Nos.* 9 and 10.)

12. Fencers, reapers and other jobbers, make about 6*s.* per diem, or 93*l.* 12*s.* per annum; say 93*l.* Carpenters, masons, tailors, &c. make 8*s.* per diem, or 124*l.* 16*s.* per annum; say 124*l.*

Labour.—Sect. 2.

13. There are assigned to settlers 5,192 labourers at 22*l.* 15*s.*, who receive 118,118*l.*

14. There are 891 ticket of leave men at 38*l.*, who receive 33,998*l.*

15. There are about 2,000 free labourers, who receive 38*l.* each, or in the aggregate 76,000*l.*

16. The total expended by the settlers for labour, therefore, amounts to 227,216*l.*, paid to 8,063 individuals.

17. The average expense, therefore, to the settler for one man's labour is 28*l.* 3*s.*, say 28*l.*

18. The settlers will therefore maintain on their farms 12,623 men, 12,623 women, 50,492 children, or 75,738 souls, for the sum which now supports 8,063 only.

Labour.—Sect. 3.

19. The proportion of convict females to convict males, is as 1,318 to 8,877.

20. The convict females are comparatively barren, they are careless and therefore unfortunate mothers.

21. Free females are much required, both for their own labour and to provide a future supply of labourers.

22. Their wages are higher in proportion than even those of the males.

Sect. 4.

23. The superior soils yield from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, the inferior from 15 to 20.

24. An immense proportion, even of the best land, near the towns, remains uncultivated on account of the expense of clearing, the scarcity of labour and the extent of the farms.

25. At present twice the quantity of wheat required for internal consumption can be raised at 5*s.*

26. Of this sum 3*s.* 6*d.* is for immediate labour, and the waste of that accumulated in carts, ploughs, &c.

27. But the labour could be reduced by 10*l.* in every 28*l.*, and yet the labourer would be comfortable.—(*Vide Nos.* 9 and 17.)

28. There is evidence that the labour of two English free farming men at 18*l.* per annum, would be equal to that of three of the present labourers at 28*l.* each.—(*Vide Nos.* 9 and 17.)

29. Were labour plentiful, then, as much could be had for 36*l.* as can now be obtained, including free and bond, for 84*l.*; or, in other words, it would be reduced in price more than one-half.

30. As much wheat could be raised at 3*s.* per bushel, as can now be raised at 5*s.* per bushel.

31. The graziers suffer to the same extent from the scarcity, idleness and unskilfulness of shepherds, sheep-shearers, fleecers, &c.

Sect. 5.

32. The present labourers are more than sufficient to supply the wheat for internal consumption, and all that can be exported at 5*s.* per bushel.

33. The Americans and Indians are able to keep us out of almost every neighbouring market so long as we cannot export under 5*s.*

34. But it has been shown, that were labour so plentiful as to command its natural price only, wheat could be exported at 3*s.* per bushel.

35. Van Diemen's Land wheat is so superior to any grown in New South Wales, South America, or India, that six bushels will, at an average, exchange for seven grown in any of these countries.

36. A steady sale could be maintained at 4*s.*

37. The English emigrant ploughman, then, may receive wages far above the natural price of labour, and sufficient to compensate them for expatriation; and yet wheat may be sold so as to secure the foreign markets.

38. The average price of wheat this year has been 4*s.* 7½*d.* in Hobart Town and 3*s.* 10½*d.* in Launceston, and the farmers complain that this does not remunerate them.

39. But, nevertheless, exportation could not be accomplished, for were a single ship laid on to receive wheat it would immediately rise above the export price.

40. The average of the prices for the years 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, is 6*s.* 9½*d.*, or 1*s.* 9½*d.* above the cost of production.

41. This high average was created by the successive scarcities at Sydney, for the cost of production in New South Wales regulated the market price in Van Diemen's Land.

42. It is said by many that the price of wheat here never has any reference to the cost of production, but this is disproved by the fact that wheat is always cheaper at Launceston, where the land is good, than at Hobart Town, where it is very inferior, which cannot be imputed to the greater demand at Hobart Town, for if capital to purchase be more plentiful there, capital to produce must be equally abundant, which would certainly, were there no obstacle, create a supply sufficient to reduce the price as low as that of Launceston.

43. What is contained in this section affords the most conclusive evidence that Van Diemen's Land could employ with very great advantage a very large accession to the present number of labourers.

Sect. 6.

44. The free labourers amounting to about 2,000, and the convicts to 5,192, work together, and do not seem to entertain any jealousies or ill-will.—(Vide Sect. 2).

45. Men originally free, sometimes refuse to live with convicts, but do not object to work with them.

46. Convicts not confirmed in depravity before they arrive, usually preserve their superiority.

47. Assigned servants rather improve than fall off in morals during their servitude.

48. The convicts are not jealous even of the ticket of leave men, nor do they endeavour to lead them into crime in order to reduce them to the common level.

49. Convicts from the country are occasionally obstinate and sullen, and do not acquire the notions or habits of those from large towns; they cannot amalgamate, the one set seems incapable of the vices of the other.

Sect. 7.

50. If convicts can be made to obey, as masters, men not originally much above them in rank, it is not to be feared that the same compulsion will be insufficient to ensure their peaceable co-operation with emigrant labourers.

51. The physical strength of the ploughman will create a certain awe in the convicts. Every one must have been struck with the portly powerful looking men who arrived by the *Eliza*, as compared with the convicts in general.

52. The convicts, it is to be feared, will frequently debase the young females.

53. The emigrants may acquire dissipated habits, not so much from imitation as from high wages and cheap spirits.

Sect. 8.

54. It is of the very greatest importance, that confirmed and habitual paupers should not be sent out, but only such as have been driven to solicit relief entirely from scarcity of employment.

55. Young couples without families, but likely to be fruitful, are the most valuable Emigrants, in proportion to the expense of their passage.

56. However estimable the character of a man may be, if his wife be of bad fame, slovenly in her habits, filthy in her person, or without honest pride and religious principles, the family ought to be rejected; it would prove a curse to the colony, not a blessing.

Sect. 9.

