

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

DURING

THE SESSION OF THE YEAR

1837,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Sydney:

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1847.

MEMBERS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

1837.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE,
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA
THE HONORABLE COLONEL SNODGRASS, C.B.,
THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

ROBERT CAMPBELL, SENIOR, ESQ.,
ALEXANDER BERRY, ESQ.,
RICHARD JONES, ESQ.,
JOHN BLAXLAND, ESQ.,
EDWARD CHARLES CLOSE, ESQ.,
HANNIBAL HAWKINS MACARTHUR, ESQ.,
SIR JOHN JAMISON, KNT. K.G.V.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
1837.

No. 1.

TUESDAY, 30 MAY, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to summons, His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. New Members sworn, Edward Deas Thomson, Esquire, Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, and Sir John Jamison, Knight, and K.G.V.
2. His Excellency the Governor then read the following Address:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—

In meeting you at the usual time of the year for the dispatch of public business, I will briefly advert to a few of the most important topics which I propose to bring under your consideration.

One of the principal subjects to which I would claim your attention, and upon which I require your advice, results for the most part, from the unexampled prosperity with which it has pleased Providence to bless this land. The flourishing state of the Revenue, and the large profits derived from pastoral and commercial pursuits, have placed in the Public Treasury, and in the hands of individuals, a vast amount of capital, which demands an increased supply of labor for its advantageous employment. Measures have accordingly been devised, and are now in progress, to procure or aid the introduction into the Colony of useful laborers of various descriptions. Some of these have already arrived, and more are immediately expected under the existing arrangements; but the supply is so far below the demand as to render necessary some further expedients for obtaining a nearer approximation to the desired amount. Amongst other projects it has been proposed to this Government to introduce the Hill laborers of India, whose readiness to emigrate on reasonable terms, and whose general utility, have been proved in their transfer to other countries. Some papers in illustration of these facts will be laid on the Table. The plan is, however, open to objections, which it will be proper to discuss, before it be finally adopted. I propose, therefore, to appoint a Committee of the Council to consider the scheme, and report their opinion; to this Committee will also be referred the communications which have taken place between His Majesty's Ministers and this Government, resulting from the Report on Immigration of the Committee of 1835.

Notwithstanding the deficiency of labor to which I have referred, I am enabled to state, that considerable progress has been made in some of the most important public works, since the last meeting of the Council, and I have reason to expect that, by the end of this year, several buildings of a permanent character, and on a large scale, will be available to the public service, whilst considerable improvements have been made in the streets of Sydney, and on some of the principal roads in the interior. Trusting that by the operation of the measures adopted; or to be adopted for procuring the introduction of emigrant mechanics and laborers, means will be found for returning to the Colony with profit, the Revenues which have been for some time accumulating in the Treasury, I do not intend to propose to you at this juncture, any less satisfactory remedy for an admitted evil; the retention, without fructification, of large sums in the public coffers. The many works of great expense which are still required for general security and convenience, for facilitating commerce and improving internal communications, demand the application of large sums of money, which cannot be raised upon easier terms than under the existing system. Nor have the sums thus accumulated remained wholly useless to the public; the Government, by reason of its surplus Revenue, has been enabled to leave large balances in the Banks at a moderate rate of interest; and thus more ample means are afforded to those useful establishments for encouraging and supporting the enterprises of individuals, which, when controlled by prudence, and conducted with skill, are beneficial not only to the projectors, but to the whole community.

After I had last the honor of addressing you, I received His Majesty's gracious permission to open for location the country adjacent to the waters of Port Phillip, and in the vicinity of Twofold Bay. The former of these districts already contains a population of above five hundred souls, whilst more than one hundred thousand sheep may be found grazing on its ample pastures. The expenses attending this occupation have been hitherto defrayed from the Revenues of Crown lands, to which the sale of such lands within the district will hereafter largely contribute. Copies of the communications which have passed between His Majesty's Ministers and this Government, on the subject of these locations, are laid on the Table for your information.

You have been informed by a notice in the *Government Gazette*, that an Act renewing for one year the Act 9 Geo. IV., cap. 83, which institutes and upholds the Legislature of this Colony, passed the Imperial Parliament in the last Session. It had been the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to propose to Parliament in that Session, a new Bill for the future Government of New South Wales, but circumstances which had not been anticipated induced them to postpone it for another year. In announcing this delay, the Secretary of State has assured me of his intention to introduce at an early period of this Session, a Bill framed upon such principles as, upon the fullest consideration of the circumstances of the Colony, shall appear to the King's Ministers best calculated to promote the important interests involved in the question.

In consequence of the postponement of the intended new Act for the Colony, I have to lay before you a Bill for continuing the Jury Act of last year, to the 30th June, 1838.

I have directed the Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the past year to be laid before you. The Estimates for the ensuing year will be presented in the next month.

Gentlemen, it has been often and truly observed that the happiest ages of the world afford the scantiest materials for the historian. Nor is it otherwise with the Annual Review of Colonial affairs which I am accustomed to lay before you. It is not easy to vary the terms in which it is my privilege again and again to congratulate you upon uniform tranquillity, and rapidly increasing prosperity. Upon the present occasion, I may be content to state, that great as was the Revenue of 1835, it has been surpassed by that of 1836, whilst its collection has been accomplished without injury, or even inconvenience to the people; that the exports and imports for the latter, surpass considerably those of the former period, and that there is every indication of a continuance of that success with which the enterprise and industry of the Colonists have under Providence been hitherto rewarded.

RICHARD BOURKE.

3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, a Copy of his Despatch of the 14th of October, 1835, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the introduction of useful Mechanics and Laborers from Europe; and an Extract from the Despatch of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg in reply, dated 18th September, 1836; also, three Letters from Dr. Boyter, R. N., dated 16th September, 24th October, and 2nd December, 1836; and one from Alick Osborne, Esq., Surgeon, R. N., dated 27th July, 1836, who had been respectively employed to select and bring out Emigrants from Scotland and Ireland; to be printed.
 4. The Governor laid upon the Table, Two Papers addressed to His Excellency, by John Mackay, Esq., on the introduction of Indian Laborers, dated October, 1836, and May, 1837; also, Remarks by J. R. Mayo, Esq., on the employment of Indian Laborers out of their Country, dated 1st May, 1837; to be printed.
 5. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, a Copy of his Despatch of the 10th October, 1835, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the proceedings of Mr. Batman and others, at Port Phillip and Twofold Bay; and a Copy of the Despatch of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg in reply, dated 13th April, 1836; to be printed.
 6. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, An Abstract of the Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales (exclusively of the Revenue arising from Crown Lands) and of its appropriation, for the year 1836; to be printed.
 7. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, an Abstract of the Revenue arising from Crown Lands in the Colony of New South Wales, and of its appropriation for the year 1836; to be printed.
 8. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill further to continue for a limited time, An Act for regulating the constitution of Juries, and for the trial of Issues in certain cases in the Supreme Court of New South Wales;" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.
 9. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill for transferring to other persons certain powers heretofore vested in the Surveyor General of New South Wales, and also for transferring to others, certain other powers heretofore vested in the Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors of Roads in the said Colony respectively;" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Thursday next.
- Council adjourned at two o'clock, until Thursday next at two o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

1. Jury continuation Bill; second reading.
2. Town Surveyor Bill; second reading.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council.

No. 2.

THURSDAY, 1 JUNE, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Petition presented from certain Magistrates resident in the County of Cumberland, praying to be exempted from serving as Common Jurors; to be printed.
2. Jury Act continuation Bill read a second time; to be read a third time to-morrow.
3. Town Surveyor Bill; read a second time; to be further considered to-morrow.
4. Committee appointed to consider and report their opinion upon a proposal made to the Government of New South Wales for introducing into the Colony certain of the Hill laborers of India; and to consider the terms under which mechanics and laborers from Europe, are now brought out, and to report their opinions thereon. Papers on these subjects referred to the Committee, with leave to examine evidence if necessary, and report the same:—

COLONEL SKODGRASS,

MR. LITHGOW,
MR. BLAXLAND,

MR. MACARTHUR,
SIR JOHN JAMISON.

5. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table :—
- (1.) A Letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary under date the 24th May, 1837, by certain flock-owners representing the urgent wants of the Colonists for labor, and suggesting to His Excellency the Governor, the expediency of introducing laborers, and household servants, from India.
 - (2.) A Return of the number of Free Persons, who have arrived in New South Wales during the year 1836; distinguishing those for whom bounties have been paid, by order of His Majesty's Government, or under the Regulations contained in the Government Order of the 28th of November, 1835, from those for whom no bounty has been paid.
 - (3.) A Return of the number of Mechanics, Farm Laborers, &c., proposed to be brought out, for whom bounties are promised, if in conformity with the Government Notice of 28th October, 1835; renewed by Notices of 28th March and 18th October, 1836; to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.
6. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, the Annual Report of the Aboriginal Mission at Lake Macquarie, for the year 1836; to be printed.
- Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow, at two o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

1. Town Surveyor Bill; further consideration.
2. Jury continuation Bill; third reading.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 3.

FRIDAY, 2 JUNE, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair.
 2. Jury continuation Bill; read a third time and passed.
 3. Town Surveyor Bill; further consideration deferred until Tuesday, the 27th day of June instant.
- Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June instant, at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY JUNE 27.

1. Town Surveyor Bill; further consideration.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 4.

TUESDAY, 27 JUNE, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair.
2. Town Surveyor Bill read a second time; committed and amended; to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by Colonel Snodgrass, and the Auditor General. Council adjourned at two o'clock, until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 5.

WEDNESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Town Surveyor Bill; presented by the Governor, as amended; read a third time, and passed.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, dated 5th September, 1836, directing that measures be taken for extending to New South Wales the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Parliament 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 114; to be printed.
3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill for adopting certain Acts of Parliament passed in the third and fourth, fourth and fifth, and sixth and seventh years of the Reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, in the Administration of Justice in New South Wales, in like manner as other Laws of England are applied therein." Bill read a first time; to be printed; and read a second time on Tuesday, the 4th July.

4. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill to enable the Proprietors of a certain Company carried on in the Town of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, under the name, style, and firm of The Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company, to sue and be sued in the name of the Chairman of the said Company for the time being, and for other purposes therein mentioned." The Clerks of St. Phillip's and St. James' Churches, Sydney, called in, and the notification of the intention to apply for the Bill having been affixed on the doors of the said Churches, on three successive Sundays, proved. Bill read a first time; to be printed, and referred to a Sub-Committee to consist of the following Gentlemen:—

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.	
THE AUDITOR GENERAL	MR. BERRY
MR. CAMPBELL	MR. JONES

Council adjourned at two o'clock, until Tuesday the 4th July, at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, 4 JULY, 1837.

1. English Acts Adoption Bill; second reading.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council.

No. 6.

TUESDAY, 4 JULY, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. New Member sworn, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill for adopting a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, in the administration of Justice in New South Wales, in like manner as other Laws of England are applied therein." Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday, July 11.
3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table:—
 - (1.) The Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1838, together with an explanatory Minute.
 - (2.) A Statement of the amount appropriated by the Legislative Council for the Service of the year 1836, which will not be required.
 - (3.) Copy of Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, dated 4th February, 1836, on the subject of a proposed compensation to certain Chaplains of the Church of England, in lieu of Grants of Land offered to them and their families by Secretary Sir George Murray, in the year 1829.
 - (4.) Copy of a Report from a Board appointed to take into consideration the Salaries of the Office Clerks, in the Civil Establishment.
 - (5.) Copy of a Report from the Colonial Royal Engineer, on the present state of the Tunnel for supplying the Town of Sydney with Water.
 - (6.) A Memorandum of the First Police Magistrate, on the Pay of the Police in the Town of Sydney.
 - (7.) Comparative Statement of the Revenue for the years 1831 to 1836 inclusive.
 - (8.) A Statement of the declared value of Exports and Imports for the same period. To be printed.
4. English Acts adoption Bill; second reading deferred until Tuesday, July 11th. Council adjourned at two o'clock, until Tuesday, July 11th, at Twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

1. English Acts Adoption Bill; second reading.
2. Third and Fourth Wm. IV., c. 27, Adoption Bill; second reading.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

1. The Colonial Secretary—The Estimates of Expenditure for 1838.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council,

TUESDAY, 11 JULY, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair Committee on Immigration:—The Honorable Colonel Snodgrass, as Chairman, reported progress and laid upon the Table the Evidence taken before the same; to be printed.
2. Fire and Life Assurance Company Bill:—Lieutenant Colonel Gibbes, as Chairman, brought up the Report of the Committee; Report to be printed. Intimation to be made to the Chairman of the Company that in consequence of the proposed change in the fundamental principle of the Bill, by rendering every individual shareholder liable to the full extent of his property for the debts of the Company, a fresh notification of the intention to apply for the Bill, in its amended form, must be given in like manner as in the case of a new Bill.
3. Order of the day; Second reading English Acts adoption Bill:—Motion made and question put, that the Council do agree to the following Resolution:—That it is considered by the Council expedient to defer the adoption of the Statute 6 and 7 William IV., c. 114, intituled, “*An Act for enabling persons indicted of Felony to make their defence by Counsel or Attorney*,” until the establishment of Circuit Courts throughout the Colony—
 - (1.) Because as there are at present no Commission Courts of Oyer and Terminer, or Gaol Delivery, held in the Colony, the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, for the trial of felonies and other offences committed in any part of the Territory, are held in the Town of Sydney.
 - (2.) Because the operation of the said Statute would considerably protract the Sittings of the said Criminal Sessions, and thereby cause unreasonable inconvenience to witnesses, and an additional burden to the public for the payment of their expenses; inasmuch as witnesses in criminal cases that come from remote parts of the Colony, are frequently required to travel distances of two and three hundred miles to Sydney, which is even now felt as a great hardship, although such cases are generally brought to trial as soon as the witnesses arrive in Sydney; but the practical operation of the aforesaid Act would render the time at which any particular cases could be tried wholly uncertain, (the average number of cases usually tried, being from fifty to one hundred); and in consequence of this uncertainty, witnesses would necessarily be detained a much longer time from their homes; and it is to be apprehended that so great a loss of time from their private pursuits would be calculated to deter many from giving any information that might subject them to so much inconvenience; and thus crime might go unpunished. *Passed without a division.* Bill read a second time; committed and amended.
Motion made and question put, that the words “and an Act for enabling persons indicted for Felony to make their defence by Counsel or Attorney,” in the preamble of the Bill, be omitted. *Passed without a division.* Bill to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by the Attorney-General and Mr. Berry.
4. 3 and 4 William IV., c. 27, Adoption Bill, read a second time; to be read a third time on Thursday next.
5. Motion made and question put, that the Estimates of Expenditure be now considered in Committee. *Passed without a division.*
 - (1.) Resolved—That out of the excess of the amount appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six there shall and may be issued and applied any sum or sums of money, not exceeding £9,114 19s. 10d., to supply the deficiencies in the amount appropriated for certain Departments for that year.
 - (2.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £331 19s. 9d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Establishment of His Excellency the Governor, for the year 1838.
 - (3.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £892 12s. 6d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Executive and Legislative Councils, for the year 1838.
 - (4.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £5,317 2s. 11d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Colonial Secretary's Department, for the year 1838.
 - (5.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,764 8s. 9d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Colonial Architect and Surveyor of Buildings, for the year 1838.
 - (6.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £350 12s. 6d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Commissioner for the Assignment of Convict Servants, for the year 1838.
 - (7.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £3,625 11s. 8d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Colonial Treasurer's Department, for the year 1838.
 - (8.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,895 8s. 9d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Auditor General's Department, for the year 1838.
 - (9.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £7,625 0s. 5d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Customs Department at Sydney, for the year 1838.
 - (10.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £493 7s. 11d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Customs Department at Newcastle, for the year 1838.
 - (11.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £635 10s., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Customs Department at Port Phillip, for the year 1838.
 - (12.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £6,312 6s. 3d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Postmaster General's Department for the year 1838.
 - (13.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £300, be appropriated to defray the Salary of the Surveyor of Colonial Distilleries for the year 1838.
 - (14.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £200, be appropriated to defray the Salary and Allowance to the Inspector of Slaughter Houses for the District of Sydney, for the year 1838.
 - (15.)

- (15.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,214 3s. 4d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Colonial Botanist, for the year 1838.
- (16.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £902 18s. 4d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Government Domain, Parramatta, for the year 1838.
- (17.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,271 16s., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Harbour Master at Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Macquarie, for the year 1838.
- (18.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £346., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Light House, South Head, for the year 1838.
- (19.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £382 13s. 4d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Floating Light Vessel, near the entrance of Port Jackson, for the year 1838.
- (20.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £104 13s. 9d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Beacon Light, Newcastle, for the year 1838.
- (21.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £244, be appropriated to defray the expense of the Telegraph Stations, for the year 1838.
- (22.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,219 7s. 11d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Colonial Storekeeper's Department, for the year 1838.
- (23.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £200, be appropriated to defray the expense of the Australian Museum, for the year 1838.
- (24.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £950, be appropriated to defray the Salaries of the Colonial Agent General, and of the British Resident at New Zealand, and the expense of Donations of Provisions and Clothing to New Zealand Chiefs, and Natives, for the year 1838.
- (25.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £16,108 17s. 6d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Surveyor General's Department, for the year 1838.
- (26.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £8,442 11s. 3d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Town Surveyor, Sydney, for the 1838.
- (27.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £28,833 12s. 6d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Road Branch of the Colonial Royal Engineer's Department, for the year 1838.
- (28.) Resolved—That a further sum not exceeding £1,087 5s., be appropriated towards the expense of completing the Breakwater at Newcastle.
- (29.) Resolved—That a further sum not exceeding £685 15s., be appropriated towards the expense of completing the Clearing of the Parramatta River.
- (30.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £5,000, be appropriated towards the expense of forming a Circular Quay, in Sydney Cove.
- (31.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £5,000, be appropriated towards the expense of conducting Water into Sydney Streets, and constructing an Embankment at the Head of the Tunnel.
- Further consideration of Estimates deferred until Thursday next.
Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Thursday next at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

1. 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 27, Adoption Bill; third reading.
2. Estimates; further consideration.

WM. MAGPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 8.

THURSDAY, 13 JULY, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment, His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. English Acts Adoption Bill; presented by the Governor as amended; read a third time and passed.
2. 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 27, Adoption Bill; read a third time and passed.
3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "*A List of the Vessels which visited the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, during the year ended 31st December, 1836.*" To be printed.
4. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "*A Petition from the Trustees of the Institution for destitute Roman Catholic Children, praying a continuance of aid from the Public Funds, accompanied by an account showing the expenditure of the sum already granted;*" to be printed.
5. Estimates of Expenditure further considered in Committee.
 - (32.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £7,853 1s. 8d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Supreme Court, for the year 1838.
 - (33.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £3,233 17s. 6d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Law Officers of the Crown, for the year 1838.
 - (34.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,906 18s. 9d., be appropriated to defray the expense of Courts of Requests, for the year 1838.
 - (35.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £4,326, be appropriated to defray the expense of Courts of Quarter Sessions, for the year 1838.

(36.)

- (36.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,499 18s. 9d. be appropriated to defray the expense of the Sheriff's Department, for the year 1838.
- (37.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,350, be appropriated to defray the Salaries of Coroners and the expenses of Inquests, for the year 1838.
- (38.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £14,250, be appropriated to defray the expense of Police for the Town of Sydney, for the year 1838.
- (39.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £26,701 10s. 5d. be appropriated to defray the expense of Police for the Country Districts, for the year 1838.
- (40.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £4,237 2s. 6d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Sydney Gaol, for the year 1838.
- (41.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £622 18s. 9d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Debtors' Prison, Sydney, for the year 1838.
- (42.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £6,532 11s. 8d., be appropriated to defray the expense of Gaols in the Country Districts, for the year 1838.
- (43.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £12,570, be appropriated to defray the expense of the Episcopalian Clergy, for the year 1838.
- (44.) Resolved—That consideration of the Estimate of the expense of the Presbyterian Clergy, for the year 1838, be deferred.
- (45.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £3,500, be appropriated to defray the expense of the Roman Catholic Clergy, for the year 1838.
- (46.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,400, be appropriated to defray the expense of the outfit and passage of Chaplains expected to arrive in the year 1838.
- (47.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £3,565, be appropriated to defray the expense of the Male Orphan School, for the year 1838.
- (48.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,451 3s. 6d., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Female Orphan School, for the year 1838.
- (49.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £3,150, be appropriated towards the support of the Parochial Schools of the Church of England, at present established in the Colony, for the year 1838.
- (50.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £750, be appropriated towards the support of Roman Catholic Schools, at present established in the Colony, for the year 1838.
- (51.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £828 5s., be appropriated to defray the charge of Pensions for the year 1838.
- (52.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,500, be appropriated to defray the expense of Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, Gazettes, and Almanacks, for the several Colonial Departments, for the year 1838.
- (53.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £300, be appropriated to defray the expense of Fuel and Light for the said Departments, for the year 1838.
- (54.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £13,000, be appropriated to meet drawbacks on the re-exportation of Foreign Goods, and the restitution of duty on Spirits issued to the Troops by the several Contractors, for the year 1838.
- (55.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £600, be appropriated to defray the expense of the Commission for hearing and determining on Claims to Grants of Land, for the year 1838.
- (56.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £380, be appropriated to defray the expense of the management of the Church and School Estates, for the year 1838.
- (57.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £91 5s., be appropriated to defray the expense of Forage allowance to the Military Commandants at Parramatta and Bathurst, at 2s. 6d. each per diem, for the year 1838.
- (58.) Resolved—That consideration of the Estimate of the Amount to be appropriated in aid of the Mission to the Aborigines by the Church Missionary Society, be deferred.
- (59.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,000, be appropriated to defray the expense of donations of provisions, clothing, and blankets to the Aborigines, for the year 1838.
- (60.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £600, be appropriated towards the support of destitute Roman Catholic Children, for the year 1838.
- (61.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £200, be appropriated towards the support of the Sydney School of Arts, for the year 1838.
- (62.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,000, be appropriated to defray the expense of Casual Repairs to Government Houses, Courts of Justice, and other Colonial Public Buildings, for the year 1838.
- (63.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,000, be appropriated to defray the expense of Furniture for Government Houses, and Public Offices, for the year 1838.
- (64.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £250, be appropriated to defray the rent of the House in Macquarie Place, occupied as Public Offices, for the year 1838.
- (65.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £500, be appropriated to defray the expense of lighting the Public Lamps in the Town of Sydney, for the year 1838.
- (66.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £105, be appropriated to defray the expense of Firemen, to work the Engines in Sydney when required, for the year 1838.
- (67.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £5,000, be appropriated to defray in part the expense of building a New Government House, at Sydney.
- (68.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £4,000, be appropriated to defray the expense of building a Public Library and Museum.
- (69.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,000, be appropriated to defray the expense of completing the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek.
- (70.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,500, be appropriated to defray the expense of completing a Court and Watch House, at Parramatta.
- (71.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,500, be appropriated to defray the expense of completing a Court and Watch House, at Newcastle.

- (72.) Resolved—That a further sum not exceeding £1,000, be appropriated to defray the expense of completing a New Court House at Liverpool.
- (73.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,450, be appropriated to defray the expense of erecting a Court House at Braidwood, in the County of St. Vincent.
- (74.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £750, be appropriated to defray the expense of erecting a Watch House, at Green Hills.
- (75.) Resolved—That a further sum not exceeding £4,000, be appropriated towards defraying the expense of erecting a Gaol, at Parramatta.
- (76.) Resolved—That a further sum not exceeding £4,000, be appropriated towards defraying the expense of erecting a Gaol, at Berrima.
- (77.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £4,000, be appropriated to meet unforeseen expenses on occasions of emergency, to be hereafter accounted for, for the year 1838.
6. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, the Supplementary Estimate of Expenditure for the present year; to be printed.
7. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, a Statement of the Amount required to cover the excess of the expenses disbursed by Edward Barnard, Esq., Colonial Agent General, on account of the Colony of New South Wales, as per his Accounts from 1st January, 1832, to 31st December, 1835, over the sums appropriated by the Legislative Council, for these years respectively; to be printed.
- Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Tuesday next, July 18th, at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

1. Estimates of Expenditure for 1838; further consideration.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

1. The Colonial Secretary—The Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1837.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 9.

TUESDAY, 18 JULY, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table, "*A Bill for regulating buildings and party-walls, and for preventing mischiefs by fire, in the Town of Sydney;*" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "*A Bill for lighting with Gas the Town of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales; and to enable certain persons, associated under the name, style, and firm of 'The Australian Gas Light Company,' to erect Gasometers, &c.; break up the soil and pavements of streets, &c.; erect Lamps, lay Pipes, and alter them, erect Apparatus, &c.; but not to enter houses or private grounds, without consent of the owners or occupiers: to relay pavements or roads broken up, and to sue and be sued in the name of the Secretary, for the time being, of the said Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*" The Clerks of St. Philip's and St. James' Churches, Sydney, called in, and the notification of the intention to apply for the Bill having been affixed on the doors of the said Churches on three successive Sundays, proved. Bill read a first time; to be printed, and referred to a Sub-Committee, to consist of the following gentlemen:—

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,	MR. BERRY,
MR. CAMPBELL,	MR. JONES.

3. Petition presented from certain Owners and Occupiers of Houses and other Buildings in the Town of Sydney, representing the advantages to be gained by lighting the said Town with Gas, and praying that such an Act for effecting that purpose may be passed as may be deemed expedient—signed by 214 persons. To be referred to the Committee on 'The Australian Gas Light Company Bill.'
4. Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1838, further considered in Committee.
- (78.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,350, be appropriated to defray the expense of the Presbyterian Clergy, for the year 1838.
- (79.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £500, be appropriated in aid of the Mission to the Aborigines by the Church Missionary Society, for the year 1838.
5. Motion made and question put, That the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure, for the year 1837, be now considered in Committee. *Passed without a division.*
- (1.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £700, be appropriated to defray the expense of the increased Salaries to Clerks in the several Public Departments, for the period from 1st July to 31st December, of the year 1837.
- (2.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £270 1s. 8d., be appropriated to defray the Supplementary expense of the Department of the Colonial Architect, for the year 1837.

(3.)

- (3.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,604 7s. 6d., be appropriated to defray the Supplementary expense of the Department of Customs, for the year 1837.
- (4.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £939 7s. 6d., be appropriated to defray the Supplementary expense of the Postmaster-General's Department, for the year 1837.
- (5.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £87 10s., be appropriated to defray the Supplementary expense of the Harbour Master's Department, for the year 1837.
- (6.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £747 2s., be appropriated to defray the expense of the Department of the Colonial Storekeeper, for the period from 1st July to the 31st December, 1837.
- (7.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £380, be appropriated to defray the expense of the Custody and Issue of Stores to the Public Departments, from 1st January to 30th June, 1837.
- (8.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £175, be appropriated to defray the Supplementary expense of the Surveyor General's Department, for the year 1837.
- (9.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,557 12s., be appropriated to defray the Supplementary expense of the Department of the Town Surveyor, Sydney, for the year 1837.
- (10.) Resolved—That a further sum not exceeding £2,000, be appropriated towards the expense of bringing Water into Sydney.
- (11.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £300, be appropriated to defray the expense of the increase to the Salary of the Crown Solicitor, from £500 to £800 per annum, from 1st January, 1837.
- (12.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £475, be appropriated to defray the Supplementary expense of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, for the year 1837.
- (13.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,219, be appropriated to defray the Supplementary expense of the Police of the Colony, for the year 1837.
- (14.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £205 3s. 11d., be appropriated to defray the Supplementary expense of the Gaols of the Colony, for the year 1837.
- (15.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £8,799 2s. 10d., be appropriated to defray the expense of Compensations, in lieu of Grants of Land, to Clergymen of the Church of England and their Families.
- (16.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £150, be appropriated to defray one year's Salary to the Clerk of the late Church and School Corporation, on the reduction of that Establishment.
- (17.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £500, be appropriated towards defraying the expense of erecting a Dwelling at Goulburn, for the residence of the Clergyman of the Church of England, in fulfilment of a promise made previous to the passing of the Act of the Governor and Council, 7 Gul. IV., No. 3.
- (18.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £250, be appropriated towards defraying the expense of erecting a Chancel to St. Peter's Church at Campbell Town, in sums not exceeding the amount of private contributions.
- (19.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £150, be appropriated to defray the expense of an increase of £50 each to the Salaries of three Presbyterian Ministers, for the year 1837.
- (20.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £50, be appropriated towards defraying the Travelling Expenses of the Presbyterian Clergy, for the year 1837.
- (21.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £150, be appropriated towards defraying the expense of the outfit and passage-money of the Rev. Mr. Gunther and his family to this Colony.
- (22.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £303 10s. 3d., be appropriated in aid of Private Contributions received to the same amount for the Sydney Dispensary.
- (23.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £152 4s. 6d., be appropriated in aid of Private Contributions received to the same amount for the Australian School Society.
- (24.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £25 18s. 8d., be appropriated in aid of Private Contributions received to the same amount for the Wesleyan Sunday Schools.
- (25.) Resolved—That a further sum not exceeding £1,000, be appropriated to defray the expense of Casual Repairs to Government Houses, Courts of Justice, and other Colonial Public Buildings, for the year 1837.
- (26.) Resolved—That a further sum not exceeding £800, be appropriated to defray the expense of Furniture for Government Houses and Public Offices, for the year 1837.
- (27.) Resolved—That a further sum not exceeding £800 be appropriated to defray the expense of additional fencing and painting in Hyde Park, and repairs and work in the Outer Government Domain.
- (28.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £350 be appropriated to defray the expense of erecting a new Signal-House, and Fencing-in the Light-House, South Head.
- (29.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £350 be appropriated to defray the expense of erecting two Obelisks, as Beacons to vessels entering Sydney Harbour.
- (30.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £300 be appropriated to defray the expense of repairs to the residence of the Colonial Botanist.
- (31.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £200 be appropriated to defray the expense of enclosing the Out-Houses attached to the Supreme Court House, Hyde Park, and covering the passage to the same for the use of the Judges.
- (32.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £2,500 be appropriated to defray the expense of additions and alterations to the Police Offices, Sydney.
- (33.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £750 be appropriated to defray the expense of erecting a Police Station-House on Goat Island.
- (34.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £300 be appropriated to defray the expense of converting the Old Sydney Toll-House into a Watch-House; building two strong rooms, and a wall inclosure.
- (35.)

- (35.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding 1,510 be appropriated to defray the expense of completing the Court-House at Berrima.
- (36.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £500, be appropriated towards defraying the expense of erecting a New Court House at Liverpool.
- (37.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £798, be appropriated to defray the expense of erecting a Watch-house at Concord.
- (38.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £775, be appropriated to defray the expense of erecting a Watch-house at Kissing Point.
- (39.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £540, be appropriated to defray the expense of erecting a Watch-house on the Windsor Road.
- (40.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £540, be appropriated to defray the expense of erecting a Watch-house at Maitland.
- (41.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £1,000, be appropriated towards defraying the expense of a Court and Watch-house at Parramatta.
- (42.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £500, be appropriated towards defraying the expense of erecting a Court and Watch-house, at Newcastle.
- (43.) Resolved—That a further sum not exceeding £300 be appropriated to defray the expense of erecting Court and Watch Houses at Yass, the Vale of Clwyd, and Patrick's Plains.
- (44.) Resolved—That a further sum not exceeding £3,550 be appropriated towards defraying the expense of erecting a Gaol at Berrima.
- (45.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £350 be appropriated to defray the expense of constructing Solitary Cells at Yass.
- (46.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £350 be appropriated to defray the expense of constructing Solitary Cells at the Vale of Clwyd.
- (47.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £350 be appropriated to defray the expense of constructing Solitary Cells at Braidwood.
- (48.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £100 be appropriated to defray the expense of erecting a Tomb over the remains of the sufferers by the wreck of the *Charles Eaton*.
- (49.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £250 be appropriated to defray the expense of repairing the Wall of the Cemetery in George-street.
- Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Thursday next, July 20th, at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

1. Sydney Building Bill ; second reading.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clark of the Council*.

No. 10.

THURSDAY, 20 JULY, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table, A copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 23rd March, 1837, on the subject of Emigration; to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.
 2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, a Minute, explanatory of the Statement of the amount required to cover the excess of the expenses disbursed by Edward Barnard, Esq., Colonial Agent-General, on account of the Colony of New South Wales, as per his Accounts, from 1st January, 1832, to 31st December, 1835, over the Sums appropriated by the Legislative Council, for those years respectively; to be printed.
 3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, a Statement of the Amount required to cover the excess disbursed by Edward Barnard Esq. Colonial Agent-General, on account of the Colony of New South Wales, as per his Account, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1836; together with an explanatory Minute; to be printed.
 4. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table—
 - (1.) A Statement of the compensations of £320 each, in lieu of Land promised to certain Clergymen of the Church of England, New South Wales, after a Service of two successive periods of five years, from 4th November, 1829, (the Date of the Receipt in the Colony of Sir George Murray's Despatch,) shewing the worth of the compensations for the second term, at the dates therein mentioned in the present year; to be printed.
 - (2.) A Statement of the present value (on the 30th July, 1837,) of compensations for Land, promised to the families of certain Clergymen of the Church of England, New South Wales; viz. £480 to males, and £320 to females, on attaining the age of 19, and 18 years respectively; to be printed.
- Council adjourned at one o'clock, until Tuesday next, July 25th, at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

1. Sydney Building Bill ; second reading.

NOTICE

NOTICE OF MOTION.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

1. The Colonial Secretary—That a Sum not exceeding £8,081 12s. 3d. be appropriated to meet the expenses unprovided for by previous Votes of Council, for disbursements made by the Colonial Agent-General, on account of the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January, 1832, to 31st December, 1836, inclusive.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 11.

TUESDAY, 25 JULY, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table, the Report of the Aboriginal Mission, at Wellington Valley, for the year 1836; compiled from the Statements of the Reverend W. Watson, with a letter from Mr. John Betts, Sec. Cor. Com., transmitting the same, dated 1st June 1837. To be printed.
2. Motion made and question put, that the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1837, be now further considered in Committee, *Passed without a division.* (50.) Resolved—That a sum not exceeding £7,961 17s. 5d. be appropriated to meet the expenses unprovided for by previous Votes of Council, for disbursements made by the Colonial Agent-General, on account of the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January 1832, to 31st December, 1836.
3. Sydney Building Bill; read a second time; to be further considered to-morrow. Council adjourned at three o'clock, until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

1. Sydney Building Bill; further consideration.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 12.

WEDNESDAY, 26 JULY, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table, "*A Bill for applying certain sums arising from the Revenue receivable in New South Wales, to the service thereof, for the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and for further appropriating the said Revenue.*" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Friday next.
2. Sydney Building Bill; further considered in Committee; to be further considered to-morrow. Council adjourned at three o'clock, until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

1. Sydney Building Bill; further consideration.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

1. Appropriation Bill; second reading.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 13.

THURSDAY, 27 JULY, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Sydney Building Bill; re-committed and amended; to be further considered to-morrow. Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

1. Appropriation Bill; second reading.
2. Sydney Building Bill; further consideration.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 14.

FRIDAY, 28 JULY, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Appropriation Bill; read a second time; to be read a third time on Friday next, August 4.

2. Sydney Building Bill; re-considered and amended; further consideration deferred until Friday, August 4.
Council adjourned at two o'clock, until Friday next, August 4, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4.

1. Appropriation Bill; third reading.
2. Sydney Building Bill; further consideration.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 15.

FRIDAY, 4 AUGUST, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table, "A Bill for the Conditional Remission of Sentences of Convicts transported to Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay, and to enforce the conditions thereof." Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday, August 22.
2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill to regulate the Temporal Affairs of the Churches and Chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland, in New South Wales." Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday, August 22.
3. The Australian Gas Light Company Bill; Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbes, as Chairman, brought up the Report of the Committee; Report to be printed; Bill to be read a second time, Tuesday, August 22.
4. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill to enable the Proprietors of a certain Company carried on in the Town of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, under the name, style, and firm, of 'The Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company,' to sue and be sued in the name of the Chairman of the said Company for the time being, and for other purposes therein mentioned." The Clerks of St. Philip's and St. James' Churches, Sydney, called in, and the notification of the intention to apply for the Bill in its amended form having been affixed on the doors of the said Churches, on three successive Sundays, proved; Bill read a first time; to be printed, and referred to a Sub-Committee, to consist of the following gentlemen:—

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,
MR. CAMPBELL,

MR. BERRY,
MR. JONES.

5. Appropriation Bill; read a third time and passed.
6. Sydney Building Bill; further consideration deferred until Tuesday, August 22.
Council adjourned at two o'clock, until Tuesday, August 22, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 22.

1. Penal Settlement Bill; second reading.
2. Church of England Temporalities Bill; second reading.
3. Australian Gas Light Company Bill; second reading.
4. Sydney Building Bill; further consideration.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 16:

TUESDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and informed the Council that the following Protest against certain items of the Estimates of Expenditure had been entered with the Clerk, according to regulation.—

(1.) I protest against the continuance of the salary of the Colonial Agent General, on the same principles as those on which I have annually grounded my Protest against this item in the Estimates hitherto:

(2.) I protest against the proposed continuance of the salary of the British Resident in New Zealand, on the same grounds that have been specified in my former Protests.

(3.) I protest against the payment of the sum of £20 11s. 10d. for a suit of armour presented to a New Zealand Chief, by His present Majesty King William the Fourth; the same being, merely a private gift of His Majesty, and having reference neither to any real, nor even alleged services to this Colony; and I therefore protest against such payment, inasmuch as I am of opinion it would be a violation of a Colonial principle of the first importance, both to the present and future mutual welfare of the Mother Country and of this Dependency; and I am of opinion further, that such payment would be injurious to our much-beloved and illustrious Sovereign, as well as derogatory to the honour and dignity, and true interests of the British Crown.

And

And I request that the several grounds of my dissent from the Estimates may be recorded on the Minutes of the Council, and that an extract copy of such Minutes, together with a copy of the Estimates, may be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

JOHN BLAXLAND.

August 4, 1837.

2. Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company amended Bill; Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs as Chairman, brought up the Report of the Committee; Report to be printed; Bill to be read a second time to-morrow.
3. His Excellency the Governor then laid upon the Table the following Minute.—

In the Minute on Finance of this Session, I informed the Council that the Tunnel for conducting water to Sydney had been placed under the charge of the Commanding Royal Engineer. In connexion with this appointment, and considering the great expense that has been incurred in the prosecution of this work during a period of ten years, I think it proper that its actual state and condition should be enquired into by a Committee of the Council, from whose Report the public in general, and the people of Sydney, who are most interested in its success, may form a correct opinion as to the extent to which it may be made available for the supply of the Town.

To this Committee I propose also to refer a claim made by the late Superintendent, Mr. Busby, for arrears of Salary, and a larger gratuity than has been assigned to him upon his reduction, upon the 30th June last: The claim of Mr. Busby being supported in general terms by a Memorial addressed to me, signed by many inhabitants of Sydney, whose recommendations are entitled to the fullest consideration, I have thought right to have it thus investigated.

RICHARD BOURKE.

Committee appointed to take evidence, and report upon the present state and condition of the Tunnel for conducting water into Sydney; the work which remains to be executed to complete the original design; the expense incurred in its construction from the commencement to the 30th day of June last; the further expense to be incurred in completing it; and the extent to which, when completed, it may be available for the supply of the Town.

Also, to enquire into and report upon the claim for further remuneration made by Mr. Busby, who superintended the work to the said 30th day of June last.
The Committee to consist of the following Gentlemen:—

HIS HONOR THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE,

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,	|	MR. BERRY,
THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,	|	MR. MACARTHUR.

4. The Australian Gas Light Company Bill, read a second time; further consideration deferred until to-morrow.
5. Penal Settlement Bill; second reading deferred until to-morrow.
6. Church of England Temporalities Bill; second reading deferred until to-morrow.
7. Sydney Building Bill; further consideration deferred until to-morrow.
Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

1. Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company amended Bill; second reading.
2. Australian Gas Light Company Bill; further consideration.
3. Penal Settlement Bill; second reading.
4. Church of England Temporalities Bill; second reading.
5. Sydney Building Bill; further consideration.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council.

No. 17.

WEDNESDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and laid upon the Table the following Minute.—

Having learned by the last arrivals from England, that several Bills were introduced by His Majesty's Ministers into the House of Commons in the month of April; having for their object the punishment by Transportation of certain crimes which were before capital; and finding also, that a Committee of the House of Commons was then sitting, having the subject of Transportation referred for their consideration and report, I think it expedient to obtain official information of the result of these proceedings before I propose to the Council to carry any further, "the Bill" introduced during this Session, "for the Conditional Remission of Sentences of Convicts transported to Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay, and to enforce the conditions thereof;" the Bill will, therefore, stand over until the next Session:

RICHARD BOURKE.

2. The Australian Gas Light Company Bill; further considered in Committee, and amended; to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by the Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Berry.
3. Order of the day, second reading Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company amended Bill; Motion made and question put, that the Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company amended Bill be referred back to the Sub-Committee, with instructions to confer with the Chairman of the Company, and ascertain whether their Proprietors will consent to accept the Bill on the conditions upon which other similar Acts of Council have been passed, that every individual Member of the Company shall be liable for the debts of the Company to the full extent of his property; and that no clause or condition be inserted in their Deed of Settlement, or in any Policy of Insurance, inconsistent with this principle.
4. Church of England Temporalities Bill; second reading deferred until to-morrow.
5. Sydney Building Bill; further consideration deferred until to-morrow.
Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

1. Church of England Temporalities Bill; second reading.
2. Sydney Building Bill; further consideration.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 18.

THURSDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Sydney Building Bill; further considered in Committee, and amended; to be further considered to-morrow.
2. Church of England Temporalities Bill; second reading deferred until to-morrow.
Council adjourned at three o'clock, until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.

1. Sydney Building Bill; further consideration.
2. Church of England Temporalities Bill; second reading.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 19.

FRIDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Committee on Immigration; the Honorable Colonel Snodgrass as Chairman, brought up the Final Report; to be printed.
2. Sydney Building Bill; recommitted and further amended; to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by the Auditor General and Sir John Jamison.
3. Church of England Temporalities Bill; read a second time; to be further considered on Tuesday next, August 29.
Council adjourned at three o'clock, until Tuesday next, August 29, at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.

1. Church of England Temporalities Bill; further consideration.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 20.

TUESDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Church of England Temporalities Bill; further considered in Committee, and amended; to be further considered to-morrow.
Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.

1. Church of England Temporalities Bill; further consideration.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 21.

WEDNESDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Church of England Temporalities Bill, re-committed, and further amended; to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbes.
 2. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the table, "A Bill to regulate the Temporal Affairs of Presbyterian Churches and Chapels connected with the Church of Scotland, in the Colony of New South Wales;" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next, September 5.
 3. His Excellency the Governor laid upon the Table, "A Bill to amend an Act," intituled, "An Act for Licensing Public Houses, and for regulating the Retail of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors in New South Wales;" Bill read a first time; to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next, September 5.
- Council adjourned at four o'clock, until Tuesday next, September 5, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

1. Presbyterian Church Temporalities Bill; second reading.
2. Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill; second reading.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 22.

TUESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Presbyterian Church Temporalities Bill, read a second time; to be further considered to-morrow.
- Council adjourned at three o'clock, until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

1. Presbyterian Church Temporalities Bill; further consideration.
2. Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill; second reading.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 23.

WEDNESDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Church of England Temporalities Bill, presented by the Governor, as amended; read a third time, and *passed*.
 2. Presbyterian Church Temporalities Bill, further considered and amended; to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by Colonel Snodgrass, and Mr. Berry.
 3. Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill; read a second time, committed and amended; to be further considered to-morrow.
- Council adjourned at three o'clock, until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

1. Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill; further consideration.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 24.

THURSDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Australian Gas Light Company Bill, presented by the Governor as amended; read a third time, and *passed*.
 2. Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill; further consideration deferred until to-morrow.
- Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

1. Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill; further consideration.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 25.

FRIDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment; His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill, further considered and amended; to be fairly transcribed, and presented to the Governor by the Auditor General and Mr. Berry.
2. Sydney Building Bill; presented by the Governor, as amended; read a third time, and *passed*.
Council adjourned at four o'clock, until to-morrow, Saturday, 9 September, at twelve o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

1. Presbyterian Church Temporalities Bill; third reading.
2. Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill; third reading.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 26.

SATURDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment, His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Presbyterian Church Temporalities Bill, presented by the Governor as amended; read a third time, and *passed*.
2. Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill, presented by the Governor as amended; read a third time, and *passed*.
3. His Excellency laid upon the Table "*A Bill for facilitating Legal Proceedings by and against a certain Company under the style and title of The Royal Australian Exchange Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*" The Clerks of St. Philip's and St. James' Churches, Sydney, called in, and the notification of the intention to apply for the Bill having been affixed on the doors of the said Churches, on three successive Sundays, proved; Bill read a first time; to be printed, and referred to a Committee of the following Gentlemen:—

THE HONORABLE COLONEL SNODGRASS, C. B.	
THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,	MR. BERRY,
THE AUDITOR GENERAL,	MR. JONES.

Council adjourned at two o'clock, until Tuesday next, 12 September, at twelve o'clock.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 27.

TUESDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment, His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Royal Exchange Company Bill; The Honorable Colonel Snodgrass, as Chairman, brought up the Report of the Committee; Report to be printed; Bill read a second time; to be read a third time to-morrow.
2. Committee on the Tunnel for conducting Water to Sydney; His Honor the Acting Chief Justice, as Chairman, brought up the Report; Report, together with the Minutes of Evidence appended thereto, to be printed.
Council adjourned at two o'clock, until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

1. Royal Exchange Company Bill; third reading.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

No. 28.

WEDNESDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1837.

1. Council met pursuant to adjournment, His Excellency the Governor in the Chair. Royal Exchange Company Bill; read a third time and *passed*.
Council adjourned at two o'clock, *sine die*.

WM. MACPHERSON, *Clerk of the Council.*

IMMIGRATION.

IMMIGRATION.

DESPATCHES and Letters on the subject of Immigration into New South Wales.

FROM His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., to the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 102.

Government House, Sydney, 14th October, 1835.

MY LORD,

I have had frequent occasion to bring under the notice of the Secretary of State the great interest which the Colonists of New South Wales attach to the introduction of useful mechanics and laborers from Europe, and on calling together the Legislative Council in the month of May last, for the usual business of the year, I appointed a Committee to enquire and report the extent to which Immigration has been carried since the appropriation of the Revenues arising from the sale of Crown Lands to that object, and the best means of promoting the introduction of persons of both sexes, of good moral character and industrious habits. The Committee reported on the 18th of last month, and I have now the honor to transmit a copy of the Report.

This very able and useful document has been drawn up by Chief Justice Forbes, and claims your Lordship's attention, as containing a brief history of the rise and progress of Emigration to this Colony, from the Mother Country, under the encouragement of His Majesty's Government, and the means which, in the opinion of the Committee, should be adopted for the further introduction of useful subjects from thence. In accordance with the views of the Committee, in the justice and propriety of which I concur, for the most part, I am making arrangements for carrying into effect some of the measures they have recommended, and more especially for the employment of one or more Agents to seek out in Great Britain, and conduct hither, Emigrants of the description most required in the Colony. For this purpose I have it in contemplation to engage some of the Surgeons Superintendent of Convict Ships, who, by their employment under Government, have had opportunities of obtaining considerable knowledge of the Colony, as well as of the proper management of large numbers of unoccupied persons embarked on board merchant vessels on long voyages. If to these advantages they unite an acquaintance with the middle and lower classes of society, acquired by residence in any part of the United Kingdom, activity in seeking out, and skill in selecting proper subjects, I would consider them more likely to render useful service to the Colony, than any other description of persons who could be employed on the same duty. Upon engaging any of these officers whom I shall think fit to be employed, and find willing to undertake the employment, he will be furnished with instructions and funds from hence, and desired to report himself to your Lordship for the confirmation of his appointment, with the permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, and to receive his final orders.

If the foregoing arrangement should not meet your Lordship's approval, I would propose the appointment of a permanent Agent dispatched from the Colony, to reside at Liverpool, from whence, as a central point, to proceed to those parts of the United Kingdom where Emigrants of the required description are to be found, and to superintend their embarkation, under proper conductors, from convenient ports. This however would, in my opinion, be an arrangement much inferior to that which I first suggested. I attach much importance to the employment of the same person to select, embark, superintend during the voyage, and finally deliver over in the Colony, the persons whom he has been instructed to procure.

Whichever way your Lordship shall decide, I trust I may be permitted strongly to urge the necessity for appointing Agents well acquainted with the Colony, responsible to the Colonial Government for the discharge of their duty, and looking to it for remuneration. It was to an Agent of this description I pointed in my Despatch of the 21st January, 1834, No. 4. The employment of Mr. Pinnock, however great that gentleman's merits may be, and for which I desire to give ample credit, has certainly not fulfilled my intention, nor satisfied the wishes of the Colonists. Upon the judicious and appropriate selection of the Emigrants, the whole value of the scheme of Immigration now submitted, may be said to depend. The selection can hardly be well made, if the Agent is not intimately acquainted with the wants of the Colony which he is to supply; and it is scarcely less necessary that he should be known to, and possess the confidence of, the Colonists.

I propose also to offer to those settlers who have the means, and would prefer to engage by their own Agents, mechanics or agricultural laborers, a bounty equal, or nearly equal to the expense of the passage of such persons, provided they are of the ages and descriptions specified in a Government notice to be issued for this purpose, and shall be passed by a Board appointed to examine such persons upon their arrival. This offer will embrace married couples under thirty years of age, and their families; and unmarried females between fifteen and thirty years, who shall come out under the protection of the married couple, as forming part of the family, and destined to remain with it until otherwise provided for; and single men between eighteen and twenty-five, in the same numbers as the unmarried females last mentioned. I consider an arrangement of this sort presents the cheapest and most desirable mode of encouraging the Immigration of useful persons. It is clear the settlers will import none but those of whose services they are in want, and thus all apprehension of a glut in any particular line of business is removed. The expense of agency in selecting, and the maintenance of the Emigrants from their first landing, until they obtain employment, is saved to the public; whilst the character of those obtained by private agency, is not likely to be inferior to the character of those brought out by the Agents of Government. It is, however, improbable that the majority of settlers requiring labor, can afford to incur the expense of agency, or have funds to advance for the passage of tradesmen, or servants, though they would be able to hire them on yearly wages, when brought out at the public charge. The arrangement therefore, can only be regarded as providing one of the

the means for supplying the present deficiency of labor in New South Wales; and if in conjunction with it, the agency of the Surgeons Superintendent be employed, a sufficient supply may be annually obtained.

I would add, that it is proposed to engage, by means of the London merchants connected with the Colony, the ships which the Superintendents are to fill. It may be reasonably expected that the merchants will exert themselves to procure good vessels upon fair terms, for the sake of preserving their credit with the Colonists who employ them in the sale of their wool, and as the Surgeon Superintendent has no interest in common with the merchant, it is probable he would object to embark on board any ship which was not well found, and suited to the purpose.

The foregoing is an outline of the scheme which, after much consideration on my part, and many conferences with those who have considered it, I have the honor to submit for the approval and allowance of His Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

" RICHARD BOURKE."

LETTER of Instructions from the Colonial Secretary, to David Boyter, Esquire, Surgeon, R. N., on his appointment as an Agent of Emigration to New South Wales, on the plan suggested in the foregoing Despatch.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10th February, 1836.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor to inform you, that in the event of your obtaining the permission of the Secretary of State, His Excellency is desirous of availing himself of your services for procuring and bringing out from Scotland, a certain number of emigrant mechanics, in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee of the Legislative Council of this Colony, a copy of whose Report on Immigration, dated the 18th September last, and of the Evidence taken before them, accompanies this Letter, for your more general information.

Immediately on your arrival in London, you will present the accompanying Letter to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, recommending your employment on the sanction in your appointment, and that application be made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to sanction your appointment, and to allow the time you are so employed to be counted as if on full-pay in His Majesty's Service.

Having obtained the required authority from the Secretary of State, you will proceed to Scotland, and select for Emigration to this Colony, mechanics of the following descriptions and as nearly as may be found practicable, in the following proportions, viz:—

CARPENTERS.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	BLACKSMITHS.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
JOINERS	$\frac{1}{2}$	and	
STONEMASONS	$\frac{1}{2}$	BRICKLAYERS	$\frac{1}{2}$

If good bricklayers should not be found in the part of Scotland where your searches will be made, you are at liberty to complete the whole number of mechanics by increasing the proportion of carpenters and stonemasons.

It is to be understood, that these artificers are all to be married men, to be accompanied by their wives and children, and that the age of neither of the married couple shall exceed thirty years, to be ascertained; where practicable, by a reference to the Registry of Baptism. You will exert every means in your power to obtain persons of the best moral character, noted as well for industry and sobriety, as for general steadiness and respectability of habits. This will best be ascertained by obtaining certificates of character from the masters under whom they have been employed for some considerable length of time, and from the Ministers of their Parishes. It is of the first consequence that you should pay the strictest attention to this part of your instructions, as the success of the undertaking will, in a great measure, depend upon its careful execution. You will also take particular care not to select any person, whether male or female, who has the slightest tendency to habits of intemperance, as the temptations in this Colony, from climate and the facility of obtaining ardent spirits, are much greater than in the Mother Country. It is proposed to omit altogether the ration of spirits during the passage out, and to substitute one of wine, as there is reason to believe that by the use of ardent spirits on board ship, many have acquired a habit which has led to their becoming confirmed drunkards.

It will also be your duty, by diligent enquiry, to ascertain that the mechanics are perfectly skilled in their respective trades, and to reject all such as shall not be found to be fully competent. This may be done by a reference to the masters under whom they have worked, and from whom you will in every case obtain, and bring with you, certificates of their entire competency.

You will also take care that the Emigrants, as well the children as the adults, are of sound mental and bodily health, and not subject to any chronic or other disease.

The conditions upon which these Emigrants are to be brought out are, a free passage for themselves and families, but they will be required to pay any expenses they may find it necessary to incur previously to their embarkation. The Local Government will guarantee to them employment in their respective trades upon the public works of the Colony, for the first year after their landing, at the current rates of wages of the day. It is, however, to be understood, that they will not be in any way bound to work for the Government, if they prefer other employment, but will be at full liberty to engage with whom they may: Having, however, once engaged in private work, they will be considered as having no claim for employment above-mentioned. If you should not be able to procure a sufficient number of the mechanics above-mentioned, it is desirable that you should endeavour to bring out young married shepherds, from the Counties of Peebles, Roxburgh, and Selkirk; and a few young married gardeners, and young married persons capable of taking charge of agricultural Establishments.

Establishments as Grievors or Overseers. These descriptions of Emigrants will not be kept in Government employ in the manner offered to the mechanics, but Government will afford them every assistance in procuring employment, and, if necessary, rations for one month after landing, but no longer.

Although it is stated that the Emigrants you are to select, are to consist of married couples and their children, yet it is not intended to exclude any unmarried female relative above the age of fifteen, and not exceeding thirty years, approved by you, whom they may desire to bring out with them; at the same time you will take care not to permit any female to embark who is not under the immediate charge of a married couple, with whom she is to reside upon landing, and who will consider themselves bound to maintain and protect her until married, or otherwise provided for. It is to be distinctly understood, that this Government can offer no employment, or afford any aid to such females; but though the Government will not guarantee their employment, there is every reason to believe that if useful domestic servants, or accustomed to the charge of a dairy, or to the works of husbandry usually performed by women, they will be very speedily engaged. It will, of course, be your duty to ascertain the moral and physical fitness of these Emigrants to be admitted to the advantages of a free passage, in the same manner as in the case of the mechanics and agriculturists, and their families. Having given you such latitude in the selection of Emigrants as this Government thinks expedient, you will not consider yourself at liberty to depart from the foregoing instructions in this respect.

While in London, you will make enquiry as to the port at which you are most likely to procure a suitable ship; your experience will have taught you the great importance of procuring a commodious vessel, and it is believed that greater facilities will be found in the port of London than elsewhere, for chartering ships of about five hundred tons burthen. The ship to be selected must stand as of the first class in Lloyd's Register, and ought to be not less than six feet between decks, or rather from deck to beam. The crew is to consist of the number of men and boys required for the convict ships in proportion to the tonnage. The charter party ought to be drawn up as nearly as may be in the terms of the charter parties of convict ships; and as it is probable that London is the port at which you will engage a ship, it is desirable that you should get her surveyed by the officers of Government who are accustomed to that duty. It may be proper to stipulate for the same number of lay-days that are provided for in the charter parties of convict ships; but the owners are to fit up the berths, &c. A ship of five hundred tons register measurement may be calculated to accommodate two hundred and fifty passengers, besides all children belonging to them under twelve years of age.

It is desirable you should so arrange with the owners of whatever ship may be engaged, whether in the port of London, or a port of Scotland, that she shall sail for her destination on a certain day to be previously fixed; and in order the more easily to make such an arrangement, if the ship you charter be in London, it will be necessary for you to consider whether it may be most advisable to order her from thence to Leith, or other Scottish port, or to have the emigrants conveyed from Scotland by steamers to the River Thames, there to be finally shipped. If the latter mode shall be adopted, care is to be taken to have the ship ready for sea on the arrival of the Emigrants, so that they shall not be detained in port, or opportunity given for any intercourse with the shore.

Having proceeded from London to Scotland, and made the necessary engagements, and ascertained the number and description of Emigrants you may be able to obtain under the foregoing instructions, and the time at which they can set out, you will then call for Tenders by public advertisement in the London and Scotch newspapers, for such sized vessel as you may require, paying due attention to all the foregoing observations and instructions with respect to the description of ship, and the place of final departure. The vessel is to be exclusively employed for the conveyance of such Emigrants as you may select direct to this Colony, and no other passenger or cargo shall be embarked without the express authority, in writing, of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, or the Colonial Agent General.

As the order and comfort of the passage will in a great measure depend upon the respectability and steadiness of the commander and officers of the ship, it is to be stipulated that any whom you may have reason to disapprove of, shall be changed.

The charter party is to include the victualling of the Emigrants according to a fixed scale,—a copy of which is herewith enclosed,—at so much per head, and in which you will perceive wine is substituted for spirits, for men, women, and children. It will be one of your most particular duties to ascertain that a sufficient quantity of the necessary provisions have been put on board for the voyage, and by an inspection of such part as you may deem necessary, that they are of good and wholesome quality; and also that the requisite medicines and medical comforts are laid in for the sick. It is to form a part of the agreement with the owners of the ship that a sufficient stock of water, equal to one gallon and a half for each person on board, per day, be also laid in for the voyage; and it would also be desirable that even a larger quantity were embarked, so as to afford, occasionally, a small quantity for washing the clothes of the women and children. As it is not probable that any cargo will be permitted, and the sale of casks, if adapted for oil, is generally advantageous in this Colony, it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in carrying this abundant stock of water, which, in the opinion of many experienced persons, is of the utmost consequence to ensure the health and comfort of the passengers; especially when congregated in such numbers as generally embark in Emigrant ships.

Before you conclude your engagement with the owners of the ship, you are to transmit a copy of the intended charter party, accompanied by the certificate of two respectable merchants, that the rate of freight, and charge for provisions are reasonable, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will communicate to you his commands, whether the terms are to be accepted, and will direct any payment to the owners, by the Colonial agent, which it may be necessary to make in advance. His Lordship will also, on application, direct any issue of pay to yourself, which he may think proper. You will on

your arrival here; produce an account, with vouchers, of all sums advanced by Government, and by yourself, for this service. You will keep a journal of your proceedings, a copy of which you will deliver to the Colonial Secretary, on your arrival in the Colony, together with a nominal list of the several persons who have embarked under your charge, with their trades, ages, and condition; as also a Report of their general behaviour during the passage. A copy of the instructions given by the Committee of Emigration in London, to the Surgeon of the "Canton," is transmitted herewith, as furnishing matter for your information and guidance in the control and care of the Emigrants during the voyage out. Full reliance, however, is placed on your own discretion and experience in the management of large numbers of persons embarked in merchant ships; and it is confidently expected that such arrangements will be made, and such order maintained by you on board, as will effectually preserve the health, comfort, and character of those under your charge.

As a remuneration for your services, you will be allowed full pay as a Surgeon in the Navy from the date of your appointment in London by the Secretary of State, should His Lordship approve of these terms, until the termination of your duty and return home; and at the rate of ten shillings and sixpence a day during the time you are employed in selecting the Emigrants, to cover all expenses on this account, and not exceeding six months from the date of your appointment. You will also be allowed a free passage out and home, at the rate of eighty pounds for the former, and one hundred pounds for the latter. You will further be entitled to a gratuity of one hundred and fifty pounds, if the Local Government shall consider that you have satisfactorily performed the important duty entrusted to you.

You will please whilst in Europe, to communicate with me for the Governors's information, transmitting your letters to the Colonial Agent, by whom they will be forwarded. You will inform me of the orders you receive from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on your arrival in London, and will take care to give me timely notice of the period at which you are to sail with the Emigrants for this Country, and of the number and description of persons you are to bring out.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

FROM the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.

DUPLICATE, No. 211.

Downing-street, 18th September, 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following Communications:— Your Despatch, No. 102, of the 14th October, 1835, transmitting a Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, on the subject of Immigration, and detailing the measures which you would recommend for promoting the Emigration of a class of persons most required in the Colony. Your Despatches, Nos. 17 and 26, of the 10th and 28th of February last, introducing Doctors Boyter and Osborne, of the Royal Navy, as the gentlemen whom you have chosen for the purpose of selecting and conveying to the Colony two ship loads of married mechanics and laborers, with their families; together with your Despatch, No. 32, of the 3rd of March last, transmitting a detailed statement of the manner in which the Emigrants by the "Canton" have been finally disposed of; and a brief Report on the female Emigrants who had just arrived by the "James Pattison." The former Report I directed to be sent to the Emigration Committee in London, and the latter to the Committee in Cork, by whom respectively the Emigrants in question were selected.

19 August,
1836.

2 Sept. 1836.

I have now to enclose you copies of a Correspondence which has taken place between one of my Under Secretaries (Mr. Stephen) and the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Spearman,) on the subject of your Despatch, of the 14th of October, 1835, detailing the measures which I feel disposed to adopt for carrying into effect your views on the subject of Emigration.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GLENELG.

CORRESPONDENCE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING DESPATCH.

FROM Mr. Under Secretary J. Stephen, to Mr. A. G. Spearman, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

(COPY.)

Downing-street, 19th August, 1836.

SIR,

No. 102.

14 Oct. 1835.

22 July, 1836

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the copy of a Despatch which has been received from Sir Richard Bourke, enclosing a Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, on the subject of Immigration into that Colony. I am also directed to transmit to you the copy of a letter which His Lordship has received from the Chairman of the Committee of Emigration in London, enclosing a resolution recently passed by that Committee on the subject of female Emigration.*

There

*Copy not enclosed. The purport of the Resolution was, that single females were no longer to be sent to New South-Wales.

There can be no doubt that the reason which induced the Earl of Ripon to recommend the appropriation of the Revenues arising from the sale of Crown lands in the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to female Emigration, are entitled to the greatest weight. The evils arising from the disproportion of the sexes—a disproportion continually increasing, in consequence of the much larger number of male than female Convicts annually sent to those Colonies, demand serious consideration on the part of the Government.

The plan, however, which has been pursued for several years, of promoting the Emigration of single females, separate from their parents and families, has done comparatively little to remedy the evils which it was intended to counteract, while at the same time the evils alleged to have attended that system have produced a strong feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of the Colonists. Lord Glenelg has reason to believe that the Committees who have undertaken the selection of these females, and who have superintended the arrangements for their transmission to the Colonies, have discharged the duties entrusted to them with a zeal and attention from which great advantage has arisen; but His Lordship is of opinion that no care or vigilance can effectually guard against the recurrence of evils which appear naturally to flow from the separation of females at an early age from their natural guardians and protectors, and their exposure, notwithstanding the Asylum provided for them by Government, on their arrival, to more than ordinary temptations.

Lord Glenelg is therefore disposed to concur for the most part in the views both of the Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and of Sir Richard Bourke, on this subject; and he is desirous of carrying into effect the substance of the recommendations which they have made. His Lordship proposes the discontinuance of the present system of female Emigration, and the substitution in its place of arrangements by which married couples of a suitable age, with their children and relations, should receive out of the funds appropriated to Emigration to those Colonies, such assistance as may enable them to proceed there.

The assistance which His Lordship recommends, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to sanction to such Emigrants, is £30 to each married couple in aid of their expense of passage—with a further allowance of £5 for each of their children between the ages of two and seven years, and £10 for each of their children between seven and fifteen years, and of £15 for any unmarried daughter between fifteen and thirty years. His Lordship further proposes, that any unmarried female above the age of eighteen, and not exceeding thirty years, whom any such family may desire to take out with them, should receive assistance to the amount of £15; provided such female is under the immediate charge of a married couple with whom she is to reside on landing, and who will consider themselves bound to maintain and protect her until provided for.

Lord Glenelg further proposes, that the bounties in question should be paid, as at present, on the arrival of the parties in the Colony; unless it may be found expedient to engage an entire vessel for the exclusive conveyance of a body of such Emigrants; in which case a moiety should be advanced by the Treasury, on their departure from this country.

The respective amounts of bounty before specified, will not suffice to defray the entire cost of the passage of the Emigrants to whom it is granted; and although His Lordship is fully alive to the advantage derived from requiring each person to advance a small portion of their passage, he is, nevertheless, anxious to guard against the necessary exclusion of otherwise eligible candidates for Emigration, on the ground of the want of means to provide the remaining expense of their passage; and he would therefore recommend that, in special cases of that nature, the whole of the passage of such parties may be provided for them—either by way of loan or gift—as may appear to His Lordship to be most desirable.

With respect to the most efficient means of securing the selection of a proper class of Emigrants, Lord Glenelg fully approves of the appointment of Agents of the description referred to by Sir Richard Bourke; to whom either alone or in conjunction with the Committee of Emigration, similar to those at present existing at London and Cork, the duty of selecting the Emigrants should be confided.

Sir Richard Bourke has already engaged, and sent to this Country for this service, two Surgeons of the Royal Navy, who have heretofore been employed as Surgeons Superintendent of Convict ships, and consequently have had considerable opportunities of obtaining an intimate knowledge of the Colony.

As these Officers are intended not only to select the Emigrants, but also to accompany them on their passage, they will require to be replaced at intervals, by others of a similar description; and thus will be maintained a succession of experienced persons sent from the Colony, and acquainted with its existing wants. Being appointed by the Local Government, these persons will, after selecting Emigrants for whose eligibility they will be responsible, embark, superintend, and finally conduct them to their destination.

I am directed to enclose for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of the Instructions addressed by Sir Richard Bourke, to one of those gentlemen, in which is contained the rate at which it is proposed that they should be remunerated for their services.

The expenses incurred in furtherance of this service will be defrayed from the Revenue arising from the sale of Crown Lands in those Colonies.

The representations which have been received from the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land, leave Lord Glenelg no reason to doubt that a similar system would prove acceptable to that Colony, and equally advantageous in its results. As, however, no Agents have been sent from Van Diemen's Land, for the purpose of selecting Emigrants, His Lordship proposes to appoint a temporary Agent in this Country, for the discharge of a corresponding duty, as it affects that Colony.

Having thus stated for the information of their Lordships, the measures proposed to be adopted for the promotion of the Emigration of a useful class of Settlers to the Colonies in question, Lord Glenelg has directed me to call your attention to the amount of funds available for this object.

It appears from Sir Richard Bourke's Despatch, No. 92, of 18th September, 1835, transmitted to you in my letter of the 26th of March last, that a sum of £30,000 was voted for this service by the Legislative Council of New South Wales during the present year. From that sum must be deducted £10,000, as the probable amount required for the two Ships engaged under the existing regulations, as stated in Mr. Hay's Letter to Mr. Stewart of the 15th of December last—a balance will remain of £20,000, applicable to the encouragement of Emigration to New South Wales for the current year; independent of what may be voted for the same service in 1837. You will, however, observe from the concluding paragraph of the enclosed Report, that the Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales have strongly urged the application of the whole of the net proceeds of the sale of Crown Lands in the Colony, to the promotion of Immigration.

Such appears to have been the intention of Lord Ripon, as expressed in Lord Howick's letter to Mr. Stewart of the 16th July, 1831, on the first establishment of the present system of the sale of these Lands; and Lord Glenelg is of opinion that the funds derived from the sale of Crown Lands in those Colonies, cannot be more properly or beneficially appropriated than in the advancement of this object. His Lordship therefore recommends that as large a portion of these funds as is required for Emigration, should be applied for that object; and that no portion of them should, on any account, be devoted to other purposes before this primary object has been sufficiently provided for.

Having thus placed before you the views of Lord Glenelg as to the measures which he considers it desirable to adopt for the furtherance of Emigration to the Australian Colonies, I am directed to request that you will lay the same before their Lordships, and that you will take an early opportunity of acquainting me, for His Lordship's information, with their sentiments regarding it.

I am, Sir, &c.,

"J. STEPHEN."

From Mr. A. G. Spearman, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, to Mr. Under Secretary Stephen.

Treasury Chambers, 2nd September, 1836.

SIR,

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the Documents forwarded to them in your Letter of the 19th ultimo, relating to Emigration to the Australian Penal Settlements, have commanded me to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Glenelg, that they concur with His Lordship in opinion that it will be advisable to discontinue the existing arrangements for the transmission of Female Emigrants, after the existing engagements shall have been fulfilled.

My Lords are also prepared to concur in sanctioning the adoption of the new arrangements detailed in your letter, and in the accompanying Despatch from Sir Richard Bourke, and instructions to Dr. Boyter, which relate to the rates of allowance it is proposed to make to Emigrants, to the cases in which it should be granted, and the employment of the two Agents already deputed by the Governor of New South Wales, to select Emigrants and accompany them to the Colony.

My Lords are likewise prepared to assent, in three instances, to the rates of allowance and remuneration to the Agents specified in the Instructions, according to which each Agent is to receive—

1ST.—Full pay of a Surgeon in the Navy, from the date of the Secretary of State's confirmation of the appointment, until the termination of the service for which the Agent is employed, and for the further period occupied in his return to England.

2ND.—Allowance at the rate of ten shillings and six-pence a day while employed in selecting Emigrants; provided that the time during which this allowance is claimed shall not, in any case, exceed six months from the date of the confirmation before-mentioned.

3RD.—Passage allowance to the Colony at the rate of £80, in addition to accommodation on board the Vessel engaged to convey the Emigrants, and Passage allowance to enable the Agent to return to England, at the rate of £100.

4TH.—A gratuity of £150.

Adverting, however, to the object of these appointments, and to the manner in which they are to be made, my Lords must observe that it would appear necessary, in the first place that the title to these allowances should be contingent upon the Agent carrying out some specified number of approved Emigrants; and it would also seem expedient to limit the continuance of the Surgeon's full pay, in the same manner as the extra allowance, to a period of six months prior to the date of embarkation of the Emigrants, and to some given period after the Agent's arrival in the Colony.

My Lords at the same time conceive that it would be advisable to consider the employment of the present Agents as experimental only; and looking to the heavy charges for Agency that will attend the proposed mode of proceeding, in the event of several shipments taking place in the course of the year, they cannot but suggest for Lord Glenelg's consideration whether the selection by each of the Local Governments now in question, of some person sufficiently conversant with the state of the settlements, and the wants of the inhabitants in regard to peculiar descriptions of artificers or laborers, to be employed as a resident Agent here, might not be a preferable arrangement both in point of expense, and as affording opportunity for the party selected to acquire much valuable experience as to the mode of obtaining the classes of Emigrants best calculated to supply those wants. Although

Although My Lords are not aware of any engagement or understanding, that the whole proceeds of the sales of Crown Lands in the Australian Colonies should be devoted to the furtherance of Emigration, they do not dissent from Lord Glenelg's recommendation that a requisite portion of those funds should be appropriated for this object, and that it should be considered as the primary charge upon them.

I am, Sir, &c.,
"A. G. SPEARMAN."

*From David Boyter, Esquire, Surgeon, Royal Navy, to the Honorable
the Colonial Secretary.*

Dundee, September 16th, 1836.

SIR, I am now enabled to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a copy of the instructions sent by Lord Glenelg, for my guidance in the selection of Emigrants for New South Wales.

I have lost no time in giving publicity (by advertisement) of the inducements held out by Government to people desirous of Emigrating. I have visited several Districts in this and other Counties, but as yet I am not prepared to give an opinion as to the result. The very prosperous state of this Country at the present moment, the high rate of wages, and the increasing demand for all descriptions of laborers, has rather lessened my expectations of success in this part of Scotland.

So soon as I ascertain that the feeling of the people in this County is averse to Emigration, I shall extend my visits to other Counties, where labor is in less demand; and nothing on my part shall be left undone that will enable me to fulfil the instructions I have received.

I shall from time to time communicate to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the success that attends my exertions.

I have further to add that I shall consider it my duty to represent to Lord Glenelg, the advantage of offering a free passage instead of a bounty; being well aware of the difficulty of obtaining money from Emigrants after their arrival in the Colony, in case of the sum allowed being insufficient to defray the expense of passage.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

DAVID BOYTER, M.D., SURGEON, R.N.

LETTER of Instructions, referred to in the foregoing, from Mr. Under Secretary James Stephen, to David Boyter, Esquire, Surgeon, Royal Navy.

Downing-street, 10th September, 1836.

SIR,

With reference to my letter to you of the 21st of last July, acquainting you that you might proceed to Dundee, and that as soon as His Majesty's Government had decided on the nature of the arrangements which they might consider most desirable to adopt for the furtherance of Emigration to the Australian Colonies, you should be immediately apprised of their nature; I am now directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you the following instructions for your guidance, in carrying into execution the duties confided to you by the Governor of New South Wales.

In the first place, it has been determined to supersede the system of exclusive female Emigration at present in force, and to extend the Government assistance to the class of Emigrants recommended by Sir Richard Bourke, viz.—young married mechanics and agricultural laborers, with their wives and families; together with any unmarried females between the ages of fifteen and thirty years, who may emigrate in company with a married-couple, and who will remain under their protection on their arrival in the Colony, until otherwise provided for.

The following are the Regulations under which it is proposed that pecuniary assistance shall for the future be afforded:—

- 1st.—A bounty of thirty pounds will be allowed for every married couple.
- 2nd.—A bounty of five pounds will be allowed for each of their children between the ages of two and seven years.
- 3rd.—A bounty of ten pounds for each of their children between seven and fifteen years.
- 4th.—A bounty of fifteen pounds for each unmarried daughter between the age of fifteen and thirty; and the same bounty to any young woman between the age of eighteen and thirty years, whom a family about to emigrate may desire to take out with them. No such female, however, is to receive any assistance who is not under the immediate charge of a married couple, with whom she is to reside, on landing, as part of their family, and who will consider themselves bound to maintain and protect her, until married, or otherwise provided for.

The above scale of bounties will, according to the rate of passage charged from the port of London, very nearly, if not entirely, defray the cost of conveying the Emigrants whom you may select to New South Wales.

I am therefore desired by Lord Glenelg, to direct that you will lose no time in carrying into execution the instructions furnished to you by the Governor of New South Wales; and

and that, when you may be sufficiently enabled to form a correct opinion as to the probable period of your departure, you will, in obedience to the wishes of Sir Richard Bourke, take the proper steps for engaging a suitable vessel for the conveyance of yourself and your Emigrants.

You will, however, acquaint me, for His Lordship's information, with the measures you may adopt for that purpose; and you will not finally engage a vessel for the service in question, until you shall have received permission from the Secretary of State.

You will be remunerated for your exertions in executing the service entrusted to you, according to the scale of emoluments enumerated in the instructions furnished to you by Sir Richard Bourke.

You will apply to the Secretary of State for any funds which you may require for this service; and should His Lordship approve of your disbursements, he will instruct Mr. Barnard to place them at your disposal. I am desired, however, by Lord Glenelg, to direct that you will keep an account, together with the vouchers, of any expenses which you may incur whilst engaged in this service; and also of the respective sums which you may receive in advance; and that you will produce the same to Sir Richard Bourke on your arrival in the Colony, in order that His Excellency may be enabled to form a correct estimate of the expenses incurred in employing your services as an Agent to select Emigrants for that Colony.

Having thus placed before you the views of Lord Glenelg on this subject, it only remains for me to request that you will, from time to time, acquaint me for His Lordship's information, with your proceedings; and that you will keep a journal of the same, in order that it may be produced by you to Sir Richard Bourke—together with the testimonials, &c., of the parties whom you may select as fit candidates for the Government bounty, on their arrival in the Colony.

I remain, Sir, &c.,

JAMES STEPHEN.

FROM David Boyter, Esq., Surgeon, Royal Navy, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Dundee, October 24th, 1836.

SIR,

I had the honor to transmit you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, a letter dated 14th October, enclosing a copy of the instructions I had received from Lord Glenelg. At that time I was unable to say much as to the success that was likely to attend my efforts in the selection of Emigrants. I have now, however, the satisfaction to report that I have on my list of applicants, at least sixty families ready to embark, and all of that description that will prove most useful to the Colony, being principally mechanics of the preferable class; viz.—masons, joiners, and blacksmiths. I addressed a letter to Lord Glenelg, urging the necessity of being permitted to offer a free passage, instead of a bounty, as I knew the Government of New South Wales found it impossible to recover money from Emigrants after their arrival in the Colony, and referred His Lordship to Mr. Macpherson's evidence, as given before the Committee appointed to report on these matters. I have this day received an answer that "Lord Glenelg does not think it advisable to make any alteration in the instructions under which you are acting, so far as relates to the bounty, without further experience of the necessity of some modification." I have stated this day in reply, that I am still under the necessity of holding out to applicants that the bounty offered is equal to a free passage, as it would be impossible for me, without the whole estimates and expenses of chartering a vessel, to say what sum the Emigrant may be liable for; and I am quite certain that most of those who are disposed to emigrate on the present occasion, will rather remain where they are, than become bound for any amount whatever; and as to paying before embarkation, it is quite out of the question, as few or none have any money to advance. This part of Scotland has been long famed for a superior class of mechanics, and is at this moment in the most prosperous state with regard to trade and employment; it is therefore necessary that some unusual inducement be held out to people, and as His Lordship's letter expresses that "some modification may take place on further experience of the necessity," I hope His Lordship will view the present case in that light, and allow me to act on the Governor Sir Richard Bourke's recommendation of offering a free passage. I also requested to be relieved from that clause in my original instructions, which required that the age of married couples should not exceed thirty. In Scotland early marriages are not so common as in England, and finding that the greater number that applied to me were rather above that age, I made the necessary representation, which His Lordship granted, and extended the time to thirty-five years, which I consider of great importance to the success of this undertaking. If His Lordship complies with my remonstrance regarding a free passage, I have every reason to believe that by the 10th of December I shall have as many engaged to proceed, as will require a ship of five hundred tons.

From the numerous communications I receive from all parts of Scotland, I am of opinion that a most useful class of Emigrants may at any time be procured, if an offer of a free passage is made, and I am much afraid if His Excellency's views on that head are not acted upon, my success is very doubtful. I shall continue from time to time to communicate to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the progress I make in this service.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

DAVID BOYTER, M.D.

From

*From David Boyter, Esq., Surgeon, Royal Navy, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.
Dundee, December 2nd, 1836.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, that I have now received instructions from the Lord Glenelg, Secretary for the Colonies, by a Letter dated November 25th, 1836, by which I am authorised to offer a "free passage" to a certain class of Emigrants, desirous of proceeding to New South Wales, in conformity with the original instructions I received from His Excellency on my departure from that Colony. In all my former communications to His Excellency, I stated that the Lord Glenelg had adopted a system of bounties, instead of a "free passage," which was found not to answer, and in consequence of my reports on the subject, His Lordship has in the mean time adopted that plan which is recommended in my instructions. I shall now lose no time in fulfilling the object of my Mission, and shall adhere as rigidly to my instructions, as circumstances will admit. I have no doubt in my own mind, of being able to collect as many useful mechanics as will require a ship of five hundred tons, and to have them embarked by the middle of January, 1837.

Finding the fatigue of going about the country, added to an extensive correspondence with applicants, fully occupied my time, I was obliged to resign into the hands of Government the chartering of a vessel, as well as all contracts connected with this service; at the same time I shall consider it my duty to look into the manner in which these matters are conducted, and report my observations accordingly.

I have the honor &c.,

DAVID BOYTER, M. D., ROYAL NAVY.

*From Alick Osborne, Esq., Surgeon, Royal Navy, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.
London, 27th July, 1836.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that on my arrival in London, and delivery of my despatches, the Right Honorable Secretary of State for the Colonies was pleased to approve of the appointment I had received generally, subject to some contemplated future arrangements; and by letter from the Colonial Office this day, I am instructed as follows:—"You may proceed to Ireland; and that so soon as His Majesty's Government have decided on the nature of the arrangements which they may consider most desirable to adopt for the furtherance of Emigration to the Australian Colonies, supplementary instructions will be sent to you for your guidance, in carrying into execution the duties confided to you by the Governor of New South Wales." Under these circumstances, I beg to apprise His Excellency, that I anticipate some little delay, as I do not feel myself at liberty to enter into final arrangements with intending Emigrants, until I shall have received said supplementary instructions.

I am also to acquaint His Excellency, that my time as Surgeon serving at sea, will not be allowed; nevertheless, being honored by the appointment, I will endeavour to perform the service under any circumstances, although a considerable sacrifice in my situation.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ALICK OSBORNE.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

ON the introduction of Indian Laborers, October, 1836.

Memorandum for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

In submitting to His Excellency a second memorandum on this subject, I acknowledge with grateful thanks his prompt notice of, and reply to my first; since which I have been in consultation with several Gentlemen in this Colony, whose experience, property, and station in society, as well as their wish to obtain the benefit of Indian laborers, made me desirous to have their opinions.

All I have heard confirms more strongly my former opinion on this subject. I will therefore briefly state, and with all due deference, the result of my enquiries:—

1st.—After due consideration, it appears to me that individuals of the kind I would introduce to this country from India, could not be brought to this Colony, under present circumstances, for less than eleven pounds sterling for every male, and eight pounds for every female. I would propose the males to be not under eighteen, nor above thirty years of age, and the females from twelve to twenty-five years. Males and females under twelve years, might be brought for about four pounds.

2nd.—From all I can learn, I have reason to believe that many, if not all the wealthy colonists of respectability, desirous of obtaining Indian laborers in the manner I have suggested, would willingly pay half of the above sum, or very nearly as much, if the Government will defray the remaining balance, which is but little compared with the bounty offered for European Laborers.

In assuming that this may be sanctioned by His Excellency, I proceed to state—

3rd.—It will be impossible to procure certificates of the age or qualifications of those individuals in any case; but to guard against all attempts to introduce useless or diseased individuals, from age or any other cause, I would suggest that the Captain or Supercargo of any ship bringing laborers, should be obliged to produce a "correct descriptive roll" of those persons, stating their names, height, probable age, and any other remarkable features in their appearance.

4th.—

4th.—The said "roll" to bear underneath the superscription of one of the Magistrates of Calcutta; and further, that all should be examined *on board the ship*, by some respectable Surgeon in Calcutta, to ascertain as far as practicable, that the persons in question are not in any way deformed, or laboring under any chronic disease, and that they appear to him to be correctly described in the said document, to which he should likewise affix his signature in testimony of his opinion.

5th.—It will, in my humble opinion be proper, that no claim shall be made for such aid as the Government may be pleased to grant, before the laborers are landed at this port of Sydney, or other port of its Dependencies.

6th.—I would earnestly urge that a premium of eight per cent. (to be deducted from the amount above specified) be appropriated and paid over to the Captain or officer in command of the ship importing Indian laborers, for his care of their health, &c., such payment to be made only for individuals landed in health; and when such claims may be disputed, that reference for final adjustment, be made to some respectable Medical Officer nominated by the Government. I feel satisfied that these precautions are necessary, and that they will have the desired effect.

7th.—In rating the passage money so high for introducing a people whose wants are of a less expensive nature than those of Europeans, and for a shorter voyage, I am guided by the following facts which I can prove indisputably, viz. —

A native of Europe arriving here, finds no difference in the food he gets on landing, from that he has been accustomed to, and although I am satisfied, that the class of Indians I propose introducing, will soon and gladly take to the same food used by Europeans, I would not bring them here without rice, and proper condiments for one year's consumption after landing; all this will take about one ton for every four persons, besides the food required for the voyage; and although Sydney, by the track usually pursued, is not much more distant from Calcutta than half the distance of the latter port from London, be it remembered, that when the monsoons are adverse, the voyages from Sydney to Calcutta, and from Calcutta to Sydney, are not unfrequently four months and upwards; witness the voyages of the *Mary*, *William Harris*, and *Vestal*, within the last twelve months.

In England, ships can be had in abundance, at £4 per ton; they can easily load with many commodities required in these settlements, and they are always sure of freight back. My accounts from Calcutta came down to 2nd July; freights were then as high as £8 per ton to Sydney. There are very few articles the produce of India required here—nothing for dead weight except sugar and molasses, and there is no freight whatever back; so that ships from Calcutta to Sydney, though nominally only double that to London, cost in reality three times the amount; setting aside port charges, which are high in Calcutta and Sydney, compared to London and other British ports.

8th.—I have taken measures to ascertain, as early as possible, the laws enacted in the Isle of France, for the due protection and guidance of Indian laborers, and their employers; which subject, I doubt not, will in due time have the consideration of this Government. In the mean time, should His Excellency wish it, I will be glad to furnish such further information as may be in my power, regarding the matter I have had the honor to bring to his notice.

JOHN MACKAY.

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA, 22nd MAY, 1837.

Submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, and to be laid before the Legislative Council, should His Excellency consider it proper.

A period of six months has elapsed, since I had the honor of submitting my former memorandum in October, a copy of which I beg to prefix. Since then, I have been assiduous in my enquiries; and all I have heard goes to confirm in a stronger degree, if possible, my opinion of the necessity there exists for introducing, as speedily as practicable, as many Indian laborers, of a proper description, as can be procured in Calcutta, in the proper season.

In Calcutta and the Lower Provinces, they are denominated "Boonahs," in the Upper Provinces they are called "Dhangars." Unlike the Hindoos or Mahomedans, the Dhangars entertain no prejudices of caste or religion; and they are willing to turn their hands to any labor whatever, as far as they are capable. Neither are they unwilling to partake of any kind of animal food, the worst description of which would be luxury to them.

In their own country they have but little rice, and eat snakes, lizards, rats, mice, &c. Their clothing is simple and scanty; and they eat only once, rarely twice, in twenty-four hours.

Their habitations are equally simple and confined; any dry place twenty-feet square and eight feet high, would suffice for twenty men. They are unacquainted with the luxury of a bed beyond a dry floor, upon which they repose in their blankets in the cold weather, and a remnant of thin cotton cloth in the summer season. For any kind of labor requiring great muscular strength, they are not equal to stout Europeans; but since my arrival in this country I have seen many Europeans earning three shillings per diem, the result of whose labor, individually, would not equal that of an industrious "Dhangar" receiving only one third of the European's pay, food, and everything included. For any agricultural purpose, excepting the plough, I consider them fully equal to Europeans, especially in using the hoe, and grubbing roots, weeding, &c. From their patient disposition and tractable habits, I feel equally certain of their proving (with a little care in making them understand the business) excellent shepherds.

I have already said that their food is simple. The beef rejected here by the lowest European would be very welcome to them, and maize flour they are particularly fond of, they see but little of it in their own country, the grinding alone costing more than coarse rice, which with a little salt, chillies, and vegetables, form their best food.

With the laborers sent to the Mauritius, females are in the proportion of one in ten. The females are not unwilling to labor, such as weeding, gathering corn, &c. The rate of passage money quoted in my former memorandum, £11 for males, and £8 for females, I find will

will be too low, in chartering a ship for the sole purpose; but in bringing a due proportion of laborers, in vessels carrying as much cargo (dead weight) as will be sufficient ballast, without materially straitening the room for passengers, and no light goods, it may suffice. Should the rate of freight in Calcutta decline to £4 per ton, as formerly, then vessels may be chartered for the sole purpose, so as not to be crowded.

In giving the subject, in all its bearings, every consideration my mind suggests, I think I have not omitted any precaution requisite for the due attainment of the purpose in view, further than that it is my humble opinion, it will be well in this Government, to request the Governor General of India, to order one of the Surgeons of the Calcutta Presidency, for the duty of examining the laborers, as proposed in the fourth paragraph of my prefixed Memorandum of October, 1836; the said Surgeon to be allowed from the ship receiving the laborers, such remuneration for his trouble, as may be deemed proper.

I beg to add the following Extracts of Letters received in Sydney, from the Mauritius, on this subject, which I presume will be more convincing than anything more occurring to me at present.

From Messrs. Thomas Blythe and Sons, to Messrs. Bettington & Co., Sydney, dated Mauritius, 22nd April, 1836.

"The Planters having introduced free Indians, apprenticed generally for five years, keeps our cultivation in as healthy a state as we have ever seen it. The experiment of free labor has been entirely successful; we have fifty free Indians on our own estate, and they cost, including food, clothing, and wages, together with the expense of bringing them here, about twenty-two shillings and six-pence per month."

"It seems to us, that in New South Wales the deficiency of agricultural labor might be beneficially supplied from Bengal."

Extract from the same to the same, dated Mauritius, 7th October, 1836.

"With respect to Indian laborers, it will be interesting to you to know, that the introduction of these people has been attended with the most complete success. One thousand individuals have arrived in the past week; and a cargo is at this moment coming up the harbour, and two thousand men more are on their passage. They are quiet, docile, and industrious. The total cost, including passage here and back, at the end of their apprenticeship, which is generally five years, together with food, clothing, &c., is no more than five Spanish dollars per month, or five shillings per week, which you will allow is cheap labor in any country. Should you feel disposed to try the experiment, Messrs. Henty and Dawson, of Calcutta, act as Agents for the engagement of these people."

In conclusion, I have only to add my readiness to attend, if required, and afford any further explanation in my power which His Excellency the Governor, and the Legislative Council may demand, touching this subject.

JOHN MACKAY.

Remarks upon the employment of Indian Laborers, out of their own Country, by J. R. Mayo, Esq., Sydney, 1st May, 1837.

The Natives of India cannot, in their own country, be induced to forego their customs and manners, the use of their own implements of husbandry and their own modes of agriculture, nor can they be stimulated to exert a continuous labor. But abroad, as in the Mauritius, most of these objections are overcome, although with some difficulty in the first instance; but, from the example which is presented to them of a large body of Negroes working in a superior and more efficient manner to their own, and no longer trammelled in the prejudices of caste, and Brahminical Priesthood, they cease to object to using other implements than their own, are willing to adopt better modes of agriculture, and to work in a more regular and steady manner.

Natives of caste require certain kinds of food, certain forms of cooking, and other observances. Of several castes, in the same gang, one will not eat with the other, nor allow their food to be cooked by any other than one of their own caste. But in several parts of India there are people to be found who have no caste; especially the Hill Coolies of Bengal, a fine athletic race of people, who eat fresh meat or any other kind of food without scruple. They are quite free from the prejudices of the Hindoos and Mahomedans. From my general experience as a Planter, and from the knowledge I acquired, and the enquiries I made, during my residence in the Isle of France, I am competent to speak with confidence respecting the system of introducing Indian laborers into that Colony, and the probable effects of adopting the same system in this.

When the importation of Indian laborers into the Isle of France first commenced, it was undertaken in complete ignorance. The Planters gave their orders to their Factors, who wrote to their Correspondents in India (in the same manner they would for any commodity), to send so many hundred men. The Merchants of India gave their instructions to some Native Retainer or Agent to get so many laborers, to go abroad for so many years, and at such a rate of wages; the Merchants were allowed so much per head, and they likewise gave to their Native Employè a certain sum per man shipped. The Native Agent (none of whom are to be trusted where gain is concerned) engages the first people he can find, often using deception, false representations, stratagem, and even does not hesitate to employ force.

The first batch sent to the Mauritius were from Madras, and the people were taken from the refuse of the population in the City. They turned out a complete failure, and I believe the whole of them were sent back. This event, for some time, discouraged the Planters from importing any more. Afterwards some Planters connected with India obtained a good set of laborers, who turned out very well. It then became a mania; some Planters and Merchants appointed Agents to proceed to India; others wrote to their correspondents in that

country; in each case the remuneration was so much per head. Like the Native Agents many of these thought only of the greatest profit they could make, and procured the most worthless objects that presented themselves, or entrapped them by false representations; the consequence was, many bad hands were introduced. In one gang, of less than two hundred, on their arrival sixty were found to be afflicted with venereal complaints. These disgraceful transactions induced the Governor to prohibit the importation of any more laborers without his special license; and it is in further contemplation that hereafter a certain proportion of females should be provided; for hitherto no women had been imported, except such as the laborers paid the passage for themselves; the Planters being in no way liable for them. Notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances, more than twelve thousand have been brought into the island; about four thousand more were, at the time of the prohibition being issued, already on their voyage, or ordered to be sent, and which, under the case, were allowed to be introduced; and the Governor has since granted his license for the importation of many more.

I have no doubt but that in two or three years, there will be twenty-five or thirty thousand India laborers in the Isle of France; which is a proof, though so many inferior persons have been introduced, how valuable the Indian laborer is; and will show, at once, the great benefit that may be derived from their employment in this country. So important and superior is this kind of labor considered, from the example given in the Mauritius, that the Jamaica and Demerara Planters, who have hitherto attempted to employ British cultivators, but without success, principally in consequence of the destructive and demoralizing effects of intemperance, now propose, and by this time, I have no doubt, are carrying into operation, the introduction of Indian laborers into the West Indies.

All over India there are castes of people who have pursued one occupation from generation to generation, from time immemorial. There is the caste of Gualah herdsmen, the caste of Bheriwallah shepherds; and the caste of Aheer, who are both herdsmen and shepherds. These castes are fine people, and would serve for the like purposes in this country; there are other castes which would do for particular employments, such as Gorawallahs, domestics, &c., but for agricultural and general purposes I should prefer employing the Hill Coolies of Bengal, especially as they are not only a fine race of people, but free from caste.

There is one great advantage to be derived from the Indian character—they are temperate, and are particularly trustworthy where sobriety is absolutely necessary. The Planters in the Isle of France employ them now, almost exclusive of the Negroes, as Carters, especially for the purpose of carrying their sugars to town. But such is the force of example for good, but more unfortunately for bad, that several of them have taken to the drinking of spirits, which shows the necessity of keeping the Indians free from the contaminating influence of European intemperance. If European laborers be necessary for admixture with them (which I think is absolutely necessary, to teach them by example the use of our implements, the mode of our agriculture, and the advantages of exerting a continuous application of labor,) I would, in my own case, with the assistance of Government, import a select set of laborers from Great Britain for that express purpose; and would make it a condition that they were to have no allowance of spirits. This is supposing I were placed at Moreton Bay, or other place further north, where those demoralising pests, public-houses, could not be established to seduce my laborers.

From all I have seen myself, and from the assurances of many of the first Planters in the Mauritius, the Indians upon the average are equal, and many are superior to the Negroes. After a short time they become as expert, as laborious, more tractable, and by far more trustworthy. It is true several complaints have occurred, both on the part of the masters and on that of the employed. But, in nearly every case, I believe the cause has arisen from misunderstanding, from ignorance of the Indian character and language, from many of the Indians having been led to emigrate in other capacities than that of laborers, and too often from the Masters changing the quantity, quality, or kind of their food, either from necessity, ignorance, negligence, or cupidity. There is a strange anomaly in the Government of the Mauritius; the Special Magistrates appointed for the protection of apprenticed Negroes, cannot by the tenor of their Commissions, take cognizance of the differences between Planters and Indian laborers; but this is about to be remedied.

In the Mauritius, laborers are imported without any assistance from Government, and the Planters, generally, being without funds, or connexions in India, employ their Factors to send for them. The latter in their endeavours to obtain them with as much speed, and at as little cost as possible, have introduced many very bad hands. If laborers are to be brought into this Colony, it is proposed to do so at the expense of the public, and not of individuals.