57. The principal superintendent has now on his files 600 applications for assigned servants, which cannot be satisfied.

It is in evidence that applications would pour in, in great numbers, did it appear that Government had good men to distribute.

58. The emigrants would certainly tend to displace the assigned convicts, and to throw them upon the Government.

59. But this, except in the case of feeble or badly disposed convicts, could not happen until after a very large number had arrived.

60. Settlers would cease to humour their assigned servants as they do now, and the present waste of clothes and provisions would be very much curtailed.

61. If the emigration be cautiously conducted, there cannot possibly be any danger of displacing the convicts, for it may be checked whenever the authorities have proof that a sufficient number of labourers has arrived.

62. It is believed that about 2,000 males and 2,000 females, within the 24 months next ensuing, might be received with the very utmost benefit.

Sect. 10.

63. In concluding this chapter, the undersigned would respectfully solicit particular attention to the following considerations:

64. First, The colony cannot now depend on the Commissariat Issues, or British Annuity, as the means of purchasing English goods; that source is every day becoming more and more disproportioned to the increasing population which has to receive supplies.

65. The colonists are deep in debt, and have to pay a heavy interest, about one-fifth of which is remitted to absentees.

66. The colony, therefore, cannot continue to consume English manufactures, to retain its present civilization and to be prosperous, unless an adequate export can be created.

67. Our wool and our wheat have accomplished much, and important results are expected from our whale fisheries.

68. But

68. But our wheat has been exported to Sydney only, because there were there successive and unprecedented scarcities.

69. One only security for a permanent and beneficial export is cheap labour.

70. The proposal of the British Government to send labourers, therefore, ought to be met with the utmost eagerness, and at almost any temporary sacrifice.

71. But it is essential to the scheme; first, that the emigrants be married men, in order that the colony may anticipate from them, besides their immediate labour, a future peasantry, for which no provision as yet has been made; and secondly, that they possess good characters and healthy constitutions, and be men as fit for labour as the majority of those who came by the "Eliza."

CAP. II.—LABOUR.

Sect. 1.—*Indentures.*

72. The system of private indenture has never succeeded here, at Sydney, at Swan River, or at the Cape.

73. It assimilates the condition of the free so closely to that of the convict, inasmuch as there is not much practical difference betwixt free indenture and convict assignment.

74. Their labour would be most valuable if not fixed by any long engagement to one place, but ready to be transferred to the farm where it may chiefly be required at the moment.

75. But this may be incompatible with the permanent residence necessary to a family in whatever situation in life, unless indeed the emigrants could be induced to occupy huts or villages built on the townships, under the eye and protection of the district police magistrates, whence they could issue in the day as in England and Scotland, to their respective places of employment.

76. Much valuable time might however thus be lost in travelling from and to home, but as on their immediate arrivals Government must at any rate have huts or barracks ready for their reception, the experiment may not unprofitably be tried.

77. It seems evident, however, that they ought to be left free to choose their own masters, and the employment they may prefer.

78. They should be indentured by the parishes to the local government, which on their arrival should, during good behaviour, give them perfect liberty, burthened only with annual instalments towards the repayment of the expense of their importation.

79. The Government would thus be enabled to reapply the same fund to the importation of other emigrants, and the moral character of the men would be improved by the conviction that by honest industry they are relieving themselves from debt.

80. The abstraction too of a portion of the high wages which they may receive, will operate beneficially on men unaccustomed to easy circumstances, and render them less likely to be elevated by the change in their condition, and less apt to acquire dissipated habits.

Sect. 2.—*Arrangements.*

81. The emigrants then should be indentured to Government only, which should be the sole contracting party on the side of Van Diemen's Land, for thus only can unity and harmony of design be secured.

82. Government then, out of its own revenue, must pay whatever sum may be contracted on the part of the colony.

83. It is proposed that this should amount to the difference of the expense of conveying them thither, as compared with that of their passage to America.

84. The whole expense of conveying an individual to this colony has been calculated in England at 16*l.*, and the difference between the voyages to America and this country at about 7*l.* 10*s.*

85. It is believed however that the sum to be paid by the colony cannot be fairly estimated at less than 10*l.*

86. It is recommended that the ships conveying them should arrive alternately at Hobart Town and Launceston, so as to give them access to every part of the country, at the least possible expense for land carriage.

87. Huts or barracks might be built on the townships, in the police districts, not too far from one or other of the ports, either as the rudiments of future villages or as temporary residences only, ready to receive the men, the women and their children in succession, as they may arrive.

88. Some expense will be incurred in providing moderate refreshments for the women and children; these should be as liberal as the necessity of the case may require, for the ships cannot all be expected to arrive in an equal healthy state.

89. Yet the utmost prudence and economy will be all important, lest they be led to acquire vain notions at the outset, with respect to the part which they are to perform in their new country.

90. Taking carriage 30 miles into the country, and every thing else into account, the expense of receiving each emigrant cannot safely be estimated under 12*l.* 10*s.*

91. The parishes should be instructed to send with each family its cooking utensils, and any other portable property it may possess, as these would not bring much if sold at home, but will be a great means of rendering it comfortable upon arrival.

92. It is to be observed, that of the 12*l.* 10*s.*, 2*l.* 10*s.* will be expended in the colony, and it is believed that the settlers in each district, out of their abundance of provisions, will

will readily provide necessary food, and even in some instances contribute carts and waggons to bring them to their destinations.

93. The expenditure in money, therefore, may not exceed 10*l.* 10*s.*, many individuals think less will do, but it is important to anticipate the greatest possible expense.

N^o 13.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Lieutenant-Governor *Arthur*, dated Downing-street, 27th January 1832.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your despatch of the 9th of July, enclosing the Report of the Committee appointed by you to take into their consideration the subjects brought under your notice by my despatches.

The information which you have been enabled to collect is highly valuable, and I have read with much interest the remarks of the different members of the Committee, and still more so those which you have made yourself.

If, upon some points, after the most careful consideration, I have come to a conclusion at variance with that adopted by yourself and by the gentlemen whom you have consulted, the full and clear exposition with which you have favoured me of the reasons on which your opinions have been founded enables me with more confidence to state to you the grounds of the different judgment which I have myself formed; while it is most satisfactory to me to find that your sentiments so entirely coincide with mine with respect to the advantages to be derived from the prosecution (with the necessary precautions) of the object which I have had in view.