Government have therefore the clearest right to regulate the manner and terms of their importation; so as to secure, by every possible means, the supply of none but persons of the most proper and effective description. In the first instance, I should suppose that only a limited number will be introduced, by way of experiment, to ascertain whether the system be good or bad. If three or four thousand be obtained to commence with, the system will receive a complete and extensive trial. Government should not write to Merchants at Calcutta to send out so many persons, for they would morely commission Natives to collect the number, and who would take them from any source they could most easily and cheaply do so; but should appoint some experienced and practical person here, under their own control, who has the interest of the Colony at heart, and who is zealous in promoting the successful establishment of this system of Emigration, to proceed to India, and with the aid of both Native and European Assistants, and a Native Surgeon, all of whom he can engage on the spot, to visit the interior, and select the subjects most proper for the purpose. Restrictions should be imposed as to the number of persons to be put on board each ship, according to her tonnage; and each vessel should carry a Native Surgeon, educated at the Company's Medical College in Calcutta. These precautions being taken, no disappointment will ensue; and instead of many of the men being worse than a loss, each would prove effective and useful.

In

In the Mauritius the laborer is bound for five years only; but in this country the period should be for seven years, in consequence of the lengthened voyage, the greater danger and risk, and the increased expense. Indeed, in the Mauritius, the Planters complain of the short apprenticeship, and talk of extending the term. If a proportion of women be imported, I have no doubt but that the Indians would be happy to be engaged for even ten years. The West Indian Planters mean to extend the term to ten years. At all events, none should be engaged without being bound for some time; for if they come here as free agents, many will get employed by the most worthless of the Colonists; many will not be employed at all, but will prefer working, as they do in India, when want compels them; and the probability is, that the whole of them will become worthless, and a pest to society.

I would observe that the importation of Indian laborers, under judicious regulations, will not only advance the interests of this country, but will prove of incalculable benefit to India itself. In time, I think, it would prove to be the most effectual method of sending into that vast region not only improved manners, customs, arts, agriculture, and laws, but also the blessings of Christianity.

I enclose a copy of the several items contained in the Contract entered into with the Indians, by the partners of one of the first houses in the Mauritius, who are both Merchants and Planters. I also enclose two printed letters, the one being an answer from the Colonial Secretary of the Mauritius, to an application for permission to import Indian laborers; the other, a letter from the Colonial Secretary to individual Planters, acknowledging that the system appears, not only to have worked well hitherto, but to promise improvement in proportion as the Indians become acquainted with the language, and habituated to the manners and customs of the Colony; and pointing out how the differences which have hitherto arisen, may in future be avoided. These documents are of the greatest importance, and will fully bear out what I have advanced from my own knowledge, as well as from the information I have obtained from others.

J. R. MAYO.

Sydney, May 1, 1837.

COPY of Terms of Engagement for the introduction of Laborers from India to Mauritius.

The period for which the Laborers are engaged is for five years, to date from the time of their leaving India.

Their passage to this island is defrayed by the party who engages them.

Their rations are specified in the Contract; being daily for each individual 2lbs. of rice, a little ghee, and mustard oil, &c. Their pay is fixed at the rate of five rupees (about 10s.) per month for each laborer, and seven rupees for each Commander. One Commander is sufficient for every hundred men.

One rupee per month is deducted from the pay of each, to form a fund to provide a return passage to India, in case they wish to return at the termination of the term, or in case of bad conduct; should no such contingency arise, the sum deducted is refunded to them at the end of their period of service.

The party engaging the men is responsible to Government for their good conduct whilst in the island.

The labor that they shall perform, and the hours of work, are fixed by the Manager of the property where they may be placed.

Medical attendance is provided for them, and clothing according to the Contract, annually, viz: 2 lascar caps, two dhooties, and two jackets or blankets.

The men receive six months advance of pay, to commence from the date of their embarkation.

The engagement is enregistered at the Police in Calcutta, and at the Police here.

Mauritius, 13th January, 1837.

(COPY.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Port Louis, Mauritius.

SIR,

1st.—His Excellency the Governor has perused with much pleasure the Reports of the inhabitants who employ Indian laborers on their estates; and he has examined with great care the proceedings had before the Civil Commissaries, with regard to the complaints of that class of persons, as well as those that have been preferred against them.

2nd.—The result is highly satisfactory with regard to the general treatment, conduct, and condition of the Indians introduced as laborers into this island; and the system appears not only to have worked well hitherto, but to promise improvement in proportion as these persons become acquainted with our language, and habituated to the manners and customs of the Colony.

3rd.—The Governor, however, has observed that in a large proportion of the differences that have arisen between the Indian laborers and their employers, the cause of complaint has originated from some real or fancied infraction of the engagements entered into with them; more particularly with regard to food. To this subject, therefore, His Excellency wishes to direct your serious attention, and to impress upon you the necessity of the most scrupulous and faithful execution of all the conditions of their contracts, as the point on which will mainly depend the continuance of tranquillity, good order, and obedience among the Indians in your service.

4th.—

4th.—In some cases where the masters have not been able to obtain the exact kinds of food, of which the rations of the Indians are composed, equivalents have been substituted, and even in larger and more liberal proportions than would compensate for the value of the deficient articles; but the people have not been satisfied with the change, and misunderstandings and complaints have followed. Now this is a difficulty which may easily be overcome by proper precaution, in having always on hand a sufficient supply of these articles of subsistence; and by the punctual and regular delivery of the rations, to which too much attention cannot be paid.

5th.—Similar punctuality and regularity should be practised in regard to the payment of their wages, the issue of their clothing, and the other stipulations in the engagements with the Indians.

6th.—The hours of work should be well defined, and carefully attended to by the master on his side. Several of the engagements entered into in India are very defective in this respect, but as the defect can readily be remedied here, no time should be lost in regulating the hours of labor, so as to avoid any cause for complaint on that account.

7th.—Whenever it may be practicable, task work will be found well suited to the previous habits of the Indians; and it will, in consequence, prove as much for the advantage of the master as for that of the laborers to practise it, whenever the nature of their employment will admit of it.

8th.—The effect of a due attention on your part to obtain these points, will be to obtain for you the confidence of the Indians; and thereby to secure the regular and cheerful performance, on their part, of their daily labor, as well as a quiet and peaceful demeanor among them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1836.

1st.—His Excellency the Governor has had before him your letter of the soliciting to be allowed to send to India for Indian laborers, and I have received the Governor's directions to acquaint you that he is pleased to accede to your request, under the usual guarantees on your part.

2nd.—But it having come to His Excellency's knowledge that engagements have been entered into in Calcutta with the Indians introduced here, which are contrary to the laws of the Colony, such, for instance, as working on Sundays, corporeal punishment by the Sirdar or Chief, unlimited hours of work; the Governor desires me to intimate to you, that every such engagement, being illegal, cannot be tolerated here, and it is an express condition of his assent to your request, that no such stipulations be made with the whom you have asked permission to bring into the Colony.

3rd.—His Excellency desires me, at the same time, to press upon you the necessity of the utmost attention being observed in the selection of the persons who may be engaged to work on your estate. The disappointments and inconveniences which attended the first attempts to introduce free labor into this Colony, are mainly attributable to that want of selection, which is so essential to the success of the undertaking; and His Excellency cannot too strongly recommend that especial care be now taken to ensure that the persons who may be engaged, shall have been known as really agricultural laborers in their own country (of the class called Hill Coolies) when coming from Calcutta; and that they, and the Chief or Sirdar, who accompanies them hither, shall have been mutually known to each other before being engaged.

4th.—His Excellency further recommends it to you, to apply for a suitable proportion of women to accompany the men you propose to introduce, as a measure which His Excellency is satisfied you will find eventually to be productive of advantage.

5th.—It is also been suggested to His Excellency, that it would be very advisable to have each Indian separately inspected by a Medical Practitioner, previously to their embarkation, in order that none but healthy subjects may be engaged; and that his certificate should accompany the individuals when they come here; a proposition of which His Excellency highly approves, and particularly recommends you to give instructions to your Agent to that effect.

6th.—Considerable inconvenience appears also to have been experienced from the advance of six months' wages made in Calcutta to the Indian laborers, in consequence of which they are a long time here before they become entitled to pay. His Excellency thinks this a matter also well deserving your attention, and whether it would not be prudent that the advance should be limited to three, or, at the utmost, to four months' wages.

7th.—Recent events having fully shown the inconveniences resulting from a failure of supplies of rice from Bengal, His Excellency desires me particularly to impress upon you, the necessity of your making arrangements for obtaining from India, adequate supplies of rice, not only for the subsistence of those laborers, but that of the apprentices employed on your estate, as well as of the other articles of food stipulated for in the engagements with the Indians.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient Servant,

_____, Colonial Secretary.

LETTER

LETTER from certain Flock-owners in New South Wales, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 24th May, 1837.

Sir,

Having waited for some considerable time in anxious expectation, the arrival of Emigrants and Convicts from the Mother Country to supply the wants of our Establishments in the interior, and finding that there remains not the slightest chance of receiving from that quarter a sufficient supply of laborers to meet the wants of the Colonists, we beg, through you, to submit to His Excellency the Governor, for his consideration, the urgent necessity which exists of sending to Bengal for shepherds, cowherds, laborers, and household servants, where they may be had in numbers, willing to emigrate, and of sober, honest, and industrious habits.

Aware that His Excellency is ever alive to the wants of the Colonists and equally desirous to assist them to the extent of his power, we deem it unnecessary to say further on the subject of this communication, than that the want of labor is at present felt to an alarming extent throughout the Colony; that in many cases the plough remains idle; and that in order to wean the last spring lambs, flock-owners have been obliged, in numerous instances, to place two flocks of sheep in one, under the care of one shepherd.

Should His Excellency determine on sending to India for the descriptions of persons mentioned, and at the expense of Government, we will bind ourselves to take on their arrival here, and to keep them henceforth, free of expense to the Government, at certain fixed rates of wages, and rations, to be fixed on hereafter by the subscribers, a certain number of those persons, and many other Flock-owners, now in the interior, will willingly do the same.

We have the honor to be, &c.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

PORT PHILLIP AND TWOFOLD BAY.

DESPATCHES on the subject of the Settlements at Port Phillip and Twofold Bay.

From His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., to the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 99.

Government House, Sydney, 10th October, 1835.

MY LORD,

Being informed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, that several British subjects connected with that Colony have taken possession of a tract of land on the south coast of New Holland, in virtue of a treaty with a tribe of Aboriginal natives, it becomes my duty to report to your Lordship this intrusion upon part of the Territory described in the Commission which I have the honor to hold from His Majesty. The particulars are contained in the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Batman, a settler of Van Diemen's Land, and the Government of that island; copies of that correspondence, received by me from Lieutenant-Governor Arthur, accompany this Despatch. From Mr. Batman's letter, your Lordship will perceive that this gentleman and his associates, rest their claim to a recognition by His Majesty's Government, of their treaty with the natives, rather on the merits of their undertaking, than upon any title to the land which that treaty is presumed to convey. It also appears, that Colonel Arthur, without holding out any prospect of such recognition, has undertaken to submit their case to His Majesty's Government, and entertains a favourable opinion of the parties. To him, therefore, as the officer under whose immediate charge those parties reside, I could leave the representation of every particular regarding their personal character, views, and resources; but I have considered it incumbent on me, immediately to protest against any consequences derogatory to the rights of the British Crown, that might be imagined to flow from the alleged treaty; I have accordingly issued, with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony, a Proclamation, of which I transmit a copy. It is not my present intention, and I shall probably not see cause, to take any other step in this matter, until I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's commands on the subject. In the mean time, there is little doubt that Mr. Batman and his party will continue to convey cattle to Port Phillip, and to invest capital in building, and other improvements at that place.

Having thus briefly laid before your Lordship the present state, and probable progress of this unauthorised expedition, I may, perhaps, be permitted to offer some observations upon the policy of allowing the occupation of land so distant from the seat of Government, and other located parts of the Colony. To Mr. Batman's proceeding there appear weighty objections, not only in the irregular mode he has had recourse to for obtaining land, but on account of the absence of any provision for the control and Government of the inhabitants of the intended Settlement. It is hopeless to expect that any precautions he can adopt, in the choice of shepherds and laborers, will preclude occasional disorders among a population wholly released from legal restraint. In such emergencies, there will be no accessible authority, military or civil. The undertaking must, sooner or later, prove a total failure, unless supported by the interference and protection of Government. If this support be afforded, it is but reasonable that the settlement should contribute to the Revenue of the Government which upholds it, and that its lands should be acquired under the general regulations of this Colony, or under such others as His Majesty's Government may think fit to impose.

I have before had occasion to submit to the Secretary of State, the opinion I entertain of the propriety of extending in a southern direction, the limits within which land may be acquired

acquired from the Crown in New South Wales. On this subject, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to my Despatch of the 4th July, 1834, No. 59, in which I communicated a proposal of Mr. James Atkinson, for the settlement of Twofold Bay, by means of Emigration from the North of Ireland. Though I objected to Mr. Atkinson's plan in many particulars, I expressed myself in favor of an extension of the limits of location, as far as Twofold Bay; provided the lands were to be disposed of under the existing Regulation. In this opinion, however, I was not honored with the concurrence of your Lordship's predecessor. The Earl of Aberdeen has stated in his Despatch of the 25th of December last, that "His Majesty's Government are not prepared to authorise a measure, the consequence of which would be to spread over a still further extent of Territory, a population which it was the object of the late land regulations to concentrate."

After this intimation, it is only on account of the question being forced upon me by the transaction I have related, that I am induced to revert to the subject. In recurring to it, I am bound to state, that further reflection, and the advantages of personal observation afforded by a recent excursion to Twofold Bay and the neighbouring country, have more strongly than ever impressed me with the correctness of the opinions expressed in my Despatch of July, 1834. On the excursion alluded to, I found the greater part of the vast tract of fertile land lying between the County of St. Vincent, and Twofold Bay, depastured by flocks and herds, attended by shepherds and stockmen, the pasturers already contributing largely to the wealth of the Colony, and exceeding in importance many of the districts where land is disposable by sale, or on lease. An export of live stock from Twofold Bay to Van Diemen's Land, had commenced, and is likely to increase, and a considerable supply of grain, and other agricultural produce, would, in all probability, be furnished from that district, for the Sydney Market, in the event of the land there, being thrown open to purchase.

Admitting, as every reasonable person must, that a certain degree of concentration is necessary for the advancement of wealth and civilization, and that it enables Government to become at once efficient and economical, I cannot avoid perceiving the peculiarities which, in this Colony, render it impolitic, and even impossible to restrain dispersion within limits that would be expedient elsewhere. The wool of New South Wales forms at present, and is likely long to continue its chief wealth. It is only by a free range over the wide expanse of native herbage which the Colony affords, that the produce of this staple article can be upheld at its present rate of increase in quantity, or standard of value in quality. The proprietors of thousands of acres, already find it necessary, equally with the poorer settlers, to send large flocks beyond the present boundary of location, to preserve them in health throughout the year. The colonists must otherwise restrain the increase, or endeavour to raise artificial food for their stock, whilst nature presents all around an unlimited supply of the most wholesome nutriment; either course would seem a perverse rejection of the bounty of providence; and the latter would certainly require more labor than can at present be obtained in the Colony, or Immigration profitably supply. Independently of these powerful reasons for allowing dispersion, it is not to be disguised that the Government is unable to prevent it. No adequate measures could be resorted to, for the general and permanent removal of intruders from waste lands, without probably a greater expense than would be sufficient to extend a large share of the control and protection of Government over the country they desire to occupy. One principal objection to dispersion thus becomes as powerful against its restraint.

I do not, however, mean to admit the claim of every wanderer in search of pasture to the protection of a civil or military force. The question I would beg leave to submit, is simply this; how may this Government turn to the best advantage, a state of things which it cannot wholly interdict? It may, I would suggest, be found practicable, by means of the sale of land in situations peculiarly advantageous, however distant from other locations, to procure the means of diminishing the evils of dispersion; and by establishing townships, and ports, and facilitating the intercourse between the remote and more settled districts of this vast Territory, to provide, though but imperfectly, centres of civilization and Government, and thus gradually the power of order and social union to the most distant parts of the wilderness.

Such are the considerations which rendered me unwilling to oppose the settlement of Twofold Bay; the same considerations induce me to believe that it will be more desirable to impose reasonable conditions on Mr. Batman and his associates, than to insist on their abandoning their undertaking. I would propose that a township be marked out, both at Twofold Bay, and in some eligible spot on the coast to which Mr. Batman's party has proceeded. The town allotments, and a portion of the adjoining Territory might then be declared open to location according to the existing regulations, and I have no doubt, that in both places, considerable purchases would at once be made. The proceeds might be at first excepted from the rule which assigns this branch of Revenue as a fund for encouraging Emigration, and applied in the beginning, towards defraying the expenses attendant upon the new Settlements. The outlay would chiefly be required for the survey and measurement of the land, the appointment of a Police Magistrate, with a constabulary force, and of an Officer of Customs. I would also earnestly recommend, that a provision be made for schools, in which the children of persons of different religious tenets, may be instructed without distinction, on the plan now adopted in Ireland. The means of education being secured, I should feel disposed to leave it to the voluntary contribution of the inhabitants to provide for Churches and Clergy. To aid all alike, where the creeds are various, seems impossible, and a partial distribution of the public funds, appears nearly allied to injustice. In the event of a township being established at Twofold Bay, it would be desirable to form a road from thence to Manero Plains, a part of which would pass over a rocky range of mountain. The remoteness of this work would render it very desirable employment for the convicts of the second class, sent here to labor for a certain period, on the Public Works, before assignment to settlers.

I beg leave to observe here, that it is in consideration of the capital expended by Mr. Batman, and his associates, that I am inclined to recommend so early an occupation of Port Phillip. This measure would have otherwise appeared to me premature, and I should have preferred

preferred witnessing the success of the nearer establishment at Twofold Bay, before suggesting the more distant settlement. It is with reference to Van Diemen's Land chiefly, that the occupation of land in the neighbourhood of Port Phillip, may be regarded as advantageous. I consider Twofold Bay to be ripe for settlement, as sufficient advantages are already derived from the lands behind it, to admit of their purchase (by the occupiers and others,) being rendered the means of the gradual introduction of the various institutions of society. To refrain from their introduction, through the fear of encouraging dispersion, is, I am persuaded, a fallacious policy; the dispersion will go on, notwithstanding the discouragement, but accompanied by much evil that might be prevented by the guidance, and control of authority, opportunely introduced.

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

RICHARD BOURKE.

From the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B.

No. 142.

Downing-street, 13th April, 1836.

SIR,

I have received your Despatch, dated the 10th of October last, No. 99, reporting the proceedings of Mr. Batman and others, at Port Phillip and Twofold Bay, and suggesting the measures which ought to be adopted to meet this new exigency in the affairs of your Government.

I approve of the course which you have hitherto pursued on this subject, and especially of your Proclamation maintaining the right of the Crown to the soil on which these new settlements have been effected. Although many circumstances have contributed to render me anxious that the aborigines should be placed under a zealous, and effective protection, and that their rights should be studiously defended, I yet believe that we should consult very ill for the real welfare of that helpless, and unfortunate race, by recognising in them any right to alienate to private adventurers, the land of the Colony. It is indeed enough to observe, that such a concession would subvert the foundation on which all proprietary rights in New South Wales at present rest, and defeat a large part of the most important regulations of the local Government.

It is altogether superfluous to enter on the present occasion, into any discussion, or formal statement of the principles which form the basis of the rules according to which land is disposed of in the Australian Colonies. The views of the Earl of Ripon have been adopted and enforced by every one of his successors. The object of Lord Ripon's rules was to counteract the tendency of settlers in a new country, to disperse themselves as detached families over its surface, and to promote the co-operation of the inhabitants in all works of public utility, and in the employment of labor and capital. But to suppose that Lord Ripon could have contemplated the concentration of the people as the ultimate end to be aimed at, or that he regarded it in any other light than as the means through which other great social purposes were to be attained, would, indeed, be entirely to misapprehend his policy. He deprecated dispersion in so far as it might interfere with the advancement of the Colony in wealth and other social advantages, and with the maintenance of those religious and scholastic establishments to which he was so justly attached. But he would no less have deprecated concentration at the expense of any of those objects.

If, however, my information be accurate, the eastern shores of New Holland, at least on the southern half of that great region, so far as they have hitherto been explored, whether coastwise or inland, present a physical impediment to the close concentration of the inhabitants, with which it would be only futile to contend, by human laws.

The age of manufacturing industry is, of course, remote. Even tillage can scarcely be pursued advantageously to any great extent, while the whole surface of the country exhibits a range of sheep walks which, though not naturally fertile, are yet, when occupied in large masses, of almost unrivalled value for the production of the finest description of wool. New South Wales is, therefore, not only marked out by nature for a pastoral country, but for a country of which the pasturage must, from the quality of the soil, inevitably separate the shepherds and herdsmen, and all their associates in labor, very widely from the general seat of Government, and from each other. The principle of counteracting dispersion, when reduced to practice, must unavoidably be narrowed within the limits which these physical peculiarities of the Colony dictate, and require.

But that principle must also bend to a necessity of a different kind. It is wholly vain to expect that any positive laws, especially those of a very young and thinly peopled country, will be energetic enough to repress the spirit of adventure and speculation, in which the unauthorised settlements at Port Phillip and Twofold Bay have originated. The motives which are urging mankind, especially in these days of general peace and increasing population, to break through the restraints which would forbid their settling themselves and their families in such situations, are too strong to be encountered with effect by ordinary means. To engage in such a struggle would be wholly irrational. All that remains for the Government, in such circumstances, is to assume the guidance and direction of enterprises which, though it cannot prevent or retard, it may yet conduct to happy results.

It may, indeed, admit of serious doubt, whether the settlers at Port Phillip and Twofold Bay have not, in reality, given birth to undertakings which deliberate reflection would have

have recommended, rather than discouraged. Each of those places will probably, at a time more or less distant, form the nucleus of a new and flourishing settlement, interchanging with the districts at present occupied in the vicinity of Sydney, many articles of internal commerce, and contributing to expedite the general occupation by the people of this Kingdom, or their descendants, of those vast territories in which our national wealth and industry have already, in the last half century, converted an unproductive waste, into two great and flourishing provinces. In producing and multiplying such results as these, it has, I believe, always occurred, and is, perhaps, inevitable, that the sanguine ardour of private speculation should quicken and anticipate the more cautious movements of the Government.

I have entered on these general remarks, not as supposing that they could convey to you any new information, or suggestions, but from my solicitude to shew that in yielding to the unforeseen exigency which has arisen, His Majesty's Government are not forgetful of, or departing from, those important principles of colonization which Lord Ripon so earnestly inculcated. In truth, I know not how, under the new circumstances of the case, effect could be given to those principles, unless the local Government should, as you propose, place itself at the head of the undertakings in which the unauthorised settlers have engaged.

The settlement at Port Phillip will, probably, be reinforced by a large number of Emigrants, and a considerable introduction of capital from Scotland. I enclose for your information copies of the correspondence in which I have already been engaged with some gentlemen on that subject. You will perceive that I had, to a considerable extent, anticipated your own views.

Respecting the arrangements to be made for settling a form of Government at Port Phillip and Twofold Bay, I advance no farther than to express my general concurrence in your views, and to sanction your acting on them in the manner which you propose; I feel that, writing at this distance on a subject so novel and peculiar, I should rather encumber than assist you, by attempting to enter with more minuteness into the details of your plan.

I am, &c.,

GLENELG.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

REVENUE OF THE COLONY

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

(EXCLUSIVELY OF THE REVENUE ARISING FROM CROWN LANDS)

x.

AND OF ITS

APPROPRIATION,

FOR THE YEAR

1836.

ORDERED, BY THE COUNCIL, TO BE PRINTED,

x.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE of the Colony of New South Wales (exclusively

RECEIPTS.		Arrears of Previous Years.	Revenue of the Current Year.	TOTALS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ORDINARY.				
Duties on Spirits imported			126,257 14 5	126,257 14 5
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony			800 2 0	800 2 0
Duties on Tobacco imported			17,503 13 10	17,503 13 10
<i>Ad Valorem</i> Duty of five per cent, on Foreign Goods imported			9,921 7 1	9,921 7 1
Wharfage			1,924 19 6	1,924 19 6
Light House Dues			594 11 9	594 11 9
Fees on the Registration of Vessels			233 7 0	233 7 0
Fees on the Entry and Clearance of Vessels			477 13 0	477 13 0
Permits to remove Spirits			0 3 0	0 3 0
Post Office Collections		640 18 2	4,333 6 8	4,974 4 10
Auction Duty		324 17 5	4,372 14 0	4,697 11 5
Licenses to Auctioneers			82 0 0	82 0 0
Licenses to retail Wines and Spirituous Liquors			9,505 10 0	9,505 10 0
Rents of Tolls and Ferries		202 1 8	2,303 2 8	2,505 4 4
Rents of Market Dues		124 0 0	544 12 1	668 12 1
Fees of the	Colonial Secretary's Office	0 4 0	184 3 3	184 7 3
	Office of the Commissioners for reporting on Claims to Grants of Land		209 15 3	209 15 3
	Supreme Court Office	19 10 0	1,924 10 5	1,944 0 5
	Registry of the Supreme Court		466 14 0	466 14 0
	Sheriff's Office	104 13 4	353 0 11	457 14 3
	Harbour Master's Office		539 0 0	539 0 0
	Inspector of Slaughter Houses		163 13 9	163 13 9
	Courts of Requests	232 18 1	1,743 13 0	1,976 11 1
	Several Courts of Petty Sessions	420 17 4	633 1 9	1,062 10 1
Fines	Collected by the Sheriff		490 7 6	490 7 6
	Collected by the several Courts of Petty Sessions	633 14 5½	1,576 11 10	2,210 6 8½
Collections by the Agent of the Church and School Estates		1,065 11 3	1,947 18 8½	3,013 9 11½
Rents of Pews in Churches		174 4 0½	144 10 10½	318 14 11
Store Rent of Gunpowder, deposited in His Majesty's Magazines			86 11 3	86 11 3
Charge for Water, supplied to Shipping from His Majesty's Dock Yard			180 15 6	180 15 6
AMOUNT OF ORDINARY REVENUE		£ 3,952 9 9	189,490 5 0	193,451 14 9
EXTRAORDINARY.				
Rent of	The Residence of the Colonial Secretary	75 0 0	112 10 0	187 10 0
	The Residence of the Chief Justice		66 13 4	66 13 4
	Government Windmills	60 11 6	50 0 0	110 11 6
	The Tannery, at Bathurst		15 0 0	15 0 0
	Premises at Port Macquarie	11 5 0	10 0 0	21 5 0
	Land in Sydney, for burning Lime	10 15 0	8 5 0	19 0 0
Proceeds of the Sale of	Crown Stock	185 9 8		185 9 8
	Government Buildings	152 14 6		152 14 6
	An old Punt and Tools	49 7 0		49 7 0
	Property found in the possession of Convicted Felons	5 17 5½	3,282 2 8	3,288 0 1½
Repayment of Loans		80 0 0		80 0 0
Interest on Debts to the Crown		140 8 2	13 17 1	154 5 3
Surcharges recovered			335 4 4½	335 4 4½
Miscellaneous		6 9 11	13 4 0	19 13 11
AMOUNT OF EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE		£ 777 18 2½	3,906 16 5½	4,684 14 8
TOTAL AMOUNT OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE		£ 4,730 7 11½	193,406 1 5½	198,136 9 5
<i>Amount carried forward</i>				£ 198,136 9 5

of that arising from Crown Lands) and of its Appropriation for the Year 1836.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Salaries and Allowances.			Contingencies.			Amount under each Head.			TOTALS.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
CIVIL.													
His Excellency the Governor	5,000	0	0	.	.	.	5,000	0	0	.	.	.	
Private Secretary and Establishment	330	19	6	9	7	6	340	7	0	.	.	.	
Executive and Legislative Councils	799	7	10	3	12	3	803	0	1	.	.	.	
Colonial Secretary's Department.	4,250	1	7	817	2	8	5,067	4	3	.	.	.	
Colonial Architect's Department.	763	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	323	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,087	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Commissioners for Reporting on Claims to Grants of Land	940	8	8	105	7	6	1,045	16	2	.	.	.	
Commissioner for the Assignment of Convict Servants	299	18	2	4	16	3	304	14	5	.	.	.	
Colonial Treasurer's Department	1,470	15	0	1	15	11	1,472	10	11	.	.	.	
Auditor General's Department	1,470	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	11	9	1,489	15	0 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Department of Customs.	6,035	6	2	2,223	7	5	8,258	13	7	.	.	.	
Department of Internal Revenue	1,504	19	9	600	0	11	2,105	0	8	.	.	.	
Post Office Establishment	1,289	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,655	3	7	4,944	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Department of the Surveyor of Distilleries	300	0	0	.	.	.	300	0	0	.	.	.	
Inspector of Slaughter Houses and of Cattle for Slaughter	200	0	0	.	.	.	200	0	0	.	.	.	
Colonial Botanist's Department	136	7	10	588	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	724	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Government Domain, Parramatta	110	10	0	666	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	777	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Colonial Museum	128	5	4	68	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	196	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Harbour Master's Department. { Sydney	509	12	4	268	17	1	778	9	5	.	.	.	
{ Port Macquarie	128	15	2	92	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
{ Light House, South Head	80	0	0	225	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	305	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
{ Floating Light, Sydney Harbour.	93	12	6	83	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	177	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
{ Newcastle	62	10	0	227	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	290	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
{ Telegraph Stations	48	0	0	137	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	185	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
British Resident at New Zealand	500	0	0	132	16	9	632	16	9	.	.	.	
Pensions paid in the Colony	579	6	0	.	.	.	579	6	0	.	.	.	
Pensions payable in England . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Colonial Agent . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DEPARTMENTS OF SURVEY AND PUBLIC WORKS.	27,032	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,256	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,288	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,288	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Surveyor General's Department. { Survey Branch	7,683	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,546	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,229	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
{ Road Branch	4,357	2	7	9,038	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,395	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
{ Sydney Town Branch	982	18	2	2,728	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,711	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Mineral Surveyor's Department	395	18	5	2,896	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,292	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
JUDICIAL.	13,419	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,209	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,629	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,629	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Judges of the Supreme Court	5,000	0	0	.	.	.	5,000	0	0	.	.	.	
Crown Law Officers and Supreme Court Office	5,353	2	10	650	6	11	6,003	9	9	.	.	.	
Quarter Sessions and Clerks of the Peace	966	5	0	521	18	8	1,488	3	8	.	.	.	
Courts of Requests	2,320	3	6	447	4	9	2,767	8	3	.	.	.	
Sheriff's Department	2,166	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	251	3	9	2,418	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Coroners	293	6	8	773	16	2	1,067	2	10	.	.	.	
POLICE AND GAOLS.	16,099	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,644	10	3	18,744	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,744	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Police. { Sydney	10,123	10	7	1,459	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,582	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
{ Country Districts	15,641	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,981	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,622	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
{ Sydney Gaol	1,121	17	4	2,297	7	4	3,419	4	8	.	.	.	
Gaols. { Debtors' Prison, Sydney	328	0	0	196	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	524	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
{ Country Districts	1,001	19	11	4,385	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,387	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
CLERGY AND SCHOOLS.	28,216	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,320	5	4	39,536	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,536	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Clergy of the Church of England	8,485	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,086	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,572	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Schools of the Church of England	2,575	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,365	9	10	9,940	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Management of the Church and School Estates	250	0	0	796	0	2	1,046	0	2	.	.	.	
Protestant Clergy	648	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	648	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Roman Catholic Clergy	1,404	18	0	765	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,170	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Roman Catholic Schools	208	8	4	930	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,139	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
MILITARY.	13,572	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,945	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,517	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,517	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
His Excellency the Governor's Mounted Orderlies, to 30th June	52	14	0	270	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	322	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	
Commandants of the Military Districts { Parramatta	6	7	6	.	.	.	6	7	6	.	.	.	
{ Bathurst.	44	10	0	.	.	.	44	10	0	.	.	.	
TOTALS.	103	11	6	270	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	373	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	373	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>										£	155,090	15	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECEIPTS.	TOTALS.
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Amount brought forward.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d. 198,136 9 5</p>
<p>Balance of the Revenue arising from Crown Lands unappropriated on the 31st December, 1835</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">120,858 15 0</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Amount carried forward.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 318,995 4 5</p>

ABSTRACT, continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.		Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Amount brought forward.</i>			155,090 15 0½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
	Allowance to the Honorable Alexander M'Leay, Esquire, in fulfilment of an agreement with the Secretary of State	500 0 0	750 0 0
	For the Colonial Services of the Royal Engineer, Commanding { Salary Travelling Expenses	8 4 4	508 4 4
	Housekeeper of the Public Offices, Macquarie-street, Sydney . . . . .	. . . . .	25 16 1½
	Rent of a House, Macquarie Place, occupied as Public Offices . . . . .	. . . . .	20 16 8
Customs.	Drawbacks	557 13 6	
	Duties on Spirits issued to the Troops, refunded	9,484 0 1½	
	" " " to His Majesty's Navy, refunded	389 12 4	
	Other Duties, returned	49 13 9	
Revenue refunded.	Amount of the Store Rent of Gunpowder, from 1st June, to 30th September, 1835, refunded to the Ordnance Department	86 11 3	10,480 19 8½
	Paid out of the proceeds of Property found in the possession of persons convicted of Cattle Stealing, and confiscated, and sold on behalf of the Crown, viz. :—		
	To J. H. Grose, as indemnification for Sheep, proved, after seizure and sale, to have been stolen from him	553 19 11	
	To the Creditors of Persons so convicted, in satisfaction of Debts incurred previously to conviction	135 3 9½	
			775 14 11½
Supreme Court.	Allowances to Witnesses for travelling and attendance	3,744 7 7½	
	" " to Officers for serving as Jurors	231 0 0	
	" " to Civil Jurors	480 7 4	
			4,455 14 11½
Quarter Sessions.	Allowances to Witnesses for travelling and attendance	801 6 5	
	" " to Officers for serving as Jurors	343 10 0	
	" " to Officers for travelling expenses	787 5 4	
	" " to Common Jurors	328 16 8	
			2,260 18 5
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
	Towards building a new Court House and Gaol at Woolloomoolloo		720 16 11½
	Erecting a Toll House on the Parramatta Road, near Sydney		570 0 0
	Erecting a Toll House at Lansdowne Bridge		439 11 0
	Towards building a new Government House, Sydney		56 13 4½
	Erecting a Court House and Cells, at Penrith		820 9 6
	Towards erecting a Gaol at Berrima—Salary and allowances of the Foreman of Works		146 8 0
	Erecting a Watch-house at Windsor		510 15 0
	Erecting a Lock-up-house at Wingello		330 0 0
	Erecting a Lock-up-house at Black Creek		160 0 0
	Erecting a Lock-up-house at Appin		120 0 0
	Erecting a Court, and Lock-up-house at Cassilis		85 0 0
	Towards erecting a new Lunatic Asylum—Salary of Foreman of Works		111 9 5½
	Alterations and repairs to the Supreme Court House, Sydney		546 8 3½
	Alterations and repairs to the Light House, South Head		192 3 11½
	Repairs to the Court House, Windsor		175 0 0
	Repairs to the Gaol, Sydney		241 14 0
	Erecting two Cells at the Debtors' Prison, Sydney		77 0 0
	For additions, alterations, and repairs to Government Houses and other Colonial Public Buildings		1,066 19 1½
ROADS, BRIDGES, STREETS, AND HARBOURS.			
	Clearing and Fencing a portion of the road through the Illawarra District		168 16 0
	Clearing a portion of the new line of road, Hunter's River		146 10 10
	Clearing 51½ Acres, in the Township of Maitland		168 0 6
	Constructing two arched Drains, in the Township of Maitland		239 0 0
	Expense of Carting Stone for the new Bridge, Parramatta		67 17 8
	For repairs to the Iron Bark Bridge, Hunter's River		7 5 0
	Building two Horse-boats for the Ferry, Williams River		140 0 0
	A new Punt, a Boat, and repairs to the old Punt, Emu Ferry		112 10 0
	<i>Carried forward.</i>		26,698 13 10
	<i>Amount carried forward.</i>		£ 155,090 15 0½

ABSTRACT, continued.

RECEIPTS.	TOTALS.		
<i>Amount brought forward</i>	£ 818,995	s. 4	d. 5
Amount received from the Commissariat Department, for Bills on His Majesty's Treasury, remitted to England and cancelled	£ 50,000	0	0
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>	£ 368,995	4	5

DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount under each Head.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		155,090 15 0½
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		
ROADS, BRIDGES, STREETS, AND HARBOURS—continued.		
<i>Brought forward</i>	26,698 13 10	
Repairs to the Punt at Bedlam Ferry	27 4 3½	
For a Boat and repairs to the Punt at Wiseman's Ferry	26 2 6	
Constructing two Stone Drains, near the Cattle Market, Sydney	263 0 0	
Constructing two Stone Drains, in Hunter and Jamison streets, Sydney	96 1 8½	
For widening the Arch over the Stream, Hunter-street	45 0 0	
Conveying stone from Pennant Hills, for Sydney streets	2,998 14 10½	
Cost of 229 tons of hard blue stone from Van Diemen's Land, for ditto	28 9 0	
Providing and fixing Stone Curbing to protect the Footways in Sydney streets	84 8 10	
A Cast Iron Roller for the streets	45 0 0	
Fencing Crown Lands in Sydney	36 17 5½	
Providing and fixing a new Pump, in Macquarie Place, Sydney	18 15 6	
Grass Seeds for improving Hyde Park	6 0 0	
Towards removing obstructions in the Parramatta River	689 2 4	
Towards constructing the Breakwater, Newcastle	671 1 8	
Cost and Equipments of the Floating Light Vessel, stationed on the Reef in Sydney Harbour	752 4 2	
Towards raising the wreck of the "Ann Jamison" in Sydney Cove	118 3 9½	
Buoys and Swivels for the Harbour, Wollongong	20 0 0	
Pounds . { Erecting a Pound at Penrith, pursuant to Act of Council, No. 3, of 22nd July, 1833 5 0 0 } { Allowances to Poundkeepers, pursuant to the same Act 199 16 1 }	204 16 1	
Stationery and Bookbinding for the several Colonial Departments	1,863 10 4½	
Printing, including Gazettes and Almanacks, for ditto	543 6 9	
A wrought Iron Safe, for the Colonial Treasury	148 0 0	
Furniture for Government Houses, and the several Colonial Departments, including repairs of the same	1,048 10 11	
Fuel and Light for the several Colonial Public Offices, including the conveyance of the same	327 18 6½	
Lighting the Public Lamps, in Sydney	141 15 4½	
Expenses of taking the Census of the Population of the Colony	481 2 6	
Allowance for taking an account of the Wool passing Stonequarry	12 0 0	
Cost of 2163 bushels of Wheat, advanced on loan, for seed to poor Settlers in the Districts of Hawkesbury, Liverpool and Campbell Town 1,243 14 6 } Freight and other expenses of distribution 113 3 6½ }	1,356 18 0½	
Aborigines { In aid of the Mission to the Aborigines, by the Church Missionary Society 500 0 0 } { Donations of Provisions, Clothing, and Blankets 903 0 0 }	1,416 8 7½	
Cost of Presents for the Queen of Tahiti 13 8 7½ }		
Public Institutions { Towards the support of the Sydney School of Arts 200 0 0 } { To the Sydney Dispensary, a sum equal to the amount of private contributions, in the year 1835 155 10 10 } { To the Australian School Society, ditto 97 11 6 }	453 2 4	
Expense of the passage of 34 Convicts, transported from the Colony to Van Diemen's Land	98 17 0	
		40,721 6 6
To the Widow of the late Deputy Commissary General Laidley, in remuneration for services rendered by him to the Colony, from 25th June, 1827, to 31st December, 1835		825 10 0
Amount of arrears for the service of the year 1835, and previous years { Salaries £ 627 4 8 } { Contingencies 1,151 2 1½ }		1,778 6 9½
Surcharges removed		247 11 5½
Amount of Bills on H. M. Treasury, remitted to England, of which payment has been made by the Commissariat Department		50,000 0 0
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		248,663 9 9½

RECEIPTS.	TOTALS.
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Amount brought forward.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d. 368,995 4 5</p>
Empty space for receipts	Empty space for totals
<p style="text-align: right;">Balance in the Treasury unappropriated on 31st December, 1835 . . .</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">18,845 2 7½</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL . . .</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">387,840 7 0½</p>

ABSTRACT, continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.		TOTALS.
<i>Amount brought forward.</i>		£ 248,663 9 9½
AMOUNT OF SUMS APPROPRIATED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, REMAINING TO BE EXPENDED AND CHARGED.		
	£ s. d.	
For keeping in repair the Road from Pitt Row, Parramatta, to Emu Ferry	2,244 0 6	
Towards clearing the Illawarra Road	512 4 0	
For clearing the Road from Paterson to Maitland	300 0 0	
For providing a Punt for that Road	200 0 0	
Amount of the Contract for fencing the new Road, Hunter's River	2,301 6 8	
For fencing 2,180 rods, on the new Road, Bathurst	381 10 0	
For fencing 544 rods, on the new Road, Argyle	95 4 0	
Building a Bridge, Menangle Ford	1,200 0 0	
For replacing a Bridge over Duck Creek	500 0 0	
To form a Public Walk on Hyde Park	667 9 0	
Cast Iron Gratings, for the Drains in Sydney Streets	1,500 0 0	
To erect a Toll House on Vinegar Hill, on the Windsor Road, and one at Cowpasture Bridge	500 0 0	
For the erection of a Court House at Berrima	2,421 12 0	
For the erection of a Court House at Bathurst	3,500 0 0	
For the erection of a Court House at Sydney	5,279 3 0¼	
For the erection of a Gaol at Sydney	15,000 0 0	
For the erection of a Gaol at Parramatta	6,000 0 0	
For the erection of a Gaol at Berrima	2,000 0 0	
For the erection of a Gaol and Court House at Goulburn	1,000 0 0	
For the erection of a Court and Watch Houses at Yass, Vale of Clwyd, and Patrick's Plains	3,695 0 0	
For erecting a Watch House, Kent-street, Sydney	575 0 0	
For repairs to the Gaol, Newcastle.	203 0 0	
Towards building a new Lunatic Asylum	5,888 10 6½	
For improving the Boat Harbour, Wollongong	875 0 0	
For alterations and repairs to the Light House, South Head.	450 17 1¾	
For removing obstructions in the Parramatta River.	110 17 8	
Towards constructing the Breakwater at Newcastle.	509 4 4	
For building a Church at Bungonia.	140 0 0	
For building Churches at Goulburn and Patrick's Plains	375 0 0	
Allowance of £320 each in lieu of Grants of land to four Clergymen.	1,280 0 0	
To purchase land for the site of a Church at Wollongong	60 0 0	
To purchase land for a Burial Ground and Glebe at Capertee	70 0 0	
For building Houses for the Chaplains of the Church of England, at Field of Mars and Berrima	1,200 0 0	
In aid of the erection of an additional Presbyterian Church	500 0 0	
Towards completing the plastering and ceiling of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Sydney.	300 0 0	
In aid of the erection of Roman Catholic Chapels	380 0 0	
For completing the Roman Catholic Chapel, Parramatta	146 7 6	
For closing in, and finishing the building to be occupied as a Roman Catholic School House, Parramatta	340 0 0	
Towards the support of destitute Roman Catholic Children.	600 0 0	
Salary of the Colonial Agent General for the Years 1832 to 1836	1,700 0 0	
To meet Pensions payable in England for the same Years	3,691 5 0	
For the half Salary of Chief Justice Forbes from April 16 to December 31, 1836	708 6 8	
For the half Salary of the Archdeacon from April 1, 1834, to December 31, 1835	1,750 0 0	
For Stationery purchased in England by the Colonial Agent.	1,199 10 8½	
		72,350 8 9¼
		321,013 18 6¾
		68,826 8 5½
Balance available for future disposal		
TOTAL		387,840 7 0¼

Audit Office, Sydney,
New South Wales,
19th May, 1836.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor General.

of New South Wales, and of its Appropriation, for the year 1836.

DISBURSEMENTS.		TOTALS.
IMMIGRATION.		£ s. d.
Bounties towards the passage of Emigrants and their Families		2,015 0 0
Bounties to Female Emigrants, per "James Pattison"		4,899 0 0
"Duchess of Northumberland"		3,980 0 0
Gratuities to the Captains and Officers of "James Pattison" and "Duchess of Northumberland"		250 0 0
Hire of premises for the reception of Female Emigrants		18 0 0
Alterations and Repairs to the Building for ditto, including Materials.		76 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Provision and Water for Emigrants, after arrival		366 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fuel, Clothing, and Utensils.		62 4 2
Cartage, Coach Fares, and Travelling Expenses		10 19 0
Soap, Starch, Blue, and Stationery		12 2 6
Superintendance and Servants		67 2 4
Board and lodging, and gratuity to Female Emigrants in special cases.		16 5 3
Provisions and necessaries to Female Emigrants per "Canton," while under Quarantine, in 1835		20 16 4
		11,794 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
EXPLORING THE INTERIOR.		
Amount of the Expenses of Major Mitchell's Expedition into the Interior, repaid to the Commissariat Department, viz:—		
Expedition in 1835		852 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Expedition in 1836	£1,438 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Salaries and Gratuities to men of the party for good conduct	83 8 0	
Cost of Rations and Forage	28 15 9	
		1,550 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		2,403 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
PORT PHILLIP.		
Salaries and Allowances		445 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Outfit and Passage money to Officers and Men		327 0 0
Horses and Harness		361 2 6
Tents, Articles of Equipment, Tools, Stores, and other supplies		335 16 10
Clothing and Bedding		156 10 0
Timber, Bricks, Lime, Iron, and other materials		102 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wages to Military Laborers		11 19 2
Stationery and Printing		93 13 0
A Whaleboat and Oars		32 17 6
Presents of Clothing, Blankets, and Badges to Aborigines		160 3 4
Freight from Sydney of the frame for a House, Horses, and Stores		132 18 0
Conveyance of Stores		5 0 0
		2,164 16 8
		16,962 12 1
Balance unappropriated on 31st of December, 1835, as per the other side, transferred in aid of the General Revenue of the Colony		120,858 15 0
		137,221 7 1
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1835		126,034 7 8
TOTAL		263,255 14 9

Audit Office, Sydney,
New South Wales,
19th May, 1837.

Wm. LITHGOW,
Auditor General.

COMMON JURIES.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Members of the Legislative Council.

The respectful Petition of the undersigned Magistrates of the Territory of New South Wales, resident in the County of Cumberland,

SHIETH :—

That by the Act of Council 4th William the IVth, No. 12, your Petitioners are rendered liable to serve as Common Jurors in Criminal cases, a practice at variance with that of the Criminal Courts in England; frequently rendered inoperative here, by their being precluded from sitting on committals from their respective Benches; and degrading, as they are generally challenged by the prisoners, or their counsel, and thus compelled to sacrifice their time in attending at the Court, without any proportionate benefit to the country.

That your Petitioners, as Magistrates of the Territory, devote a considerable portion of valuable time to the service of their country at the Petty Sessions of their respective districts, and by attending at Quarter Sessions; and are also liable to serve as Special Jurors in the Supreme Court of Sydney, on Civil cases.

Thus already bearing a larger proportion of the burden of public business than any other class of the Community, your Petitioners respectfully pray, that, as Magistrates, they may be exempt from serving as Common Jurors.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

IMMIGRATION.

RETURN of the Number of Free Persons who have arrived in New South Wales during the year 1836: distinguishing those for whom Bounties have been paid by order of His Majesty's Government, or under the Regulations contained in the Government order of the 28th of October, 1835, from those for whom no Bounty has been paid.

Emigrants without Bounty.				Free Persons for whom Bounties have been paid by order of His Majesty's Government, and under the Regulations of 28th October, 1835.										GENERAL TOTAL.						
				Bounties by order of His Majesty's Government.					Bounties under the Regulations of 28th October, 1835.											
				Families.			Single Females.	Total.												
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
451	212	150	813	57	58	127	242	516	57	574	127	758	16	21	13	50	524	807	290	1621

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30th May, 1837.

E. DEAS THOMSON.

IMMIGRATION.

RETURN of the Number of Mechanics, Farm Labourers, &c., proposed to be brought out, for whom Bounties are promised, if in conformity with the Government Notice of the 28th October, 1835, and renewed by Notices of 28th March and 18th October, 1836.

Married Persons.		Children, allowing on an average two Children to each Family	Single Men.	Single Women.	Total.			GENERAL TOTAL.
Male.	Female.				Men.	Women.	Children.	
744	744	1488	69	86	813	830	1488	3403

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30th May, 1837.*

E. DEAS THOMSON.

MISSION TO THE ABORIGINES.

The Annual Report of the Aboriginal Mission at Lake Macquarie, New South Wales, 1836.

To the Right Reverend William Grant Broughton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Australia.

*Ebenezer, Lake Macquarie,
December 31st, 1836.*

MY LORD,

Your return to this Colony allows me again the honor of presenting to you my usual Report of progress in the Aboriginal Mission, during the present year.

In March last, I was subpoenaed to attend the Criminal Court in the case of alleged murder of a black by one of his own countrymen, and the question was raised for the consideration of the Court, in his defence, whether he could be put on his trial in a British Court, whereas, should he be acquitted, he must again stand his trial amongst his own people. This was over-ruled, and it was laid down by the Court that the Aborigines are subject to, and under the protection of the British Law; but it remains yet to be determined, whether the Aborigines can be admitted as witnesses in our Courts, they having no form of solemn adjuration, or any description of oath among themselves. A black may be falsely accused of murder by the very murderer himself. The accused might be able to prove an *alibi* by his whole tribe, with whom, perhaps, he was hunting at a distance from the scene of crime, at the very moment in which the barbarity was perpetrated; yet such is the present state of the law—a black witness having been rejected by the Court—that not one of his people could enter the witness box to speak in evidence, being incompetent in consequence of our forms of justice in the administration of oaths, although they are now proclaimed to be subject to, and under the protection of our Courts of Law! This anomaly requires the consideration of those competent to provide a remedy, lest impartial justice should hereafter be impeded, when some case of considerable excitement may possibly arise betwixt the Aborigines and Colonists. I respectfully call the attention of the Judges of our Courts, of the Legislative Council, and of the British Parliament, to the peculiarity, and injustices of their case.

No act of outrage against Europeans, bringing the blacks to trial before the Criminal Court, has arisen this year. The deplored murder of Mr. Cunningham during the expedition in the interior, or the melancholy catastrophe in the destruction of the shipwrecked Captain of the _____ with part of his companions, and forcible detention of his widow, by the blacks, far northward in the Territory, whilst they call forth the tenderest sympathies toward the unfortunate sufferers, occurred not within the limits of the Colony.

At the request of the Attorney General, during my stay in Sydney, I visited and questioned the black who was in custody at Goat Island, on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Cunningham. With the assistance of the Aborigines, who were under sentence of transportation at that place, I was enabled to understand, though a different dialect was spoken by the prisoner. The substance of the result of our enquiry was, "that his own name was Pu-ri-mul; he resided at a place called Put-ta; that two blacks named Pu-roi-to, and Wong-kai-tu-rai-to, killed Mr. Cunningham; that he did not kill him; nor did he see him killed; he knew it not—but was told it. That it was men belonging to a distant part killed him. That he was at Put-ta when he was killed. Heard that it was about an opossum he was killed. That his brother, named Mui-yun-bai-to, told him to go and bury the remains of Mr. C.; two other blacks assisted him to inter the body." The question was put, who

ate part of him? The reply was, "I did not see them, I did not see the killing of him." No further information could be obtained. We communicated pretty freely by means of the blacks, with whose dialect he appeared to have become acquainted during his confinement. The readiness with which this black guided to the spot where the remains were found, led naturally to the conclusion that he must be a party concerned. The difficulty of understanding his broken English, added not a little to such suspicion. There being no evidence against him, he was not put on his trial, but remained in custody at Goat Island.

The blacks on the Island, who, for depredations and outrages committed some two years since, had experienced that there is "a Minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil;" "sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well,"—were about to receive the effects of clemency. His Excellency the Governor having mercifully viewed their wretched state of ignorance, appointed an instructor, and commuted their sentences, which having now expired with most of them, they were all liberated, and escorted by their preceptor, Mr. Langhorne, to this place, with instructions from His Excellency to endeavour to establish them at, or near my residence. With much gratification I received them, heard them repeat their lessons, conversed with them, proposed that they should live in a large hut then being erected for the use of the blacks, that they should have a sein to fish, should send their produce salted to Sydney for their own benefit, that I would build a small vessel for themselves to navigate, instruct them daily, and this should be considered their home. To all this they appeared cordially to agree; however, on the following day the desire to return to their own district, Brisbane Water, became so violent, that in the evening they left their clothes in the hut, and when called on the morrow to their early lessons, every individual had disappeared. I have since ascertained that they have returned to their district, one taking a wife with him on his way, and are still in dread of a recapture.

Thus the benevolent attempt of His Excellency to fix them here, could not at this period be accomplished, and our hopes, as is very often the case in Missionary exertions, are for a season, disappointed; but "the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and has long patience for it, until he receive the former and the latter rain." So likewise must we endure "until the Spirit be poured upon us from on High."

The peculiar habits of the Natives are serious drawbacks to Missionary enterprise, and to their own civil and spiritual advancement; for however much they may, and do become useful to Europeans in trifling employments, in our various settlements, they remain uninstructed in Christian principles, and become by such intercourse more initiated in vice; the men receiving the wages of prostitution from those they procure, who are yearly becoming victims to disease.

When the Government donation of blankets was distributed to the blacks in this vicinity, there was only the proportion of twenty-nine females to fifty-five males, and of those who professed to be man and wife, not above two or three had families of children. It often occurs, that for weeks together, not a single Aborigine appears, and seldom excepting in towns, could ten be found in one place, for by scattering, they are more easily supplied with food, and if they wish to assemble together, it is only to despatch a messenger who sets fire to the grass on his route, by which means the tribes know when and where to congregate. Thus from their natural habits, they require no settled place to form a village, for when danger is reported, they flee to our settlements for safety, where immoral contagion thins their ranks, or concubinage amalgamates them with the whites, through the overwhelming numbers of the prison population.

Such are some of the difficulties in a mission to these barbarians, which call for the daily exercise of faith, patience, and perseverance. Under such circumstances, my employments vary. At one period of the year, during the absence of the blacks, I arranged the English words from Johnson's Dictionary, rejecting useless technicalities, &c. &c. to form an English and Australian Lexicon, the Australian to be attached as opportunities occur in the progress of translation. At other periods, two youths, named Billy Blue, and Little M'Gill, are taught to read and write in their own tongue; but their disposition to wander, although well fed and clothed at my expense, manifests itself very frequently to my sad annoyance. The latter has been now two months away, and the former must needs leave yesterday, because my son went up the country, and no doubt will be absent until it is reported to him of his return, which not being expected before six or seven weeks, the lads will lose much of what they have already attained. Their unfinished first attempt in Copy-books, I attach as specimens, just as they left them; the books are made narrow to prevent soiling with their hands.

The elder M'Gill from whom the lad has, according to their usual custom, received his name, seldom visits me, he displays his knowledge at Newcastle Town, where drink has attractions far more strong than my study possesses at the Lake.

Selections from the Old Testament, namely, "the Creation of the World;" "the Creation of Man and Woman;" "Institution of Marriage;" "the Fall of Man;" "of the Deluge;" "the confusion of Tongues at Babel;" "Abraham interceding for Sodom and Gomorrah;" "the Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah," have been translated also to form reading lessons, which to the youths already mentioned, afford means of instruction in Divine truth. Billy Blue, when riding out one day with my son in the bush, was asked what he thought of the account which was read to him? He replied that he thought it was all gammon, that master had told him about the creation, for who was there who saw God create Man!

An Australian spelling book, two copies of which I also attach, has been completed, and put to press this year, at an expense of £5 16s. for the printing thereof, but the difficulty at present lies in procuring scholars, besides the two already mentioned. Little M'Gill whilst reading one of the lessons in the spelling book, in which I was explaining to him, and enforcing the truth, that "He who made all things is God"—observed that Old M'Gill knew it, for he had seen Jehovah. Enquiring further into this extraordinary assertion from a black, he said he would bring M'Gill to inform me all about the circumstance. M'Gill came and related to me

me

me as follows :—" The night before last, when coming hithor, I slept on the other side of the Lake, I dreamed that I and my party of blacks were up in the Heavens, that we stood on a cloud, I looked round about in the Heavens, I said to the men that were with me, there He is ; there is he who is called Jehovah, here he comes flying like fire with a great shining. This is he about whom the whites speak. He appeared to me like a man with clothing of fire, red like a flame. His arms were stretched out like the wings of a bird in the act of flying. He did not speak to us, but only looked earnestly at us as he was flying past. I said to the blacks with me, let us go down, lest he take us away ; we descended on the top of a very high mountain, like this pestle (showing me one that was in the study) we came to the bottom, and just as we reached the level ground I awoke. We often dream of this mountain ; many blacks fancy themselves on the top when asleep.

My present employment is translating the Gospel of St. Mark, after which I propose St. Matthew and St. John, which, with St. Luko already accomplished, will complete the Evangelists, when they must be compared and diligently revised, in which my eldest son will be able, if it please God, to afford much assistance from the superior knowledge he has acquired of the Aboriginal language. He is again attempting to bring with him on his return, a youth or two from the interior, some three hundred miles distance, whither he is now travelling, and which could not be accomplished heretofore. Should it please God to influence the minds of one or two of the Aborigines, causing them to become well instructed in the Gospel of Christ, they would then be valuable instruments to promulgate the truth, as it is in Jesus, from tribe to tribe amongst their own countrymen.

Thus, my Lord, I have stated to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, and His Majesty's Government at Home, the occurrences and employments in this Aboriginal mission for the last twelve months. Placed by the special providence of God in this wilderness amongst white and black bones, but all exceeding dry, our only hope is that the Spirit will breathe in them the breath of life ; " then shall peace be within our walls, and prosperity within our dwellings ;"—this " wilderness and solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose," for " righteousness exalteth a nation," and " happy is that people whose God is their Lord."

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

(Signed) L. E. THRELKELD.

DEFENCE BY COUNSEL IN CASES OF FELONY.

DESPATCH from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B.

No. 207.

(Copy.)

*Downing-street,
5th September, 1836.*

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you an Act which was passed in the last Session of Parliament for enabling Persons indicted of Felony to make their defence by Counsel or Attorney; and I have to desire that you will take measures for extending to the Colony under your Government, the Provisions of that Statute.

2 VOL. IV.,
c. 114.

I am, &c.,

" GLENELG."

FINANCE.

MINUTE of His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, explanatory of the several Heads of Expenditure, and of Ways and Means, as estimated for the year 1838.

From the Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the last year, laid upon the Table at the opening of this Session, the Council will have perceived the prosperous state of the Colonial Finance. The Revenue has exceeded expectation, but advantageous means of employing it, as obtained, have not presented themselves, owing chiefly to the scarcity of labor which prevails in a greater or less degree, but always to a considerable extent, in Colonies of recent establishment. Hence there is to be found on the Abstract a long list of unfinished works, and a large balance remains in the Treasury for future disposal.

Under a few heads of service the Estimates for the past year have been exceeded to a small amount. A schedule of these is laid upon the Table, and a Resolution of Council is wanting to authorise the expnditure. No additional vote of money is required, as the surplus of unexpected grants has more than covered the deficiency in the Estimates referred to.

The.

The Estimates for the present year having been in some particulars taken too low, additional sums to complete the service are proposed in a Supplementary Estimate. Some new items of Expenditure are also brought forward, being chiefly buildings and works of public utility, in which it is hoped to make some progress during the present year. Upon this Estimate is also placed a considerable sum, (£8,799 2s. 10d.) proposed to be paid as compensation to certain Chaplains of the Church of England, in lieu of grants of land, offered to them and their families by Secretary Sir George Murray in the year 1829. This subject is fully explained in a Despatch of Lord Glenelg of the 4th February, 1836, now laid before Council.

The Estimates for 1838 are prepared with due regard to economy, whilst an Expenditure is proposed for as many useful objects as there appears any chance of being able to accomplish within the year. The works in progress under the direction of the Colonial Royal Engineer, the Colonial Architect, and Town Surveyor, are numerous and important, and others of not less value are now proposed. No effort has been omitted to turn to the best advantage the present abundant resources, and to consult the future interests and conveniences of the Colonists by a judicious and liberal expenditure of the public funds. Accordingly the Estimates for 1838 present a larger sum for appropriation than has been heretofore brought forward. The greater part of this augmented charge is occasioned by the undertakings just described, but a heavy addition is also made to the annual expenditure by the greatly increased price of rations, forage, and other necessary supplies.

In the Civil Establishment it has been found necessary to propose an addition to the salaries of the Office Clerks. The greatly increased expense of living in Sydney, and the high rate of salaries in private pursuits, have rendered it proper, upon principles both of justice and policy, to provide for the more liberal payment of these useful servants of the public. The inadequacy of their stipends, especially in the lower grades, has latterly been found prejudicial to the public interests. The addition now proposed is regulated by a scale recommended by a Board assembled to take the subject into consideration. The Board have been guided in their suggestions by the present practice of the Ordnance Department, and the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1828. The arrangement is calculated to place the offices into which it is introduced upon an efficient, but not an expensive footing. A copy of the Report of the Board is laid on the Table, and the arrangement it proposes is recommended to the careful consideration of the Council.

No addition is proposed on the Civil Establishment to any salary amounting to, or exceeding £400 a year, except in the case of the Colonial Architect. When the long list of public Edifices for which he is required to design, and estimate, and superintend the construction, is considered, and it is remembered how many expensive and important buildings still remain to be undertaken, a salary of £500 a year will appear but a moderate remuneration for the duties of such an office. In the salary of the Colonial Secretary a reduction of £500 a year has been effected from the beginning of this year, and by the union of the offices of Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue, the salary of the latter, amounting to £600 a year, has been saved to the public from the same period.

A new appointment is proposed on the Civil Establishment, which has had its rise in the difficulty experienced in supplying the Colonial Departments with stores, since their custody has been transferred from the Commissariat to the Officers of Ordnance. The latter have found their time too fully occupied in the performance of their proper duty, the supply of the Military and Convict Departments, to enable them to take charge of the Colonial, nor is it the duty of the Commissariat to provide means of conveying stores to the latter. The whole duty therefore, including the supply of the Police and Gaol Establishments, has devolved on Colonial Officers since the 1st July, 1835. An attempt was made to dispense with the appointment of Storekeeper by directing each department to supply itself. But after some experience of this arrangement it was found expensive and inefficient. The consumption of stores was excessive, the articles received from the Contractors were not properly surveyed, and their delivery was irregular. Most of these inconveniences will, it is hoped, be overcome by the proposed Establishment, which is taken on as low a scale as the service will permit.

In the Surveyor-General's Department an addition has been made to the number of Assistant Surveyors in consequence of the occupation of the district of Port Phillip. An additional draftsman is also introduced into the Sydney Office, to facilitate an arrangement by which tracings from maps and surveys may be obtained by individuals requiring them, upon payment of a moderate fee. The chief draftsman having been deprived since the 1st January last of a fixed allowance for forage, as his proper employment does not require his keeping a horse, it is proposed to increase his salary to £500 a year from that period. The duties of his office are of considerable detail and importance.

In the Department of Public Works which, exclusive of buildings and of works carrying on in the Town of Sydney, is now placed under the charge of the Colonial Royal Engineer, the pay of Assistant Engineers and Military Overseers is proposed to be a charge on the Colonial Treasury, in lieu of that for Assistant Surveyors of roads, and Civil Overseers, whose services have been dispensed with. This arrangement it is expected will be advantageous to the public, both on the score of economy and efficiency.

The Tunnel for bringing water to Sydney is so far completed, as to be in a state to receive water from the swamp towards which it has been directed. As yet it has received none from thence, the water brought to the Town in so copious a stream being supplied by drainage. The work has been inspected by the Colonial Royal Engineer, whose Report is annexed, and under whose charge it is now placed.

In the Judicial Establishment the office of Solicitor-General is omitted, but an augmented salary by authority from the Secretary of State, and additional Clerks, are given to the Crown Solicitor. These changes do not occasion much difference in point of expense, but the very important office of Crown Solicitor is thereby placed on a footing of greater efficiency. Prosecutions of almost every description being in this Colony conducted by Law Officers of the Crown,

Crown, the expenses of this department must necessarily be large, and increase with the increasing population. For some time past it has been the practice, though rather an anomalous proceeding, to carry on the Crown Prosecutions at Quarter Sessions by the Clerk of the Peace. This arrangement cannot be longer continued without prejudice to the efficient administration of the Law, and it is therefore proposed to appoint a Crown Prosecutor for Quarter Sessions. It is likewise proposed to raise the salary of the Chairman, whose expenses have latterly much increased in consequence of his considerate arrangement for giving more time for business at the several Sessions Towns.

In the Police Establishment, an additional rate of pay is proposed for the Constabulary both in Sydney and the Country districts, for reasons similar to those which have led to the proposed augmentation of the salaries of the Office Clerks on the Civil Establishment, namely, the greatly increased expense of living, and the high rate of labor throughout the Colony. The rates of pay for Sydney are adopted upon the suggestion of the first Police Magistrate, contained in the memorandum of which a copy is annexed. With a view to diminish expense, and to encourage good conduct in a class of persons from whom a considerable portion of the Constabulary is now selected, it is proposed to apply to His Majesty's Government for a Conditional Pardon for those holders of Tickets of Leave who shall be recommended by the Magistrates for the indulgence, after four years of continued service in the Police, at the present rate of pay.

Applications having been made for the appointment of Police Magistrates in districts remote from any established Bench, but possessing a considerable though scattered population, and in other places where, though Benches exist, the attendance of the neighbouring Justices is not thought sufficient by the inhabitants, it is proposed to complete the number recommended by the Police Committee of 1835, placing one at Muswellbrook, who will discharge the duty contemplated by the Committee in naming Invermein and Merton, one at Yass, and a third in the County of Murray. In the two last named places such appointments seem more necessary than in others which are specified by the Committee.

In the Estimate for the Church Establishments there is no charge requiring particular observation, further than that it is proposed to place the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, three in number, who arrived and obtained employment in the Colony before the Act of Council, 7 Gul. 4, No. 3, was passed, upon the stipend of £150 a year. The Act referred to has provided means for making any future addition to the Church Establishments, which the wants of the Community may demand.

The Estimates for the Parochial Schools of the Church of England, and for Schools for Roman Catholics, are to the same amount for the next as for the present year. The sum of £3,000 which was appropriated by the Council for the establishment of National Schools has not yet been expended. Books for these Institutions have been ordered from England, and an application has been made for Teachers. The building of School Houses will be speedily undertaken, for which no additional grant of money will be required before the Meeting of the Legislative Body in the next year. Sums equal to the amount of private subscriptions, collected in the last year, are proposed on the Supplementary Estimate for the Australian School Society, and the Sunday Schools of the Wesleyans.

The Estimate for Miscellaneous Services provides for the completion of some buildings now in considerable forwardness, and for the commencement of others, and contains the usual annual charges.

The whole charges for the year 1838 may be taken at £266,060 8s. 11d., being as follows:—

Governor and Judges.....	£10,000	0	0	<i>Brought forward</i>	£185,542	5	5
Civil Establishment	36,564	12	1	Church	17,447	10	0
Survey and Public Works ...	65,158	1	3	School	10,016	3	6
Judicial	21,900	8	9	Pensions	828	5	0
Police and Gaols.....	51,919	3	4	Miscellaneous	52,226	5	0
<i>Carried forward...</i>	£185,542	5	5		£266,060	8	11

The Ways and Means to meet this charge are as follows:—

Customs Duty on Spirits...£140,000	0	0	<i>Brought forward</i>	£224,200	0	0	
—Duty on Tobacco...	26,000	0	0				
<i>Ad-valorem</i> Duty.....	15,000	0	0	Collections by Agent of the			
Miscellaneous	4,000	0	0	Church and School Es-	2,500	0	0
Customs at Port Phillip ...	5,000	0	0	tates			
Post Office	6,200	0	0	Miscellaneous Receipts.....	3,000	0	0
Tolls, Ferries, and Market}				Estimated Balance of Re-			
Dues.....}	4,000	0	0	venue of Crown Lands,			
Licenses for retailing}				after deducting charges	50,000	0	0
Wines and Spirits...}	9,500	0	0	of Immigration			
Duties on Colonial Spirits...	1,000	0	0	Balance unexpended on			
Auction Duties	4,500	0	0	the 31st of December,	66,826	8	5½
Fees collected in Public}				1836			
Offices	9,000	0	0				
<i>Carried forward...</i>	£224,200	0	0		£346,526	8	5½

The Ways and Means for 1838 being thus shown to amount to £346,526 8s. 5½d. to meet a charge of £266,060 8s. 11d., there results a balance in favour of the Treasury of £80,465 19s. 6½d. Comparative statements of the Revenue for the years 1831 to 1836, inclusive,

inclusive, and of the declared value of exports and imports for the same period, are laid on the Table. The Revenue will be found to have increased from £122,854 13s. 0d. in 1831, to £330,569 9s. 2d. in 1836. The declared value of Imports from £490,152, to £1,237,406, and of Exports from £324,168 to £748,624, for the same period.

It has not been necessary to propose a sum for the expense of Immigration, this charge being the first upon the Revenue arising from the sale of Crown lands; the balance after defraying it being paid into the Colonial Treasury for general purposes. It will be seen by the Abstract laid on the Table at the opening of the Session, that the sum of £11,794 11s. 11d., is charged for Immigration in 1836. A considerable number of persons may be expected to arrive under the regulations of Government in the latter part of this year; but it is to be remembered that the great demand for labor of every description which has prevailed in England and Scotland, since the latter end of 1835 to the latest advices, has checked in a great degree the desire of Emigration amongst the laboring classes. The papers laid on the Table this Session show what measures have been recommended by this Government, and adopted by His Majesty's, for the encouragement of Emigration from the United Kingdom to this Colony.

" RICHARD BOURKE."

July 4, 1837.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ABSTRACT of the Estimated Expenditure of the Colonial Government for the Year 1838.

No.	SERVICE.	SALARIES.			CONTINGENCIES.			TOTALS.			
		£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
I.	His Excellency the Governor and Judges	10,000	0	0	.	.	10,000	0	0		
II.	Civil Establishment	23,737	0	10	12,827	11	3	36,564	12	1	
III.	Survey and Public Works	16,096	11	3	49,061	10	0	65,158	1	3	
IV.	Judicial Establishment	12,358	18	9	9,541	10	0	21,900	8	9	
V.	Police and Gaols	37,026	9	2	14,892	14	2	51,919	3	4	
VI.	Church Establishment	11,357	10	0	6,090	0	0	17,447	10	0	
VII.	School Establishment	4,926	3	6	5,090	0	0	10,016	3	6	
VIII.	Pensions	828	5	0	.	.	828	5	0		
IX.	Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	.	.	.	52,226	5	0	52,226	5	0
		116,330	18	6	149,729	10	5				
Total Amount.....£							266,060	8	11		

Amounting in all to Two hundred and Sixty-six thousand and Sixty pounds, Eight shillings, and Eleven-pence, sterling.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

I. & II. ESTIMATE of the Salaries of His Excellency the Governor and Judges, and of the Probable Expenses of the Civil Establishments, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1838.

I.—THE GOVERNOR AND JUDGES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Governor	5,000	0	0			
The Chief Justice	2,000	0	0			
The two Puisne Judges	3,000	0	0			
Estimated charge of the Salaries of the Governor and Judges	10,000	0	0			

II.—

ESTIMATE, *continued.*

II.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Private Secretary	300	0	0			
Messenger, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9			
	<hr/>			331	18	9

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Clerk of the Councils	600	0	0			
Clerk	140	0	0			
Assistant Clerk, for 122 days, at 5s. per diem	30	10	0			
Messenger, at 2s. 9d. per diem	50	3	9			
Housekeeper	25	0	0			
Doorkeeper, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9			
	<hr/>			877	12	6
<i>Petty Expenses</i>	15	0	0			
	<hr/>			892	12	6

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colonial Secretary	1,500	0	0			
Assistant Colonial Secretary	450	0	0			
Nine Clerks—two at £340 each, three at £240 each, one at £220, one at £170, and two at £155 each per annum	2,100	0	0			
Office Keeper, at 2s. 6d. per diem	45	12	6			
Two Messengers—one at £50 per annum, and one at 2s. 3d. per diem	91	1	3			
Watchman, at 2s. 10d. per diem	51	14	2			
	<hr/>			4,238	7	11
<i>Ten Assistant Clerks, for making out Deeds of Grants of Land, and assisting, as required, in the current duties</i>	1,003	15	0			
<i>Newspapers for Record, and the Secretary of State</i>	65	0	0			
<i>Petty Expenses</i>	10	0	0			
	<hr/>			5,317	2	11

COLONIAL ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR OF BUILDINGS.

Colonial Architect	500	0	0			
Clerk of Works	200	0	0			
Foreman of Works	160	0	0			
Clerk	125	0	0			
Assistant Clerk, at 6s. per diem	109	10	0			
Superintendent of Government Clocks	120	0	0			
Bailiff at the Government Domain, at 5s. per diem	91	5	0			
Gatekeeper, at 2s. 6d. per diem	45	12	6			
Messenger, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9			
	<hr/>			1,983	6	3
<i>Rations and Clothing for nine Mechanics and five Watchmen, at 1s. each per diem.</i>	255	10	0			
<i>Forage for a Horse, Travelling & Incidental Expenses</i>	125	12	6			
	<hr/>			1,764	8	9

COMMISSIONER FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF CONVICT SERVANTS.

Commissioner	300	0	0			
Messenger, at 2s. 6d. per diem	45	12	6			
	<hr/>			345	12	6
<i>Petty Expenses</i>	5	0	0			
	<hr/>			350	12	6

Amount carried forward. £8,656 15 5

ESTIMATE, *continued.*II.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, *continued.*

<i>Amount brought forward.</i>			£8,656 15 5
COLONIAL TREASURY.			
Colonial Treasurer		1,000 0 0	
Eight Clerks—one at £340, one at £260, one at £185, one at £170, one at £155, and three at £140 each, per annum		1,530 0 0	
Two Assistant Clerks, at 6s. each per diem		219 0 0	
Two Clerks of the Markets, Sydney, at 3s. 3d. each per diem		118 12 6	
Two Messengers, at 2s. 6d. each per diem.		91 5 0	
Watchman, at 2s. 10d. per diem		51 14 2	
Housekeeper		25 0 0	
		3,035 11 8	
<i>Postage of Two-penny Post Letters</i>		20 0 0	
<i>Auctioneer's Commission</i>		500 0 0	
<i>Newspapers.</i>		5 0 0	
<i>Incidental Expenses.</i>		50 0 0	
		3,610 11 8	
AUDIT OFFICE.			
Auditor General		650 0 0	
Six Clerks—one at £280, one at £200, three at £140 each, and one at £125 per annum.		1,025 0 0	
Two Assistant Clerks, at 5s. each per diem		182 10 0	
Messenger, at 1s. 9d. per diem		31 18 9	
		1,889 8 9	
<i>Cases for transmitting Accounts, and Petty Expenses.</i>		6 0 0	
		1,895 8 9	
CUSTOMS.			
SYDNEY.			
Collector		1,000 0 0	
Controller		600 0 0	
Five Clerks—one at £250, two at £200 each, one at £150, and one at £120, per annum		920 0 0	
Four Landing Waiters—one at £300, two at £250 each, and one at £200, per annum		1,000 0 0	
Coast Waiter, Botany Bay		150 0 0	
Warehouse Keeper		250 0 0	
Three Lockers—one at £200, one at £150, and one at £130, per annum		480 0 0	
Four Tide Waiters—one at £150, and three at £100, per annum each.		450 0 0	
Housekeeper		20 0 0	
Two Messengers, at 1s. 9d. each per diem		63 17 6	
Porter at the King's Wharf, at 2s. per diem		36 10 0	
Revenue Cutter, <i>Prince George</i> , Commander at 7s. 3d., Mate at 4s., Carpenter at 3s. 6d. Boatswain and Steward at 2s. each, seven Seamen at 1s. 10d. each, and a Boy at 10d., per diem.		591 12 1	
Custom House Boat—Coxswain at 1s., and seven Boatmen at 8d. each per diem.		103 8 4	
		5,665 7 11	
<i>Hire of extra Tide Waiters</i>		800 0 0	
<i>Table Money to the two Officers of the Revenue Cutter, at 1s. 6d. each per diem</i>		54 15 0	
<i>Necessary money to the Commander in lieu of coals</i>		36 0 0	
<i>Crew—Rations to eleven men, at 1s. 6d. each, per diem</i>		301 2 6	
<i>Purchase and Repairs of Boats, Stores, and Utensils, for ditto</i>		250 0 0	
<i>Boat's Crew—Rations to eight men, at 10½d. each, per diem; and Clothing £70</i>		197 15 0	
<i>Purchase and Repairs of Boats</i>		50 0 0	
<i>Rent of the Custom House</i>		250 0 0	
<i>Postage and Incidental Expenses</i>		20 0 0	
		7,625 0 5	
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>			£21,787 16 3

ESTIMATE, continued.

II.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, continued.

Amount brought forward £21,757 16 3

CUSTOMS, continued.

NEWCASTLE.			
Landing Waiter	200 0 0		
Tide Waiter	100 0 0		
Customs' Boat—Coxswain at 9d., and three Boatmen at 6d. each per diem	41 1 3		
	<hr/>	341 1 3	
Allowance in lieu of House Rent to the Tidewaiter	20 0 0		
Boat's Crew—Rations to four Men at 1s. 4d. each per diem, and Clothing £35	132 0 8		
	<hr/>		493 7 11
PORT PHILLIP.			
Principal Coast Officer and Landing Waiter	200 0 0		
Tide Waiter	100 0 0		
Customs' Boat—Coxswain at 2s. 6d., and five Boatmen at 6d. each per diem	91 5 0		
	<hr/>	391 5 0	
Allowance for the Rent of an Office	30 0 0		
Boat's Crew—Rations to six Men at 1s. 6d. each per diem, and Clothing £50.	214 5 0		
	<hr/>		635 10 0
POST OFFICE.			
Postmaster General	500 0 0		
Five Clerks—One at £260, one at £170, and three at £140 each per annum	850 0 0		
Five Letter Carriers—one at £60, one at £55, and three at £50 each per annum	265 0 0		
Office Keeper at 1s. 3d. per diem	22 16 3		
	<hr/>	1,637 16 3	
Commission to Postmasters	780 0 0		
Conveyance of Inland Mails	3,000 0 0		
Conveyance of Coast Mails	475 0 0		
Allowance to a Tidewaiter, and the Commander of the Revenue Cutter, for landing the Mails	50 0 0		
Allowance to Masters of Vessels for the Conveyance of Letters to and from Foreign Ports	170 0 0		
Allowance to thirty-three Postmasters for Light for Sealing Mails, and night duty, at 30s. each per annum	49 10 0		
Uniforms for Letter Carriers	30 0 0		
Mail boxes and bags, brass plates, stamps and incidental expenses	120 0 0		
	<hr/>		6,312 6 3
COLONIAL DISTILLERIES.			
Surveyor	300 0 0		
	<hr/>		300 0 0
INSPECTORS OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND OF CATTLE INTENDED FOR SLAUGHTER.			
Inspector, Sydney	200 0 0		
Inspector at Parramatta } Authorized to retain the Fees col- Inspector at Liverpool } lected by each;			
	<hr/>		200 0 0
COLONIAL BOTANIST.			
Colonial Botanist	200 0 0		
Assistant Superintendent	80 0 0		
Overseer, at 8d. per diem	12 3 4		
	<hr/>	292 3 4	
Two Collectors of Specimens in the interior at £16 each per annum	32 0 0		
Rations and Clothing to forty Prisoners of the Crown, at 1s. each per diem	730 0 0		
Forage and Farriery for two Cart Horses	60 0 0		
Tools, Implements, and Incidental Expenses	100 0 0		
	<hr/>		1,214 3 4
			<hr/>
Amount carried forward			£ 30,943 3 9

ESTIMATE, *continued.*II.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, *continued.*

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		£ 30,943 3 9
GOVERNMENT DOMAIN, FARRAMATTA.		
Superintendent	80 0 0	
Two Overseers—one at 1s. and one at 8d. per diem	30 8 4	
	110 8 4	
<i>Rations and Clothing to thirty Prisoners of the Crown, at 1s. each per diem</i>	547 10 0	
<i>Forage and Farriery for four Horses</i>	200 0 0	
<i>Tools, Implements, and Repairs</i>	45 0 0	
	902 18 4	
HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.		
Harbour Master, Sydney	500 0 0	
Assistant Harbour Master	150 0 0	
Harbour Master and Pilot, Newcastle	75 0 0	
Harbour Master, Port Macquarie	75 0 0	
Two Boatmen, Port Macquarie—one at 2s. 3d. and one at 1s. 9d. per diem	73 0 0	
	873 0 0	
<i>Rations, Clothing, and Bedding, for twelve Boatmen, at Sydney, at 1s. 3d. each per diem</i>	273 15 0	
<i>Repairs to Boats, Sydney</i>	40 0 0	
<i>Repairs to Telegraphs and Punts, at Port Macquarie</i>	25 0 0	
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	60 0 0	
	1,271 15 0	
LIGHT HOUSE, SOUTH HEAD.		
Superintendent	80 0 0	
Oil	100 0 0	
<i>Rations and Clothing to four Prisoners of the Crown, at 1s. 3d. each per diem.</i>	91 5 0	
<i>Forage and Farriery for one Horse</i>	54 15 0	
<i>Incidental expenses</i>	20 0 0	
	346 0 0	
FLOATING LIGHT VESSEL, NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF PORT JACKSON.		
Superintendent at 3s. 6d., and four Seamen at 1s. 9d. each per diem	191 12 6	
<i>Rations for five Men, at 10d. each per diem</i>	76 0 10	
<i>Fuel and Light for the Crew</i>	15 0 0	
<i>Oil, Cotton Wick, and articles for cleaning the Lamps.</i>	100 0 0	
	382 13 4	
BEACON LIGHT, NEWCASTLE.		
<i>Rations and Clothing to three Prisoners of the Crown, attending the Light, at 1s. 3d. each per diem</i>	68 8 9	
<i>Oil for the Light</i>	26 5 0	
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	10 0 0	
	104 13 9	
TELEGRAPH STATIONS.		
<i>Four Telegraph Masters, at £12 each per annum</i>	48 0 0	
<i>Rations, Clothing, and Bedding, for eight prisoners of the Crown, at 1s. each per diem.</i>	146 0 0	
<i>Signal Flags and Incidental Expenses</i>	50 0 0	
	244 0 0	
COLONIAL STOREKEEPER.		
Colonial Storekeeper	300 0 0	
Two Clerks—one at £170, and one Assistant at 6s. per diem	279 10 0	
Carpenter and Packer, at 5s. per diem	91 5 0	
Watchman, at 2s. 10d. per diem	51 14 2	
Messenger, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31 18 9	
	754 7 11	
<i>Conveyance of Stores to the several Public Establishments</i>	400 0 0	
<i>Boards for Packing Cases, and other Incidental Expenses</i>	65 0 0	
	1,219 7 11	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		£ 35,414 12 1

ESTIMATE, *continued.*II.—CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, *continued.*

<i>Amount brought forward</i>			£ 35,414 12 1
AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.			
Towards the Support of the Institution	200	0	0
			200 0 0
AGENTS AND RESIDENTS ABROAD.			
Colonial Agent General	250	0	0
British Resident at New Zealand	500	0	0
<i>Donations of Provisions and Clothing to New Zealand Chiefs and Natives.</i>	200	0	0
			950 0 0
ESTIMATED CHARGE OF THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT			£36,564 12 1

III. *ESTIMATE of the Probable Expenses of the Departments of Survey and Public Works, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1838.*

III.—DEPARTMENTS OF SURVEY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.			
Surveyor General	1,000	0	0
Deputy Surveyor General	650	0	0
Four Surveyors—one at £400, one at £375, one at £350, and one at £325 per annum	1,450	0	0
Fourteen Assistant Surveyors—seven at £300, two at £260 each, one at £240, and four at £220 each, per annum	3,740	0	0
Principal Draftsman	500	0	0
Five Draftsmen—three at £160 each, one at 157 10s., and one at £150 per annum	787	10	0
Seven Clerks—one at £260, one at £220, one at £155, and four at £140 each, per annum.	1,195	0	0
Two Messengers, at 1s. 9d. each per diem	63	17	6
House-keeper.	25	0	0
Eighteen Overseers of Surveying Parties, at 8d. each per diem	219	0	0
	9,630	7	6
<i>Rations to eighteen Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors when in the field, at 1s. each per diem</i>	328	10	0
<i>Rations, Clothing, and Bedding, to 108 Prisoners of the Crown, at £20 each per annum</i>	2,160	0	0
<i>Surveying Instruments and Equipments to eighteen Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors, at £50 each per annum</i>	900	0	0
<i>Purchase of Drought Oxen to replace casualties</i>	360	0	0
<i>Purchase of Pack Horses</i>	180	0	0
<i>Forage for Horses and Oxen</i>	2,500	0	0
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	50	0	0
	16,108	17	6
TOWN SURVEYOR, SYDNEY.			
Town Surveyor	400	0	0
Clerk to ditto	125	0	0
Sub-Inspector	150	0	0
Thirteen Overseers—seven at 4s. 6d. each, and six at 1s. each per diem	684	7	6
Overseer of Stock at Carters' Barracks, at 5s. per diem	91	5	0
Door-keeper and Messenger, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31	18	9
	1,482	11	3
<i>Forage for Horses and Oxen</i>	1,200	0	0
<i>Gunpowder for Blasting</i>	400	0	0
<i>Carts, Tools, Stores, and Incidental Expenses</i>	1,060	0	0
<i>Purchase of Horses</i>	300	0	0
<i>Conveyance of Stone from Pennant Hills for metal-ling Sydney Streets</i>	4,000	0	0
	8,442	11	3
<i>Amount carried forward</i>			£ 24,551 8 9

ESTIMATE, *continued.*III.—DEPARTMENTS OF SURVEY AND PUBLIC WORKS, *continued.*

	<i>Amount brought forward</i>	£ 24,551	s 9
ROADS, BRIDGES, AND PUBLIC WORKS.			
Colonial Royal Engineer	500	0	0
Clerk of Works	250	0	0
Twelve Assistant Engineers, at 6s. each per diem	1,314	0	0
Superintendent of District, at 6s. per diem	109	10	0
Superintendent of Bridges	250	0	0
Three Sub-Inspectors of Roads, at £100 each per annum	300	0	0
Two Clerks, at £140 each per annum	280	0	0
Six Foremen-Mechanics, at 8s. each per diem	876	0	0
Seventy Military Overseers, at 9d. each per diem	958	2	6
Twelve Military Clerks, at Stockades, at 6d. each per diem	109	10	0
Overseer of Stock at Mulgoa, at 2s. per diem	36	10	0
	<hr/>	4,983	12 6
<i>Travelling Expenses</i>	100	0	0
<i>Forage for Horses and Oxen</i>	5,000	0	0
<i>Purchase of additional Draught Oxen, and to replace casualties</i>	2,400	0	0
<i>Gunpowder for Blasting</i>	3,000	0	0
<i>Carts, Tools, Harness, and Conveyance</i>	3,000	0	0
<i>Gratuities of Tea, Sugar, and Tobacco, to deserting Mechanics</i>	350	0	0
	<hr/>	18,833	12 6
PROBABLE COST OF WORK FOR WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO OBTAIN CONTRACTS, <i>viz</i> —			
<i>Repairing Roads, and Conveyance of Metal</i>	2,000	0	0
<i>Repairing Bridges and Drains</i>	1,000	0	0
<i>New Bridges and Drains</i>	6,000	0	0
<i>New Fencing</i>	1,000	0	0
	<hr/>	10,000	0 0
<i>Towards completing the Breakwater at Newcastle, the further sum of</i>		1,087	5 0
<i>Towards completing the clearing of the Parramatta River, the further sum of</i>		685	15 0
<i>Towards forming a Circular Quay in Sydney Cove</i>		5,000	0 0
<i>Towards the expense of conducting Water into Sydney Streets, and constructing an Embankment at the Head of the Tunnel</i>		5,000	0 0
		<hr/>	165,158 1 3
ESTIMATED CHARGE OF the DEPARTMENTS OF SURVEY AND PUBLIC WORKS		£65,158	1 3

IV. ESTIMATE of the Probable Expenses of the Judicial Establishment, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the Year 1838.

IV.—JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPREME COURT.			
Registrar	£	800	0 0
Chief Clerk		550	0 0
Four Clerks—one at £350, one at £160, one at £130, and one at £90 per annum		730	0 0
Clerks to the Judges—three at £150 each, per annum		450	0 0
Cryer		50	0 0
Assistant Cryer and Messenger, at 2s. 3d. per diem		41	1 3
Three Tipstiffs, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem		123	3 9
Court Keeper		35	0 0
Messenger, at 1s. 9d. per diem		31	18 9
		<hr/>	2,811 3 9
<i>Two extra Clerks in the Registrar's Office, at 5s. each per diem</i>		182	10 0
<i>Allowances to Witnesses for Travelling and Attendance</i>		3,750	0 0
<i>Allowances to Officers for serving as Jurors</i>		250	0 0
<i>Allowances to Civil Jurors</i>		700	0 0
<i>Petty Expenses</i>		5	0 0
		<hr/>	7,698 13 9
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>	£	7,698	13 9

ESTIMATE, *continued.*IV.—JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, *continued.*

<i>Amount brought forward.</i>	£7,698 13 9
LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.	
Attorney General	1,200 0 0
Two Clerks to ditto—one at £150, and one at £120 per annum	270 0 0
Messenger to ditto, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31 18 9
Crown Solicitor	800 0 0
Two Clerks to ditto—one at £200, and one at £100 per annum	300 0 0
Messenger to ditto, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31 18 9
	2,633 17 6
<i>For defraying the Expense of Counsel in the second Court, when sitting, and other Casual Law Expenses.</i>	500 0 0
	3,133 17 6
COURTS OF REQUESTS.	
Commissioner	800 0 0
Ten Registrars—one at £320, four at £80 each, one at £70, three at £30 each, and one at £20 per annum.	820 0 0
Two Clerks—one at £155, and one at £140, per annum.	295 0 0
Eleven Bailiffs—one at £100, one at £75, four at £50 each, one at £30, three at £25 each, and one at £15, per annum.	495 0 0
Messenger, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31 18 9
	2,441 18 9
<i>Travelling Expenses of the Commissioner, at 40s. per diem</i>	120 0 0
<i>Postage</i>	300 0 0
<i>Incidental Expenses.</i>	30 0 0
	2,891 18 9
QUARTER SESSIONS.	
Chairman	800 0 0
Crown Prosecutor	690 0 0
Clerks of the Peace—one for the County of Cumberland, at £400, one for Maitland, and one for Bathurst, at £50 each, per annum	500 0 0
	1,990 0 0
<i>Allowances to Witnesses for Travelling and Attendance</i>	800 0 0
<i>Allowances to Officers for serving as Jurors</i>	350 0 0
<i>Allowances to ditto for Travelling Expenses</i>	800 0 0
<i>Allowances to Civil Jurors</i>	125 0 0
<i>Allowance to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, for Travelling Expenses, at 30s. per diem</i>	125 0 0
<i>Allowances to Cryers and Tipstaffs</i>	156 0 0
<i>Postage</i>	65 0 0
<i>Incidental Expenses.</i>	5 0 0
	4,326 0 0
SHERIFF.	
Sheriff	1,000 0 0
Under Sheriff	200 0 0
Two Clerks—one at £170, and one at £140 per annum	310 0 0
Four Bailiffs—one at £200, one at £180, one at £175, and one at £135, per annum	690 0 0
Messenger, at 1s. 9d. per diem	31 18 9
	2,231 18 9
<i>Travelling Expenses of the Sheriff and Under Sheriff.</i>	35 0 0
" " <i>of Gaolers and Constables attending the Quarter Sessions</i>	25 0 0
" " <i>of Bailiffs, in summoning Jurors.</i>	108 0 0
<i>Allowances to Special Constables</i>	100 0 0
	2,499 18 9
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>	£20,550 8 9

ESTIMATE, continued.

IV.—JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, continued.

<i>Amount brought forward.</i>			£20,550	8	9
CORONERS.					
Coroners—one at £100, and six at £40 each, per annum.	340	0	0		
<i>Coroners' Fees on Inquests, at 20s. each</i>	300	0	0		
<i>Surgeons' Fees on Inquests, at 40s. each</i>	580	0	0		
<i>Allowance to Coroners for Travelling Expenses, at 9d. per Mile</i>	70	0	0		
<i>Rewards for taking up Dead Bodies.</i>	10	0	0		
<i>Coffins</i>	50	0	0		
				1,350	0 0
ESTIMATED CHARGE of the JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.			£21,900	8	9

V. ESTIMATE of the Probable Expenses of the Police and Gaol Establishments, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1838.

V.—POLICE AND GAOLS.

POLICE.

SYDNEY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Three Police Magistrates—one at £700, one at £400, and one at £300 per annum	1,400	0	0			
Seven Clerks—one at £260, two at £170, and four at £140 each per annum	1,160	0	0			
Two Assistant Clerks—one at 6s. and one at 5s. per diem.	200	15	0			
Chief Constable	150	0	0			
Assistant Chief Constable	100	0	0			
Superintendent	100	0	0			
Six Inspectors, at 4s. each per diem	438	0	0			
Twenty Sergeants, at 3s. 3d. each per diem	1,186	5	0			
One hundred and fourteen Constables, at 2s. 10d. each per diem	5,894	15	0			
Additional Pay, for one Year's Service, to five Inspectors, at 1s.; to fourteen Sergeants, at 9d.; and to fifty Constables, at 8d. each per diem	891	4	2			
One District Constable, at an Out-station, at 3s. per diem	54	15	0			
Eight Constables, at Out-stations, at 2s. 9d. each per diem	401	10	0			
One Conductor of Water Police, at 3s. 6d. per diem	63	17	6			
Eight Boatmen, at 8d. each per diem	97	6	8			
Two Messengers, at 1s. 9d. each per diem	63	17	6			
Office-keeper	20	0	0			
	12,222	5	10			
<i>Rations to the Conductor of the Water Police, at 10d. per diem, and Rations and Clothing to eight Boatmen, at 1s. 3d. each per diem</i>	197	14	2			
<i>Rations to Prisoners in Custody of the Police</i>	400	0	0			
<i>Conveyances of Prisoners, under the escort of the Police</i>	500	0	0			
<i>Rewards for Destroying Dogs</i>	303	0	0			
<i>For conveying Water to Watch-houses, and other Buildings</i>	120	0	0			
<i>Removing Nuisances from the Streets</i>	140	0	0			
<i>Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding</i>	150	0	0			
<i>Fuel and Light</i>	20	0	0			
<i>Incidental Expenses</i>	200	0	0			
				14,250	0	0
<i>Amount carried forward</i>				£14,250	0	0

ESTIMATE, continued.

V.—POLICE AND GAOLS, continued.

Amount brought forward . . . £14,250 0 0

POLICE, continued.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Eighteen Police Magistrates—five at £300, and thirteen at £250 each per annum	4,750 0 0
Twenty-four Clerks—five at £150, two at £120, and seventeen at £75 each per annum	2,265 0 0
Two Assistant Clerks, at 1s. 5d. each per diem	51 14 2
Twenty-one Chief Constables—two at £130, five at £100 each, one at £80, and thirteen at £75 each per annum	1,815 0 0
Thirty-four Watch-house Keepers, at 3s. each per diem	1,861 10 0
Twenty-two District Constables, at 3s. each per diem	1,204 10 0
One hundred and seventy-six Constables, at 2s. 9d. each per diem	8,833 0 0
Twenty-nine Scourgers, at 2s. 3d. each per diem	1,190 16 3

21,971 10 5

<i>Rations to Prisoners in Custody of the Police</i>	1,800 0 0
<i>Rents of Court Houses</i>	175 0 0
<i>Rewards for Destroying Dogs</i>	50 0 0
<i>Stationery and Printing</i>	500 0 0
<i>Furniture and Utensils</i>	150 0 0
<i>Fuel and Light</i>	180 0 0
<i>Postage</i>	150 0 0
<i>Repairs of Buildings</i>	600 0 0
<i>Travelling Expenses and Allowance to Constables when in quest of Runaways</i>	200 0 0
<i>Other Incidental Expenses</i>	500 0 0

26,276 10 5

Estimated Charge of Police £40,526 10 5

GAOLS.