You have correctly stated the scheme to be one for supplying the Colony with a hardy peasantry; nor is it possible to doubt "that an accession of families which not only constitute a present, but also secure in their families, a future fund of labour, could not fail to be eminently beneficial in a colony where, as yet, no provision has been made to establish a future peasantry, inasmuch as the lower orders, or convicts, from the paucity and barrenness of the females of their class, must after a few years die out, creating a necessity for repeated importations in the same manner as formerly obtained in the slave colonies." The prosperity, nay, almost the existence of the Colony, is now dependent upon the continuance of the present system of transportation; and as it is a subject of serious doubt whether that system accomplishes the object for which it is intended, namely, the repression of crime in this country, and whether it can therefore be expected permanently to be continued; and as it is at all events evident that the number of labourers thus furnished is daily becoming more and more inadequate to the wants of the Colony, no time should be lost in adopting measures to supply the deficiency. This was the principal object which I had in contemplation in writing my former despatches. It was the interest of the Colony, in obtaining an accession to its labouring population, to which I looked rather than to the mere relief to this country, as some members of the Committee seem to have supposed. The North American Provinces, which present so boundless a field for Emigration, and to which the expense of conveyance is so much less; would, I was aware, unless something were done by the Colony, attract all those persons to whom either individuals or parishes might afford the means of emigrating, with a view of diminishing the superabundance of labour at home; and it was in order that the Australian Colonies might obtain a share of a class of settlers calculated to add so much to their prosperity, that I proposed that funds should be raised from their internal resources to meet a part of the expense. The objections, however, which have been made both by the Committee and by yourself to the remittance of any considerable sum of money to this country, for the purpose of being so applied, appear, I candidly confess, quite conclusive, whilst I also entertain objections to your proposal of making such a remittance in wheat, which it is needless to state, as I have every reason to hope that the necessity of transmitting money to this country at all may be obviated. The Reports of the Commissioners of Emigration, which have already been communicated to you, will have apprised you that the masters of ships will readily assent to an arrangement by which one half of the passage-money of Emigrants may be paid on their arrival at the place of their destination, this being about the proportion of the expense which it appears necessary that the Colonies should provide, in order to prevent the whole tide of Emigration (so far at least as the working classes are concerned) from setting

towards North America. A payment to this extent to the shipowner on the arrival of Emigrants in the Colony is, I need scarcely say, a very different thing from sending money to this country to be employed in sending them out. The expenditure of the crews of the vessels during their stay, with the cost of stores and provisions for the return voyage, will absorb a very considerable part of the sum which will be so received, (in some degree realizing your scheme of paying in produce,) and should a balance still remain to be remitted home, it will accrue gradually as the successive ships arrive, and before any large sum has been provided, the labour of the first of the new comers will be beginning to add to the means of the Colony. It is agreed by yourself, and by every member of the Committee, that there is at the present moment the greatest facility in employing labour to advantage; you have stated that it is so scarce and so dear that even the richest and most enterprising settlers are prevented from undertaking any extensive improvements, although obviously advantageous. The information given on this point is not only most important, as proving that no mistake has been made as to the existence of a great demand for labour, which is the foundation of the whole scheme of Emigration, but also because the details which are given (more especially by Dr. Turnbull) show precisely in what manner the difficulty will be surmounted of paying the debt which will become due from the Colony to the British shipowners. The Colony is at the present moment entirely dependent upon this country for everything but mere raw produce; all manufactured articles are furnished from hence, and are paid for by means of the Treasury bills issued to defray the large commissariat expenditure, and by the proceeds of the sales of wool and of the fishery, the only important branches of the colonial export trade. Dr. Turnbull has however clearly shown, that in order to increase the export of wool it is only required that labour should be rendered more abundant and less expensive. The present want of labour he expressly states to affect the grazier no less than the corn grower, and to prevent either as great a quantity or as good a quality of wool being sent to market as the flocks now in the island are capable of affording. The labour of the Emigrants would, therefore, in this most important branch of the trade of the Colony, add to its means of making a return to this country in discharge of its engagements more than in proportion to the additional debt to be liquidated. Corn, likewise, which it is believed might even now be sent to the British market with advantage, could, as it appears by the statement of Dr. Turnbull, be produced, if labour were a little cheaper, at a rate at which it would command an extensive sale as an article of export. This, however is not all: if Emigration should be carried to the extent which I hope there cannot be a doubt, that, as the diminished scarcity allows the division of labour, many of the coarser manufactured articles now sent out from England will be produced upon the spot, thus creating a market for agricultural produce, and diminishing, not the absolute amount of the British produce, which has to be paid for, but its relative amount when compared to the whole annual consumption of the Colony.

Under these circumstances I cannot doubt, either that the accession of a considerable number of free labourers would be of the utmost advantage to the Colony, or that it might provide the means of paying a portion of the expense of their emigration upon their arrival. It seems, however, to have been strongly the opinion both of yourself and of the Committee, that persons receiving parochial relief, and enabled to emigrate by the parish, would be likely to be rather injurious than useful to the Colony. It is objected that those who had been paupers in England, will be paupers in Van Diemen's Land, and that only the worst characters would either be selected to be sent by the parochial authorities, or would consent to go. I am by no means surprized that at so great a distance from England, and by persons not intimately acquainted with the present practical operation of the Poor Laws, such an objection should have been entertained. I cannot, however, admit that it is just. The name of pauper by no means implies, as seems to have been supposed, a man unable or unwilling to work, one whose infirmity or whose idleness would disqualify him from becoming a useful settler; on the contrary, the whole of the married labourers in many of the parishes of the South of England may be correctly described as paupers, inasmuch as the want of employment has depressed wages to a rate at which it is impossible for a man, however industrious, to maintain a family without receiving parochial relief. In this manner the convicts sent out by the *Eliza* were mostly paupers previously to the riots of last winter, and as I have every reason to believe, afford rather an unfavourable specimen of their class, and of the Emigrants whom parishes would

be likely to send out. The fear which is entertained that the worst characters only would be so selected, or would be willing to go, I believe to be groundless. It has been found that the idle and worthless paupers have frequently been rendered so by the hopelessness of their situation, and when enabled to find constant employment at fair wages, a great change has almost invariably taken place in their conduct; indeed, the manner in which you describe the convict rioters to have behaved, is a strong instance of this being the case. On the other hand, it is so far from being true that the worst characters are the most willing to go, that it has been found by experience to be precisely the reverse. The profligate idle pauper has no wish to go to a country where labour will alone afford the means of bettering his condition. He thinks it no degradation to live upon charity; he knows that for the mere necessaries of life he has a certain dependance upon the parish; and he looks to poaching or pilfering for the means of procuring those indulgences which are the objects of his desire. It is the active-minded, enterprising and industrious labourer, who cannot endure to be reduced by the want of employment to the humiliating condition of a parish pauper, and who is on that account anxious to emigrate. He wishes to live on the fruits of his own honest industry, not upon the weekly pittance doled out by the overseer, and therefore gladly accepts the offer which is made to him of going to seek in a new country that independence and that fair field for his exertions which he cannot find at home.

Although, for the reasons I have now stated, I differ from yourself and from the Committee with respect to the objections made to the Emigration of paupers, I entirely agree with you that it is most desirable that they should be, as much as possible, industrious and able-bodied men of good character; nor will His Majesty's Government overlook the necessity of endeavouring to exclude those of an opposite description, if any measure of the kind originally contemplated should be adopted. At present I do not anticipate that any ordinary agricultural labourers will be sent out; the success which has attended the Emigration of 50,000 persons to North America during the present year, will probably induce all who may be inclined to leave this country to prefer the shorter and cheaper voyage. Those only to whom some special encouragement is offered will be likely to choose the Australian Colonies as the place of their destination. The encouragement which it has hitherto been thought advisable to offer has necessarily, in the absence of further information as to the pecuniary means available in the Colony, been confined to two classes of Emigrants, namely, to mechanics and to females: to the former only an advance of money, to be subsequently repaid, has been promised. This loan, for the same reasons which had occurred to yourself, it has been thought advisable to constitute a debt, not to any private individual, but to the Government. I shall be most anxious to learn your opinion as to the propriety of extending the plan proposed by the Commissioners of Emigration, and I would particularly suggest for your consideration, whether an advance might not be made in favour of ordinary agricultural labourers as well as of mechanics; whether they might not have a bounty similar to that now paid to female Emigrants, or whether the two plans might not be combined by allowing 20*l.* towards the passage of labourers, and only requiring the repayment of 15*l.* or 10*l.* These are questions of which the determination must depend upon the amount of the funds which will be available to the purpose.

N^o 14.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Arthur* to the Right Honourable Viscount *Godrich*, dated Van Diemen's Land, 26th January 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, notifying that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint a Commission, the object of which is explained in the Papers which your Lordship enclosed, viz. to facilitate Emigration to the British Colonies.

The further instruction which your Lordship has conveyed to me, to direct the principal Superintendent of Convicts to superintend the disposal of all Emigrants on their arrival, I have carried into effect, and have forwarded one set of the Papers which your Lordship enclosed to the Emigration Committee, whose Report upon the means of carrying the proposed measure into effect I had the honour to transmit with my despatch of the 9th July last.

I have not received any further Report from the Emigration Committee, and it is proper that I should mention that there certainly seems to be no disposition on the part of the settlers to enter into any contracts to receive any of the Emigrants until they see what description of men they will be, but I have had no reason to change the view which I then took with regard to the emigration of agricultural labourers.

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N^o 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Lieutenant-Governor *Arthur*, dated Downing-street, 10th February 1832.

Sir,

IN reference to my despatch, announcing to you the intention of sending out a ship containing Female Emigrants, and requiring you to be prepared to receive them, and furnish them with information as to the opportunities of engaging themselves as servants, I have now the honour to acquaint you that a vessel will be despatched in the course of next month containing Emigrants of this description. The persons to be sent out in that vessel have principally been selected by a Committee associated for charitable purposes, on whose discretion I can entirely rely, and to whom the Colony has every reason to be grateful for the diligence with which they have performed the task they have undertaken. My former despatch will have caused you to collect every information likely to be useful on this occasion, and you will probably have prepared a list of the names and addresses of settlers in want of female servants, as well as of the terms which they are willing to offer. In deference to the very proper anxiety of those who are interested in the Emigrants going out by the present opportunity, I must here enjoin upon you, what no doubt your own judgment would at any rate have suggested, that these females must be treated entirely as free settlers and free agents, having their own choice of service, and being in no respect required to enter into any other bonds or engagements than they might have done had they gone out from this country at their own expense. You will provide a lodging into which they may be received on landing; and, until they can be disposed of in private service, be employed in some suitable occupation, the choice, as well as the conduct of which, will be best confided to the matrons by whom they will be accompanied to the Colony. But the most convenient of all measures for securing the prosperous result of this Emigration will perhaps be one which has been suggested to me by the Committee in this country, and to which therefore, should it be found practicable, you will give every encouragement in your power,—I mean the formation of a Ladies' Committee, for the superintendence of these Emigrants, to advise them as to their choice of situations offered to them, to hear any complaints they may have to prefer, and in all respects to watch over their welfare in Van Diemen's Land. I need scarcely say, that I rely upon your disposition to afford every attention to the interests of these settlers, until they may be considered to be finally domiciliated in the country which they have chosen for their future home.

The present experiment is calculated to be equally beneficial to the Colony, and charitable to the individuals sent out; but it is one of which the proper execution will require peculiar discretion and activity. While I feel the deepest anxiety for its happy termination, it is a satisfaction to me to consider that its success so much depends upon an officer whose zeal I may so confidently anticipate as I do yours, in a matter where the interests of the public service is blended with an object of private benevolence.

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

N^o 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Arthur* to Viscount *Goderich*, dated Van Diemen's Land, 14th February 1832.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, notifying the determination of His Majesty's Government to send to this Colony a number of young

young women who have been brought up in such a manner as to qualify them for farmers' servants.