SYDNEY GAOL.

Principal Gaoler	250 0 0
Two Chaplains—one at £50, and one at £25 per annum	75 0 0
One Clerk, at 4s. 6d. per diem	82 2 6
Twelve Turnkeys—ono at £100 per annum, and eleven at 3s. 3d. each, per diem	752 8 9
Two Executioners—one at 3s. 3d., and ono at 1s. per diem	77 11 3

1,237 2 6

<i>Allowance to the Principal Gaoler for House-rent</i>	50 0 0
<i>Rations and Clothing for Prisoners confined in Gaol</i>	2,500 0 0
<i>Stationery and Printing</i>	25 0 0
<i>Fuel and Light</i>	25 0 0
<i>Bedding, Utensils, and Incidental Expenses</i>	400 0 0

4,237 2 6

DEBTORS' PRISON, SYDNEY.

Gaoler	100 0 0
Four Turnkeys—one at £75 per annum, and three at 3s. 3d. each per diem	252 18 9
Female Attendant, for Searching Women	10 0 0

362 18 9

<i>Rations to Prisoners confined in Gaols</i>	60 0 0
<i>Rations and Clothing for Gaol Servants</i>	10 0 0
<i>Fuel and Light</i>	15 0 0
<i>Water supplied by Contract</i>	150 0 0
<i>Bedding, Utensils, and Incidental Expenses</i>	25 0 0

622 18 9

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Six Gaolers—four at £80 each per annum, and two at 3s. 3d. each per diem	438 12 6
Two Chaplains—one at £30, and one at £25 per annum	55 0 0
Thirteen Turnkeys; at 2s. 9d. each per diem	652 8 9
One Clerk, at 2s. 9d. per diem	50 3 9
Two Wardsmen at 8d. each per diem	24 6 8
Matron at Newcastle	12 0 0

1,232 11 8

Amount carried forward £45,386 11 8

ESTIMATE, *continued.*V.—POLICE AND GAOLS, *continued.*

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	£45,386 11 8
<i>GOALS, continued.</i>	
<i>COUNTRY DISTRICTS, continued.</i>	
<i>Brought forward</i>	£1,232 11 8
<i>Rations and Clothing to Prisoners confined in Gaol</i>	4,000 0 0
<i>Stationery and Printing</i>	50 0 0
<i>Fuel and Light</i>	250 0 0
<i>Bedding, Utensils, and Incidental Expenses</i>	500 0 0
<i>Repairs of Buildings</i>	500 0 0
	6,532 11 8
<i>Estimated Charge of Gaols</i>	£11,392 12 11
ESTIMATED CHARGE of the POLICE and GAOL ESTABLISHMENTS	£51,919 3 4

VI. *ESTIMATE of the Probable Expenses of the Church Establishments, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1838.*

VI.—CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia	£2000 0 0
Eighteen Chaplains, one at £560, two at £460 each, one at £350, ten at £250 each, three at £200 each, and one at £182 10s. per annum	5,112 10 0
Allowance to the Chaplain for officiating at Sackville Reach	45 0 0
Salary of the Reverend L. E. Threlkeld, employed on the Civilization of the Aborigines	150 0 0
To provide Salaries for additional Chaplains, expected to arrive from England, in the year 1838	900 0 0
	8,207 10 0
<i>Forage Allowance to twelve Chaplains, at 2s. 6d. per diem each</i>	547 10 0
<i>Allowance for the Maintenance of two Boatmen on the River Hawkesbury.</i>	36 10 0
<i>Allowance for the Maintenance of four Convicts, in the employ of the Reverend L. E. Threlkeld</i>	36 0 0
<i>Travelling Expenses of Clergymen on Duty</i>	250 0 0
<i>Rents of nine Parsonages</i>	510 0 0
<i>Rents of Chapels</i>	110 0 0
<i>Towards erecting Churches and Ministers' Dwellings, on condition of an equal sum being raised by Private Contributions</i>	3,000 0 0
	4,490 0 0
	12,697 10 0

PRESBYTERIAN CLERGY.

Five Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, one at £300, one at £200, and three at £150 each	950 0 0
To provide Salaries for additional Clergymen, expected to arrive in the year 1838	300 0 0
	1,250 0 0

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop	500 0 0
The Vicar General	200 0 0
Five Roman Catholic Chaplains, at £150 each, per annum.	750 0 0
To provide Salaries for additional Chaplains, expected to arrive in the year 1838	450 0 0
	1,900 0 0
<i>Allowance to Chaplains for Travelling Expenses</i>	200 0 0
<i>Towards erecting Chapels, and Ministers' Dwellings, on condition of an equal sum being raised by Private Contributions</i>	1,400 0 0
	1,600 0 0
	3,500 0 0
ESTIMATED CHARGE of the CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT	£17,447 10 0

VII. *ESTIMATE of the Probable Expenses of the School Establishments forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1838.*

VII.—SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENTS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.		£	s.	d.
KING'S SCHOOL.				
Master at Parramatta		100	0	0
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MALE ORPHAN SCHOOL (190 Boys.)				
Master		150	0	0
Surgeon		100	0	0
Chaplain		25	0	0
Storekeeper, Monitors, and Servants		220	0	0
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		495	0	0
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<i>Food, Clothing, and Bedding</i>		2,750	0	0
<i>Household and Miscellaneous Expenses</i>		310	0	0
<i>Rewards to Boys for Good Conduct</i>		10	0	0
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		3,070	0	0
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		£3,565	0	0
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FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL (170 Girls.)				
Matron		130	0	0
Surgeon		100	0	0
Superintendent		80	0	0
Teachers, Monitresses, and Servants		121	3	6
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		431	3	6
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<i>Food, Clothing, and Bedding</i>		1,850	0	0
<i>Household and Miscellaneous Expenses</i>		170	0	0
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		2,020	0	0
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		£2,451	3	6
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PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.				
Towards the support of the Parochial Schools of the Church of England, at present established in the Colony		3,150	0	0
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ROMAN CATHOLIC.				
Towards the support of Roman Catholic Schools, at present established in the Colony		750	0	0
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ESTIMATED CHARGE of the SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENTS		£10,016	3	6

VIII. *ESTIMATE of the Probable Expenses of the Pensions forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1838.*

VIII.—PENSIONS.

PAYABLE IN ENGLAND.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Cobb, late Mrs. Bent, Widow of Judge Advocate Bent		200	0	0
Mrs. Lewin, Widow of Coroner Lewin		50	0	0
Mrs. Jamison, Widow of Surgeon Jamison		40	0	0
Mrs. Thompson, Widow of Surgeon Thompson		30	0	0
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		320	0	0
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PAYABLE IN THE COLONY.				
Mrs. King, Widow of Governor King		200	0	0
Mrs. Mileham, Widow of Surgeon Mileham		100	0	0
Mr. John Redman, late Gaoler, Sydney		70	0	0
Mr. Thomas Taber, senior, late Master of the Public School, and Clerk of St. Philip's Church, Sydney		70	0	0
Mr. Joseph Harper, late Master of the Public School, Windsor		50	0	0
John Butcher, a superannuated Constable of Police, at 1s. per diem		18	5	0
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		508	5	0
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ESTIMATED CHARGE of PENSIONS		£828	5	0

IX. ESTIMATE of the Probable Expenses of the Miscellaneous Services, forming a charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1838.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, Gazettes, and Almanacks, for the several Colonial Departments	£2,500	0	0
Fuel and Light for the same	300	0	0
Customs. { Drawbacks on the Re-exportation of Foreign Goods	1,000	0	0
{ Restitution of the Duty on Spirits issued to the Troops, by the several Contractors	12,000	0	0
	13,000	0	0
To meet the Expenses of the Commission for Hearing and Determining on Claims to Grants of Land	600	0	0
To meet the Expenses of the Management of the Church and School Estates.	380	0	0
For Forage Allowance to the Military Commandants, at Parramatta and Bathurst, at 2s. 6d. each, per diem	91	5	0
Aborigines. { In Aid of the Mission to the Aborigines, by the Church Missionary Society	500	0	0
{ Donations of Provisions, Blankets and Clothing	1,000	0	0
	1,500	0	0
Towards the Support of Destitute Roman Catholic Children	600	0	0
Towards the Support of the Sydney School of Arts	200	0	0
{ Casual Repairs to Government Houses, Courts of Justice, and other Colonial Public Buildings	2,000	0	0
{ Furniture for Government Houses and Public Offices	1,000	0	0
{ For the Rent of the House in Macquarie-place, occupied as Public Offices:	250	0	0
{ Lighting the Public Lamps in Sydney	500	0	0
{ For Firemen to work the Engines, when required	105	0	0
Public { In part of the Expense of Building a New Government House, Sydney	5,000	0	0
Works. { For Building a Public Library and Museum	4,000	0	0
{ For completing the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek	2,000	0	0
{ For completing a Court and Watch-house at Parramatta	1,500	0	0
{ For completing a Court and Watch-house, at Newcastle	1,500	0	0
{ For completing a New Court-house at Liverpool, the further sum of	1,000	0	0
{ For erecting a Court-house at Braidwood	1,450	0	0
{ For erecting a Watch-house at Green Hills	750	0	0
{ Towards erecting a Gaol at Parramatta, the further sum of	4,000	0	0
{ Towards erecting a Gaol at Berrima, the further sum of	4,000	0	0
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, on Cases of Emergency, to be hereafter accounted for	4,000	0	0
ESTIMATED CHARGE of the MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	£52,226	5	0

STATEMENT of the Amount appropriated by the Legislative Council, for the service of the year 1836, which will not be required.

AMOUNT OF SUMS APPROPRIATED, BUT NOT REQUIRED, FOR THE SERVICE OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1836, VIZ. —

	£	s.	d.
Executive and Legislative Councils	24	6	11
Colonial Secretary	161	1	3
Commissioners for Determining on Claims to Land	154	3	10
Audit Office	142	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colonial Botanist	145	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colonial Museum	130	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
British Resident, New Zealand	67	3	3
Survey, Road and Town Branches of the Surveyor-General	1,447	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Law Officers of the Crown	335	15	1
Sheriff	48	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Police and Gaols	3,436	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clergy of the Church of England	2,986	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schools of the Church of England	1,229	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Presbyterian Clergy	365	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roman Catholic Clergy	351	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Military	290	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pensions payable in the Colony	82	10	0
<i>Carried forward.</i>	£11,401	1	7$\frac{1}{2}$

STATEMENT, continued.

Brought forward. .£11,401 1 7½

AND APPROPRIATED, BUT NOT REQUIRED FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES, VIZ. :—

For the Travelling expenses of the Royal Engineer	91	15	8
For Repairing the Court House at Windsor	125	0	0
" the Gaol at Sydney	68	6	0
" the Debtors' Prison, Sydney	43	0	0
For Additions, Alterations, and Repairs to Government Houses, Courts of Justice, and other Colonial Public Offices	433	0	10½
To Clearing a Portion of the New Road to Hunter's River	71	0	8
For Conveying Stones from Pennant Hills for Sydney Streets	1,697	16	3¼
For Building the Floating Light Vessel	61	11	10
For Lighting the Public Lamps, Sydney	174	4	7½
For Firemen to Work the Engines, when required	105	0	0
			<u>14,271 17 6½</u>

LESS,

THE AMOUNT REQUIRED TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN THE ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS, VIZ :—

Establishment of His Excellency the Governor	8	6	6
Colonial Architect	35	5	6½
Commissioner for the Assignment of Convict Servants	1	0	11
Colonial Treasury	1	15	11
Customs	695	16	1
Internal Revenue	54	16	2
Post Office	51	7	8½
Government Domain, Parramatta	237	4	2¼
Harbour Master	49	5	6½
House-keeper of the Public Offices, Macquarie-street	0	16	1½
Mineral Surveyor	232	13	10½
Supreme Court	68	17	10
Court of Requests	36	9	9
Quarter Sessions	107	3	8
Coroners	15	2	10
Management of the Church and School Estates	96	0	2
Roman Catholic Schools	95	19	8½
AMOUNT REQUIRED TO COVER DEFICIENCIES IN THE ESTIMATES.			
Of Drawbacks, and Duties returned	1,230	19	8½
Of Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors on Trials—			
Before the Supreme Court	1,143	16	11½
Before the Quarter Sessions	222	16	5

AMOUNT REQUIRED TO COVER THE EXPENSE

Of Erecting a Toll House on Lansdowne Bridge	439	11	0
Of the Rent of a House, Macquarie-place	20	16	8
Of Revenue Refunded	775	14	11½
Of the Cost of Wheat distributed on Loan to Poor Settlers	1,356	18	0½
Of Donations of Blankets to the Aborigines	101	7	0
Of the Passage of Convicts to Van Diemen's Land	98	17	0
Of Arrears of the Year 1835, and previous Years, and Surcharges Removed	1,935	19	7½
			<u>9,114 19 10½</u>
TOTAL AMOUNT APPROPRIATED, BUT NOT REQUIRED			<u>£5,156 17 8½</u>

WILLIAM LITHGOW, *Auditor General.*

CHAPLAINS' CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION, IN LIEU OF GRANTS OF LAND.

DESPATCH from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg to His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., on the subject of the Claims of certain Chaplains of the Church of England, to compensation, in lieu of Grants of Land, offered to them and their families by Sir George Murray.

No. 109

Downing-street, 14th February, 1836.

SIR,

My attention has been called by the Archdeacon of New South Wales, to the claims of the Chaplains in the Colony for compensation in lieu of the Grants of Land offered to them and their families by my Predecessor, Sir George Murray, and of which the subsequent alteration in the land system has deprived them.

I find that, in consequence of the joint representation of the Governor and of the Archdeacon, as to the inadequacy of the salaries of the Chaplains in New South Wales, Sir George Murray in his Despatch, No. 113, of the 23rd of May, 1829, to Lieutenant-General Darling, acceded to the following arrangement.

It was decided that each Chaplain, in addition to his ordinary emoluments should have granted to him "an allotment of land as a future provision for his widow, and such other members of his family as should not at the time of his decease, have become independent of his support. Of such land he was to receive one thousand two hundred and eighty acres at the end of five years, and a like quantity at the end of ten years."

It was further provided, that each son of a Chaplain should have one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres of land, on reaching the age of nineteen years, and each daughter one thousand two hundred and eighty acres, at the age of eighteen.

In the year 1831, the whole system of granting lands was abolished, and the arrangement thus sanctioned by Sir George Murray, was consequently superseded. On that occasion Lord Ripon, in a Despatch, No. 26, of 22nd March, 1831, proposed that in the cases of those Clergymen who had already obtained land under that arrangement, or who had gone out on the faith of it, land to the amount of the first grant, of one thousand two hundred and eighty acres should be sold, and that out of the proceeds, the sum of three hundred and twenty pounds, calculated at the minimum price of five shillings an acre, should be vested in the hands of Trustees, to form a fund for the benefit of their respective families.

Assuming this suggestion to have been acted on, the only question which remains for consideration is the claim for compensation in respect of the second grant to the Chaplains personally, at the end of ten years, and the grants promised to their children on arriving at certain specified ages. The whole of these grants were clearly intended by Sir George Murray, in lieu of an augmentation of salary to the Chaplains; and I admit the claims of such of the Chaplains as were included in the arrangement, to fair and adequate compensation for the prospective advantages offered to them and to their children. In estimating the amount of this compensation, it is obviously necessary to make a distinction between a right which has actually accrued, and one which is only future, and therefore contingent. None of the Chaplains could at present, be in a condition to claim the second grant of one thousand two hundred and eighty acres, as the period of ten years has not yet expired, since the receipt of Sir George Murray's Despatch; but there may probably be children of some of the Chaplains who have attained the specified age, and who would now, but for the general alteration in the system, be in a condition to claim the fulfilment of the expectation held out to their fathers by Sir George Murray. Again, there may be children so young that a long period must have elapsed before they could have derived any benefit from the arrangement. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to fix in this country the precise amount of compensation which ought to be given to each Chaplain, and I can only lay down the principle that they are entitled to reasonable compensation in lieu of all the advantages which were held out to them, and to their children.

The assessment in each case can only be satisfactorily made in the Colony, and as I think it desirable that all future claims on this account should be extinguished, I have to request that you will bring the subject before the Council for its consideration, with the view to the apportionment in each case of a sum of money to be charged on the land revenue of the Colony, in lieu of all present and future claims on the part of the Chaplains, or their families, founded on Sir George Murray's Despatch:

It only remains for me to state who are the Chaplains who appear to me entitled to the benefit of this arrangement. With reference to the grants to the Chaplains personally, at the end of five and ten years, it was expressly provided by Sir George Murray, that those Chaplains (seven in number,) who had commuted their glebes for the allowance of one hundred pounds per annum, should not benefit by the additional grants, unless they should resign such allowances. Of these seven, I find that two only, Messrs. Fulton and Reddall, complied with this condition, and that the remaining five continue to receive the allowance of one hundred pounds a year. No claim, therefore, can exist on the part of those five gentlemen, with respect to the grants of one thousand two hundred and eighty acres each, at the periods referred to. I do not, however, find that the same condition was attached to the grants to their children, and this part of the arrangement appears to have been alike applicable to all. Subject to the exception referred to above, I think that all the Chaplains holding their appointments in the Colony at the time when Sir George Murray's arrangement was promulgated, as well as any who received their appointment while that arrangement continued in force, are entitled to the compensation which I have proposed should be allotted to them. It is scarcely necessary to add,

add, that no Clergyman subsequently appointed, can be considered as having any claim of this nature.

I observe it stated in your Blue Book, that each Chaplain has two men clothed and rationed by the Government, for the purpose of cultivating his glebe. Sir George Murray sanctioned the assignment of one or two convicts to each Clergyman, but "on the usual conditions," which, of course, meant that they should be clothed and fed in the usual manner by their employers, and I see no reason for charging the Government with this expense.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
GLENELG.

PROCEEDINGS of a Board assembled pursuant to the Order of His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., Governor of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c., dated Sydney, 26th June, 1837.

PRESIDENT :—

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY :—

MEMBERS :—

THE AUDITOR GENERAL.	THE ORDNANCE STOREKEEPER.
THE CLERK OF THE COUNCILS,	THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY OF ACCOUNTS.

"To Consider and Report the Amount of Salary to which, with reference to the present Value of Clerical Labor in the Colony, the Clerks in the several Offices may be fairly entitled."

The Board having had before them and carefully perused the Reports made by former Boards, dated 9th May, 1826, and 7th September, 1827, on the subject now under consideration, and which, as approved by the Governor, Sir Ralph Darling, were transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies; as also the "Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Finance," and the Evidence given before that Committee in 1828, on the system of Classification, Probation, and Promotion, which prevails in the Ordnance Department. The Board will proceed by making such observations on these several Documents, as appear to them applicable to the case submitted for their consideration and report.

1st.—By the Report dated 9th May, 1826, a Scale of Pay and Classification of the Clerks was recommended on the ground of the *then* great expense of House-rent, Lodging, and all articles of Clothing, and it was proposed that the Salaries should be fixed as follows, viz. :—

	MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.	INCREASE PER ANN.
3rd Class	£100	£200	£10
2nd Ditto	£200	£300	£20
1st Ditto	£300	(to be fixed by the Governor) ..	£20

2nd.—In the Report made on the 7th September, 1827, in allusion to the Report of 9th May, 1826, the Board express their opinion thereon, in the following terms: "The Scale of Salaries therein recommended, is inadequate to induce respectable and competent young men to enter into the employ of Government, and that it will be necessary to hold out still further encouragement, to ensure the services of individuals possessed of suitable qualifications and attainments," and further recommending the following Scale and Classification, viz. :—

	MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.	INCREASE PER ANN.
3rd Class	£150	£250	£20
2nd Class	£250	£350	£20

Youths, or other persons employed as extra Clerks before properly qualified as a Clerk of the 3rd Class, to receive such remuneration as the Governor, or Head of the Department may authorize.

It further states, "they were persuaded that when the importance of securing the services of respectable young men in the Public Service, and the prospects held out to them by mercantile and other employment are considered, the increase in the Scale of Salaries submitted would not be deemed excessive."

3rd.—The Board have lastly to refer to an important Document, "The second Report of the Committee on the Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom." Printed by order of the House of Commons, 12th June, 1828.

ON ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

In this Report the principle of classification is recognised and approved, as well as an examination before admission, a period of probation, and a rule that each Clerk must be recommended by his Chief, or Head of Department, before he can receive an increase of Salary, or be promoted to a superior Class, and on which the Committee observed, "the arrangement is not only useful with respect to the Department in which it has been introduced, but may serve as a model for other Departments."

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The Report further states "The Committee can see no reason to doubt that the principle of competition is as applicable to the remuneration given to Clerks for their time and trouble, as it is to the price paid for the time and trouble of other persons who live by the wages of labor, and if those who have the management of the public interests wish to take advantage of this principle, they have only to ascertain what Salaries are given to Commercial Establishments," and "that in order to determine the proper rates of Salaries in Public Offices, it is first necessary to find out what they are in Commercial and other Establishments, and then to examine whether more talent and trust are required in Public Offices than in those Establishments, and if more of those qualities are required, then to make the Salaries in the Public Offices proportionably higher."

The Board, with a view of acting on the principle recommended by the Committee, have caused enquiry to be made as to the rates of Salaries and Allowances given by the Bankers and Mercantile Establishments in the Colony, and have ascertained that they average from one hundred to four hundred pounds per annum, in most cases increasing annually, and that promotion is made dependent on integrity, ability, and talent. The Heads of some of those Establishments, however, state their belief in the necessity of increasing these Salaries to secure men of approved ability in their Offices, and to prevent their engaging in other pursuits which the present state of the Colony offers.

The Board would here observe, that although there is no strict analogy between the duties performed by Clerks in Public Offices and those in Commercial Establishments, the former cannot be deemed less important, or requiring less skill or integrity in the individual, but on the contrary, in many of the Public Offices the highest degree of talent and trustworthiness is required.

The Board trust it will not be considered irrelevant to the subject, to state that the wages now paid in Sydney to mechanics and laborers average as follows, viz. :—

Mechanics	6s. to 10s. per diem.
Laborers	3s. to 6s. "

The Board fully concur in the Report made on the 9th May, 1826, of the expenses of the necessaries of life, &c., and would observe that provisions have increased 100 per cent., house-rent and servants' wages 50 per cent. since the year 1829.

The Board after maturely considering, 1st.—The Salaries now received by the different grades of Clerks in Public Offices compared with the amount paid by the Commercial Establishments.

2nd.—The enhanced price of provisions, clothes, house-rent, and servants' wages.

3rd.—The inducements to young men of ability and talent to embark in agricultural, pastoral, or other profitable pursuits, which the unprecedented prosperity of the Colony offers, with consequent high remuneration in every branch of industry, and the facility of obtaining employment.

4th.—The great inconvenience to the Public Service experienced by Heads of Departments from the frequent resignations of their Clerks, after gaining knowledge of the routine of official business; and the difficulty of inducing young men possessing the necessary qualifications to engage in a Public Office, in consequence of the inadequacy of the pay, cannot too strongly represent the necessity which exists of obviating the inconvenience alluded to, by establishing such a scale of Salaries to the Clerks as will enable them to support a respectable appearance in society, stimulate them to exertion of ability and zeal, and hold out in prospect the means of making a provision for themselves and families as they advance in years; and the Board are of opinion that by this means only will efficient Clerks be obtained, and induced to remain permanently in Government employ.

With this view of the subject submitted for their consideration, the Board recommend the adoption of the following scale and classification, viz. :—

	MINIMUM.	ANNUAL INCREASE.	MAXIMUM.
1st Class	£300.	£20.	£400
2nd Ditto.....	£200.	£20.	£300
3rd Ditto.....	£125.	£15.	£200

This classification will be found to assimilate with the regulations observed in the Ordnance Department, and which the Report of the Select Committee states to be a model in other Departments. And it is proposed, as will appear by the regulations annexed, that promotion and increase of Salary shall depend on good conduct and ability. The Board feeling convinced of the value of the certificates proposed, which, whilst it entails on the heads of the Department the responsibility of conducting the duties of their Offices with efficiency, gives them at the same time a control over their subordinate Clerks, and an opportunity of bringing periodically under the notice of the Governor the conduct and ability of each individual in Government employ. Advancement will be made to depend on merit alone, as a junior of superior industry and talent may be promoted over a superior less qualified, and as promotion is sometimes more rapid in one office than another, it is desirable to afford an opportunity to the most deserving to advance. Heads of Departments may be permitted to recommend to the Governor for promotion to a higher class in any other office, any Clerks who have arrived at the head of their class and may be considered worthy of further promotion; by the adoption of this system, it is hoped that the character and standing of the Clerks in the several public offices will be raised, and the difficulties which have heretofore been experienced in procuring efficient and respectable persons be removed.

The

The Board have not deemed it a part of their duty to enter into the establishment necessary for each office, but have to observe, that if the system of classification they have suggested should be approved, such a number of Clerks of the respective classes may be fixed for each office, as the Governor may be pleased to determine on the representation of the different heads of Departments.

It is hardly necessary to observe that the proposed scale of remuneration, as adopted, will be subject to the annual revision of the Governor and Council.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
WILLIAM LITHGOW,
WILLIAM MACPHERSON,
RICHARD ROGERS,
WILLIAM HAYWARD, D.C.A.

PROPOSED Regulations for the appointment, increase of salaries, and general conduct of the duties of Clerks in the Colonial Departments of New South Wales.

Clerks will be employed at the following Rates of Salary, viz :—

	MINIMUM.	ANNUAL INCREASE.	MAXIMUM.
1st Class.....	£300	£20	£400
2nd Class.....	£200	£20	£300
3rd Class.....	£125	£15	£200

Subject to the annual revision of the Legislature.

APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION.

1.—No Clerk shall be nominated to an office until he has previously undergone an examination, and that such examination shall embrace the following points :—

- (1.) His hand writing must be clear and legible in every respect, of which a specimen is to be produced.
- (2.) He must be perfect in the common Rules of Arithmetic, viz., Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division; and when the office to which he may be nominated shall particularly relate to Accounts, he will be required to pass a further examination of his abilities in the Rule of Three and Fractions.
- (3.) Every person nominated as above will be required to write grammatically in the English Language, and to be correct in his orthography.
- (4.) The examination to be made by the Head of the Department, or such other Officer as the Governor shall appoint.
- (5.) To produce a Certificate of Age in order to verify that the age of sixteen years has been attained, and that he is not beyond forty, but which Certificate will be dispensed with in cases where the person nominated has previously served in a Government Office.

SALARIES, AND INCREASE OF SALARIES.

2.—The Clerks transferred from one Department to another, or who might previously have served in a Government Office, (and for which the Governor's special authority might be obtained) shall be amalgamated with the office to which they have been transferred, and their Salaries fixed in accordance with the established scale, and his previous period of service.

3.—The principle on which all Clerks on the Establishment shall receive their salaries, shall be that of a salary affixed to the class in which the individuals are placed, with a periodical increase to the salary, until he shall attain the maximum of his Class, beyond which limitation of salary no individual can pass, whatever may be his length of service, until a vacancy occurs affording him promotion.

4.—No individual shall receive the annual increase affixed to his class, unless on a Certificate (according to Form No. 1, annexed to these Regulations) from the Head of the Office to which he belongs, confirmed by the Governor.

5.—No individual shall be eligible to be promoted to a higher class, unless on a Certificate from the Head of his Office, (according to Form No. 2 annexed) certifying that the diligence, ability, and good conduct of the individual are such as to justify the recommendation; and should this not be the case, the Head of the Office will recommend another Clerk of the same class for the vacancy, and if none deserving such recommendation should be found in his Office, will report the same to the Governor, that the vacancy may be filled by a deserving Clerk from some other Office.

6.—On promotion to a superior class, no individual can receive any increased salary beyond the fixed salary of the Class, until he shall have completed one year from the date of his appointment.

7.—Individuals appointed as Assistant or Temporary Clerks, will receive no increase of salary whilst so employed, nor will their period of service as such entitle them to any addition to the salary affixed for the junior class, should they be afterwards nominated to that class.

8.—If in any of the Offices any particular branch of business is in arrear the senior of that branch, or the whole of the Clerks composing it, shall, on the decision of the Head of the Office, or the Governor, have their increase of pay stopped till the arrears be brought up, or such other notice taken as the Governor may determine.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

9.—Persons holding an appointment in the Public Offices are not to engage in any private business which may interfere with their official duties and Office hours, and for which they must consider themselves liable to be called upon at all times, nor to engage in any trade without the special sanction of the Governor, nor are to be permitted to take any fee, gratuity, or reward under any pretence whatever; any breach of this Regulation will subject the parties to dismissal from Office.

No. 1.

Form of Certificate upon which the Annual Increase of Salary is to be granted.

I do hereby certify that Mr. _____ in the office of _____ completed his year of service on the _____ and that his conduct in the discharge of the duties of his office has been such as to render him deserving of the Annual Increase of Salary granted by the Regulations dated _____ to Clerks on the Civil Establishment of the Colony, for long service and good conduct.

(Signature of Head of Department.)

I do hereby approve and confirm the above Increase of Salary to Mr. _____ and order it to be paid to him from the above date accordingly.

(Signature of the Governor.)

No. 2.

Form of Certificate to be obtained by a Clerk before he can be promoted to a higher class.

I do hereby certify that the diligence, ability, and good conduct manifested by Mr. _____ Clerk in the _____ class of Clerks in the office of _____ in performing the duties assigned to him are such as to justify me in recommending him to the Governor as a fit and proper person to be promoted to the vacancy which has occurred in the class above him.

(Signature of Head of Department.)

I do hereby approve and confirm the above promotion of Mr. _____ and order it to be carried into effect accordingly.

(Signature of the Governor.)

TUNNEL.

(COPY.)

LETTER from Captain Barney, R. E., to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the Tunnel, and supply of Water to Sydney.

Sydney, April 22nd, 1837.

SIR,

In reference to the instruction contained in your letter of 13th February last, that I should inspect and report upon the Tunnel, &c., I beg to state, that unavoidable circumstances have caused great delay in the necessary examination of the work; I have, however, now the honor to submit the following observations.

In reference to the stability of the work, I have, in conjunction with Mr. Busby, Junior, examined a portion of the Tunnel passing through quick-sand, exhibiting the method adopted in the construction of the masonry, as well as of excavating through the rock; I have also examined a plan and section of the work, and consider the whole to bear a permanent character. It is not improbable, however, that partial failures may take place, consequent upon the quick-sands, but at present there is no such indication.

With

With regard to the probable sufficiency of a supply of water, it appears that hitherto no water has been obtained from the intended source, although the Town has been largely supplied. The fact is, the Tunnel intersects an extended valley (the adjacent country entirely composed of sand and sand-stone,) and its section enables it to receive nearly the whole of the rain which falls within this space, which is of such extent, as probably to afford the quantity of water now required by Sydney, under the ordinary falls of rain, but it is hardly necessary to remark, that continued drought would operate much against the supply; which renders it necessary to proceed with the original intention of damming up the great swamp at the head of the Tunnel. I consider this swamp to be supplied precisely in the same way as the Tunnel now is; it is situated within an extensive range of sand-hills, and it is evident, from the appearance in dry weather, that the supply is not obtained from any permanent source; the surrounding country is, however, so favorable, that I am led to the conclusion of an abundant supply of water for many years, and for every purpose, even under an extended dry season, or seasons. I before stated the probability of partial failures arising from the nature of the ground through which parts of the Tunnel pass; this, in conjunction with the deposit of sand on the floor of the Tunnel (not to be avoided) must lead to temporary inconvenience in cutting off the supply from its source; which points out the necessity of the projected Reservoir, either in Hyde park, or neighbourhood—the required level being attended to; and I strongly urge that no time be lost in completing both Dam and Reservoir.

I consider it highly important that preparations be made for laying down pipes in the Town, and conducting water to private houses; and in reference to the superintendence, I beg to recommend that the whole work, both of Reservoirs and laying down the pipes, be continued under the direction of Mr. Busby. The establishment necessary to the effective progress of the work cannot consist of less than the Superintendent, one Assistant, ten Overseers, and the whole strength of the gang at present attached to Mr. Busby, with occasional assistance of laborers from Hyde Park Barracks, more particularly during the formation of the Dam and Reservoir.

The Tunnel is in a state admitting of its being placed in other hands, should Mr. Busby wish to give up the charge.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEORGE BARNEY, CAPT. R. E.

PAY OF THE POLICE.

MEMORANDUM for His Excellency the Governor, by H. C. Wilson, Esq., First Police Magistrate, on the Pay of the Police for the Town of Sydney.

From the high price of labor (four shillings being the common daily rate), and from the difficulty of finding persons, worthy of trust, possessing the intelligence necessary in a Constable, it follows, that the Police Force cannot be kept full, at the rates of pay now established; and as it is particularly desirable that respectable persons should be employed in such a Town as this, I beg leave to state, in reply to your Excellency's enquiry, that, in my opinion, the best way of obtaining such men, would be to augment their pay, according to the following Scale, and to make that augmentation payable only to a class into which a certain term of service (say twelve months), would entitle them to enter.

SCALE.

Inspectors' Pay to be augmented to.....	5s. 0d.)	} per diem, after one year's service.
Sergeants' ditto, ditto	4s. 0d.)	
Constables	3s. 0d.)	

This would cause an increased expense, for the number at present entitled to the additional pay, of £647 17s. 6d., viz:—

For five (5) Inspectors, at 1s.	£ 91 5 0
For fourteen (14) Sergeants, at 9d.	191 12 6
For thirty (30) Constables, at 8d.	365 0 0
	£647 17 6

I am of opinion that any augmentation to a less amount would produce little effect; and that the expectation of the increase would make persons entering, desirous to remain, and, therefore, more particular in their conduct. The augmentation not immediately taking effect on the appointment of a Constable, would, in a degree, prevent the practice now prevailing, of coming into the Police as a present resource, while looking out for other employment; and I should expect that, on entering, the greater number would look forward to a permanent livelihood. If an augmentation on this scale should become more expensive in the next, or in future years, that circumstance would prove its good effects, and then it would, no doubt, be willingly granted, as being paid for value.

H. C. WILSON, F.P.M.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of the Amount of Revenue and Receipts paid into the Colonial Treasury, as published in the Abstracts of Revenue for the Years undermentioned.

YEAR.	ORDINARY.		CROWN LANDS, &c.		EXTRAORDINARY.		Advances made by the Colonial Agent, recovered here on his account, and sums received to be remitted to him.	TOTAL.
	Revenue of the Year.	Arrears of previous Years.	Revenue of the Year.	Arrears of previous Years.	Revenue of the Year.	Arrears of previous Years.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1831	112,061 3 0½	4,341 4 1½	.....	.....	12,193 12 0	3,469 15 3	788 18 1	122,854 13 0
1832	122,273 2 9½	9,448 8 11	*5,657 8 11½	*8,025 17 2)	1,967 18 5½	2,220 5 5	867 15 2	136,777 10 8½
1833	133,870 5 6½	1,613 1 11½	13,156 14 5	13,115 8 4	1,336 1 0	1,890 15 7	67 0 6	165,058 7 4
1834	157,314 14 6½	2,710 18 1	29,511 2 3½	14,042 18 6½	826 5 0½	1,090 16 2½	40 9 10	205,555 5 0½
1835	177,170 9 2	3,177 1 1½	79,165 15 9	10,370 18 1	3,063 15 10½	856 14 0	36 0 0	273,760 13 11½
1836	189,499 5 0	3,952 9 9	108,552 0 0	23,838 19 9	3,006 16 5½	777 18 2½	36 0 0	330,569 9 2

* Included with Ordinary Revenue.

† £1,000 included in this amount is a repayment by the East India Company of an advance made in the Year 1828 to Captain Dillon, commanding the ship "Research."

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
1st June, 1837.*

E. DEAS THOMSON.

TOTAL

TOTAL Amount of the value of Imports and Exports, from 1831, to 1836.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.
	From Great Britain and all other Countries.	From Fisheries and New Zealand.	TOTAL.	
1831	£384,055	£126,097	£490,152	£324,168
1832	515,814	89,306	604,620	384,344
1833	543,549	170,423	713,972	394,801
1834	852,492	139,498	991,990	587,640
1835	945,470	147,020	1,092,490	630,551
1836	1,111,321	126,085	1,237,406	748,624

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
New South Wales, 1st June, 1837.*

E. DEAS THOMSON.

IMMIGRATION.

MINUTES of Evidence taken before the Committee on Immigration, Indian and British, into New South Wales.

Ordered, by the Council, to be Printed.

COMMITTEE appointed to consider and report their opinion upon a proposal made to the Government of New South Wales, for introducing into the Colony certain of the Hill Laborers of India; and to consider the terms under which Mechanics and Laborers from Europe are now brought out, and to report their opinion thereon.

COLONEL SNODGRASS,

MR. LITHGOW, | MR. MACARTHUR.
MR. BLAXLAND, | SIR JOHN JAMISON.

REPORT of the progress of the Committee upon the proposed introduction into New South Wales of certain of the Hill Laborers of India, and the terms upon which Mechanics and Laborers are now brought out from Europe.

Your Committee have the honor to report to your Excellency and Honorable Council that they have had under consideration the proposals made to the Government for the introduction into this Colony of certain of the Hill Laborers of India; and have also bestowed their attention on the terms under which Mechanics and Laborers from Europe are now brought out, and have examined a number of persons whom they considered likely to afford the best information on both subjects, and whose examinations they have now the honor to lay before your Excellency in Council; but before they make their final Report, your Committee would most respectfully suggest, as the matters referred to their consideration involve a question of vital importance to the present and future prosperity of the Colony, and require, therefore, much and careful consideration, that it would be more convenient for the frequent reference which they must necessarily make to these examinations, which are rather voluminous, if your Excellency and Honorable Council would be pleased to order them to be immediately printed.

And your Committee have the honor further to request, that they be permitted to resume the consideration of the several matters referred to them, and to make their final Report after the examinations are printed.

KENNETH SNODGRASS,

Chairman of the Committee.

Council Chamber, Sydney, July 11, 1847.

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TUESDAY, 6 JUNE, 1837.

THE HONORABLE COLONEL SNODGRASS, C. B., IN THE CHAIR.

John Mackay, Esquire, late of Bengal, Indigo Planter and Merchant, called in and examined:—

John Mackay,
Esq.
6 June, 1837.

I resided in India for about twenty-eight years; and came to this Colony in August last. During my residence in India, I frequently employed laborers in considerable numbers, chiefly upon my indigo plantations, which were situate in the district of Jessore, Dacca, and Nudda, in lower Bengal; Patna, Bahar, Tirhoot, and Bhaugulpour, in the province of Bahar; my last residence was at Monghir, three hundred and ten miles from Calcutta, as travelled by the post. The description of laborers preferred by me and others, were those commonly known by the name of the Hill Coolies, Dhangars, or Boonahs. This race, or tribe of people, occupy portions of the districts of Ramghur, Berbhoom, and Nudnapore, and the country denominated Chuta Nagpour and Singboom, situate on the southern parts of the hilly ranges, commencing at Rhanghur, situate about seventy miles (in a direct line) to the westward of Calcutta, and extending westerly to Chuta Nagpore, about two hundred and twenty miles to the westward (in a direct line) of Calcutta; and north-easterly by Ramghur to Boglipour on the Ganges, which last mentioned place is about two hundred and seventy-five miles from Chuta Nagpour, and two hundred and twenty miles (in a direct line) to the northward and westward of Calcutta, comprehending about two degrees of latitude (from 23° to 25°); the average temperature of the climate of these hills throughout the year, is not so cold as that of this Colony, but the thermometer in winter falls occasionally to 35°; and although no snow falls there, frosts may be sensibly felt till mid-day; and as these people, in the winter season, work in the fields, clearing, cultivating, and sowing, and in the rainy season, such of them as remain in indigo factories, work for six and eight hours daily, up to their middle in water, I deem them quite fit to endure, without inconvenience, the climate of this Colony. They are a healthy race, subject to few, or I may say no diseases, unless when the cholera prevails, to which they are equally liable with others. They are tractable and good tempered, and appear to be fond of their women and children; but when they leave their hills to search for employment in Calcutta, and on the plains, which most of the men generally do for a period of from three to nine months yearly, they leave their women and children at home. I have known some of them, however, remain away for years and in one instance, about twenty families remained seven years at a factory belonging to me—a few going to their own native country occasionally, and returning. The men form themselves into gangs, consisting of from ten to perhaps

perhaps one hundred, one of whom is nominated by each gang as their Sirdar, or head man, John Mackay, whom they agree to obey, and who acts as interpreter, and makes bargains for job-work, or as to the rate of wages at which they are to be employed. The description of work to which they are best accustomed, is clearing ground, for which they use the axe; and hoe culture, at which they are very expert. Their ordinary mode of cultivating the ground in their own country is with the hoe, although some of them use the small Indian wooden plough, drawn by small bullocks; but this plough is so different from our ploughs, and so inferior, that they would not be fit for ploughmen here, without much teaching. When in service on the plains of India, some of them are occasionally employed in tending cattle, and they might answer here as stock-keepers and shepherds, when taught, and they become a little acquainted with the language. When engaged by the day, they require to be looked after, otherwise they will be indolent and unsteady at their work; but if well attended to, or employed at piece-work they will exert themselves greatly. There are no mechanics among them, unless assistant brickmakers may be so considered; many of them are good hands at mixing the clay for brick-makers, and expert in forming tanks; but I would consider the Hill Coolies as fittest to be employed as laborers of the ground, and as cowherds and shepherds. If mechanics and domestic servants are wanted, Mahometans and Hindoos will be found best suited for these purposes. Mahometans make good servants of every description, unless with respect to the cooking of pork. A Mahometan cook would boil a ham, but he would not touch it. There are, likewise, some good Mahometan tradesmen of various descriptions, excepting shoemakers, who are invariably Hindoos. No Mahometan would be a shoemaker; and there are, likewise, few or no Mahometan carpenters or blacksmiths—these trades are chiefly exercised by Hindoos, who are also good washermen. Grooms, butlers, cooks, and tailors are generally Mahometans, who, it should be observed, however, are generally of a vindictive disposition, and are addicted to the use of opium, and spirits, or wine, when they can obtain them. Hindoos are more sober and of milder dispositions, and good tradesmen of all sorts are to be found among them; but they are always in castes—a caste of shoemakers—a caste of tailors, seldom—a caste of carpenters—another of blacksmiths, and so on; and the same distinctions prevail among the different descriptions of household servants—a man of one caste will not, on any occasion, do the duty of one of another; and the Hindoos have a strong prejudice against leaving their country. I do not think that Hindoos of high castes could be persuaded to go on salt water out of sight of land. In 1833 the late Mr. Caleer and some other gentlemen, with considerable property, embarked at Calcutta in the barque "Mercury," with fifty Dhangars and their wives, for King George's Sound; but neither the vessel nor the adventurers have since been heard of. The Hill Coolies would readily emigrate for a limited period—for five years, or even ten years, perhaps; but I do not think they would emigrate with the intention of settling, and never returning to their own country; they might be induced to do so if women were brought in equal numbers with the men, or nearly so. I do not know whether women could be procured in numbers equal to the men,—I do not think they could. The proportions of men and women introduced into the Mauritius are as one of the latter to ten of the former; I do not know what object these proportions have been fixed on; I presume the women act as cooks for the men, but I cannot speak on this subject with any certainty. I do not know whether they have any idea of marriage; but if a woman has a child to a man, I believe he considers her as his wife, as the men appear to be much attached to the children and their mothers. I do not know whether the women brought to the Mauritius came as wives to any of the men. They do not seem to have any idea of religion, so far as I have ever observed; and have no priests among them. I never know any of them able to read or write; but they will travel a distance of five hundred miles in search of employment, and know the value of money, and carefully save the wages they earn in Calcutta and on the plains, and carry them back to their country to spend with their families. They reside in huts similar to the bark huts common in this Colony. They grow yams, pumpkins, water-melons, cucumbers, radishes, and chilies; upon which, with a coarse rice, commonly called paddy, procured from the plains, and such wild animals as they can kill, viz:—wild hogs, jackalls, and guanas, they subsist. They seem very fond of animal food, however coarse it may be. There is no doubt that they would be well contented to live on flour, maize-meal, beef, &c., instead of the much inferior fare to which they have been accustomed. The wages usually paid to them in India are from two to three rupees (that is from four to five shillings) per month. I think for double those amounts of wages they would come to this Colony. I am doubtful as to their consenting to the retention of a part of their wages in the hands of their masters, for the purpose of forming a fund to pay for the expense of their returning to their own country; they like to have the management of their own money, and are generally very capable of taking care of it; but perhaps some satisfactory arrangement might be made with them on this point. I believe a law is about to be enacted in India, to compel persons engaging natives for employment out of their own country, to come under a bond securing their return to India at the expiration of five years, unless it can be clearly shown that the Indians are themselves willing and desirous to remain longer abroad; other regulations, as to their numbers in proportion to the size of the vessels in which they are embarked, and in respect to their good treatment, were also in contemplation; but none such had actually been made at the date of my latest letters—the end of January last. I have heard that two thousand five hundred Indians have been ordered by people at the Mauritius to be procured at the French settlement of Pondicherry, most probably for the purpose of evading the intended Bengal regulations. The natives of India are accustomed to look upon the Europeans as a superior race of people, and I do not think that any prejudices of caste would prevent their readily uniting with them in field labors, or those of any other description; but I think there would be danger of the Europeans misleading and ill-treating the Indians, if worked in common with them; and that they should be kept entirely distinct and separate in their labors, excepting only such European overseers, as it may be necessary to place over the Indians, to teach them the use of our tools and implements, and to enforce

John Mackay, Esq. enforced their regular and continued exertions. If allowed to mingle with Europeans addicted to intemperance, or any other bad habits, I am afraid the Indians would be easily led astray, and induced to follow their example. I am decidedly of opinion that the Hill Coolies are the best description of Indians to introduce into this Colony, and that they are the easiest to be procured; and I do not fear, either that the climate will be too cold for them, or that any difficulties will arise in respect to their food.

9 June, 1837.

TUESDAY, 6 JUNE, 1837.

Thomas Porter Biscoe, Esquire, H. E. I. Company's Civil Service, formerly Collector of the District of Sarun, about 450 miles from Calcutta.

T. P. Biscoe, Esq.

6 June, 1837.

I lately resided at Seharanpou, where I was Civil and Session Judge. It is about 1000 miles from Calcutta. I was not much acquainted with the manners, and habits of the Dhangars residing in the Hill ranges, in the neighbourhood of Boglipour and Raughur. I have never heard, however, that the men and women live promiscuously. The report that they do so has probably originated from its being the practice in the lower ranges of the Himalaya Mountains, where several brothers have but one wife; but among the Dhangars I believe each man has his own wife and family, at least so I have heard. They have no prejudices of caste; they usually live on rice and animal food. The cold of this country is certainly greater than that of the district where they reside. They are frequently employed by the indigo planters, who consider them preferable to the laborers of the plains, as being more industrious and a harder working race of people. They are also employed, I believe, in Calcutta, under the Police, in clearing drains and working upon the roads, owing to their freedom from prejudice of caste, and greater bodily strength than the laborers of the plains. When they come down to the plains they leave their wives and families at home, and return to them at the commencement of the rainy season, in June, taking the wages they have earned with them. They are temperate, and not given to drink, and are easily pleased as to their food. They would eat wheaten flour or maize-meal quite as readily as rice. I think they are the best class of people that could be introduced into this Colony from India, but it is likely that any European, however low in degree, would exert an influence over them. Their wages in Calcutta are from three to five rupees per month, without food, which they find themselves. A man can live for about one annah (three-halfpence when the rupee is worth two shillings) per diem.

WEDNESDAY, 7 JUNE, 1837.

John G. Collins, Esquire, late Captain in His Majesty's 13th Dragoons.