Your Lordship may depend upon my exerting myself to the utmost to promote the complete success of a measure which I feel confident will be followed by the most beneficial results to the Colony, and I trust also to those who may avail themselves of the opportunity to emigrate. I have directed public notice to be given of your Lordship's intention, requesting that persons desirous of obtaining such a description of servants will apply to the Colonial Secretary, and, at the same time, state the assistance they are willing to contribute towards defraying the proportion of the expense which is to be provided for in the Colony; but it will be necessary, I apprehend, to resort to the revenue derived from land, which there can be no doubt will be sufficient to cover the charge for the small number which it is first proposed to send out.

A much greater number however than 400 may eventually find employment, but it will be obvious to your Lordship, that as the settlers have long experienced the inconveniences arising from the wretched description of female convict servants, and been driven to the necessity of employing men in services which fall to women at home, some little time may elapse before the advantage of the introduction of free women will be fully appreciated.

As young females of the class in question will necessarily be exposed to great temptation and difficulties during a long voyage, I hope your Lordship will permit me to suggest, that in making arrangements for their passage the utmost care should be taken in selecting steady married men as masters of the vessels, and the same observation applies to the selection of the surgeons, who, I presume, will be appointed to superintend the arrangements on board, and gentlemen who have acted as surgeons superintendent of female convicts, would, I imagine, be most eligible for such a trust.

I would also suggest that no allowance whatever of spirits or even wine, except in case of sickness, should be allowed during the voyage; and it would be very desirable if any missionaries, who may wish to proceed to these Colonies, or to the South Sea Islands, were offered a passage in these vessels.

I trust your Lordship will excuse my throwing out these suggestions, experience having proved to me during my residence in this Colony, that the greatest possible consequence attaches to the treatment which females of the lower class meet with on the voyage, and too great precaution cannot possibly be used to prevent their demoralization.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Arthur.*

N° 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Lieutenant-Governor *Arthur*, dated Downing-street, 25th June 1832.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th February last.

I am gratified to find that the measure which has been adopted of sending out a number of young females to the Colony is one from which you anticipate the same beneficial results as were expected to be derived from it by His Majesty's Government. From the care which has been taken in selecting the persons desirous of seeking employment in a new country, to whom encouragement and assistance has been afforded, I have no doubts in my own mind as to the complete success of the experiment, aided as the exertions at home will be by the zeal of yourself and the respective officers of the Colonial Government, upon whom so much will depend in the management of its details. The precautions which you have recommended in respect to the arrangements connected with the care of these young persons on their passage out to the island, have not been overlooked in the case of those who have already quitted this country, and I trust that the regularity of their habits at the time of their arrival will sufficiently prove to you the pains which have been taken to ensure to them every proper attention during their voyage. This however will not prevent me from availing myself of the further suggestions pointed out in your despatch, so far as they may be practicable, and I am glad of this opportunity of expressing to you my thanks for the unreserved manner in which you have communicated them.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Godrich.*

N° 18.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Arthur* to Viscount *Goderich*, dated Van Diemen's Land, 28th June 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, transmitting copies of the Reports, addressed to your Lordship by the Commissioners of Emigration, on the subject of the encouragement to be afforded to female Emigrants, and the Regulations they have drawn up on that subject; also transmitting copy of a former Report from the Commissioners, detailing a plan for assisting another class of Emigrants (families), together with the correspondence which embraces the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury upon the propositions which had met your Lordship's previous concurrence.

Your Lordship is also pleased to notify that you anticipate the first detachment of Emigrants may arrive in the Colony not long after the receipt of the communication which I have now the honour to acknowledge.

Having addressed your Lordship at much length upon the subject of Emigration in my despatch of the 9th July last, I am anxiously anticipating to be honoured with your Lordship's commands upon the points which I have therein so very amply brought under your consideration, and I should willingly have delayed enlarging upon the subject until I was aware how far the sentiments I have already ventured to submit met with your Lordship's approval; but the subject is altogether so interesting in its nature, and the promptitude with which relief can be afforded to the lower class in England, is a matter of so much consideration in the question, that I deem it proper not to delay offering such remarks as have occurred to me on an attentive perusal of the Report of the Commissioners, supposing your Lordship may be desirous of ascertaining how far their recommendations are adapted to the circumstances of the Colony.

The Report of the 10th October refers to Female Emigration, and every judicious precaution appears to have been contemplated for guarding against any abuse of the measure, but I venture to differ with the Commissioners upon the *necessity* of affording assistance to this description of Emigrants *as a bounty*. Females, such as it is the professed intention of the Commissioners to send out, can be so immediately provided with situations on their arrival in the Colony, that they may most reasonably be expected to repay, within 12 or 18 months, or at the very utmost within two years, the sums advanced on account of their passage. In place of a *bounty* therefore of 8 *l.*, I submit that sum should be an *advance*, with power given to the officer administering this government to extend the period for its repayment, so as to afford the Female Emigrants ample time to liquidate the debt according to the particular circumstances of each case; and, under this arrangement, the funds appropriated for the Emigration of Females may be made available to an extent which cannot be contemplated if the assistance given be in the shape of a *bounty*.

In the Report of the 24th September 1831, the Commissioners have, most accurately, shown the causes which have prevented the agreements entered into between settlers and indented servants from being satisfactory to either party on their arrival in the Colonies, and the arrangement they have proposed of making advances from the Government, will obviate most of the difficulties and disagreements incident to that question.

With regard to the 20 *l.* advances, there will be no difficulty whatever in finding means for recovering the repayment of that sum, if the Emigrants should be unwilling or dishonest enough to refuse the repayment; and if, as the Commissioners have proposed, the advances be confined to sober and industrious persons, skilled in some of the ordinary mechanical arts, or who are strong *useful* husbandmen, no apprehension certainly need be entertained of their *capacity* to repay the amount of their advances, until such very large numbers shall have arrived as shall make a most sensible impression upon the present enormous high rate of wages.