J. G. Collins, Esq.

7 June, 1837.

I resided in India for a period of eight years. A hardy and agricultural race of Indians, may be obtained from the districts of Mysore and Polygar, where the cold at least equals that experienced at Sydney, and along the sea coast, although not equal to the winters of the inland counties, such as Argyle, Bathurst, &c. Mysore is on an extensive table land upon a range of mountains called the Ghauts; at Bangalore the height above the level of the sea is computed to exceed 5000 feet. From Mysore may be had in vast numbers, mechanics and servants of various descriptions, of which I will furnish a list, with the rates of wages usually given to them at Madras. I may mention also, that there are large vineyards in Mysore, the produce of which will bear comparison, both as regards size and flavour, with any grapes I ever tasted in Europe. The Polygars are further north; the men are considered the most athletic people in India; they are cultivators of the soil, and breeders of cattle. I consider the Moor and Pariah castes of Mysore, as being the most suitable descriptions of Indians for importation to this Colony. The Moors resemble the Jews, in their code of clean and unclean animals; and eat unhesitatingly, beef, mutton, &c., when killed by themselves; but being all Mahometans, they abhor pork, and are forbidden by the Koran to indulge either in wine or ardent spirits; however they are not all very scrupulous in observing these restrictions; they sometimes also intoxicate themselves by chewing opium and bong; but they are excellent horsemen, and would make first rate stock-keepers. The Moor women are employed as ladies' maids, but they are of a very intriguing and treacherous disposition, and of most violent and irritable tempers, and occasionally prove dangerous both to their mistresses, and the children; dealing sometimes in poison, sleeping draughts, &c. The men would not consent to leave India unaccompanied by their families; but as they are accustomed on land to be exceedingly crowded together, they would not require so much space on board ship as Europeans. The Pariah caste is, I believe, the most numerous of any in India; even Christians are classed by the other castes, in that of the Pariahs. Pariahs eat readily of all kinds of meat, and have no religious scruples or objections, of any kind to contend with. They are easily converted to Christianity. I employed Pariahs during my sojourn in India, as butlers, house servants, coachmen, horse-keepers, &c., and found them zealous and honest; they have not that indolence of disposition so generally prevalent in the east, and their habits suit them well for this Colony; it must certainly be admitted that they cannot resist the temptation of ardent spirits; but they do not indulge to a greater extent than serfants in England usually do; and the fear of punishment when serving under a strict master, has a most salutary effect. I may add, that it is to be hoped that the change from chilling rice, to substantial beef and mutton, would prove so stimulating, as to make the Indians more capable of enduring the severer cold of the inland counties of this Colony. The Pariah women work in the fields as well as the men, and make themselves

themselves generally useful; if trained when young, they become excellent ladies' maids. I J. G. Collins, Esq., would, however, recommend Pondicherry, a small French settlement on the coast, about seventy miles south of Madras, as a place where first rate cooks may be procured. The natives of this little Colony, whose Territory does not exceed eight miles in length, are amazingly numerous; they are a very intelligent, ingenious, and hard-working race; excellent boot and shoe-makers, tailors, gardeners, &c.; they are generally Roman Catholics, and speak Patois French. The length of their journey to Madras, for the purpose of embarkation, a distance by land of ninety miles, may be done in four or five days. The expense per head all the way, would not amount to one rupee; as they always walk. As such men would generally be employed within doors, they could not suffer much from change of climate. Half caste Portuguese are also very useful men, particularly as cabinet-makers; but their wages are from seventeen to twenty rupees per month. The following is a list of mechanics and servants procurable at Mysore, and the usual rates of wages paid to them there:—

7 June, 1837.

CLASSES.	PER MONTH.
I. Consisting of overseers, master masons and carpenters, coachmen, butlers, and cooks	10Rs. to 14Rs.
II. Clerks, tailors, man-milliners, farriers, blacksmiths, under carpenters, under cooks, and pump borers	8 — 10
III. Under house-servants, washermen	5 — 8
IV. Gardeners, ploughmen, bullock-drivers, tile and brick makers, well and tank diggers, earthen vessel makers, shepherds, and cow-keepers ...	4 — 6
V. Coolies (or laborers), all of the Pariah caste	3 — 4

Shoemakers are generally paid for their work at the rate of three rupees and a half for a pair of boots, and one rupee for a pair of shoes. The above rates of wages include food and raiment. The usual food is a cheap and inferior kind of rice called paddy. A mannd of rice weighs 80lbs.; the usual price of which is from two-and-a-half to three-and-a-half rupees; this quantity is sufficient for one month's consumption of two males and one female. An additional fifty per cent., to the above rates of wages, would probably be sufficient to induce the Indians to emigrate; but some discretionary power must be left to the agents appointed to select them at Madras. In the first instance, probably about three months might be required to collect four or five hundred emigrants. After the business had been put in proper train, the embarkation would be more expeditiously managed. The distance from Mysore to Madras Town is about 240 miles, which may be considered sixteen days' journey; the distance from Bangalore to Madras Town is about 208 miles. To guard against disappointment in obtaining a useful and well-selected description of artificers and laborers, I think it will be necessary, in the first place, to secure the assistance of a respectable agency-house at Madras. My agent, Mr. W. Hart, of the firm of Messrs. Binny & Co., is a gentleman possessing large indigo plantations there; thoroughly conversant with the manners, customs, and people of that presidency, and well qualified to make a judicious selection. About two years ago, he shipped to a Mr. Morley, residing at Albany, King George's Sound, twelve natives of Madras, and a half-caste man; after fourteen months' trial, they are described by him as being quite satisfied with their situation, and active, hard-working, quiet men. I know Mr. Hart to be of so highly honorable a character, that unless he could acquit himself in such a manner as to fully satisfy the Committee and be creditable to himself, he would not undertake the management of this business, however great the pecuniary remuneration offered might be; but if prevented by his other occupations from accepting the trust himself, I am satisfied that at my request he would institute such inquiries, and if furnished with due powers, would make such arrangements, as would afford general satisfaction to the Colony. If the agents for shipping at Madras could depend on cargoes from hence to Europe, on the arrival of the ships at Sydney, much more interest in promoting the object of the Committee would be excited in India, and a considerable saving in the expense of the transport of the Indians might be effected, which might also be accomplished by making arrangements with the horse-ships from hence to India; as none but large and well-ventilated vessels will be employed on this service; such ships could easily convey four or five hundred Indians here. I would also suggest the following precautions:—

1st.—That some limitation as to age should be imposed; a native of India brought up to labor, of forty years of age, may as put on a par with Europeans of fifty-five years; the scantiness of their food, and the little nourishment contained in paddy, added to the debilitating climate of India, probably affects their constitutions.

2nd.—To have every native emigrant examined prior to embarkation; by a medical officer of the East India Company's service; whom I consider preferable to any other, in consequence of the experience obtained by their practice in the Company's native regiments, and their superior knowledge of the constitutions and diseases of natives of India. Pulmonary complaints, elephantiasis, leprosy, and the itob, are the prevailing diseases there.

3rd.—I would recommend that every emigrant should be registered by the Madras Police, as to his age (by estimation), character, caste, trade, and former place of abode, and, if married, the ages of his wife and children, and the number of the latter; and that a certified copy of the registry should be transmitted to the Government of this Colony.

By an application to the Government of Madras, this would be easily obtained, as every district of British India has a distinct establishment and police, under the administration of a gentleman of the Company's civil service, termed a Collector, by reference to whom, the character, caste, and general conduct of each individual can be immediately ascertained. It would also be desirable that a Board of Survey should be appointed by the Madras Government, to examine the ship, provisions, &c., destined for the emigrants. From my knowledge of the anxiety of the Government to dispose of their surplus population, I think their co-operation with the Government of this Colony would be readily obtained. Such an arrangement, if judiciously

J. G. Collins, judiciously managed, might be the means of mutual assistance and benefit. In making a large importation of Indians, it would be desirable that a proportionate number of native *overseers* should be included. Most of the master masons, &c, at Madras, speak English; but very few of the under workmen or laborers do so—much inconvenience would be avoided by such a measure. As there cannot be any congeniality of ideas or habits between the servants and laborers now here and the Indians, it would be a source of much discontent among the latter, should they be put to work indiscriminately together. In India, I was never able to unite my establishments of European and Natio servants; the former invariably ill-use the latter. Persons desirous of deriving the full benefit from such importations, should form separate establishments for the Indian settlers, to be solely occupied by them.

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE, 1837.

Captain John Revell, of the Honorable East India Company's Bengal Artillery.

Captain John Revell. I have resided eleven years in India, of which about four years in the Himalaya Mountains. I know the description of people commonly called Hill Coolies, but I am not much acquainted with their manners or customs; they are considered to be good laborers, and are in the habit of going down to the Plains adjacent to the Hills, and hiring themselves as laborers to the indigo planters, and other agriculturists in the neighbourhood; but I never saw any of these people in Calcutta, although there are great numbers of the common Coolies or Pariahs on the plains. The Hill Coolies occupy the hill ranges commencing at Midnapour, extending westward to Palainow and the river Soane, and northward to Rajomale at the foot of the hills. These people are supposed by some to be descended from the Gourcabs, a tribe inhabiting the Himalaya Mountains. However this may be, they certainly are a distinct race from the Coolies or Pariahs of the plains. The hill men reside in the hilly districts above-mentioned, and cultivate opium, maize, and tobacco. They also rear large flocks of sheep and goats. I have never travelled through their country, but I have been at Boglipour and Rajemale—places situate on the northern and north-eastern boundaries of it. I beg leave to mention, that Hamilton's Gazetteer contains the best account of these people that I know of. If it is intended to introduce the Hill Coolies into this Colony, I think it would be necessary to employ agents to go up into their country to select and arrange with them, and that the Bengal Government Residents stationed among them, would be the best agents for this purpose. I believe they have no religion; at least, I never observed any appearance of it among them.

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE, 1837.

Duncan Mackellar, Esq., late Commander of a Vessel trading to the East Indies.

D. Mackellar, Esq. I have frequently employed the Indian Coolies, (known also by the name of Boonahs, I believe), as laborers assisting in loading and unloading cargo. I found them exceedingly obedient and steady working people—not so strong as Europeans, but they would certainly do as much work as is commonly performed by convicts in this Colony; and they are very docile and patient, always willing to work at any description of employment; even such as might be considered by some people as low or degrading. If they were better fed than they usually are, I think they would be able to perform more work. I am of opinion that they would be well suited for hoe work of all kinds; and in planting and weeding maize, tobacco, and all such description of work as does not require very great muscular strength; they would also be suitable for stock-keepers and shepherds, I think; they usually work in gangs, appointing one of their own number as an overseer over themselves, whom they readily obey, submitting even to his using the ratan occasionally; these gangs may be got in any number as wanted; when small, the overseer will work along with them—when large, his attention is fully occupied without working himself. I consider them a very sober race, as I do not recollect ever seeing any of them drunk; they will not refuse a glass when offered, but they will never lay out any money in the purchase of drink; they are of a very saving disposition, and will even stint themselves of necessary food, in order to lay by money to carry home with them. When working on board ship, they had frequent opportunities of obtaining offals of meat, and surplus of sailors' provisions, which they were anxious to get, as it saved them from buying for themselves; we were not bound to feed them, but from what they obtained in this way, it generally happened that they were in much better condition when they quitted the vessel, than when they commenced working for us; and we found that consequently they worked better during the latter part of their service. The wages paid to them was usually four annahs (or about sixpence when the rupee is at two shillings) per diem, or fifteen shillings per month; the overseer got one-third more. I do not know anything about the women; none of them ever came on board ship. I never found any scarcity of Coolies at any season of the year. I do not know what number of them there usually are in Calcutta, but they must be very numerous, I think; I have heard that they return occasionally to their families, and others come down to supply their place. Very few of their women are to be seen in Calcutta—that is, very few in comparison to the immense numbers of men. I do not think that it would be necessary to feed them on rice if brought to this Colony; they would be perfectly satisfied with such food as is common here; on board ship, they seemed to eat biscuit quite as readily as rice, indeed to prefer it; but rice is the cheapest food in India, and what they commonly use, along with chilies, and a little fish, or whatever they can get. I have been at Madras, and think the men there are a stronger race of people than those at Calcutta; but I do not know much about the people at Madras.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE, 1837.

Robert Scott, Esq., of Glendon, a large Landed Proprietor, called in and examined:—

I have taken much pains to gain information relative to the laborers of Bengal, commonly called Coolies or Dhangars. My attention was first directed to them by their successful introduction into the Mauritius, and the very favorable reports of their subsequent good conduct and usefulness. It then became an anxious question whether those men could be brought here also, to supply the deficiency of labor which is pressing so heavily upon the Colony; my enquiries have led me to believe that they can, and with great advantage to the community. They appear to be particularly well adapted for shepherds (the most pressing want of the Colony) and as such would be invaluable. Experience has proved the aversion which Europeans brought up in towns have to so solitary an occupation; and there can be little hope that immigrants of this class will submit cheerfully to so dull and monotonous a life, until their numbers become sufficiently great to curtail their present unlimited choice of employment, or until immigrants from country districts can be imported in sufficient numbers; but as this increase cannot take place for some years to come, however vigorously an enlightened Government, aided by an ample chest, may pursue British immigration, and in the meantime it is imperative to supply this great want, the mode now under consideration appears best adapted to that end, as well from the comparative vicinity of India, as the readiness with which the Dhangars will emigrate, together with their peculiar fitness to become shepherds. I prefer a purely British population to every other, and I believe this to be the universal opinion; but I conceive that circumstances may render the introduction of natives of other countries necessary for temporary purposes, such, for instance, as classifiers of sheep from Germany, or vigneron from France, &c., &c., until we can acquire their arts; or, as in the case before us, of shepherds and laborers from India, until they can be replaced by British subjects. I do not expect the Dhangars to be equally efficient with Europeans, not only from their physical inferiority, but also from their ignorance of our language, and a want of general intelligence. I do not calculate their maintenance at less cost than that of Europeans; for although the Indians would be contented for a time with their stipulated allowance of rice, ghee, &c., (which would come much cheaper to the settler) still, from the difficulty and trouble of keeping up a regular supply of such unusual articles, the master would prefer giving them the ordinary, though more expensive ration of the European, and the Indians themselves would not object to food so much superior to their own, both in quality and quantity. There is also another reason for this substitution of food, namely, I conceive the Dhangars would not long remain satisfied with their miserable pittance, when they observed how much better fed the European servants were; and this difference of treatment might lead to a feeling of degradation on their part, which it would be wise to avoid. If the Indian laborers prove efficient, there will be a considerable saving in their money-wages, provided their masters have to pay neither the cost of their passage here, nor of their return to their own country. Previously to this question being taken up by the Government, I had agreed with Mr. Mackay to import for me fifty Dhangars, and as many of their wives and children as could be induced to accompany them; and in order to a right understanding of what duties would be required of them, and of their remuneration in pay and allowances, I drew up a statement for transmission to India. The plan proposed in that statement is, to establish them as a community of shepherds, quite separate and distinct from all other servants on the Estate, and to prevent as much as possible all communication with the convicts; these latter might, in that case, be removed to the home establishment, where they could be employed under more immediate and efficient control. I have no hesitation in saying that I think a portion of the immigration fund would be most beneficially employed in the introduction of laborers from India; but I have not the means of ascertaining the number it would be desirable to introduce. I think, however, if they were entirely to supersede the use of convicts as shepherds, it would add so much to the security of their flocks, that flockmasters would be glad to employ them; and to that extent the Dhangars might be imported. I look upon the introduction of Indian laborers as a temporary measure only, rendered necessary by our present wants, and only to be persevered in until these wants can be supplied by British immigration. I am fully persuaded that the general opinion is in favour of having the whole population consist of British subjects only, as far as practicable. I speak with reference to the Colony as it has yet been settled; for, upon its extension to the northward, the European constitution may be found unequal to the climate necessary for the successful cultivation of tropical plants, when, of course, Indian labor must be had recourse to, as a permanent measure. I am aware that there are two objections to the proposition now under consideration, namely, the introduction of Paganism, and of a colored population; but I do not attach much importance to the first, and, I think, the second not applicable. The introduction of a false religion, under any circumstances, must be admitted to be an evil which can be justified only on the plea of necessity, and a reasonable assurance of its speedy extinction, or, at least, a well-founded hope that its baneful influence may be neutralized, if not corrected. Should the measure be temporary only, then, with the return of the Dhangars to their own country, will Paganism also disappear; and should it be found necessary to continue the measure, these men will still be so few in number, and so scattered, that they could not combine to practice their rites, or urge each other to their performance; and the probability is, that they would merge into the habits and way of thinking of the surrounding majority, especially if proper steps be taken for that purpose. The introduction of a colored population can never, in my opinion, prove hurtful to the welfare of this Colony, so long as they are governed by the same laws, and enjoy the same privileges as ourselves. It can be no subject of wonder that the colored population of the East and West Indies, and of America, cherish a most cordial hatred to their white neighbours, where the laws or customs (equally arbitrary) have consigned them to unmerited degradation. Let the Dhangars be bound by indenture, be subject to punishment, and obtain redress on the same terms as European servants, and be equally well fed and clothed, then the causes producing the rancorous hatred complained of in other countries, can not have existence here.

Robert Scott,
Esq.

June, 1837.

Robert Scott, Esq. here. Intimately connected with immigration, is the subject of the *Laws between master and servant*, and I would earnestly beg to draw the attention of the Committee to them; and, at the same time, most respectfully express my opinion of their inadequacy to the state and wants of the Colony, and my humble belief, that a careful revision of these laws would be of incalculable benefit to this country, both as regards its present state, and future prospects.

9 June, 1837.

TUESDAY, 20 JUNE, 1837.

John Mackay, Esquire, called in and again examined.

John Mackay, Esq. The evidence given by Duncan Mackellar, Esq., on the 9th instant, having been read over to Mr. Mackay, he was requested to inform the Committee whether the people described by Mr. Mackellar, were of the same race or tribe as those described by himself, in his former evidence; to which he replied:—

20 June, 1837.

The people whom Mr. Mackellar employed to load and unload his ship, cannot, I think, have been of the tribe to which my former evidence refers, known by the names indiscriminately of *Boonahs*, *Dhangars*, or *Hill Coolies*, as I have often been on board ships and boats at Calcutta, but I never saw any *Boonahs* employed in the manner Mr. Mackellar mentions. The people he describes must have been *Hindoos* of a low caste, who perform any sort of work, and eat anything. Before the year 1820, no *Dhangars* were ever to be seen in Calcutta, I believe, nor many before 1824 and 5, when they were employed in clearing a low tract of country near Calcutta, known by the name of *Sunderbunds*, and since that time they have frequented Calcutta in considerable numbers. I do not think the low caste of *Hindoo Coolies* or *laborers*, spoken of by Mr. Mackellar, could easily be persuaded to emigrate from India; but the people who are most usually employed in loading and unloading ships at Calcutta are *Lascars*, who are generally *Mahometans*, having cottages of their own, and living in a manner which might be termed comfortable, in comparison with what *Dhangars* are accustomed to; if they could be induced to leave India, I dare say they would be found useful in this Colony. In 1819 and 1820, when I resided near *Dacca*, about one hundred and seventy-five miles from Calcutta, (by the *Post-road*) being desirous of obtaining an additional supply of laborers for my *Indigo* plantations, I was obliged to send to *Ramghur* for *Dhangars*, as there were so few of them to be found in Calcutta at that time, that I could not procure there the number I required, two hundred, which was about the number I generally employed of these people; I have occasionally had as many as five hundred.

On Captain Revell's evidence being read over to Mr. Mackay, he said:—

I think that Captain Revell's evidence should be considered as applicable only to the *Boglipoor* tribe, who occupy the *Curruckpoor* ranges of mountains situate in the northern part of the extensive district described by him as the country of the *Dhangars*; the people properly so called, are a distinct race from the *Boglipoor* tribe, or *Puharees*, who are not at all an agricultural people, but live principally by hunting, and are disinclined to labor. The principal station of the *Dhangars* is *Palamow*, and they occupy the country westward, nearly to the *Soans*, but not quite to that river; and northward about as far as *Sheergotty*, or nearly so; and eastward to the border of the *Midnapoor* district. They do not cultivate opium, but raise a little tobacco, and maize, rice, pumpkins, chilies, and mustard. The *Dhangars* do not rear any sheep in their own country, so far as I know, but they are often employed by persons in whose service they engage, in attending sheep and cattle, and make good shepherds, and stock-keepers. The sheep brought to the markets at Calcutta are of two kinds; one called the *large Patna sheep*, which although procurable at *Patna*, are chiefly reared much higher up the country towards *Agra* and the surrounding plains; the other, commonly called the *small Bengal sheep*, considered much the best, are reared in great numbers in the level district of *Tyrhoot*, on the north bank of the *Ganges*, and also on the hills inland from *Monghir* towards *Gaya*, and in the lower province of *Bengal*, in the district of *Mymung Sing*, between *Dacca* and *Sylhet*; the wool on these sheep is of a very coarse description. If an importation of *Dhangars* is resolved on by the Government, I think some respectable agency house in Calcutta should be requested to undertake the management of the business; I think it could be better done by them, than by a person sent from this Colony. The agency house in Calcutta, would, I presume, select a responsible native agent, who could give security for the faithful performance of the duties confided to him, which they would require him to do; and through his intervention, they would communicate with the people to be sent here. They should be embarked from India, during the months from November to February; when the north-west monsoons prevail, and the passage to this Colony would generally be performed in from two to three months; or above half the time it would ordinarily require during the other eight months of the year. I would import them in any vessels bringing cargoes, under insurance effected in Calcutta, where they are very particular in insuring first-class ships only. The best vessels for bringing emigrants exclusively, are undoubtedly those with two decks, and ports to be occasionally opened; but others bringing some cargo could provide healthy accommodation for a certain number. Much would depend upon the commander being a proper person or otherwise. By late advices from India, I have reason to believe that the Calcutta Government are about to pass a law, regulating the emigration of the natives of India. Among other enactments it is proposed to make agents, shipping laborers, responsible for their good treatment. I am aware of the British Act of Parliament, 5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 53, regulating the carriage of passengers. I think its provisions ineffectual; for instance, I know one of the Calcutta opium traders to China, (the finest ships, perhaps, in the world) which measures four hundred and twenty-five tons, but could not carry more than two hundred and fifty emigrants! Another ship, the *Jessore*, (an American) measuring barely five hundred tons, would carry eleven hundred and upwards!! But for bringing emigrants only, without cargo, I would undoubtedly prefer one of the opium "clippers."

They

They have large clear *'tween decks*, are well found and manned, and commanded by able, John Mackay, Esq. respectable men, and they are, without exception, the best sailers in the world. The *Cowasjee Family* opium ship, I think, could bring three hundred and fifty Indian emigrants comfortably; but judging from what she realizes on a China voyage, I do not think she would come here for less than five thousand pounds. In the *present* state of the trade, the opium ships would not be often available; their rate of freight is too high, but there is some chance of its being lower soon. In general, however, there are other excellent vessels well adapted for cargo and passengers to be obtained. I must here remark with respect to the Act 4 of Geo. IV., that Indians will be comfortable and healthy with one-half or less room than Europeans require: The Indian requires no bedstead or hammock, he is as comfortable rolled up in his blanket *on deck*, in dry weather, and in as little room *below*, in wet weather, as his body occupies. A portion of the *'tween decks* should be boarded off for those having their women and children; but a separate apartment for each family is unnecessary. I think *Dhangar females* might, perhaps, be procured in equal numbers with the males. The proportion sent to the Mauritius was from one woman to six men, to one to ten; but these I understand to be the *least* number of women with which the Indians would emigrate. In reference to the respective numbers of males and females, I may mention that when in a valley beyond the Monghir hills, where I had an establishment for indigo and other commercial purposes, on remarking to the native agent in charge, the unusually large proportion of females at work in the fields, he said, that in those valleys the population differed from all other parts of India, excepting part of the Ranghur district, inhabited by the Dhangars, inasmuch as about two-thirds of the population were females, and one-third males. His information was confirmed by further inquiry. On mentioning the circumstance to the Judge, and the Commissioner of the district, they caused inquiries through the police to be made; the same result was obtained, which was, I believe, communicated to the Government. No adequate reason; so far as I now remember, was assigned for this unusual difference between the numbers of the male and female population. The females would not make good household servants, but would be very useful in the fields in weeding, and in cutting and gathering crops. It is very difficult for me to inform the Committee accurately as to the expense of bringing the Dhangars from their own country to Calcutta, and then from Calcutta to this Colony, as so much will depend upon the demand in India for laborers, and also upon the result of the operations of the troops sent into Chuta Nagpore during the last year. The demand for Dhangars has greatly increased since my leaving India, owing to the equalization of the sugar duties, which has stimulated to a wonderful degree, the cultivation of that article in the Upper and Lower Provinces of Bengal; and if troops have been permanently posted in that country, (which, however, I much doubt under Lord Auckland's humane Government,) the population will rapidly decrease, as the people will soon find their way to Nepal, and other independent territories. The result of the indigo harvest also greatly alters the demand for labor. After a good harvest at least fifty thousand Dhangars are employed by the planters; after a bad season half that number will not be wanted. In ordinary times I would say, that six rupees per head would suffice for bringing two hundred to Calcutta, more in proportion for a less number, and *vice versa*. Judging from the last accounts I have had of the Calcutta shipping, 27th January, I would say from eleven pounds to twelve pounds is the least that would be charged for the passage of males; the usual proportion for females, &c. This includes freight for one year's provision of rice, &c., after their arrival in this country. In respect to the ration to be issued to the Indians on the passage, bearing in mind that they do not labor or travel on board ship, I would not whilst on the voyage, give them any beef or other salt food, beyond a small portion of dried fish, procurable in abundance in Calcutta. I would consider the following daily ration sufficient for males:—

- 1 lb. coarse rice
- 2 oz. dhol (split peas of a small kind)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ghee (clarified butter)
- 2 oz. dried fish

A small quantity of black popper to be given occasionally; and some turmeric and ginger to afford them a good curry occasionally.

Six cigars (of a coarse kind) to each individual in damp weather, and less in dry weather. Great care should be observed, at all times, that no smoking takes place below. More loss has been sustained from the carelessness of the Dhangars in laying down their hookahs, or tobacco pipes, than in any other way; in most other respects, they are a careful people. To the rations above stated, I would add nearly half as much more when on shore at work, and gradually accustom them to beef and mutton; the greatest danger I think will be in their taking too eagerly to this kind of food at first. The allowance afforded to prisoners here, I consider more than enough for Indians, with the addition of chilies, popper, &c., which, with some rice, will enable them to have their beef or mutton *curried*. With reference to this and the preceding question, the articles enumerated are generally to be had in abundance in Calcutta, price variable, particularly of rice; but on an average, I would say that four shillings per month for food on the voyage, besides water and fire, would suffice. On the subject of clothing I cannot be very accurate; much must depend upon the Sydney market, the most fluctuating in the world. I find the winter here much milder, and as far as I can yet judge, much shorter than I was led to suppose. Under this impression, I would afford to each Dhangar annually,

- 1 Long pea-jacket, cloth, for the winter
- 2 Small cotton ditto, for the summer
- 2 Worsted night-caps (called Lascar caps in Calcutta)
- 2 Cotton d'hootics (clothing for the loins, three quarters wide, and three yards long, of coarse cotton fabric)
- 3 Pair shoes
- 2 Patna blankets for each man and woman.

“ Native

John Mackay, Esq., "Native Surgeons," strictly of native education, are worse than useless, being mere empirics. I do not consider surgeons at all necessary. The Dhangars, as far as I know, are subject to few diseases, and even when ill, care not much for medicine, though they will ask for it for their children. A good stock of castor oil, glauber salts, opium, laudanum, and peppermint water, should be provided; the latter three are useful in cases of dysentery. Castor oil they take willingly, and sometimes ask for the "oil medicine" when suffering from fever. Under dysentery or cholera they are soon subdued, and ask for nothing!—but if obliged to take the requisite remedies, I have known them afterwards grateful, and in frequent instances, distinguish laudanum and peppermint as having done them good. I think the captains of the ships, if allowed a gratuity only on those arriving in health, would pay more effectual attention than any native surgeon would. I do not think that more wages should be paid to the Indians here than in the Isle of France; say ten shillings per month, besides rations. I would have them apprenticed, or engaged, for not less than six years. To form a fund to cover the expense of their return to India, I think that one or two rupees per month might be retained out of their wages, but only with their own free will and consent, *after landing here*. The money so retained should be deposited in the Savings' Bank, and paid to them on their departure for India; and I would strongly recommend that every employer of Indian laborers should be required by law or regulation to make a monthly deposit in the Savings' Bank of equal amount, namely, two shillings, for the purpose of providing comfortably for such as may be rendered incapable of earning a subsistence by accident or disease, after arrival in this Colony; or to send them back to their own country if they so desire. Such provision, judiciously directed, would, in my opinion, have a most beneficial effect, and tend, in the course of a few years, to bring more laborers from that country. Any surplus might be periodically returned to those making the deposit. I would pay them their wages *monthly*, or, at all events, *settle* with them *monthly*. The usual way with those who employ them in India is to muster them daily; and the superintendent or overseer, who has charge of them during the day, notes down at the moment, any absence from, or dereliction of duty, according to which the day's pay is curtailed one-half, or one-quarter, more for example than for profit. On the first day of each month every laborer has a ticket in his own name, bearing in succession such date, and whether he has full or half, or what pay; this is balanced at the close of the month, and the cash due paid if required; but on many occasions, when well treated, I have known them never demand the balance due, until about returning to their own country. On job-work they are paid accordingly; generally speaking, they like a monthly and fair settlement of accounts. I have not yet been able to procure from the Mauritius any account of the laws enacted there regarding these people, further than a few particulars noticed in the Calcutta newspapers, four of which I beg to give in. I have marked the paragraphs touching on this subject, which, in my opinion, are worthy the attention of the Council. From what I have heard, I think it most likely that Mr. Mayo may be able to add more on this subject, especially regarding the Mauritius. I also beg leave to give in extracts from two letters.

Extracts from letters to John Mackay, Esq., from W. Earle, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Willis & Earle, who have access to the best information respecting the proceedings of the Government, regarding the laws in progress, as well as on all other matters connected with the country, dated Calcutta, January 25th, 1837.

"A law, here, is about to be enacted, which will be very strict on all points in reference to the hiring of servants or Coolies, &c., to go for certain periods of service to the Mauritius or other places, and by which the parties hiring them, or their agents, will be compelled, under heavy penalties, to return the servants, &c., so hired to this country, or to show officially and fully that they remain freely, or for good cause, in the land of their servitude, after their term of service is over, or otherwise determined."

"It will be difficult, nay impossible, to get people to go down to New South Wales if they are liable to be turned adrift in any summary manner, or in any way that may not be strictly legal. Your Government, or at least the most trustworthy individuals wanting Coolies, will have to give us, or any agents they employ, due securities for the proper treatment of the laborers, and their return after the proper term of servitude, five years, if they desire it. If the agents are required, as I expect they will be, to enter into penal bonds, on shipping them, of course with your engagement, and with that of _____, and others equally trust-worthy, and known to us as such, we should have no hesitation to give such securities here as may be demanded reasonably; but we would not do so for many who would be ready to give orders. What is the Government bounty? I question if ten pounds a head is compensation adequate for the agency, passage, &c., of Coolies to your part of the world. For the Isle of France Coolies, for five years, the parties ordering them pay their agents a commission of twenty shillings a head, besides every other charge incurred. We expect your next advices on this head with much interest."

"That Indian laborers will do well at Sydney, and on the West and South Australian Coasts, we have not a doubt. You and any one knowing how to talk to them or their Sirdars, will have a great advantage over others in the employment of them."

Dated the 27th January.

"I should think that in sending Coolies down to you it would not be amiss to send with them a few of the utensils and implements of husbandry, baskets, &c., which they have been accustomed to use, and which you know are of very cheap cost here."

"Coolies have been sent to a pretty considerable extent hence to the Mauritius by Henly & Dawson, and other firms, and we have now an order from a house at Pondicherry to provide tonnage, if possible, to convey in all, as soon as may be, some two thousand five hundred from that place to the Mauritius."

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 21 JUNE, 1837.

Charles Bury, Esq., Honorable East India Company's Bengal Civil Service, called in and examined :—

I have resided in India twelve years, inclusive of the period passed in this Colony— C. Bury, Esq.
 about 15 months. I went out in 1825. A considerable portion of the sheep consumed in Calcutta, and the Lower Provinces of Bengal generally, are reared in the mountainous country 21 June, 1837.
 extending from the southern part of Ramghur, northward to Sheergotty and Bahar; they are brought down for sale periodically, to Patna, Burhampoor, and Calcutta, in large flocks of one thousand and upwards. I understand that the Boonabs or Dhangars inhabit the tract of country in which these sheep are reared; and I see no reason why, (with a little experience) they should not become fully as good shepherds, and herdsmen, as the men commonly employed for those purposes in this Colony. They have no caste; and eat any description of food, animal or vegetable. They believe in the existence of a God; and have some idea of a future state, but what it is I cannot say. They have also some form of marriage amongst them. I have seen numbers of females amongst them when colonized in the Plains of Bengal. The few that were in my service as grass-cutters and gardeners had their women with them. The introduction of females—if possible in equal numbers with the men—should form a main feature in any extended system of immigration. It would tend to remove disputes and crime amongst them; and further, be the means of rendering them contented with their lot in this Colony. I should think one pound a month a fair rate of wages, exclusive of food and clothing. If they were bound in India to receive less wages than something approaching to the current rate, they would on their arrival here become discontented. I think about two-thirds of the ordinary wages paid to European labourers and shepherds in this Colony, would amply satisfy them. They will not perform, perhaps, so much real hard labor as Europeans. The few that were in my employ received from four to five rupees (sicca) a month, out of which they provided themselves and families with food and clothing; this they could well do in the Lower Provinces for two and a-half rupees a month. They are, generally speaking, represented to be an industrious hardy and good tempered race of men; but will not submit to abuse or ill-treatment. They are courageous, and in their own country, and after their own fashion, know something of the art of war, as evinced in the recent Coolie campaigns. The cold season in the hilly country they inhabit, is, I am of opinion, equal to the cold dry weather of this Colony. To withstand the rain of the winter season here, they would require European clothing. I conceive they would require nearly as much food as Europeans. In Bengal they are not accustomed to animal food; they live principally on rice; they will eat wild hogs and deer when obtainable. Wild hogs are very abundant in the part of the country where I last resided. I have seen large gangs of these hill people at the Indigo Factories, and heard them well spoken of as being quiet and industrious; and being satisfied with less wages than the people of the Plains. I do not recollect an instance of any of them, though they were numerous in my district, having been brought before me in the Criminal Court, for theft, or violent conduct. Like all the hill people they will drink spirituous liquors when they can obtain them. Before leaving Bengal, the nature of their engagement, and the penalty for misconduct or any violation of their contract, whether pecuniary or otherwise, should be clearly explained to them in the presence of the authorities in Calcutta. From their inability to furnish security, for the due performance of their part of the contract, it will be said that the settlers stand in a disadvantageous position, unless they have the means of compelling them to fulfil the conditions under which they emigrate. It may be so; but I trust recourse will not be had to the Criminal Court for the violation of a simple civil contract. Should, however, such a course be contemplated, it ought at least to be previously explained to them. Mr. Mackay has I understand considerably suggested the establishment of a fund for the support of these people when sick or without work. Some well regulated institution of this kind, under the control of the Government, appears to me highly desirable. Indeed I doubt whether the Indian Government would countenance the scheme at all unless something of this sort be contemplated. I observe in the Calcutta Journals that great numbers of them have been crowded on board the ships by which they emigrated to the Mauritius; and that fever and other complaints broke out amongst them; and that the Government of India have now taken up the question with the view of establishing suitable regulations as to their exportation.

THURSDAY, 22 JUNE, 1837.

J. R. Mayo, Esquire, called in and examined :—

1.—Vessels of about four hundred tons would be the best size for conveying the Indian laborers to this Colony. The freight per ton from Calcutta to this, has been as low as four pounds, and as high as twelve pounds; the average is eight pounds per ton. If the freight demanded were below the average, I would charter here; if above, I would proceed to Calcutta, and charter a vessel there. J. R. Mayo, Esq. 22 June, 1837.

2.—I should embark, if permitted, one man or woman for every ton, which would not be too crowded at all for Indians, as they do not require the same room and conveniences as Europeans; besides, they prefer being day and night on deck; they can scarcely be prevailed upon to remain below. But it was in contemplation at Calcutta, to enforce some regulations respecting the number of persons per ton. If any such regulations have been adopted, it is most probable so large a proportion would not be permitted.

3.—No females are imported into the Isle of France on account of the Planters. The few that have arrived are the wives of some of the men who could afford to pay for their passages; and those females are not employed by the inhabitants of the Mauritius at all. As I have not been in the country of the "hill people," I cannot say what number of females can

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be procured; but, I should think, a number equal to the men could always be had, and would be glad to come. I should think the females of the "hill people" would not do well for domestics, without they had been previously employed in Calcutta in such capacities; but they would work in the field almost equally as well as the men. I have observed, in every part of India I have been in, females working in the fields as well as the men; and I have no doubt the females of the "hill people" do the same. Indeed, they must be the sole field laborers during the absence of the males, who go periodically into the lower parts of Bengal to seek for employment. If I be granted a bounty sufficient to pay the cost of bringing the Indian laborers into this Colony, I shall import half men and half women. For cotton and coffee cultivations, the women, in some operations, are more efficient than the men.

4.—The intercourse between the Isle of France and Calcutta, has always been constant. The planters required from India, rice, wheat, and other articles, for the supply of their negroes, and gram and other grain, for their mules and oxen; therefore, when the introduction of Indian laborers, first commenced, (and ever since) vessels were to be had bound to the Mauritius with full cargoes, and the owners were glad to take one hundred and fifty or two hundred passengers, at a very low charge. None of the cargo room of the vessel was required, except for extra wood and water, as all the men were deck passengers.

The usual charge for passage, exclusive of food, but including wood and water, is forty rupees per head; something more than	£4 0 0
The merchant's charge in Calcutta for procuring and shipping them, is about thirty rupees per head, or	3 0 0
Six months' advance of wages at five rupees per month, is thirty rupees, or	3 0 0
Food for forty-five days, (the average passage) about	0 10 0
Clothing, blanket, &c.,	1 0 0
Negotiating your paper or letters of credit, 5 per cent.	0 12 0
Insurance, 5 per cent.	0 12 0
Merchant's commission in the Mauritius, 5 per cent.	0 12 0
	£13. 6 0.

Making a sum total of thirteen pounds six shillings as the cost for each man imported into the Isle of France; eight pounds fourteen shillings of which must be paid in Calcutta; the freight would be paid on delivery in the Mauritius. The expense of conveying men or women would be the same, except in the item of wages. The women might be hired for two or three rupees per month. There would be little or no difference in the allowance of food; clothing would be equally as expensive. There is very little intercourse between this Colony and Calcutta; there are no commodities to interchange; India can supply New South Wales with good sugar, but there is a prejudice against it, and one in favor of the coarse black molasses sugar of the Mauritius. The good sugar of Bengal sells here for less than the molasses sugar of Mauritius. If the markets here could be depended upon, wheat might be imported without loss; but there is such an united combination amongst the millers of Sydney, that the instant a cargo arrives they lower the prices of flour, and consequently of corn; and they hold out so pertinaciously, that the importer is at last compelled to sell his cargo at the price which the millers have reduced it to; immediately after the sale, the prices are raised. Rice might be brought for the consumption of the Indians, but as they will be employed principally in the interior, it would be too expensive to carry it so far; especially whilst the master has on the spot abundance of country produce wherewith to feed his men, and for which he can find no advantageous market. In time, a market for rice will be found in Sydney, for the supply of such Indians as may be established in that neighbourhood, or on the sea-coast. This will then afford dead weight for ships, but at present there is nothing brought from India to lessen the expense of the passage of the laborers. If it be thought that anything might be brought by way of trial, at whose risk is such venture to be made? The expense, therefore, of introducing Indian laborers, will be much greater at present than it will be hereafter. The following is an estimate of the expense; suppose the freight be on the average eight pounds per ton, which, for a vessel of four hundred tons, will be three thousand two hundred pounds.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
If she carry one person per ton, the price per head will be.	8	0	0			
If according to Act of Parliament, 3 for every 5 tons, then she will carry only 240; which will be per head				13	6	8
The merchant's charge in Calcutta for procuring and shipping, each	3	0	0	3	0	0
Six months' advance of wages	3	0	0	3	0	0
Food for 11 weeks or 77 days (the average passage)	0	18	0	0	18	0
Clothing,	1	0	0	1	0	0
Negotiating letters of credit, 5 per cent.	0	16	0	1	1	0
Insurance, 5 per cent.	0	16	0	1	1	0
For the merchant in Sydney, 5 per cent.	0	16	0	1	1	0
	£18. 6 0			£24 7 8		

Of these amounts, nine pounds ten shillings in the first case, and ten pounds in the second, must be paid in Calcutta. In addition to the above, there will be a small charge for a Surgeon and medicines.

The Assembly of Jamaica grant a bounty of twelve pounds a head for each laborer introduced into the Island from Europe. The average voyage is five weeks.

5.—On the passage from India to this Colony I would allow the same daily ration as is now allowed to each man going to the Mauritius, viz:—two lbs. of rice, ghee, dholl, tobacco, mustard, oil, and several other articles in small quantities. I should issue the same ration to the women as to the men; as for children, I would not introduce any.

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6.—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Colony to state what ration, or articles; the produce of this Colony, should be allowed each Indian laborer in lieu of the ration generally contracted for. But I am of opinion that, if the ration be changed from rice, &c., to flour, meat, &c., such as Europeans are allowed, it will be found the Indians will be jealous and discontented, if the quantity and quality be not the same as that issued to the white laborers. If I employ Indians, it will be in the tropical parts; I should therefore continue the Mauritius ration.

7.—In the tropical parts of New South Wales; I should allow the same clothing as in the Mauritius, viz:—two Lascar's caps, two d'hooties, and two jackets or blankets, per annum; to be issued every six months. But, in the southern parts of this Colony, one of the issues; for the winter months, should be of warmer materials.

8.—Native Surgeons; educated at the Company's Medical College in Calcutta, could be easily procured, and would be glad to be employed; at from twenty-five to fifty rupees per month; with rations and a free passage.

9.—I feel persuaded that Indians could be hired for less than what is now given them to go to the Isle of France; but I should not, however, think of allowing them less than what they now receive, viz:—five rupees per month (about 10s.) for each laborer, and seven rupees for each commander. They should be engaged for ten years if possible, certainly for not less than seven.

10.—I would not stop any of their wages for the purpose of providing a fund to send them back; it is the source of many misunderstandings. I would not interfere with their money affairs, but pay them punctually upon the day agreed. But if the Indian Government insist upon their being sent back at the expiration of the term of their service, then so much a month must be stopped.

11.—I would pay them at such regular periods as would be most agreeable to themselves.

12.—I am not aware that any laws have been passed in the Mauritius to regulate the contracts with Indians. The Indians are, since the passing of the New Indian Charter; British subjects, and can engage themselves as freely as any Englishman: I believe there is no restraint to prevent an Englishman from engaging his services for a length of time; however, some law should be passed here to protect the importer of immigrants under contract. A heavy fine, over and above the loss of services, should be imposed upon any person employing a contracted immigrant, without that immigrant could produce a discharge from the importer or his assignee. And no contracted immigrant should be allowed to hold land, or to settle, until he had obtained such discharge. And if the employer refuse to give such discharge, then the Magistrates should be empowered, upon full proof being given that the immigrant had fulfilled his contract, to declare such immigrant discharged from all further service. Indians being British subjects, they will be protected by our laws equally with Englishmen.

To the replies which I have made to the foregoing questions, I beg to add a few brief observations, for the purpose of shewing to His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Members of the Council, what immense advantages this country will derive if the cultivation of cotton, coffee, and sugar, be once successfully established: The consumption; in Europe, of these great staples is about—

600,000,000 lbs. of cotton,
250,000,000 lbs. of coffee; and
800,000,000 lbs. of sugar;

Of these vast amounts, India, and the British Colonies supply about—

40,000,000 lbs. of cotton, or the $\frac{1}{15}$,
50,000,000 lbs. of coffee, or the $\frac{1}{5}$, and
400,000,000 lbs. of sugar, or the $\frac{1}{2}$.

England alone consumes in her manufactures upwards of 400,000,000 lbs. of cotton. The United States of America supply Great Britain with nearly 400,000,000 lbs. of cotton. Here is an immense field open for the industry of Australia, especially in cotton and coffee. I consider New South Wales, from Sydney, north to Cape York, as a country, both from soil and climate, peculiarly well-adapted to the growth of the finest cottons. For coffee there must be many mountainous tracts within the Tropics, well-suited to its cultivation. And for sugar, the rich scrub and alluvial soils on the banks of rivers within the Tropics, are well fitted for its production in a superior degree of quantity and quality. Of the three productions, the one of the greatest importance, in the first instance, is cotton. It does not require rich land, indeed, the best cottons are produced upon middling soils; the seeds are easily procured. As it can be cultivated upon indifferent open lands, the plough can be used the first year, instead of employing the more expensive mode of hoeing; a crop can be taken off within eight or nine months from the time of sowing. From its bulky nature it will provide large cargoes for ships to England; and above all, the capital required is so moderate, that small settlers will be able to embark in it. If the cultivation be once successfully established, it will rapidly increase. I should not be surprised to see, in a very few years, 1,000,000 acres in cultivation. This quantity of land would require about 200,000 people to cultivate it; it would produce annually 200,000,000 pounds of cotton wool, which, at 9d. a pound only, would realise £7,500,000; and would require three hundred ships, of four hundred tons each, to carry it to England. From the yearly profits which will arise from the cultivation of cotton, the settlers can gradually plant coffee trees, and sugar canes, with the view of establishing plantations of those

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those valuable productions. Coffee takes seven years from the time of sowing, before a full crop can be expected; but when once established, will last from ten to thirty years, with very little expense or labor. The cultivation and manufacture of sugar is a much more laborious, expensive, and scientific affair, though, when sufficient canes are introduced into the Colony, a planter, with sufficient capital, can obtain a crop in fifteen months from the time of putting the canes into the ground. In a country like Australia, where there is such an immense extent of unoccupied land, the breeding of sheep for the production of wool, must ever be of paramount importance. But, though pastoral pursuits be of such great benefit to the few, they are by no means favorable to the increase of population. A flock of sheep requires 1000 acres of land for its support, but only one person to tend it. It is the reverse in agricultural pursuits; here many laborers are required. The number of persons required for the cultivation of cotton, coffee, and sugar, is very great. 1000 acres of land in cotton or coffee, will require about 150 laborers; and the same quantity in sugar about 300. If the cultivation of cotton, coffee, and sugar should ever be extensively established, it will give employment to an immense population, not only in the tropical parts where these staple productions will be grown, but also in the southern districts, for the purpose of raising supplies of horses, mules, oxen, hay, corn, flour, beef, pork, cheese, butter, &c., for the use of these cotton, coffee, and sugar estates. Further, great imports must be yearly made from the Mother Country of steam-engines, expensive machinery, sugar boilers, stills, iron, copper, lead, agricultural implements, clothing, and various other articles. From the great intercourse which must arise between the northern and southern parts of the Colony, in interchanging their respective productions, and between Australia and Great Britain, an immense commercial marine will be created and maintained, which will further add to the population, riches, and resources of Australia. The productions of Australia will then be so valuable and extensive, that the exports will greatly exceed the imports, and vessels will arrive from Great Britain with but little freight; consequently the owners will compete with each other to obtain freights and passengers, which will reduce the charge of carriage so considerably, that an extensive and cheap system of immigration into this Colony may be confidently expected to be successfully established. Numbers will then swarm to these shores as they now do to America; and instead of the present excessive wages, labor will then be obtained at reasonable rates. The establishment of cotton, coffee, and sugar estates, will be the means, not only of drawing to this country numerous laborers, but also of causing much of the surplus capital, now lying uselessly unemployed in England, to flow into this Colony, as it once poured into the West Indies, for the purpose of being invested upon the security of such kind of estates. This will promote the advancement of Australia to an extent it cannot expect under present circumstances. I am a planter of cotton, coffee, and sugar, and have resided in, or visited most countries where those productions are raised. I came with the express intention of introducing the cultivation of those three great staple articles into this Colony, with the aid of convict labor, if I could obtain it; but I soon found on my arrival, that this kind of labor, if desirable, was not to be had. *En route* from India to this country I visited the Mauritius, where I resided upwards of four months. I was agreeably surprised to find, which I never expected from what I had witnessed of the habits, manners, customs, and character of the natives in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, that the Indian who, in his own country, is so indolent and prejudiced, was there converted into a most efficient and useful laborer, equalling, in some cases surpassing, the negroes. In consequence, principally, of the facilities of obtaining these valuable laborers, and of their efficiency, property, which only a few years back bore merely a nominal value, so that a purchaser could scarcely be found, gradually rose, and is now more than double its former value. New estates are daily forming, and the planters who are already established, are extending their cultivation. Before, all was depression and gloom; now, all is exultation and joy. Formerly, nearly every planter was deeply in debt; now, there is scarcely one to be found in that predicament, and several have accumulated large fortunes. With this example of the successful application of Indian labor, I no longer regret the want of convicts. All I now desire is that I may be granted a sufficient bounty to pay the expense of the introduction of Indian labor. He who commences a cultivation in a country where it has never been introduced, has great difficulties and delays to surmount. His difficulties, distresses, losses, experience and success or failure, are warnings and beacons to those who follow. I come to a country where no plants or seeds of those productions I wish to cultivate are indigenous. They must all be brought from other countries. I have been obliged, at a great expenditure of time and money, to collect seeds and plants in various foreign places. He who follows will be at no loss when I have once established plantations; I must, though I have brought with me a considerable quantity of various cotton seeds, and have made arrangements for procuring other kinds, be two years before I can obtain a crop from a complete estate; another, who comes after me, may do so in eight or nine months. Under the most favorable circumstances, I cannot expect to obtain a crop of sugar from a fully established estate, under two-and-a-half or three years; and if I can get no more plants than those which I have brought with me, it will be five or six years; the persons who follow me will be able to obtain a crop in fifteen months from the time of putting the plants into the ground. As to coffee, I cannot expect a crop before twelve or thirteen years; the persons who follow me will get a full one in seven years. I therefore humbly submit that I am entitled to, and deserve the encouragement and aid of the public; for my success must promote the public good in an eminent degree. I, therefore, earnestly pray, that I may be granted a sufficient bounty to import five hundred Indian and fifty European laborers, for the express purpose of establishing estates of cotton, coffee, and sugar. Upon the completion of the term of apprenticeship of the negroes in the West Indies, which will be in about three years time, there must be a great defalcation, if not an entire failure of crops; for it is the general opinion that the negroes, when once free, if they can be induced to work at all, will work in so little a degree, that the operations of a sugar estate cannot be carried on. Slavery, if not soon, must ultimately cease in America, especially in the United States. If these prognostications should be realized, those countries where tropical cultivation

cultivation may be established at the time, will have a more certain chance of supplying the deficiencies than other countries where it is not even begun. If I obtain the bounty I seek, I shall proceed immediately to India, to bring hither the laborers which I shall want for my own use. I shall not procure them from Calcutta, or its neighbourhood, but go into the "Hill Country," with proper agents and assistants, and there select both the men and women. At the same time, I shall be willing to procure for others, such laborers as they may want.

J. R. Mayo,
Esq.
22 June, 1837.

FRIDAY, 23 JUNE, 1837.

Thomas Potter Macqueen, Esquire, a large landholder, called in and examined:—

I think that in the district of the Hunter, where I reside, two thousand agricultural laborers, herdsmen, and shepherds, with or without their families, would find immediate employment. In consequence of the dearth of assigned mechanics, ready employment, at liberal wages, would be immediately provided for at least five hundred mechanics in the same district. The contemplated erection of churches and public buildings, which now cannot be effected, would then be immediately carried forward; the value of land and stock would be increased, and the subsequent demand for general labor proportionably encouraged. If we must have recourse to oriental immigration, I should much prefer Chinese to that from any other part of Asia; inasmuch as the natives of China are skilful gardeners, accustomed to the common process of agriculture as respects rice and maize, and thoroughly acquainted with the art of irrigation, which would fertilize many of our richest tracts, now nearly, if not entirely useless. At the same time, I do not consider the habits of the Chinese adapted for the solitary life of shepherds or herdsmen, nor would they agree with convict servants, from whom they so essentially differ in habits, food, and prejudices. I know that many flock-owners have been obliged, from want of a sufficient number of shepherds, to double the numbers of sheep in each flock under the charge of their shepherds; and I have refused to punish shepherds when brought before me, as a Magistrate, because I considered the flocks they were in charge of were larger than they could properly attend to. The losses occasioned from want of hands to preserve cleanliness, to repel the invasion of native dogs, and from the impossibility of effectually securing large flocks, are infinitely greater than the additional expense of able-bodied shepherds, capable of doing justice to smaller flocks, would amount to. Under these circumstances, considering that an immediate accession of labor is indispensable to the welfare of the Colony, although I should be inclined to give a decided preference to the introduction of English laborers, still, I think, the encouragement of oriental immigration is too valuable an object to be neglected.

T.P. Macqueen,
Esq.
23 June, 1837.

SATURDAY, 24 JUNE, 1837.

Mr. John Broadley Howard, of the Customs Department, called in, and examined:—

I was a resident in Bengal from the year 1827 to 1833. I was employed in the cultivation of indigo; we used to sow about eight thousand acres annually; the land was cultivated by Boonahs, Hindoos, and Mahometans. Their wages were about three rupees per month; the laborers found their own rations in all cases; the Boonahs came down from the Hills in gangs of from fifty to two hundred. They were under the superintendence of a sirdar or leader; I have always understood that after two or three years' residence in the lower Provinces, they return to their own country; they are accompanied by their wives and children; the women also engage in agricultural employments, at wages somewhat lower than the men. They were employed by us, first in digging the land with a "caddallee" (a sort of pick-axe); and afterwards in weeding and cutting the indigo, and carrying it to the factory; they were also employed in the preparation of the article; they are very peaceable and quiet. Task work appeared to answer best with them; and in hoe-ploughing, one cottah, or the sixtieth part of an acre, was reckoned a day's work on rough lands; they used to work from sun-rise to sun-set; their food consists of rice, fish, and vegetables; they are fond of animal food, and do not, like the Mahometans and Hindoos, object to eat pork or beef; I do not think they could manage an English plough; the ploughs used in India are of a rude construction. They are very unwilling to use English implements; they say their fathers did without them, and they can do the same. They cannot speak English; they are below the common stature; they are well-made; and capable of enduring fatigue; but they are inclined to be indolent; if not looked after; they do not possess the physical strength of Englishmen; they will drink spirits, and strong temptation would make them drunkards; their clothing is very simple, consisting of nothing more than a d'hooty or apron, and a "copra" or cotton vest thrown loosely over the shoulders, which they take off when at work. They wear no shoes; their habitations are extremely simple; they use no furniture; they sleep on a loose mat, laid on the ground; their amusements are innocent; they delight in hawking, and wild boar hunting, and in the evening they sing, and play on their "Tom Toms;" they marry very young; it is common to see a mother only twelve years old; their religion I am unable to speak of; I have only been a few months in this Colony, and am therefore unable to speak with precision as to their usefulness to settlers. I do not think they could use the common spade; they would be of service in brick-making, weeding, and planting potatoes; there are a class of persons in India called "Barree-wallahs," who would answer better as shepherds if they could be induced to emigrate. I do not think any of the Boonahs are acquainted with the management of live stock; I have occasionally employed them as grooms; they have no scruples about caste, and are despised by the Hindoos and Mahometans; they are decidedly less cunning than the other natives;

Mr. J. B.
Howard.
24 June, 1837.

Mr. J. B. Howard. natives; we found them very useful, and could obtain them in abundance at certain seasons; that is, from the month of October to February. As to the best mode of obtaining a ship load of Boonahs, I would suggest that an agent, acquainted with their manners and language should be sent to Calcutta, and from thence proceed up the Ganges to the manufacturing districts—to Jessore and Kishnaghur,—where he might engage them for a term. They would require about twenty rupees each in advance; great care should be taken in selecting them, as they differ very much; their rations on ship board would be similar to those served out to Lascars. The women would be of no use to the Colonists as domestic servants; they are particularly faithful to their husbands; the Boonahs would work best in gangs; I do not think they would work singly; the natives on the Coromandel Coast are a fine strong race, and I should imagine men might be obtained from Madras, or any of the ports on the Coromandel Coast. The Coolies at Calcutta would be useless, and I would not recommend their importation.

24 June, 1837.

SATURDAY, 24 JUNE, 1837.

William Charles Wentworth, Esquire, an extensive landholder, called in and examined:—

W. C. Wentworth, Esq.

24 June, 1837.

The scarcity of farm servants and laborers in general, for some time past, has been so great, as to compel me to increase the number of sheep placed under the charge of my shepherds respectively, from five hundred to seven hundred, eight hundred, and even one thousand, the consequence of which has been considerable losses, caused by want of sufficient attention to the sheep, and it is impossible for me to increase either my stock or my cultivation without a further supply of laborers. I think ten thousand immigrants, including mechanics, farm servants, shepherds, cowherds, laborers, and household servants, would not be too great a number to import as soon as they can be procured, and, afterwards, about five thousand or six thousand yearly. I have no doubt that ten thousand well selected persons would immediately find employment. The number of sheep in the Colony is estimated at about two millions, I believe, of which the proportion of breeding ewes may be about six hundred thousand, which, on an average, may yield an equal number of lambs. Allowing two shepherds and one hutkeeper to each thousand sheep, and two hundred supplementary hands, the next year's increase of sheep will require two thousand additional persons to attend to them. Taking the number of cattle in the Colony at five hundred thousand, the increase, next year, may be estimated at two hundred thousand. Allowing two herdsmen or stock-keepers, and one hut-keeper, to each thousand head of cattle, and two hundred supplementary hands as overseers, bullock drivers, &c., eight hundred additional persons will be required to attend to the next year's increase of cattle, or, in round numbers, the additional persons necessary to attend to the next year's increase of sheep and cattle, may be taken as three thousand; and supposing an equal number to be necessary for the increasing cultivation on tillage farms, and for mechanics, laborers, household servants, and all other purposes; and that three thousand or four thousand persons would be required to make up the present numerous deficiencies in all parts of the Colony, I do not think my estimate at all too large in recommending the introduction of ten thousand immigrants as speedily as possible. But I cannot approve of the introduction of Indians; whether their wives are brought with them or not, it will be impossible to prevent an intermixture of races, which, I consider, it would be highly desirable to avoid. Considering the length of time which must necessarily elapse in making arrangements with agents in India, in collecting and transporting the Indians, and teaching them to be useful, I think immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, in any numbers, may be obtained quite as soon, and that they would be infinitely superior in efficiency. In Ireland, particularly, there must be a great superabundance of unemployed people, and I prefer Irish laborers to any other; a good word goes a great way with an Irishman. I think the present system of bounties bad. Bounties should be allowed for single men, without making it necessary to import women with them. I think it desirable that equal numbers of the sexes should be imported; but they should come out single. The Government should continue to import unmarried females, and the settlers will import males for themselves, if the Government will allow a reasonable bounty; but the present scale is too low.

SATURDAY, 24 JUNE, 1837.

William Morgan, Esquire, Ship Agent and Merchant, called in and examined:—

W. Morgan, Esq.

24 June, 1837.

I am of opinion, that vessels of from three hundred to four hundred tons are those best suited for the conveyance of immigrants, both because the number of immigrants who can be brought by ships of that size will be more likely to arrive in a healthy state than when larger numbers are congregated together, and because such ships can be navigated with less than a proportionately smaller number of men than ships of a larger size, and consequently at a cheaper rate. The most advantageous manner of fitting up such vessels is as follows:—They should have a raised poop, for the accommodation of the ship's officers and cabin passengers, and a fore-castle deck for the use of the crew, thus leaving the *twain deck* clear, fore and aft, for the immigrants. The height between decks should be, at least, six feet; each side of the ship should be divided into compartments of six feet in length, and four and a-half feet in width, in each of which compartments there should be two tiers of berths, to contain three persons in each; to every compartment a patent air-port must be attached, to be so placed as to ventilate every subdivision, and to give a current of air through the vessel. The *twain deck*, thus subdivided, may be apportioned to individuals, classified as married and single, of both sexes, and may be divided by moveable bulk-heads, removeable in the morning at a certain hour, and re-placed at night; a moveable table, and forms, may be placed so as to run throughout the ship lengthways. Each passenger should be provided with a wooden or pewter platter, knife, fork, and spoon, and a horn drinking cup; and

and a certain number of wooden or pewter dishes and jugs apportioned to each mess. The number of passengers which this arrangement will afford accommodation to, may be calculated as follows:—

W. Morgan,
Esq.
24 June, 1847.

Suppose the length of the *'tween decks*, from bulk-head
to bulk-head, to be..... 100 feet
Divided by six (feet) gives, on each side of the ship .. 16½ compartments
Which doubled gives 33½ ditto
Multiplied by six persons to each compartment, 6
gives 200 Adult immigrants,

which are as many as a vessel of three hundred and seventy-five tons, with a crew, twenty-five in number, is entitled to carry, in accordance with the rules of the Act of Parliament regulating the conveyance of passengers. The water to accommodate so large a body of persons should be placed in the *orlop deck*, or hold of the vessel, fore and aft, and, as pumped out, should be replaced by salt water, to keep the stowage good, and serve as ballast. This water should be in tun-luffs, or good stout English beef tierces, which will always meet a ready sale on arrival. The provisions should be placed in the same situation; and dead weight, consisting of iron, tin, copper, crockery-ware, and other goods of a heavy nature, should be received on freight, in lieu of ballast, but not in greater quantity than will permit the stowage, also in the *hold*, of the whole of the passengers' luggage; by which means the *'tween decks* being kept clear, will be better ventilated, and more easily kept clean, and the health of the passengers better ensured. The poop cabins may be appropriated to passengers of a superior description, at the rate of from fifty pounds to sixty pounds for males, and forty-five pounds to fifty pounds for females. The rates charged for steerage passengers in the vessels arriving here two, three, and four years ago, for which I was agent, were:—

For Male adults	£20:
Female ditto.....	18, or
Man and his wife.....	35
Children from seven to fourteen	10, and
Ditto from one to seven	5

The rules for preserving order and cleanliness adopted in those vessels, and the scale of rations issued, are as follows, namely:—

We, the undersigned passengers, acknowledge the following to be the conditions of our agreement, as respects our rations and rules of conduct with A. _____, B. _____, C. _____, during our stay in the ship D. _____, bound from E. _____, for New South Wales, and we severally bind ourselves and each of the members of our respective families, to abide by, and to do every thing in our power to preserve the observance of the conditions herein stated. Such of the passengers as may have embarked before the day of sailing, with their luggage and bedding, and who shall thereafter sleep regularly on board, shall from and after the _____ day of _____ 183____, on condition of their passage money having been paid, and until the vessel shall have sailed, be allowed one pound of beef or pork, half-a-pound of biscuit, and two pints of coffee, per day. But from the sailing of the vessel, the regular mess will commence, and be on the following daily scale for each mess of twelve full grown persons, or children equal to that number, reckoning two children from seven to fourteen years, and four children from one to seven years, as equal to one adult.

	Bread.	Coffee & lb., raw liquid.	Cocoa & lb., raw liquid.	Sugar.	Beef.	Pork.	Flour.	Fruit.	Suet.	Soap.	Water.	SPIRITS.
	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pints, quarts		
Monday.....	12	12	12	1	9	..	4	½	½	..	18	A noggin or two glasses to every male adult and married female. To unmarried females, and children between ten and fourteen, a glass, but none to children under ten.
Tuesday.....	12	12	12	1	..	9	..	..	..	18	9
Wednesday....	12	12	12	1	9	..	4	½	½	..	18	
Thursday.....	12	12	12	1	..	9	..	..	..	18	9
Friday.....	12	12	12	1	9	..	4	½	½	..	18	
Saturday.....	12	12	12	1	..	9	..	..	..	18	9
Sunday.....	12	12	12	1	9	..	4	½	½	..	9	

All nursing mothers, to be allowed one quart of porter each daily, in lieu of spirits.

As it has been found from experience that these allowances are considerably more than can be consumed, it is expressly required that the quantity not consumed be returned to the Steward.

REGULATIONS:—

First.—Any person concealing, wasting, or failing to return to the Steward, any of the provisions not consumed, to forfeit his or her allowance of spirits for three days for each offence; the unconsumed part to form part of the allowance on the succeeding day, or to be deducted from the allowance for the following day.

Second.—

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Second.—The duty of cleaning the floor to be done by the members of each mess in rotation; to be washed and scrubbed before breakfast, swept before dinner, and again before going to bed. Parents are required to remove any filth of their children; and should the cleaners in discharge of their task find any such filth, it must be removed immediately by the parents, for whose neglect their allowance of rum for the day shall be forfeited to the cleaners. This duty to begin with members of No. 1 mess, and to be followed by the others in rotation, day after day. As cleanliness is so indispensable to the comfort of the passengers, it is agreed that the rum belonging to the mess in fault shall be forfeited for three days, should it be determined by a majority of the male passengers, that the floor has not been properly cleaned by them.

Third.—The bedding to be taken on deck, and aired every day that the weather will permit; and when it is on deck, the berths are required to be thoroughly cleaned by the occupiers, who are also required to clean their pannikins, forks, knives, &c., &c.

Fourth.—Each mess to appoint a master, whose duty it will be to receive from the steward the rations; he being required to retire to his division of the vessel immediately on receiving the supply for his mess, so as to prevent confusion, and to make room for the master of the next mess to approach.

Fifth.—No light of any description allowed, except the three ship lamps, and these to be extinguished at eight P. M.; and no smoking allowed but on deck, on forfeiture of rum for the voyage.

Sixth.—Passengers occupying the berths abaft the main-hatch, to enter by the after-hatch; and those in the fore division, to enter by the fore-hatch;—no steerage passenger being allowed to go on that part of the deck abaft the after-hatch.

Seventh.—No person to enter the cabhouse, or in any manner to interfere with the cook or steward, or their respective departments, under forfeiture of their allowance of spirits for the whole voyage.

Eighth.—Any passenger guilty of misconduct or using improper language, to forfeit his or her allowance of rum for the voyage.

Lastly.—Each mess to provide two of their number to assist the cook, day by day, in regular rotation.

MONDAY, 26 JUNE, 1837.

Robert Towns, Esq., Commander of the ship "Brothers," called in and examined:—

R. Towns,
Esq.
26 June, 1837.

I think that the vessels most suitable for the conveyance of emigrants, are those of from 450 to 500 tons registered burden. Smaller vessels neither afford sufficient room for exercise, nor admit of the necessary degree of ventilation. Height in the *tween decks*, and breadth of beam, are essentially necessary in emigrant ships, where the sleeping berths are one above another, and where such space should be secured between the several ranges of berths, as would afford a clear passage, fore and aft, of at least three feet. The following scale of passage money would, I conceive, amply remunerate the ship-owner, and enable him to provide necessary stores and provisions of the very best quality, which in truth would, in the end, be found to be the cheapest; that is, supposing that there were embarked as many emigrants as the ship could accommodate comfortably, at the following rates of passage money, and that a portion of the money, were paid in advance in Britain viz. —

For a man and his wife, without family	£36
Each unmarried female	18
Each unmarried male	18
Children of from seven to fourteen years	10
Ditto of from one to seven	5

I would here observe, that most of the children embarked, are likely to be classed as under seven years, unless the existing regulations as to ages are considerably extended, which, in my opinion, they ought to be. When selecting emigrants in England, I met with several otherwise very desirable families, whose ages being *above thirty*, precluded them from participating in the advantages held out by the Government to persons a year or two younger; and thus the Colony was deprived of the services of individuals of irreproachable character, skilful in their several callings, and in the very prime of life, with families of grown up boys and girls, whose services would be invaluable. One case in point, occurred among the emigrants brought out by me in the "Brothers." It was that of a man named George Butt, who, with his wife and six children, would have been refused by the Board of examination, in consequence of his age exceeding the prescribed limits, had it not been for the kind assistance of Major Macarthur, and the parish from which he came, by whom his passage money was paid. The conduct of this family throughout the voyage was most unexceptionable. I may here also instance the cases of two families in Lincolnshire, who were *actually rejected*, although the ages of the men did not exceed thirty-four or thirty-five, and the women were not above from thirty to thirty-two; one with a family of seven children, the other with one of six; three or four of whom in each family were grown up boys and girls, capable of performing the labor of adults. I invariably found that those persons who had the largest families were the most desirous to emigrate; but as I before observed, their ages in several instances prevented the parents receiving the bounty, and the children would not be separated from them. I think, therefore, that the present regulations, limiting the ages of parties eligible to the Government bounty, should be considerably extended, in those cases at least, where persons of large families offer themselves as candidates for emigration. In England, a single man, if he be industrious, may at all times earn a living; but it is not so with a married man having a large family, whose best exertions in many cases will not save him from the poor house. I repeat, therefore, that the object of those regulations would be best attained by some extension of the ages at which married persons with large families shall be considered entitled to the assistance of the Government.

In

In corroboration of my statement as to the rate of passage money which I think would remunerate the ship owner, I beg to submit a statement of the sums paid to myself by Mr. Macarthur, for the emigrants whom I brought out for that gentleman in the ship "Brothers," viz. :—

R. Towns,
Esq.

26 June, 1837.

For fourteen married couples, two single men, and eighteen children.....	.....	.....	£640; or,
For, say fifteen couples, at £36..	.....	£540	
Bounty for the children, calculated according to the scale of ages, namely :—			
Norris—One child above seven years	£10		
Three children under seven years	15		
Wright—One child above seven years	10		
Three children under seven years	15		
J. Wicks—Two children under seven years..	10		
Cox—One child under seven years	5		
Gumbleton—Two children under seven years.	10		
Arnold—One child under seven years	5		
R. Wicks—Two children under seven years ..	10		
New—Two children under seven years.....	10	£100	£640

Exclusive of the man Butts and his family, of whom I have spoken before, and whose passage, calculated according to the scale, would be eighty-one pounds, viz. :—

For himself and his wife	£36	
Three children above seven years	30	
Three ditto below seven years	15	£81

Making the gross sum which I received for the passage of forty-eight persons, £721, which I consider to have paid me very well; nevertheless, what with the cost of advertisements, criers, posting bills, and travelling expenses, considerable expense is incurred in the first instance in procuring the emigrants, but I should think it likely that those who employ them after their arrival in the Colony, might be induced to bear a certain portion of these expenses; one pound per family would, I think, cover all. To ensure the comfort and health of the emigrants, I would recommend that good and sufficient cabins should be built to suit the families, varying in size according to the number of persons intended to occupy them, care being taken to keep each family separate, and to supply every berth with :—A slop pail or bucket; a hook pot or pots (according to the family); two or three pannikins; two or three tin plates; two or three wooden or iron spoons; a mess kid or platter; also a large mess kid for every five or six cabins; a tea cannister; a sugar box; and a keg to contain the daily allowance of water.

I think the above *kit*, suited for a man and his wife and two children, might be bought for twelve or fourteen shillings, which if charged to the emigrant, with permission to take the same ashore, would give him an interest in taking care of them. The emigrants should be provided by the Government or the importer with beds and bedding, and allowed to take them with them from the ship, paying for them through their employers in the Colony, out of their first year's wages, which would, in my opinion, be an arrangement much preferable to the present one of allowing them to bring their old beds and bedding, which, independent of the risk, nay certainty, of introducing *vermin* into the ship, would in most cases cost as much for their conveyance over land to the port of embarkation, as would purchase the new ones I have proposed they should be supplied with. I would also propose that the grown up members of families, whether males or females, (say of the age of fourteen or fifteen years or upwards) should have sleeping berths apart from their parents, but so arranged as that the females should be under the immediate eye of their parents, while the young men might be accommodated in such manner as to be equally under control with the young women, and yet quite separate from them. I would put four females in each of the cabins allotted to the young women, and an equal number of males in those allotted to the young men. To enforce cleanliness on board, should be an object of the first importance. My rule was to rouse all the men up at six o'clock, whenever the weather and their health permitted of it; the officer of the watch seeing that they emptied their slop pail and cleaned their berths, and the deck below; it would also be found to be a good rule to employ a portion of them, by turns of five or six each morning, to assist the crew in washing decks and "cleaning ship." The turn would not come round oftener than once in every fourteen or fifteen days, and it would give them a respect for cleanliness, and a necessary notion of discipline. Employment of some kind should also be provided for them during the voyage. Major Macarthur put a quantity of wool-bagging on board the "Brothers" for the men, and netting-twine to make nets of; and ready cut out shirts, &c., for the women to make up, the whole under my superintendence, and for which they were liberally rewarded; that is, out of every seven shirts, made up by the women, they were allowed to retain two, and out of every four shifts, they were allowed to retain one. There were also put on board a few pieces of striped and plain prints for the children, which they purchased by imitating the industry of their parents. Many of the families who embarked with a very scanty supply, wrought themselves in this way into an excellent stock of apparel. In order not only to instruct the children, but also to keep them out of danger, and from mischief, as well as to relieve their parents, who could otherwise more profitably employ themselves, of the care of them, I would propose that a school should be established on board, which could easily be accomplished by offering a small pecuniary reward to some one of the emigrants competent to conduct it. The woman

R. Towns, Esq.
26 June, 1837.

who conducted the school on board the "Brothers" was remunerated for her trouble by Mr. Macarthur with a gratuity of, I think, five pounds. I attribute much of the quiet, regularity, and discipline, which I was enabled to maintain on board the "Brothers" to the very salutary rule which I established in the outset of the voyage, of not allowing *spirits* to be issued as a ration to the emigrants. I have always looked upon the practice of serving spirits to steerage passengers as being fraught with innumerable evils, both to the people themselves and the ship's company, and ultimately to the Colony in which they settle; inasmuch as it in a measure enforces the habit of *drinking grog*, which quickly begets the *relish* for it, and thus at the termination of a long voyage, such as that from England to this Colony, very many who, but for this baneful practice, would have been an invaluable acquisition to the Colony, have either already become confirmed drunkards, or are quite prepared to become so, upon one tithe of the provocation which this Colony will afford to their ship-acquired appetite for spirits. A strict observance of the Sabbath will also be found to have a very salutary effect, at any rate, as regards the cleanliness of their persons, whatever other good may result from it. Improper language ought to be strictly prohibited; as youthful minds, if freely indulged in the *sound* of vice, will have the less repugnance to overcome in its *practice*. Every species of *gambling* should also be rigidly prohibited. It is most dangerous in its consequences where so many unemployed persons are crowded together, who, when once their passions are excited by losses, or detection of unfair practices at play, and having no means of avoiding each other, are sure to vent them in quarrels of a nature more or less serious, which would be found to be highly injurious to the present discipline of the ship, and the future welfare of the passengers. In fact, on board such a ship, where so many widely differing dispositions are in constant collision, the greatest circumspection is required on the part of the commander, who may rest assured that he will best consult the discipline of his ship, and the good of his passengers, by a *mild*, although *firm*, enforcement of such rules as he may deem necessary; always bearing in mind that much more is to be gained by acquiring the *respect* of those under his care, than can ever be hoped for by exciting their *fears*.

MONDAY, 26 JUNE, 1837.

John Edye Manning, Esquire, Registrar of the Supreme Court, an extensive landholder, called in and examined:—

J. E. Manning,
Esq.
26 June, 1837.

From a calculation formed upon the exportation of wool during the last two years, and assuming that each bale contains the product of one hundred sheep, I should think that one thousand five hundred shepherds and hut-keepers would be required for weaning the lambs of last September and March; the increase of our cattle might require the eighth part of that number—say two hundred; and three hundred agricultural laborers would be necessary for raising food for these additional consumers; which numbers of persons, together amounting to two thousand, with about six hundred general servants, to be employed in clearing ground and other improvements, and as house-servants to an increasing population, might, I think, meet the absolute demand of the present year. These observations have reference only to the *increase* of the present year, and are not meant to include existing wants, or to supply the present vacuum. I am not possessed of any *data* on which to estimate the numbers sufficient to supply such vacuum; but from my knowledge of the fact that most of our flock-masters are compelled to increase the numbers of sheep in their respective flocks, in a degree highly detrimental to their numerical increase, safety, and advancement, I must believe that the subsisting wants are very great indeed. I should imagine that mechanics will always be required in the proportion, perhaps, of ten per-cent., of the gross number of immigrants; and I think that they should be married men. It is my belief that in one year from this time, unless we have an importation of many thousand shepherds, this Colony will have reached its *acmé* of productiveness in wool; or that such an evil may be delayed only twelve months longer by the neglect of agriculture, and the consequent endangering of human life. I apprehend that the strong feeling which exists in England against emigration to this Colony, the facility of emigration to America, and the great inducements held out by the South Australian Company to emigrants possessed of one hundred pounds or upwards, will prevent the tide of spontaneous immigration, unless an entirely free passage, or a bounty equal to it, be offered. I take the liberty also of suggesting that the limitation to the age of thirty years, in respect to married persons to whom a bounty is allowed by the regulations of October, 1835, be extended to forty years for married men, and thirty-five years for married women; and that a free passage, or a bounty equal to it, be given to male and female immigrants imported by private individuals. The immediate want of labor being so appalling, I conceive that every available channel should be opened, and every stimulus used in the hastening an extensive arrival of immigrants; and that, with this view, a bonus, equal to the amount of the harbour dues and other port charges, should be offered to the owners of every vessel which shall land fifty immigrants in this Colony. And, further, that in addition to the exertions of the Naval Surgeons instructed for the purpose, Resident Agents should be appointed at different ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland, empowered to offer the full passage money, or an equivalent bounty, to all emigrants approved by them, according to the regulations, in whatever vessel they may embark. In respect to the introduction of the Hill Coolies from India, and of Chinamen, I am of opinion that it would be greatly beneficial to the Colony, as affording a *temporary relief* to our present distress, and as being likely to diminish the evils to be apprehended from the probable inadequateness of the emigration from Europe to meet the full extent of the wants of the Colony during the next ensuing two or three years. I think also, that, to a certain limited extent, these Indians might be of permanent use to us for the cultivation of various products in our northern districts, and that they would be of more than ordinary utility in the service of gentlemen coming to us from India, who would be acquainted with their language and habits.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 26 JUNE, 1837:

James Bowman, Esquire, late Inspector of Colonial Hospitals, a very extensive landholder, J. Bowman, Esq. called in, and examined:—

I have lately made an extensive tour in the upper districts of the Hunter, and at all the places where I have been, there appeared to be a great want of laborers; and I am much in want of servants at my own establishment, although I engaged a considerable number of the immigrants lately arrived by the "Lady Macnaghten." I have not made a minute calculation as to the wants of the Colony, but I am quite certain that a very large number of immigrants would obtain immediate employment. I do not think ten thousand would be too many to import during the next year, to meet the present wants, and to keep pace with the probable increase of live stock. About one-third of that number might be imported during the following year; progressively increasing in each succeeding year. If Europeans could be obtained in as short a time, or nearly so, as Indians, I would certainly give them the preference; but if Indians can be brought soon, I will take some of them, being so much in want of servants. Each of my brooding flocks used ordinarily to consist of about three hundred and fifty ewes, but in consequence of the scarcity of shepherds, I have lately been obliged to increase the numbers to five hundred, and even six hundred in a flock.

MONDAY, 26 JUNE, 1837.

Joseph Hickey Grose, Esquire, late one of the Directors of the Commercial Bank, and a considerable landholder, called in, and examined:—

I am of opinion that about one thousand agricultural laborers would be a sufficient number to import annually, to enable us to produce grain in such quantity as would be fully equal to the consumption. The greater portion of these people should be married men.

In respect to shepherds, I think they may be more advantageously obtained from India. For household servants, I think Chinese would be best suited; and of whom not less than five hundred should be imported—a great portion of these would be mechanics; and, as the Chinese would not bring their families with them, it would, perhaps, be necessary to import a similar number yearly, to supply the places of those who return to their own country. Shepherds and stockmen, I think, can be best procured from India, from the Hill Country of Bengal. I would import these to the extent of displacing many of the present shepherds; say to the number of one thousand, by way of experiment in the first instance. The want of mechanics is most seriously felt; and unless a very considerable importation of them is made within twelve months from the present time, the commercial interest of Sydney must retrograde. For weeks, and months past, shipwrights employed by me, working by piece-work, have earned from twenty to thirty shillings per day, each; and, as a natural consequence, they do not, on an average, work more than three days in a week. The present shipping interest of Sydney, which has more than doubled itself within the last two years, requires an immediate importation of at least one hundred shipwrights, five hundred able seamen, and fifty coopers. Ten English engineers from London or Liverpool, would find immediate employment, at from ten pounds to twenty pounds per month; at present, to persons of this description, I give fifteen pounds per month, and their provisions. Fifty blacksmiths would likewise obtain immediate employment; country smiths would be preferable; fifty house carpenters, fifty stonemasons, sixty bricklayers, and fifty brickmakers, would also be readily engaged. I think these numbers would be required for the service of private individuals, independent of those which may be wanted for that of the Government. I beg leave to suggest to the Committee, as an object deserving of consideration, the advantage that would arise from apprenticing Orphan School boys to shipwrights, coopers, and masons; but to induce masters in these trades to take and teach the boys, it would be necessary to offer a bounty with them, of about twenty pounds, to be paid after two or three months' trial, on the indentures being signed.

WEDNESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1837.

Henry O'Brien, of Yass, Esquire, a considerable land and stock proprietor, called in, and examined:—

I do not profess to know much of the general wants of the Colony in respect to agricultural labor; but I am aware that the complaint of a great deficiency is very general.

The number of bales of wool shipped during the year 1836, was	22,000
And supposing that on the 1st of January, 1837, there remained to be shipped.	1,000
And that there were manufactured in the Colony	1,000

The aggregate produce of 1836, would thus amount to	24,000
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Again; supposing that each bale contained 100 fleeces, the number of sheep clipped that year would be	2,400,000
To which are to be added the September lambs not shorn; say to each 10,000 sheep, 1,200 lambs; making the total number of lambs ...	288,000
To which add the next March lambing, say	300,000

Making the total number of sheep in the Colony, in the present year...	2,988,000
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For

H. O'Brien,
Esq.
28 June, 1837.

For each 1,200 sheep, three men are required as shepherds and hut-keepers, which would give	7,470
And for every 100 men thus employed, 10 laboring men would be required as farm servants, laborers, and bullock drivers, which would give for these purposes	747
Making the number employed on sheep establishments	8,217
To which add the number employed on cattle establishments, say	1,200
Which would give as the total number of men employed in 1837, on the several sheep and cattle stations in the Colony	9,417
For every 10,000 sheep, 10 extra men will be required in May, 1838; and taking for granted that the flocks will at that time amount to 3,000,000, there would then be immediate employment in tending the flocks alone, for	3,000
And there would be required for the cattle establishments, about	500
Making the number of immigrants that would be required for the increased flocks and herds alone of 1838	3,500 men.

Besides which, agricultural laborers, household servants, and mechanics, will be required in large numbers; but I do not profess to possess any accurate knowledge of the exact number that would be likely to find employment. I have, at this moment, from one thousand to one thousand four hundred sheep in several of my flocks, instead of six hundred, which I consider to be enough in one flock. I have lately hired several freed men at very high wages, and I would willingly hire others at the same rates, if I could get them. If a sufficient supply of immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland can be obtained, I would much prefer them to Indians or Chinese; but, situate as we are at present, with rapidly increasing flocks and herds, and with hands infinitely short of the requisite number to tend them, I would recommend the immediate introduction of such numbers of the Hill laborers of India, and of Chinese, as the Colonists shall previously enter into arrangements with the Government to receive and employ on their arrival here, under certain specified regulations as to wages and good treatment. Such a measure would prevent the introduction of persons whose services might not be required on their arrival in the Colony. I would take ten of these people on trial myself.

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1837.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dumaresq, Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company, called in and examined:—

Lieut. Col. H.
Dumaresq.
28 June, 1837.

I am not in possession of data on which to found calculations with respect to the present deficiency of laborers, farm and household servants, shepherds, stock-keepers, and mechanics, and therefore, can bring little more than vague conjecture in aid of the interesting subject now under consideration of the Committee; but, it appears to me, that by taking the numbers of cattle and sheep stated in the late Census, and calculating their probable increase for the next ensuing two years, and then estimating the number of convicts who may arrive in the Colony during the same period, and whose services may be applied to their superintendence, allowing three men to each one thousand sheep, and two men to each one thousand head of cattle, that the probable demand for stock-keepers and shepherds may be arrived at; and if it be supposed that each landed proprietor requires two additional farm servants, and each householder one household servant, the demand for these descriptions of labor may be thus determined.

I am not aware how the demand for mechanics is to be ascertained; I think, however, there can be but little risk in introducing persons of this description into the Colony. Most settlers would, doubtless, be glad now to embellish their properties, and add to the comforts and conveniences of their abodes, if proper artificers were at hand; I would suggest, nevertheless, that in the arrangements for the introduction into the Colony of persons of the above descriptions, care should be taken to prevent the arrival of more than a certain limited number of each class at any one time. I scarcely know what to say about the introduction of Indian laborers; the Bengal convicts employed at the *Mauritius*, during my service there, suffered severely from the effects of cold, but they were a most orderly and useful class of people.

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1837.

Thomas Barker, Esquire, a considerable stock-owner, called in and examined:—

Thos. Barker,
Esq.
28 June, 1837.

I am fully aware of the inconvenience and pecuniary loss sustained by landowners, flockowners, and householders generally, from the present scarcity in the Colony of labor of every description; yet, if immigrants arrive in numbers of say, from five thousand to six thousand annually, they will in my opinion speedily supply the demand for them; and I think, therefore, that some measure should be adopted by the Government to protect them from the necessity of engaging themselves on arrival, at rates of wages below those, which, considering the inducements held out to them in Britain, they ought to receive; the settlers in this Colony have so long been accustomed to obtain labor at a cheap rate, and without much regard to the characters of those they have employed, that I fear many of them would be very unwilling

to offer what might be considered fair remunerating wages for the services of virtuous and useful families. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest, that the Government should continue to supply food and lodging to the immigrants on their arrival, and that they should also give them employment in future, at a rate of wages which should, after deduction of the cost of such food and lodging, be but little below the rates then current in the Colony; which would secure them against the necessity of accepting situations on terms inadequate to the value of their services—would afford to those who may be penniless, an opportunity of earning the means of furnishing themselves with the little necessaries which, as new-comers, they would require—and yet, at the same time, would not make them unwilling to engage with private individuals at a fair rate of wages. With respect to the introduction of Indian laborers, although from the paucity of labor I am an advocate for it as a temporary relief, or as an experiment, rendered necessary by the present pressing wants of the Colony, yet, I hope, that not more than one, or at most two thousand of them will be introduced among us, and these, I think, should all be males; this Colony possesses very many natural advantages, which the industry of a virtuous and skilful race of people would soon develop; and I hope shortly to witness the introduction of people of this description from the Mother Country, in such numbers, as will sensibly relieve her of some of the evils of a redundant population, and keep pace with the necessities and prosperity of the Colony.

Thos. Barker,
Esq.
28 June, 1837.

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1837.

Colonel John Thomas Leahy of Illawarra, a considerable land-owner,—called in and examined:—

I am perfectly convinced that there is a great want of mechanics and laborers in the Colony; and I feel it press peculiarly hard upon myself, inasmuch as it costs me at present upwards of £500 a year, for free labor; notwithstanding which, from the difficulty of procuring laborers at any price, I have, at this moment upwards of twenty-four acres of maize not harvested, which, if the rains set in, may be totally destroyed. Had I attempted to harvest it with the few men I could hire, I could not have put any wheat in the ground this year. I beg to add, that I possess in the district of Illawarra, nearly five thousand acres of land, of which upwards of five hundred acres have been in cultivation, and the timber on six hundred acres more has been cut down, and is ready to be burnt off when I can get hands to do it; in regard to my dwelling-house, it is in a state of great dilapidation, and I cannot, at any rate of wages, procure mechanics to repair it. In regard to my sheep, of which I possess a considerable number, I beg to observe, that I have been obliged to dispose of five hundred lately, in consequence of my being unable to procure shepherds to attend them.

Colonel J. T.
Leahy.
28 June, 1837.

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1837.

George Cox, of Winbourne, Mulgon, Esquire, a considerable land-owner,—called in and examined:—

I am quite aware that there is a very great want throughout the Colony, of laborers, farm and household servants, shepherds, stock-keepers, and mechanics, although I have no means of making any calculation of the numbers of each description that may be required to supply that want; I have no doubt, however, that an immediate importation of five thousand well selected immigrants, would find ready employment at remunerating wages; I think that number would be sufficient to import in the course of the ensuing year, and from three thousand to four thousand the succeeding year; my brother Henry and myself, would immediately engage twenty-five shepherds, farm-laborers, and mechanics, with their families. I would rather wait the necessary time to procure Europeans than take Indians to supply my immediate wants. I think the shepherds should always be young single men; for, situate as our sheep stations necessarily are, affording no other accommodation than the shelter of a bark-hut, they would not be comfortable abodes for females; but with respect to mechanics and farm laborers, I should have no objection to their being married; I have not been obliged to increase the number of sheep in my flocks in more than one instance; which was in March last, when I was weaning my lambs, and was compelled to put one thousand one hundred lambs in one flock, not being able, on any terms, to procure a shepherd; I never, but as a matter of necessity, would put more than six hundred in one flock; in order to procure shepherds I have been obliged to advance their wages from £16 and £20 to £25 and £27. If I had the number of men I have stated, I should be able to carry on improvements which I have for some time had in contemplation, and to complete those which are now quite at a stand. Indeed, we can barely keep up our present extent of cultivation and stock-grazing, such is the scarcity of every description of labor.

George Cox,
Esq.
28 June, 1837.

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1837.

William Lawson, Esquire, of Prospect, a considerable land-owner,—called in and examined:—

In reply to the enquiry of the Committee, as to my opinion of the extent of the present deficiency of laborers, farm, and other servants; and whether, in consequence of such deficiency, I have been obliged to increase the numbers of sheep and cattle in each flock and herd, under the charge of my shepherds and herdsmen, I beg to state, that I have experienced such great difficulty in obtaining the services of shepherds, and other laborers, that I have been under the necessity of putting from one thousand to fifteen hundred sheep under the charge

W. Lawson,
Esq.
28 June, 1837.

W. Lawson, Esq.,
28 June, 1837.

of each shepherd, while the average number of sheep in each of my flocks did not, formerly, exceed five hundred or six hundred; and that considerable losses have arisen, from such large numbers being congregated together; and further, that the extent of my cultivation, and agricultural as well as other improvements, has been greatly circumscribed by the same deficiency. In reference to the number of immigrants who may, with certainty, find employment in the Colony, I should consider, judging from the very rapid increase of sheep, and other stock, and the very general demand for labor, at the present time; that ten thousand men would not be an excessive supply between the periods of the 1st May, 1836, and 30th April, 1839, and, I am also of opinion, that a similar quantity might easily and advantageously be employed, if introduced, in the course of the succeeding twelve months. In the event of the Government introducing British immigrants on a sufficiently extensive scale, I should deprecate the importation of Indian laborers, on the presumption that their habits are greatly at variance, if not irreconcilable, with those of an European population; and that their engagements being merely of a temporary nature, such a description of supply would be a source of annually increasing expense, without adequate advantage, or permanent increase to the laboring population.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1837.

Alick Osborne, Esq., R.N., Surgeon Superintendent, of the ship "Adam Lodge," with Immigrants from Ireland, called in and examined:—

A. Osborne,
Esq., R.N.,
22 July, 1837.

I was employed by the Colonial Government in March, 1836, to go to Ireland and select emigrants, and bring them out to this Colony. I accordingly proceeded in that month, and arrived in London in the month of July, and in Ireland, in August, 1836; but did not receive my final instructions from the Colonial Office, Downing-street, till November. I experienced no difficulty whatever in procuring the number of emigrants I required, under the instructions on which I acted; the terms which these instructions enabled me to propose, were most satisfactory to them; namely—a free passage for themselves and their families, and employment for one year certain, guaranteed by the Government, on their arrival in this Country. The description of persons to whom I was authorized to offer these terms, were mechanics of the following descriptions, viz.:—blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, and stone-cutters. To laborers, and other individuals, I was authorized to offer a free passage only; employment not being guaranteed to them by Government. Some disappointment may occasionally be experienced by the Agent, from individuals changing their minds, when the ship is nearly ready, and this must be obviated by introducing a few beyond the specified number, and should any of these be thereby disappointed, they would have the first offer by the next ship. Small farmers possessing little capital, with their wives and children, and young single women their relatives, and single men as laborers could be procured to almost any extent. I was authorized to charter a suitable vessel, on the part of Government, and I did charter the "Adam Lodge," a first-class British-built ship of 567 tons, with a height between decks of about seven feet. The owners furnishing the provisions of prime quality at £6 10s., per head, according to the annexed scale for adult males and females, rating children in the proportions specified in the Passenger-Act. In this agreement were included rations, bedding, wine, medicines, and medical comforts. We also issued potatoes, at the rate of six pounds per week to each adult, in addition to the rations, and the owners were compensated by the consequent saving of bread. The issue of potatoes continued from the 29th of March, the day we sailed from Londonderry, till the 1st of June, and was of the utmost advantage to the emigrants. The number of emigrants embarked was about 86 married men, 86 married women, 30 single women, and 200 children, equal to 287½ adults, estimated according to the Act of Parliament, and which was thirteen less than the number the ship might have taken, according to her tonnage, independent of her crew, and which, of course, caused the rate of expense for each emigrant to be higher than it would have been, if the number had been complete. This deficiency in numbers is accounted for by my instructions from the Government, precluding my entering one individual beyond the prescribed number the ship could take, lest disappointment to such individual should ensue; whereas on this point, the emigrants had no compunction at disappointing me; I adopted the precaution, however, of making every candidate deposit £2 as a security for his appearance, to be returned to him on his arrival here, which accordingly has been done, and it forms a most convenient fund for their immediate expenses in the Colony, which otherwise they would probably have had some difficulty in meeting. Notwithstanding the high rate of freight at which the "Adam Lodge" was engaged, the sum of £18 for each adult, and in the proportions for children prescribed by the Act, will fully cover all the expense of their passage, but not that of my agency and superintendence; and taking the average rate of freight (according to an official document) paid by the Admiralty for the last four years at £4 10s., it will make the cost for each adult only £16 10s. In answer to the question of the Committee, I beg to say that I am not to be allowed to reckon the time I have been employed on this service, as time for increase of pay in the Royal Navy; and my daily allowance of 10s. 6d., will scarcely cover one moiety of my actual expenses, exclusive of my loss of time, for which I am to receive no compensation. Of the emigrants embarked, only three adults died of apparent disease; two of consumption, and one of pleurisy; two others sudden death—Asphyxia; twelve infants of marasmus, or general decay of nature, one of croup, four of worms and six of influenza, none of which diseases are in my opinion attributable to the confinement in the ship, or to the provisions. The scale of rations hereto annexed, is in my opinion nearly perfect, unless that I think pease and cheese might be omitted, and oatmeal substituted for flour, in perhaps, Irish and Scotch ships. The rules adopted by me for the preservation of order, and cleanliness, when not voluntarily submitted to, were enforced by mulcting the offending parties of a portion of their rations and comforts, for a period proportioned to the offence, and I found the power thus assumed by me, sufficient and ample for all salutary and necessary control over them.

SCHEME of Victualling for Male and Female Emigrants, on the Voyages from London to Australia, directed by His Majesty's Government to be daily issued.

FOR FEMALE EMIGRANTS.

DAYS,	Bread.	Beef.	Pork.	Sugar.	Tea.	Cocoa.	Flour.	Pease.	Outmeal.	Cheese.	Vinegar.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	Pint.	Pint.	lb.	Pint.
Sunday	3	3	...	1	4	...	3	...			
Monday	3	...	3	1	3	3	3	3			
Tuesday	3	3	...	1	3	...	3	...			
Wednesday.....	3	...	3	1	3	3	3	3			
Thursday	3	3	...	1	4	...	3	...	3	3	3.
Friday.....	3	...	3	1	3	3	3	3	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.
Saturday.....	3	3	...	1	4	...	3	...			
Sunday	3	...	3	1	3	3	3	3			

FOR MALE EMIGRANTS.