I am not, however, so sanguine as to imagine, my Lord, that this grand undertaking can be carried into effect without some checks and many difficulties; no doubt, after all the trouble which the Commissioners may take, and after all the inquiries which may be instituted, some worthless characters will be imposed upon the liberality of the Government, and in some instances the heads of families, it is to be feared, in the course of Providence, may be cut off during the voyage; in
either

24 Sept. 1831.
Vide Sessional
Papers, No. 228
p. 19.

either of these cases, and indeed from other causes, the advances will no doubt occasionally be in jeopardy, and most probably the families will become, for a time, a burden upon this community. It is, consequently, prudent to provide, as the Commissioners suggest, for casualties.

* * * * *

My main dependence for carrying Emigration effectually forward rests upon the product of the territorial revenue, because by it, we may be enabled to call into action foreign resources* in aid of the slender capital of the Colony, which your Lordship must have the goodness to keep in mind, cannot be, even to a limited degree, withdrawn without bankruptcy inevitably following.

During the 3½ years, commencing 1st January 1829, up to the date of this despatch, the sum of 12,362*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* has been received into the Treasury on account of the sale of lands. This sum will be available towards the encouragement of Emigration from the United Kingdom.

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By taking due precautions to ensure the repayment of the advances in the Colony, your Lordship will perceive, after making a most liberal abatement for defaulters, from the causes which I noticed in the early part of this despatch, that the Commissioners may send out in well regulated succession a great number of families, as at the termination of every six months, each family may be expected to possess the means of repaying the 20*l.* or 8*l.* advances, made on their arrival, provided the Emigrants prove sober and industrious persons, of the trades or employments which I have in former communications enumerated, but which I again state below (a), for your Lordship's immediate reference.

In addition to the resources already stated, and the plan I suggested of shipping wheat for the home market, His Majesty's Government may safely calculate upon funds arising from the sale of lands annually, independent of the revenue derivable from quit-rents.

I must, however, again recur to one main point, and for which your Lordship will find many expedients which do not readily occur to my mind, that whatever aid this Colony gives, sending its limited capital out of the territory must be by all means steadily and systematically avoided, or we are ruined!

I acknowledge, by this opportunity, your Lordship's despatch, directing payment of 20*l.* to be made to Robert Russell, blacksmith, iron and brass-founder. This man has debarked a family of nine children, and his wife is on the point of being confined with her tenth child. As few more numerous families than this are likely to emigrate, I have looked into Robert Russell's first settlement with much attention, and the result is, a conviction that he may not only repay the advance of 20*l.*, which has been made to him, within six months, but provide for his family with comfort, and by the same means render great service to the community with whom his lot is cast. Now, my Lord, in this single case what extensive good has been done; this man could not have maintained his family in Scotland without considerable relief from his friends, and it may therefore be adduced not only as a striking proof of the benefit of the measure which His Majesty's Government has determined upon in a national point of view, but as demonstrative of the immediate relief which parishes may find, if they will heartily co-operate with His Majesty's Government in raising funds to enable their poor but well conducted parishioners to remove from a state of poverty to one of comparative affluence and comfort.

* I mean the funds of capitalists in England.

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|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (a) * Carpenters. | Tailors. | * Miners. | Engineers. |
| * Ship Carpenters. | * Maltsters. | * Wellsinkers. | * Millers. |
| * Sawyers. | Brewers. | Whitesmiths. | * Ploughmen. |
| * Wheelwrights. | ** Gardeners and | * Blacksmiths. | Ropemakers. |
| * Millwrights. | * Nurserymen. | * Farriers. | * Shepherds. |
| * Cabinet-makers. | * Plasterers. | * Nailers. | * Sheepshearers. |
| Upholsterers. | * Masons. | ** Coopers. | Sailmakers. |
| Saddlers and Har- | * Bricklayers. | * Tanners. | ** Woolsorters. |
| ness-makers. | * Brickmakers. | * Curriers. | ** Woolstaplers. |
| Shoemakers. | * Quarrymen. | * Boat-builders. | * Fellmongers. |

Those marked thus (*), are most in request; and those thus (**), particularly so.

N^o 19.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Arthur* to Viscount *Goderich*, dated Van Diemen's Land, 31st July 1832.

I HAD the honour to receive, on the 16th instant, your Lordship's despatch of the 27th January last, containing your Lordship's observations on my despatch of the 9th July 1831, upon the subject of Emigration.

Having considered, with deliberate attention, the general view which your Lordship has taken of this interesting subject, and being desirous that the Emigration Committee should participate in the gratification which the perusal of such a document could not fail to convey, and being desirous to bring under their notice those points to which your Lordship has been pleased to direct my attention, I caused your Lordship's despatch to be read in the Committee, and invited their observations thereupon; and the Committee have this day forwarded to me the accompanying Reports, which I hasten to transmit to your Lordship.

In a despatch which I addressed to your Lordship on the 28th June last, I have already very fully detailed the resources of this Government for assisting in the important scheme of introducing a useful class of Emigrants into the Colony. After the perusal of your Lordship's observations, I would have desired, in one or two particulars, to have amended that despatch; but having caused the draft of it to be read in the Executive Council, and the members having unanimously concurred in the observations it contained, I have not felt myself at liberty to revise it, but I trust it will still be found that I have therein anticipated some of the most essential points upon which your Lordship required me to report, and all I have omitted appears to me to be amply supplied by the Emigration Committee.

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EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Members of the Emigration Committee to *John Burnett*, Esq. the Colonial Secretary, dated Van Diemen's Land, 29th July 1832.

WITH reference to your communication of the 24th instant addressed to us, the members of the Emigration Committee, enclosing a despatch from the Right honourable the Secretary of State, in answer to the Lieutenant-governor's communication of the 9th July 1831, enclosing our Interim Report of that date, we beg leave respectfully to reply, that we have had the honour of perusing the despatch, and reflecting as fully as the limited period since its receipt would admit, upon the reasonings adduced by his Lordship, while reviewing our statements and opinions and delivering his instructions thereupon, and we have now respectfully to request you will have the goodness to convey to his Excellency the expression of our gratitude for the unmingled pleasure he has thus afforded us.

We are convinced that were the community generally aware of the affectionate zeal with which, as this communication bears evidence, questions relating to their prosperity are considered by His Majesty's Ministers, their attachment to the mother country, to its government, and to its institutions, would be confirmed and strengthened in a manner which could not but be productive of the best results;

* * * * *

Encouraged by the liberal and generous view which his Lordship has taken of our former arguments, and satisfied that every observation we may offer will have its legitimate weight attached to it by the Government, whether it be in accordance with, or in opposition to the views it may consider the most judicious, we have agreed to submit most respectfully for the consideration of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, the following remarks, directed chiefly to the points suggested in your communication.

We have much pleasure in perceiving that our fears respecting the class of paupers who might have been sent out by the parishes, had the plan for their conveyance been carried into effect in the interim were groundless, and that, should it yet be put into operation, His Majesty's Government will adopt measures of precaution to prevent any but able-bodied and industrious men and their families from being included in any arrangement for the purpose, conducted under the auspices of Ministers.

This assurance is the more gratifying from the circumstance that Emigration under the patronage of Government has of late, and more especially since the arrival of the dissipated and idle Chelsea Pensioners, become rather unpopular, for the conduct of many of these men has been such as to do positive (not merely negative) mischief, by the influence of their example even among the dregs of our convict population. But the arrival of such men as those whom his Lordship describes as not inferior to the transports by the *Eliza*, will immediately dispel this prejudice and render every reasonable measure calculated to promote Emigration, not only not a subject for discontent; but one of high and, we may venture to say, almost unmingled satisfaction.

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No. 1. 1832.
29 July 1832.
30 July 1832.

We trust, therefore, that his Excellency will, with much earnestness, move Lord Goderich not to abandon his benevolent scheme for securing us a permanent fund of industrious labourers, a scheme so well calculated to add value, importance and stability to the colony, and at the same time to secure the happiness of those who may become more especially its object.

Should indeed the suggestion thrown out by his Lordship, that the system of transportation may not much longer be continued, be in truth realized, we know not how the Colony can preserve anything like its present prosperity, unless Government zealously and anxiously encourage, by every possible means, the influx of fruitful and industrious families, for, otherwise, in a few years, there may not be a sufficient number of labourers to maintain the improvements done in better days, and much less to bring new lands into cultivation.

We do therefore most respectfully represent the paramount importance of free Emigration, and the necessity of encouraging almost every class of labourers, by making them such advances as those given to the mechanics mentioned in the despatch.

There can be no doubt that they will be able very soon to repay by instalments what they have thus received from Government, while it is equally certain that it is expedient rather to create the advance an ordinary debt, than to bind the Emigrants under indenture to private individuals, in order to secure its liquidation, a measure we are convinced which would be attended by anything but advantage or satisfaction to parties interested.

* * * * *

We are satisfied that until wages fall very considerably, it would serve little purpose to render any part of the advance a mere gratuity or bounty, for a few pounds payable by an industrious labourer in instalments, will by no means press heavily upon him, while, were the plan of giving bounties adopted, the sums which would thus be lost to the Treasurer's chest might in the aggregate be far from unimportant, and would have the direct effect of checking the accumulation of the Emigration capital, which should be fostered in every possible manner not injurious to the interests of the Colony, and we anticipate that this will receive, upon the plan of giving advances, yearly accessions, not only from the revenue appropriated to it, but also from the repayments made by the Emigrants, so as very soon to amount to a very large sum.

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EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Members of the Emigration Committee to *John Burnett, Esq.* the Colonial Secretary, dated Van Diemen's Land, 30th July 1832.

WE have the honour to state, that the following additional observations, on the subject of the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, have occurred to us.

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Lord Goderich is of opinion; that the arguments which go to prove the impolicy of remitting money to England are quite conclusive, but he imagines that the objection may be obviated by covenanting with the masters of the vessels who are to bring out the labourers that one half of the passage-money shall be made payable here, under the impression that the expenditure of a large proportion of it in Hobart Town will thus be secured in refitting and laying in provisions and stores for the homeward voyage, thus realizing to the Colony, at least in some measure, the advantages which the Committee anticipated from remitting the debt which might become due to England in wheat. Upon this we beg most respectfully to state, that vessels leaving Great Britain with passengers for this place are usually supplied with stores for a six months' voyage, and that nevertheless they usually accomplish it in less than four months.

That when they arrive they are in consequence supplied with provisions for two months, for their original complement of crew and passengers.

The Emigrant transports would, therefore, probably bring with them a large quantity of salt provisions, of which they would require only a small proportion for their return voyages. The masters would therefore sell these stores, for which there is in Hobart Town a tolerable market, and thus realize a much larger sum than could be ever expended for the ship or by the crew during their continuance in port, more particularly if they went on to Sydney to refit, where provisions and ships' stores are much cheaper.

The expenditure of a ship-master and his crew in this harbour, under ordinary circumstances, scarcely ever exceeds 150 £, and is frequently much under that sum.

It follows, therefore, that in all probability the ship-masters will rather compete with us in our own market in the sale of provisions, than purchase any from us.

We do not make any remark upon this, nor draw any inference from it, nor do we know whether it be of importance, or capable of any practical application, we consider it however necessary to state the fact, as Lord Goderich seems to rely on the purchases by the ship-masters as a substitute for our remittance of wheat, while he coincides with the Lieutenant-governor in the opinion that to send our money in payment will, in our circumstances, be a ruinous measure!

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N^o 20.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Arthur* to the Right Hon. Viscount *Goderich*, dated Van Diemen's Land, 8th Sept. 1832.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 10th February, acquainting me that a vessel would be despatched at an early period with female Emigrants, intimating the lively interest your Lordship took in the measure, suggesting the formation of a Ladies' Committee, and expressing your Lordship's dependance upon my own discretion and zeal in carrying this interesting experiment into effect in the most beneficial manner on the arrival of the females in Van Diemen's Land.

On the 24th ultimo it was telegraphed that the Princess Royal, with the female Emigrants, in the midst of thick and hazy weather, had taken the wrong passage, and run into Frederick Henry Bay, about 10 leagues to the North-east of the Derwent. Throughout that night, and following day, there was one continued violent gale, during which the Princess Royal dragged her anchors, and at length, to avoid inevitable destruction, it was necessary to run her on shore. This information reached me on the evening of the 25th; immediate orders were given to send off the colonial vessels, with some trusty constables, who were married men; and contemplating that there would be much confusion, I deemed it expedient to proceed myself, accompanied by the chief police magistrate. Every effort to get the vessel off having proved ineffectual, it became necessary to adopt the most unpleasant and troublesome task of removing the women into small vessels, for the purpose of conveying them to Hobart Town: this was accomplished with less inconvenience than could have been anticipated, and the whole of the women were safely brought up and lodged in the Female Orphan School, which had been previously prepared for their reception.

I have the honour to apprise you of the formation of a Ladies' Committee, consisting of 42 members, arranged in seven Sub-committees. These ladies have manifested the most zealous activity in making every previous arrangement for domiciliating the female Emigrants, and in consequence of their benevolent exertions, in the course of nine days 72 women have been provided for as milliners and dress-makers, or placed in the most respectable service.

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I submit that if more females be sent out as free Emigrants, a surgeon superintendent of the Royal Navy be placed in charge, and, by an Act of Parliament, he should be invested, for the protection of the females, with the same powers that are given to surgeon superintendents of convict vessels, which, in fact, will invest him with magisterial control and authority; that neither wine nor spirits be allowed, except as a medicine; that the females sent in any vessels shall be as nearly as possible of one class, either countrywomen from the agricultural districts; or women of known respectable characters, as housemaids, or servants of all work, cooks, &c., and that the selection be confided to persons officially responsible.

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N^o 21.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Arthur*, to the Right Hon. Viscount *Goderich*, dated Van Diemen's Land, 12th Oct. 1832.

I HAVE the honour to refer your Lordship to my despatch of the 8th ultimo, wherein I had the honour to report the arrival of the Princess Royal with the female Emigrants on board, and detailed the measures which had been taken to provide for their reception in the Colony, and for their accommodation until they should obtain suitable situations in respectable service, or be enabled otherwise to provide for themselves.

The Ladies' Committee, who kindly undertook to watch over the interests of these young women, have been unremitting in their attentions to promote the interest of the female Emigrants.

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The Ladies' Committee, in concluding their labours, have expressed the greatest satisfaction at the zealous and meritorious conduct of Mrs. Matthew, the matron, whose engagement expired on her arrival, but who, with her daughter, has continued to afford every assistance.

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N^o 22.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Lieutenant-Governor *Arthur*, dated Downing-street, 23d March 1833.

I HAVE received your despatches of the 28th June and 31st July 1832, and I am gratified to find by the Report of the Emigration Committee, enclosed in the latter, that the anxiety felt by the Government at home, respecting the important subject to which it relates, has been duly appreciated in the colony.

When I perceive in how effectual a manner the wishes of the Home Government have been seconded by yourself, and by the Council of Van Diemen's land, I can scarcely doubt that a permanent system for the accomplishment of this great object will, ere long, be effectually established, and that the colony will be ultimately much benefited by the measures which have been adopted for raising a fund for the introduction of free labour, by appropriating to this object the sums which may be raised from the sale of the Crown lands.

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The representations contained in your despatches of the serious annoyances to which settlers are exposed, from the misconduct of their convict servants, show in the strongest manner the importance of introducing free labour into the colony, and should render the settler alive to the propriety of assisting, to the utmost of his ability, those measures which have this desirable object in view.

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I am unwilling to give you any precise instructions as to the appropriation of the sum arising from the Territorial Revenue, which you describe as having accrued during the last three and a half years, viz. 12,362*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; but I should have no difficulty in sanctioning the application of this fund to the purposes of Emigration, in conformity with the intimations on this subject which have been already conveyed to you, and you will consider yourself at liberty so to dispose of it when the occasion may require it.

I have designedly omitted, in the calculation which I have entered into of the future resources which the colony may have at command for the introduction of free labour, the sum which may be expected to arise from the repayment of the advances which have been made to the mechanics and others sent out under the regulations of the Commission of Emigration; and I have done so, not from any doubt of the ability of the parties to make good the engagement, in which opinion I am glad to see that the local Committee of Emigration entirely concur, nor from any intention that a system of indulgent remission should be commenced, which could only in the end be prejudicial to the parties, and lead, as in the case of the quit-rents long due, to the debt being exacted at a more distant period; but as the system of advances is entirely an experiment, the complete effect of which cannot be known for some little time, I am unwilling to disturb the accuracy of the calculations which I have made, by taking into the present account a fund which must depend upon so many circumstances as to its becoming speedily available.

On looking into the state of the expenditure in this country, under the Regulations of the Commissioners of Emigration, and the number of applications for loans from mechanics, I find that the recommendation of the local Committee, in regard to the extension of the loan to agricultural labourers, may safely be complied with, and arrangements will accordingly be made for giving them this accommodation at no distant period.

You are aware that this measure was originally contemplated by the Commission of Emigration, should the loan system be found to answer in the case of mechanics; and being fully aware as we now are of the classes of artisans and labourers who are most likely to thrive in the Australian Colonies, I have no doubt that the more who are sent out the better for the colony, provided the same care be

taken (as I intend should be the case) in their selection as has been shown hitherto in granting loans to mechanics.

This proposed increase to the number of those who are to receive advances will of course add to the Emigration expenditure; but as I entirely concur in the propriety of your suggestion, that the bounty on female Emigrants should be converted into a loan, I propose that the two measures should be contemporaneous, and that one should be in some degree a set off against the other.

The principle of giving a bounty for the accomplishment of public objects is; as you have justly observed, objectionable, and can only be defended where encouragement is wanted at the commencement of a new project, such as that under discussion; and I am fully inclined to believe that the local Committee have good grounds for the opinion which they have given, that the female Emigrants will be as well able as the men to repay the sum which may be lent to assist in their conveyance.

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The case of Robert Russell, which you have sent home, is extremely satisfactory, as showing how beneficially the present system may operate in relieving the distress which unfortunately prevails so extensively among the labouring classes in this country.

I shall not fail to communicate with the Treasury in regard to your proposition of transferring from the Military Chest to the Colonial Banking Establishment the money arising from the sale of land. It is very desirable that every proper assistance should be given to increase the circulating medium in the colony; and under the instructions, and with the precautions which you appear to have anticipated, I am not aware of any objections which can be urged to the measure which you have proposed.