Sunday	1	3	...	1	4	...	3	...			
Monday	1	...	3	1	3	3	3	3			
Tuesday	1	3	...	1	4	...	3	...			
Wednesday.....	1	...	3	1	3	3	3	3			
Thursday	1	3	...	1	4	...	3	...	1	3	3.
Friday.....	1	...	3	1	3	3	3	3	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.
Saturday.....	1	3	...	1	4	...	3	...			
Sunday	1	...	3	1	3	3	3	3			

And so in regular succession on alternate days during the voyage.

Children not exceeding ten years of age, two-thirds of the foregoing quantities.

In addition to this Scheme, each female is allowed two gallons of wine during the voyage; and the usual Government supply of medical comforts is also put on board in case of sickness; say, the proportion for 100 hundred persons during the voyage—

131 lbs. of preserved meats, including soup.

486 lbs. of lemon juice, and 486 lbs. of sugar to mix with it.

60 lbs. of Scotch barley.

18 bottles of port wine.

8 gallons of vinegar.

The wine and medical comforts to be issued as the Surgeon shall deem proper.

ALICK OSBORNE, SURGEON, R.N.

His Majesty's Emigration Agent for Australia, Omega.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 27 JULY, 1837.

David Thomson, Esq.,
R. N.

27 July, 1837.

STATEMENT transmitted from the Quarantine Station, by David Thomson, Esq., R.N., Surgeon—Superintendent of the ship "John Barry," with Immigrants from Scotland, in reply to questions from the Committee.

I am not aware to what extent useful emigrants to these Colonies can be procured from Dundee, and other ports in Scotland, but I am of opinion that the port of Leith, or of Glasgow would, either of them, be preferable to Dundee, as I think the emigrants would be sooner collected, and from a superior class of mechanics. Of the persons embarked at Dundee there were seventy-nine married couples, three single men, and eight single women, and one hundred and fifty children of all ages. Three adults have died, one of fever, occasioned by exposure to the hot sun at St. Jago, one of malignant scarlet fever, and lately one of typhus. Twenty-three children have died of various diseases, but mostly of affections of the bowels, arising from unsuitable food. The number of deaths is certainly greater than would likely have taken place, had they remained in their native country. The tonnage of the ship is five hundred and twenty-four tons; she is an old ship, not particularly leaky, but admitted water both by leakage and down the hatchways during the run from the Cape of Good Hope to Port Jackson, the weather having been generally boisterous. She was the reverse of comfortable in her 'tween decks, being encumbered with luggage to such a degree, that in bad weather, when most persons were below, it was difficult to pass from one end of the ship to the other. The provisions and water were wholesome, and served in sufficient quantities. I had the usual medical comforts supplied to convict ships. The allowance of a pint of porter daily to women suckling, would certainly be conducive to their health, and that of their infants; but I consider the most dangerous period for young children to be that between the time of weaning and their attaining about the age of three years. The allowance to these latter of half a pint of preserved milk daily, would, I am of opinion, save many lives. While the weather was warm the 'tween decks were frequently washed, being the mode of cleaning to which the emigrants had been accustomed. The decks were in general scraped and sanded; to assist the operation of scraping, a little sprinkling was necessary, the deck being almost always in a dirty state, from the inveterate habit of the emigrants, of throwing all kinds of rubbish, refuse victuals, &c., at their feet on the deck, which, therefore, never remained long in a clean state. The emigrants were almost invariably quiet and orderly. All disputes between individuals were referred to a committee of their own number, elected by themselves; few instances occurred of their interference being required. I had no other ground of complaint than their inattention to cleanliness. An insurmountable difficulty in preserving due cleanliness and ventilation, arose from the enormous quantity of luggage they were permitted to bring on board, the whole of which was stowed between decks. Emigrants ought to be restricted both in the number and dimensions of the chests or packages they bring with them, and this regulation should be most rigorously enforced. I feel a difficulty in suggesting any measures that would give the Surgeon-Superintendent useful authority in enforcing cleanliness. The circumstance of their being allowed a free passage, appears to create in them a feeling of their own importance, and consequent unwillingness to be directed or advised. It would certainly be preferable that the emigrants should come out under the charge of the Agent who selected them, as they would, in that case, be more likely to comply with those terms which they had been previously told would be enforced, than in charge of a stranger who had no acquaintance with them previous to embarkation. The 'tween decks were frequently sprinkled with chloride of lime in solution; but not whitewashed, as this could not be done without soiling the bed-places and clothes of the emigrants; neither was there on board whiting for the purpose. The hanging stoves were frequently used, but less advantageously on account of the luggage in the 'tween decks. Sand and scrapers were generally used in cleaning the decks and berths.

COPY of the Scheme of Victualling for Emigrants, on the voyage from Dundee to Australia, in the "John Barry."

FEMALE EMIGRANTS.

DATE.	Biscuit.	Beef.	Pork.	Sugar.	Tea.	Chocolate.	Flour.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Vinegar.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	Pint.	Pint.	Pint.
Sunday	1	1	...	1½	1	...	1	...	1	
Monday	1	...	1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	
Tuesday	1	1	...	1½	1	...	1	...	1	
Wednesday	1	...	1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	
Thursday	1	1	...	1½	1	...	1	...	1	1
Friday	1	...	1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	
Saturday	1	1	...	1½	1	...	1	...	1	
										Weekly.

MALE

MALE EMIGRANTS.

DAYS.	Biscuit.	Beef.	Pork.	Sugar.	Tea.	Chocolate.	Flour.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Vinegar.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	Pint.	Pint.	Pint.
Sunday	1	3	...	1 1/2	1/4	...	1/2	...	1/2	
Monday	1	...	3	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/2	1/2	1/2	
Tuesday	1	3	...	1 1/2	1/4	...	1/2	...	1/2	
Wednesday	1	...	3	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Thursday	1	3	...	1 1/2	1/4	...	1/2	...	1/2	
Friday.....	1	...	3	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/2	1/2	1/2	
Saturday	1	3	...	1 1/2	1/4	...	1/2	...	1/2	

D. Thomson,
Esq., R. N.
27 July, 1837.

And so on, on alternate days during the voyage. Children not exceeding ten years of age, two-thirds of the foregoing allowance for females; if ten years of age and upwards to be victualled as adults, viz., the boys as men, and the girls as women. In addition to this scheme, each male and female emigrant, whether adult or child, is to be allowed two gallons of wine during the voyage, and the usual Government supply of medical comforts is also to be put on board in case of sickness, say the proportion for one hundred persons during the voyage :

One hundred and thirty-one pounds preserved meats including soups,
Four hundred and eighty-six pounds lemon juice,
Four hundred and eighty-six pounds sugar to mix with it,
Sixty pounds Scotch barley,
Eighteen bottles Port wine,
Eight gallons of vinegar,
Six pounds three quarters of tea,
Forty-eight pounds of sugar,
Fifty pounds of soap for every hundred men, and
Five hundred pounds of ditto for every hundred women.

The wine and medical comforts to be used as the Surgeon may think proper.

In substituting any of the foregoing articles, half a pound of currants or suet, or one pound of raisins is to be considered equal to one pound of flour.

One pound of rice, one pound of biscuit, one pound of flour, or one quart of oatmeal, are to be considered equal to each other.

Three pounds of potatoes are to be considered equal to one pound of biscuit.

One quarter of the allowance of flour to be substituted by suet and raisins, or by suet and currants; three pounds of rice for each person to be provided for the voyage, and to be used as a substitute at the discretion of the Surgeon.

When fresh meat and vegetables are used in port, it is to be in the following proportions :—

One pound of fresh meat, with half a pound of vegetables of any kind, except onions or leeks, being equal to three quarters of a pound of salt beef, with three quarters of a pound of flour, or to three quarters of a pound of salt pork with half a pint of pease; and one pound of onions or leeks is equal to four pounds of any other kind of vegetables. A proper proportion of the flour to be provided in suet and raisins.

FRIDAY, 28 JULY, 1837.

Sir John Jamison, Knt., K. G. V., Member of the Legislative Council, examined :—

The circumstances of the Colony, of late years, have so materially changed, and the increase of flocks and herds, and the enterprise of our settlers developing new profitable resources, require a very increased number of laborers to enable them to carry into successful effect their industrious pursuits. It is only a very few years ago that the arrival of immigrants, the number of prisoners becoming free by servitude, together with those receiving the indulgence of tickets-of-leave, and the annual supply of prisoners of the Crown, furnished the settlers, generally, with useful mechanics, shepherds, herdsmen, and laborers, at the moderate wages, for free persons, of from ten to fifteen pounds per year. At present, trustworthy shepherds, herdsmen, and laborers, cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, even at from twenty to thirty pounds per year, together with the usual rations; and the want of labor appears to be increasing daily, and is so much felt, that many sheep proprietors have been compelled to increase the numbers in the flocks intrusted to the charge of their several shepherds, from one-third

Sir J. Jamison,
Knt., M. C.
28 July, 1837.

Sir J. Jamison, third to double the numbers that used formerly to be in a flock; from which cause great injury and losses may be apprehended; their over-crowded and consequent neglected state will generate scab and other diseases; and their increased numbers, extending over so much ground, will render them more liable to the attacks of native dogs, and considerably increase the risk of their being lost in the bush. The necessity of settlers attending to flocks and herds, as being more profitable than most other pursuits, has compelled many to send their most useful agriculturists to take charge of their flocks and herds, thereby materially abridging the extent of agriculture; which must soon operate in considerable diminution of the culture of the common necessities of life, and increase their prices in our markets, which will bring unjust reflections upon our fertile soil and climate; so that, in my opinion, unless prompt and immediate measures be taken to provide the Colony with a present supply of at least ten thousand laborers, to furnish shepherds and herdsmen necessary for our increasing flocks and herds, including a proportionate number of mechanics, and a subsequent annual importation to supply the places of those who will acquire independent establishments of their own, and will themselves become employers, the advancement and prosperity of the Colony must be materially retarded and curtailed; and it appears to me that the Hill Coolies of Bengal would be very desirable laborers, herdsmen, and shepherds, to supply our immediate wants, and until a sufficient number of Europeans reach our shores—it appearing that their climate, habits, and mode of living suit them for this Colony; and the shorter passage from India, and the facility with which they can be obtained, make their immediate services more desirable.

FRIDAY, 28 JULY, 1837.

H. H. Macarthur, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council, examined:—

H. H. Macarthur, Esq., M.C.
28 July, 1837.

I am of opinion that the progress of all improvements in the Colony is greatly retarded, and the colonists much embarrassed in their undertakings, for want of a sufficient supply of mechanics and laborers. The demand has exceeded the supply for many years, and has been greatly increased within the last year; more particularly by the projected public buildings—Churches, Court Houses, and Gaols—as well as by the demand for private buildings of every description, and the extension of rural occupations, by the established settlers and immigrants. The influx of mechanics and laborers has not kept pace, by any means, with the great demand thus occasioned, and further extended, both by the annual increase of the flocks and herds, and the consequent activity of every branch of commerce connected with the importation of the supplies required by the colonists from England and Foreign countries. The present demand for mechanics and laborers of all classes is become very great; and has been in some measure augmented by the delay which has occurred in carrying into effect the system of immigration proposed by the Colonial, and approved by the Home Government; I am confident five or six thousand men would find employment, at good wages; and as the introduction of this number would give increased activity to enterprise, and create a still greater demand for labor, by the further necessity for building, &c., a constant stream of immigration, to the extent of three or four thousand men, would be annually absorbed, without difficulty or reduction of wages. I look forward with anxious, though favorable anticipation, to the workings of the admirable plan for bringing out emigrants from our Mother Country, established by His Excellency the Governor; as, if carried into effect to the extent the Colonial funds are capable of affording, and in the manner proposed by His Excellency, there can be no doubt of relief from our present difficulty, in the course of twelve months, or of a constant supply from the same source, for the future.

FRIDAY, 28 JULY, 1837.

John Blaxland, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council, examined:—

J. Blaxland, Esq., M.C.
28 July, 1837.

The want of labor has now become so alarming, that we have not men to plant our crops, or gather in what little may be grown of hay or corn, and the decrease in the quantity of our wool, will soon become as rapid as was its increase under different circumstances. The settler is now compelled to put from six hundred to one thousand sheep into each of his flocks, which will greatly decrease the number of lambs, and be productive of scab, in consequence of the neglect and filth which must result from so many being crowded together; I consider it necessary to get laborers from any place which may be thought the most conducive to the immediate relief of the present wants of the Colony. I think ten thousand laborers would be required annually, for some years to come; and if a proportion of these were married, it would attach them to the Colony, and save the expense of sending them back again to their own country. In proof of the present great scarcity of labor, and of the shifts which flock-owners are put to in consequence, I beg to hand in to the Committee, an extract from a letter to Mr. Walker, from the superintendent of his station at Wollorawang in the district of Bathurst, by which it appears, that after having had recourse to the almost worse than useless services of the native blacks and their women, he was still compelled to put nearly double, and in some instances, more than double the number of sheep in a flock, than any shepherd could do justice to.

(Extract of a Letter from Wollorawang, Bathurst, to Mr Walker.)

9th June, 1837.

“You may judge of the straits we are in, when I tell you that, after pressing all the blacks and their gins that I could possibly muster into the service, to follow the sheep, I was still obliged to leave one flock with thirteen hundred and eighty sheep in it; another eleven hundred and eighty-six; three flocks have above one thousand, and several seven hundred, eight hundred, and nine hundred.”

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 28 JULY, 1837.

Alexander Berry, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council, examined:—

I am of opinion that there is a general want of laborers, farm and household servants, shepherds, stockkeepers, and mechanics. I think an importation of ten thousand during the course of the ensuing year, would not be more than sufficient to meet the present wants of the Colony. I am not an extensive sheep holder; my establishment is an agricultural one; and for want of a sufficient supply of farm servants and laborers, I have been unable to carry on many contemplated improvements, or even to keep up the extent of my former cultivation. I am also greatly in want of mechanics. I would certainly give a decided preference to European laborers, but if they cannot be procured in sufficient numbers, which I fear they cannot, I should be disposed to make a trial of Indians. A New Zealander has been in my service for about two years, during which time he has been a useful and obedient servant, ready to work in any way as required. The wages I agreed to give him, when he entered my service, was four shillings per week, out of which he was to clothe himself. He received the usual ration of flour, meat, tea, sugar, &c. During the two years' service, he has saved upwards of five pounds of his wages, with which, he says, he purposes purchasing agricultural implements and seeds, to take with him when he returns to New Zealand, which he intends to do in about a year hence, until which time he has agreed to remain with me at the same wages. I think the Dhangars would probably be as useful as this New Zealander has proved himself. I should be very glad to take twenty of them, either single men or with their families if thought more advisable; but I should prefer single men, by way of experiment, in the first instance, as, if they did not answer, there would be less difficulty in returning them to India, than married persons with children. I fear also, in the case of married people, that it would be found impossible to prevent improper intercourse between their women and the convict portion of the laborers on the estate.

A. Berry,
Esq., M. C.

28 July, 1837.

CONVICT POPULATION.

RETURN of the number of Convicts in New South Wales, on the 31st December, 1836.

Penal Settlements.		Port Macquarie.	"Phoenix" Hulk.	On the Roads, and Surveyor General's Department.	On the Roads in Iron.	Great Island.	Second Class, Illawarra.	Mineral Surveyor's Department.	Medical Department.	Commissariat Department.	Hyde Park Barracks.	Sydney Gaol.	Female Factory, Parramatta.	Holding Tickets-out-Leave.	In Private Service.	GRAND TOTAL.
Norfolk Island.	Moreton Bay.															
1247	337	341	166	322	1152	309	123	112	98	58	650	79	378	4460	20331	31186

(True Copy.)

THOMAS RYAN,

Principal Superintendent of Convicts Office,
Sydney, 14th June, 1837.

Chief Clerk.

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY BILL.

The Report of the Committee on the "Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company Bill."

The Committee appointed for the purpose of considering, and reporting upon, "A Bill to enable the Proprietors of a certain Company, carried on in the Town of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, under the name, style, and firm of The Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company, to sue, and be sued, in the name of the Chairman of the said Company for the time being, and for other purposes therein mentioned," have the honor to report to your Excellency and your Honorable Council, that at a Meeting of the Committee held this day, Mr. John Lamb as Chairman, and Mr. David Chambers as Solicitor of the said Company, having attended, and having established to the satisfaction of your Committee that the Company above mentioned is now actually in existence and operation in the manner and for the purposes stated in the preamble of the Bill; that their subscribed capital is (£200,000) two hundred thousand pounds, divided into two thousand one hundred pound shares, upon each of which the sum of five pounds has been paid up; and that the number of their Shareholders at the present time, is about one hundred and twenty; and Messrs. Lamb and Chambers having further stated, that at a Special Meeting of the Directors held the day before, for the purpose of taking under consideration the objections made by your Committee (at a previous meeting) to the eighth and twelfth clauses of the Bill, they were duly authorized to consent on behalf of the Company, to alter and amend the same to the satisfaction of your Committee; and the said clauses having been so altered and amended, and Messrs. Lamb and Chambers having engaged to re-print the Bill in the amended form, and it appearing to your Committee that all the other provisions of the Bill are framed on the same principle as those of the Acts which have been passed for the Banking, and Assurance Companies of this Colony, they are of opinion that the Bill referred to them is, in its amended form, unobjectionable.

Council Chambers, 6th July, 1837.

J. GIBBES,

Chairman.

A

A LIST OF ALL VESSELS WHICH HAVE VISITED THE BAY OF ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND,
During the Six Months, ending 31st December, 1836.

DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DESCRIPTION AND NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF MASTER.	TONNAGE.	PLACE OR COUNTRY TO WHICH BELONGING.	FROM WHENCE.	CARGO.	REMARKS.
1836.							
12 July	Barque, "Sir W. Wallace."	Finnis	363	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	530 Barrels Oil	
14 "	Barque, "William the Fourth"	Chamberlain.		Van Diemen's Land	Sperm Oil Fishery	350 Barrels Oil	
20 "	Schooner, "Criterion"	Bridges	100	America	Sydney	Merchandise	For Tahiti.
8 August	Schooner, "Currency Lass"	Edwards	90	New South Wales	Sydney	Merchandise	For Coasting Trade.
5 September	Brig, "Nereus"	Butcher	125	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	350 Barrels Oil	
6 "	Barque, "Lady Blackwood"	Abbot	253	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	1200 Barrels Oil	
8 "	Ship, "Brighton"	Smith		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	350 Barrels Oil	
12 "	Schooner, "Jean"	Hay	80	New South Wales	Sydney	Merchandise	Coasting Trade.
12 "	Ship, "Favorite"	Hunting		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	1150 Barrels Oil	
12 "	America (Ship)	Coffin		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	1000 Barrels Oil	
12 "	Ship, "Mary and Martha."	Coffin		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	1400 Barrels Oil	
12 "	Barque, "L'Ana"	Jay		France	Black Oil Fishery	1500 Barrels Oil	
28 "	H. M. Brig, "Victor"	Grozier	400	Royal Navy			
8 October	Ship, "Lydia"	Ramsdale		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	1400 Barrels Oil	
14 "	Barque, "Rolina"	Ewing	213	New South Wales	Sydney	Merchandise	River Thames.
14 "	Barque, "Jane"	Harber	221	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	1050 Barrels Oil	
14 "	Barque "Earl Stunhope"	Salmon	225	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	1200 Barrels Oil	
14 "	Barque "Lucy Ann"	Richards	211	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	800 Barrels Oil	
22 "	Brig, "Mediterranean Packet"	Green	137	New South Wales	Coasting Trade	New Zealand Produce	For Sydney.
29 "	Ship, "Martha"	Potter		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	1700 Barrels Oil	
1 November	Ship, "Sarah Lee"	Weeks		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	Full Ship	
3 "	Barque, "Nimrod"	Hrowne	231	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	500 Barrels Oil	
3 "	Barque, "Caroline"	Roberts	196	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	900 Barrels Oil	
3 "	Barque, "Harriet"	Christie	300	London	Sperm Oil Fishery	Clean Ship	
8 "	Ship, "Friendship"	West		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	2700 Barrels Oil	
12 "	Schooner, "Harlequin"	Anderson	71	New South Wales	Sydney	Merchandise	
12 "	Schooner, "Industry"	Skelton	64	Hokianga, New Zealand	Sydney	Merchandise	
13 "	Ship, "Seringsapatam"	Wright		London	Sperm Oil Fishery	1200 Barrels Oil	
12 "	Barque, "Clivkatone"	Alfan	278	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	1350 Barrels Oil	
12 "	Barque, "Cheviot"	Bateman	350	Van Diemen's Land	Sperm Oil Fishery	1000 Barrels Oil	
12 "	Schooner, "Marian Watson"	Harewood	160	New South Wales	East Coast	Merchandise	
12 "	Schooner, "Criterion"	Hirdges		America	Tahiti	Merchandise	
12 "	Schooner, "Henry Freeling"	King	110	London	Tahiti		Mission Vessel of the Society of Friends.
29 "	Ship, "Roger Williams"	Mayhew		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	1100 Barrels Oil	
29 "	Barque, "Montreal"	Stewart		London	Sperm Oil Fishery	1700 Barrels Oil	
1 December	Barque, "Elizabeth"	Fowler	363	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	1700 Barrels Oil	
1 "	Ship, "Eric"	Dennis		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	1500 Barrels Oil	
1 "	Barque, "Psyche"	Norris	250	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	1050 Barrels Oil	
1 "	Barque, "Aun"	Hew		London	Sperm Oil Fishery	800 Barrels Oil	
11 "	Barque, "Betsy"	Irving		Leith	Sperm Oil Fishery	1700 Barrels Oil	
11 "	Barque, "Mary"	Dryborough		New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	1600 Barrels Oil	
15 "	Brig, "Gentl"	Hanks	161	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	500 Barrels Oil	
15 "	Barque, "Wolfe"	Kvans	265	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	800 Barrels Oil	
15 "	Narciss, (Barque)	Hind	350	London	Sperm Oil Fishery	1000 Barrels Oil	
15 "	Ship, "Dartmouth"	Starbuck		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	500 Barrels Oil	
21 "	Ship, "Vestal"	Taylor		London	Sydney	Colonial Produce	
21 "	Schooner, "Currency Lass"	Edwards	90	New South Wales	East Coast	New Zealand Produce	
21 "	Ship, "Rebecca Simms"	Ray		America	Sperm Oil Fishery	180 Barrels Oil	
21 "	Barque, "Tamar"	Clapham	197	New South Wales	Sperm Oil Fishery	850 Barrels Oil	
21 "	Ship, "Bombay"	Lawson		London	Sperm Oil Fishery	300 Barrels Oil	

Total Number 50.

SUMMARY of all the Vessels which have visited the Bay of Islands during the Year 1836.

British Ships of War - - - - -	2
„ Whaling Ships - - - - -	25
„ Trading Vessels - - - - -	2
New South Wales Whaling Ships - - - - -	35
New South Wales Trading Vessels, including Vessels owned at New Zealand - - - - -	25
Van Diemen's Land Whaling Ships - - - - -	4
<hr/>	
Total British and British Colonial - - - - -	93
American Whaling Ships - - - - -	49
„ Trading Vessels - - - - -	5
French Whaling Ships - - - - -	3
Tahitian Trading Vessel - - - - -	1
<hr/>	
Total Foreign Vessels - - - - -	58
<hr/>	
Total of Vessels - - - - -	151
<hr/>	

N.B.—Small Vessels engaged exclusively in the Coasting Trade are not included in the above List; and the same Vessels visiting the Bay of Islands more than once within the above period are numbered as distinct Vessels on each visit.

JAMES BUSBY,

British Resident.

Bay of Islands, 17th January, 1837.

DESTITUTE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

*To His Excellency Lieutenant-General SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K. C. B.,
Governor of New South Wales, and the Honorable the Legislative
Council, in Council assembled.*

The humble Petition of the Trustees of the Institution for Destitute Roman Catholic Children.

Your Petitioners gratefully acknowledge, in the name of the Catholic Clergy and Laity of the Colony, the receipt of six hundred pounds, voted by the Legislative Council, towards the support and education of orphan and destitute children of Catholic parents.

Though the grant was made for the year 1836, the Institution was not opened till the commencement of this year, for the want of a house suitable to the purpose; a spacious, airy, and retired building has been engaged on advantageous terms. The strictest economy is observed in point of expenditure. The Trustees calculate that, including expenses of every kind, the sum of fifteen pounds per annum for each child will be an average rate. This, they believe, is lower than the average expenditure for each child in the Orphan Schools at Parramatta and Liverpool. Hence, the Trustees, in applying to the Honorable Legislature for a comparatively small donation, do not require an addition to be made to the expenditure of the Colony; for the children under their charge would be otherwise placed in Public Institutions, and, of course, there would be a proportionate demand on the Treasury for their support.

The Trustees beg to call attention to the advantages which accrue from the Institution to the Public—advantages which are likely to increase in course of time. Among them, we presume to mention one; charitably inclined individuals are happy to have an Asylum for children who may not be entirely destitute; yet, by reason of bad conduct on the part of their parents, or other circumstances, cannot receive at home that Christian attention and instruction, their good and the good of society require.

The present Institution opens to them such an Asylum, and within its walls some children so circumstanced have been placed, for whose support a pension is paid, sufficient to cover their actual expenses. There are thirty children at present in the Institution, and applications on the part of twenty more have been made, who will be received as soon as the prayer of this Petition shall obtain acceptance.

About two hundred pounds have been expended in procuring beds, furniture, and other necessary articles for the Institution; about one hundred and seventy pounds for provisions, wages, &c., leaving two hundred and thirty pounds on hand, which will not be sufficient for the expenses of the next six months.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray, that the sum of two hundred pounds may be granted as supplementary for this year, in order to meet the expenditure for bedding, furniture, &c., and the sum of six hundred pounds for the year 1838; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, in unison with the poor children whose wants you so humanely relieve.

An account of the expenditure incurred up to this date is herewith transmitted.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

Statement of the Expenditure of the Roman Catholic Orphan Institution, from the period of its first establishment in February, 1837, until the 21st June, 1837.

	£	s.	d.
To the relief of very destitute orphans previous to the opening of the Institution	22	0	0
Annual rent charge and house expenses, at £120 per annum	30	0	0
<i>Furniture.</i>			
Tables, forms, and chairs	26	0	0
Kitchen furniture, hardware, and earthenware	45	0	0
Tubs and buckets, &c.	10	0	0
55 beds and beddings at £2 4s. each	121	0	0
Clothing	25	0	0
Rations	25	13	1½
Firewood, oatenmeal, vegetables, and candles	15	12	6
Wages	34	0	0
Total	£354	5	7½

I certify that these Accounts have been examined—that they are correct—and that the several items of expenditure are at a rate as low, in a general sense, as could be obtained.

+ J. B. POLDING.

June 23rd, 1837.

SUPPLEMENTARY Estimate of the Probable Expenses for the under-mentioned Services, forming a Charge on the Treasury of New South Wales, for the year 1837.

To provide for the increased Salaries to Clerks in the several Public Departments £700 0 0

COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Clerk of Works, at £200 per annum, from 1st February, and Bailiff for protecting the Government Domain, and other public places, at 5s. per diem, from 19th January. 270 1 8

CUSTOMS.

To meet deficiencies under the following Heads, viz:—

Establishment of the Customs appointed to Port Phillip.	634	7	6
Hire of extra Tide Waiters at Sydney	100	0	0
Drawbacks	300	0	0
Restitution of Duty on Spirits issued to the Troops, by the several Contractors	500	0	0
The purchase and repairs of Boats	70	0	0
Total	1,604	7	6

POST OFFICE.

To meet deficiencies in the Estimates:

For Commission to Postmasters	130	0	0
Conveyance of Inland Mails	690	0	0
Conveyance of Coast Mails	70	0	0
Allowance for landing the Mails	30	0	0
Allowance to Masters of Vessels for the conveyance of loose Letters	10	0	0
Allowance to Postmasters in lieu of Light for Sealing, and Night duty	9	7	6
Total	1,639	7	6

Amount carried forward. £ 3,513 16 8

SUPPLEMENTARY Estimate, continued.

		£3,513 16 8
	Amount brought forward.	
HARBOUR MASTER.		
Assistant to the Harbour Master, Sydney, at £150 per annum, from 1st June		87 10 0
COLONIAL STOREKEEPER, FROM 1ST JULY.		
Colonial Storekeeper, at £300 per annum.	150 0 0	
Clerk, at £150 per annum	75 0 0	
Two Assistant Clerks, at 5s. each per diem	92 0 0	
Overseer, at £110 per annum	55 0 0	
Carpenter and Packer, at 5s. per diem	46 0 0	
One Watchman, at 2s. 10d., and a Messenger, at 1s. 5d. per diem	39 2 0	
Conveyance of Stores	250 0 0	
Incidental Expenses	40 0 0	
	<hr/>	747 2 0
To cover the expense of the custody and issue of Stores to Public Departments, from 1st January to 30th June.		380 0 0
SURVEYOR GENERAL.		
To cover the additional Salary to the Chief Draftsman, increased from £400 to £500, from 1st January, and an additional Draftsman, at £150 per annum, from 1st July		175 0 0
TOWN SURVEYOR, SYDNEY.		
Increase of the Salary of the Overseer of Stock, at Carters' Barrack, from 2s. to 5s. per diem, from 1st July	27 12 0	
To erect a Store in the Town Surveyor's yard, for Tools, and a Shed for Carts.	150 0 0	
Altering Stables at Carters' Barracks	550 0 0	
Curbing the Foot-ways on Brickfield Hill, and completing part of George-street	615 0 0	
Curbing, in other parts of Sydney, on condition of the Foot way being flagged by Proprietors of Houses.	500 0 0	
Extending the Bridge under the Road in front of Carters' Barrack, where it will be intersected by the prolonged line of Pitt-street	115 0 0	
Constructing an arched Sewer at the bottom of King-street.	600 0 0	
	<hr/>	£2,557 12 0
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Additional sum required towards the expense of bringing Water into Sydney		2,000 0 0
CROWN LAW OFFICERS.		
To cover the increase to the Salary of the Crown Solicitor from £500 to £800 per annum, from 1st January		300 0 0
QUARTER SESSIONS.		
Increase to the Salary of the Chairman, from £450 to £800, and a Crown Prosecutor at £600 per annum, from 1st July		476 0 0
POLICE.		
Sydney.—Additional Pay after one year's service, to five Inspectors, at 1s.; fourteen Sergeants, at 9d.; and thirty Constables, at 8d. per diem each, from 1st July.	326 12 0	
Country Districts.—To provide for the additional Pay to one hundred and sixty-nine Constables, and twenty-five Scourgers, at 6d. each per diem, from 1st July	892 8 0	
	<hr/>	£1,219 0 0
GAOLS.		
Debtors' Prison, Sydney.—Female Attendant, from 1st February, at £10; Newcastle Gaol.—Visiting Chaplain at £30 per annum, and an additional Constable, at 2s. 3d. per diem, from 1st January	80 4 7	
Increase of Pay, from 1st July, to seventeen Gaolers and Turnkeys, at 5d. and to thirteen, at 6d. each per diem.	124 19 4	
	<hr/>	£205 3 11
CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.		
To meet Compensations, in lieu of Grants of Land, to Clergymen and their Families	£10,079 2 10	
Less, The Sum already appropriated, for this Service in 1836	1,280 0 0	
	<hr/>	£8,799 2 10
Amount carried forward.		£20,459 7 5

SUPPLEMENTARY Estimate, continued.

Amount brought forward		£20,459	7	5
One year's Salary on reduction to the Clerk to the late Church and School Corporation		150	0	0
CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.				
To meet an increase of £50 each to the Salaries of three Presbyterian Ministers		150	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
To the undermentioned Public Institutions, in aid of private contributions received to the same amount for each respectively, in the year ended 31st December, 1836, viz :—				
The Sydney Dispensary	£303	10	3	
The Australian School Society	152	4	6	
And the Wesleyan Sunday Schools	25	18	8	
				481 13 5
Additional Sum required for Casual repairs to Government Houses, Courts of Justice, and other Colonial Public Buildings	1,000	0	0	
For Furniture for Government Houses and Public Offices, the further Sum of	800	0	0	
For additional Fencing and Painting in Hyde Park, and Repairs and Work in the Outer Government Domain	800	0	0	
For erecting a new Signal House, and Fencing in the Light House, South Head	350	0	0	
For erecting two Obelisks, as Beacons to Vessels entering Sydney Harbour	350	0	0	
For Repairs to the Residence of the Colonial Botanist	300	0	0	
For enclosing the Out Houses attached to the Supreme Court House, Hyde Park, and covering a Passage to the same, for the use of the Judges	200	0	0	
For additions and alterations to the Police Offices, Sydney	2,500	0	0	
For erecting a Police Station House, on Goat Island	750	0	0	
For converting the old Sydney Toll House into a Watch House, building two strong Rooms and a Wall enclosure	300	0	0	
For completing the Court House at Berrima	1,510	0	0	
Towards erecting a new Court House at Liverpool	500	0	0	
For erecting Watch Houses at the undermentioned places, viz :—				
at Concord	796	0	0	
at Kissing Point	775	0	0	
on the Windsor Road	540	0	0	
at Maitland	540	0	0	
Towards erecting a Court and Watch House, at Parramatta	1,000	0	0	
Towards erecting a Court and Watch House, at Newcastle	500	0	0	
For erecting Court and Watch Houses at Yass, the Vale of Clwyd, and Patrick's Plains, the further Sum of	300	0	0	
Towards erecting a Gaol at Berrima, the further Sum of	3,550	0	0	
For constructing Solitary Cells, at Yass	350	0	0	
at the Vale of Clwyd	350	0	0	
at Braidwood	350	0	0	
For erecting a Tomb over the remains of the Sufferers by the wreck of the <i>Charles Eaton</i>	100	0	0	
For repairing the wall of the Cemetery in George-street	250	0	0	
				18,761 0 0
Total Amount		£40,002	0	10

E. DEAS THOMSON,

*Colonial Secretary.***STATEMENT**

STATEMENT of the Amount required to cover the excess of the Expenses disbursed by Edward Barnard, Esq., Colonial Agent General, on account of the Colony of New South Wales, as per his Accounts, from 1st January, 1832, to 31st December, 1835, over the Sums appropriated by the Legislative Council, for these Years respectively.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Colonial Agent's Salary, from 1st January, 1832, to 31st March, 1833, at £400, and from 1st April, 1833, to 31st December, 1835, at £250 per annum	£1,187 10 0
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PENSIONS.

To the late Mrs. Macquarie, Widow of Governor Macquarie, from 1st July, 1831, to 11th March, 1835, at £400 per annum	1,477 7 0
To Mrs. King, Widow of Governor King, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1831, at £200 per annum	100 0 0
To Mrs. Cobb, late Mrs. Bent, Widow of Judge Advocate Bent, from 1st July, 1831, to 30th June, 1835, at £200 per annum	800 0 0
To Mrs. Lewin, Widow of Coroner Lewin, from 1st July, 1831, to 30th June, 1835, at £50 per annum	200 0 0
To Mrs. Jamison, Widow of Surgeon Jamison, from 1st July, 1831, to 30th June, 1835, at £40 per annum	160 0 0
To Mrs. Thompson, Widow of Surgeon Thompson, from 1st July, 1831, to 30th June, 1835, at £30 per annum	120 0 0
To the late Dr. John White, from 1st July, 1831, to 20th February, 1832, at £91 5s. per annum	58 7 6
To Captain Sturt, from 19th July, 1833, to 30th June, 1835, at £100 per annum	195 2 2
	3,110 16 8
To Mrs. Balcombe, Widow of the late Colonial Treasurer, as a Gratuity, and to defray the expense of her passage to England	450 0 0
Half Salary to the Venerable the Archdeacon, from 1st April, 1834, to 30th September, 1835, at £2,000 per annum	1,500 0 0
Half Salary to Surveyor Richards, for the same period, at £375 10s. per annum	281 5 0
Allowance to the Rev. H. T. Stiles, Assistant Chaplain, for Outfit and Passage, 5th January, 1833	150 0 0
Allowances to the undermentioned Roman Catholic Clergymen and Catechists, for Outfit and Passage; viz:—	
The Rev. Wm. Ullathorne, 8th September, 1832	150 0 0
The Rev. Doctor Polding, 23rd February, 1835	150 0 0
The Rev. Mr. Sumner, ditto	150 0 0
The Rev. Mr. Cotham, ditto	150 0 0
The Rev. Mr. Corcoran, ditto	150 0 0
Mr. Gregory, Catechist, ditto	100 0 0
Mr. Spooner, Catechist, 26th March, 1835	100 0 0
Mr. Fisher, Catechist, ditto	100 0 0
Mr. John Kenny, Catechist, on 31st March, 1835	100 0 0
	1,150 0 0
Passage Money to Mr. and Mrs. Braim, 25th July, 1835	120 0 0
Building and Outfit of the Revenue Cutter <i>Prince George</i> , for the Customs Department, 30th September, 1834	1,911 7 11
A Light House Lantern, 20th October, 1835	155 16 6
Stationery for the several Public Departments, 18th May, 1832	1,023 17 2
Parliamentary and other Papers, Maps and Gazettes	220 0 11
Instruments, including Repairs, for the Surveyor General's Department	179 19 3
Drawings, Plans, &c., for Government House, Sydney	460 0 0
Seals and a Clock	42 0 0
Detector Locks for the Colonial Treasury	13 15 6
Gunpowder supplied from His Majesty's Ships <i>Success</i> and <i>Crocodile</i> , 22nd February, 1834	114 5 7
Books for the King's School, Parramatta, 21st August, 1833	226 7 0
Freight of Hydrometer sent to England	0 11 9
Stamps for Receipts, and Fees on Treasury Warrants	3 7 0
Armour for a New Zealand Chief	20 11 10
Law Expenses respecting Pensions	20 15 6
	Amount carried forward
	£12,362 16 7

STATEMENT, continued.

	Amount brought forward	£12,362 16 7
Paid Mr. Kirkland for Allowances due Captain Robison, late of the New South Wales Royal Veterans		300 0 0
<i>EMIGRATION.</i>		
Gratuities to the Master and Officers of the <i>Red Rover</i>		100 0 0
Advertising		36 13 6
Other Expenses incurred at Cork on account of the same Vessel		22 3 3
Payment of 95 Notes, for £5 each, given by Females per <i>Layton</i>		475 0 0
Expense of towing the <i>Canton</i> to the Downs		50 0 0
Salary of Mr. Pinnock, as Agent of Emigration, from 1st January to 30th September, 1835, at £100 per annum.		75 0 0
Total Amount of Expenditure by the Colonial Agent General, on account of the Colony, from 1st January, 1832, to 31st December, 1835		£13,421 13 4

AMOUNT of Sums appropriated by the Legislative Council, for the undermentioned Years, viz:—

	1832	1833	1834	1835	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Agent's Salary	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	200 0 0	
Pensions payable in England	*811 5 0	720 0 0	720 0 0	720 0 0	
Half Salary of the Venerable the Archdeacon .....	.....	.....	750 0 0	1,000 0 0	
Stationery purchased in England, for Public Departments in the Colony	768 8 3	663 19 7	.....	.....
TOTALS	£1,979 13 3	1,722 19 7	1,870 0 0	1,970 0 0	£7,542 12 10

Total Amount required **£5,879 0 6**

WILLIAM LITHGOW,
Auditor General.

* The Sum voted was £1,011 5s., of which £200 came to be paid in the Colony.

IMMIGRATION.*DESPATCH on the subject of Immigration into New South Wales.*

(From the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B.)

Downing-street, 23rd March, 1837.

SIR,

With reference to my Despatch of the 18th September last, No. 211, I have now the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the copy of a letter addressed by my directions to the Secretary to the Treasury, detailing the arrangements which, after mature consideration, I have felt it my duty to recommend, with the view to a more efficient and systematic scheme of Emigration to the Australian Colonies.

The proposed arrangement having been sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I hope to be enabled very shortly to acquaint you that a Gentleman, in every respect qualified for the performance of the important duties to be attached to the office, has been appointed Chief Agent of Emigration; and I trust that every facility will henceforth be afforded to such an appropriation of the funds applicable to Emigration from Great Britain to New South Wales, as may render them essentially conducive to the interests both of this Country and of the Colony.

I have to request that, in furtherance of the proposal contained in the enclosed letter, you will, at the commencement of each Financial year, transmit to the Secretary of State, a statement of the Balance (if any) of the fund applicable to Emigration, remaining unexpended at the close of the preceding year; together with an Estimate of the probable amount of the funds to be derived from the sale of Crown Lands within the Colony, and applicable to the service, during the ensuing year. You will consider yourself at liberty to appropriate one-third of this sum to the payment of Bounties on Emigrants introduced by private settlers, on the

the terms of your Government Notice of the 28th October, 1835; and the remaining two-thirds will be expended under the direction of the Chief Agent for Emigration in this country. You will, at the same time, transmit to me a detailed statement of the Expenditure during the preceding year, of the one-third which will have been appropriated on the terms of the Notice to which I have referred.

I trust that before you receive this Despatch, the ships *John Barry* from Dundee, and *Adam Lodge*, from Londonderry, with the Emigrants selected respectively by Doctors Boyter and Osborne, will have arrived in the Colony, and that they will be followed after an interval of a few weeks, by the ship intended to sail from Portsmouth, under charge of Doctor Galloway.

Although I have every reason to be satisfied with the zealous attention which these Gentlemen have bestowed on the discharge of their duties, a longer time has, in each case, been consumed in the selection of the Emigrants, according to the instructions with which they were furnished by you on leaving New South Wales for this purpose, than was originally anticipated. I am strongly disposed to think, from the experience which has been acquired, even since the date of the enclosed letter, that it will be expedient, for the future, to separate the duty of selection from that of superintendence during the voyage to the Colony, and that time and expenso may be saved by the employment for the selection of the Emigrants of Agents exclusively devoted to this object; as Mr. Boyter's health has induced him to decline the responsibility of proceeding himself to New South Wales with the Emigrants from Dundee, I hope to be enabled to avail myself of the continuance of his services in the selection of other Emigrants who may sail for Sydney in the course of the present spring or summer, and at all events, pending the interval which must elapse before I receive a reply to my Despatch to you, of the 18th September last, I shall avail myself of such temporary Agency as may be necessary for carrying on the requisite duty of communicating personally with individuals in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, who may be desirous of emigrating to New South Wales.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GLENELG.

[Enclosure referred to in the foregoing Despatch.]

(CORR.)

Downing-street, 9th January, 1837.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to request that you would bring the following statement and suggestions on the subject of Emigration to the British Colonies under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury; their Lordships are aware that a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed during the last Session of Parliament, to enquire into the disposal of lands in certain of the British Colonies; and that in a Report made by that Committee to the House, were contained various recommendations for the better conduct of that Branch of the Public Service; amongst these was the establishment of a Board resident in London, with a subordinate Agency in the Colonies, for the purpose of effecting the sale of waste Lands of the Crown, and applying the net proceeds to defray the expense of conveying poor Emigrants thither. It is not Lord Glenelg's purpose on the present occasion to discuss the propriety of carrying this project into execution. He limits himself to the remark, that as far as respects the alienation of the waste Lands of the Crown, it appears to him, as at present advised, that such a Commission and Agency would be but ill adapted to secure the settlement of the unoccupied Lands in the Australian Colonies on sound principles. Lord Glenelg is not therefore prepared at present to recommend to their Lordships the establishment of a Colonial Land Board. On the other hand, the deference due to the judgment of a Parliamentary Committee compels His Lordship to suspend his final opinion upon this question until it shall have undergone further consideration.

It appears, however, to His Lordship, that to promote and regulate the Emigration from this Country to the Australian Colonies on sound principles, and to take adequate securities for the proper application to that purpose of the proceeds of the sales of the unsettled Lands of the Crown, are objects of the highest importance; for the attainment of which, more comprehensive and systematic provision should be made than that which at present exists.

The extent of the Revenue raised from the sales of unsettled Crown Lands in New South Wales, exceeds the most sanguine anticipation entertained at the time when the existing regulations for the disposal of Land were promulgated by Lord Ripon in 1831; so completely has the rigid adherence to the principle of these regulations on the part of the Government been justified by experience, that the annual receipts from those sales in New South Wales, have rapidly and progressively increased since 1831; and there is reason to believe that the amount arising from this source during the present year will not fall short of £100,000. The arrangements, however, for the employment of these funds, have not hitherto kept pace with the rapidity of their growth; and Lord Glenelg considers that some more efficient Agency should without delay be provided for securing the full benefit which ought to accrue, both to the Colonies and to this Country, from the due administration of the means thus rendered available for Emigration.

In the uncertainty which to a great extent necessarily existed in 1831, as to the working of a system at that time untried in the British Colonies, it would have been impossible, without the risk of failure, to have organized an extensive scheme of Emigration which would be dependent on the proceeds of the future Crown Sales. Lord Ripon, however, laid down the principle of the application of these proceeds to Emigration; and as the scale then contemplated

templated was limited; it was proposed to make the experiment in the first instance with Female Emigration. In pursuance of an arrangement to this effect, sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a considerable number of single females, selected through the agency of Emigration Committees in London and at Cork, have received a free passage to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. The Gentlemen composing these Committees, whose services were gratuitous, have also superintended the whole of the arrangement relative to engaging and preparing the ships for the conveyance of the Emigrants, and providing the parties themselves with the requisites for the voyage; the expense of the passage has been defrayed by the Colonial Agent out of the funds transmitted from the Colony for that purpose. In addition to this expenditure, pecuniary aid to a limited extent has also been afforded from the same source, and through the same agency, to families of a specified age and class; but as the assistance given was not nearly equal to the price of the passage, comparatively few persons have availed themselves of it.

Experience having proved that, notwithstanding the care and attention bestowed on the details of these arrangements by the Committees in question, the system of exclusive Female Emigration was liable to serious objections. Lord Glenelg was induced, for the reasons stated in my letter to you of the 19th of August last, to recommend its discontinuance, with a view to the substitution of a more extended Emigration, on a principle better adapted to promote the welfare of the Emigrants and of the Colony to which they proceed; this subject engaged much of the attention of the Local Government of New South Wales in the course of the year 1835, and measures have been taken in the Colony in the course of that and of the last year, for promoting Emigration from this country to a far greater extent than it had previously prevailed. A Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales was appointed in May, 1835, on the subject of Immigration into that Colony from this country; and their Report, a copy of which was transmitted to Lord Glenelg by Sir Richard Bourke, and was enclosed in my letter to you of the 19th August, contained many valuable practicable suggestions which His Lordship considers entitled to great consideration.

On the 23th October, 1835, a Government Proclamation, (a copy of which I enclose,) was issued in the Colony, offering certain bounties on the introduction by Settlers of Emigrants of a particular description; their Lordships will perceive, that this arrangement is as yet only temporary; but Lord Glenelg has reason to believe that it is generally acceptable to the Colony, and that many persons have already availed themselves of the advantages which it offers. He is also of opinion that if vigilantly superintended by the Local Authorities in the Colony, it will prove a cheap and effective mode of rapidly increasing the useful population of New South Wales.

In addition to this scheme, Sir Richard Bourke, in pursuance of the intention expressed in his Despatch of the 14th October, 1835, (a copy of which was enclosed to you in my letter of the 19th of August) has sent to this country three Naval Surgeons, and proposes to send others in succession, for the purpose of selecting and conducting to the Colony a certain number of Emigrants. Each of the three Agents who have already arrived, is now employed in the performance of this duty.

The advantages of a local acquaintance with the Colony on the part of Agents employed in the selection of Emigrants are obvious. On this point Lord Glenelg fully concurs in the opinion expressed in the Report of the New South Wales Committee of Immigration; and although he was at first disposed to agree with their Lordships in regarding the plan adopted by Sir Richard Bourke as involving an unnecessary amount of expenditure on account of Agency, and consequently directed the Governor's attention to this point, he is, on further consideration, led to doubt whether any considerable diminution of expense would be effected by the substitution of any other equally efficient Agency.

On comparing the remuneration proposed by Sir Richard Bourke to these Agents (exclusive of the allowances made to them for a limited time while engaged in the selection of Emigrants) with that which is received by Naval Surgeons appointed by the Admiralty to the superintendance of Convict Ships, Lord Glenelg finds that the difference in amount is very trifling. It is indispensably necessary that a Surgeon should accompany each ship chartered for the conveyance of Emigrants to the Australian Colonies; and Lord Glenelg concurs in the opinion of the New South Wales Committee as to the expediency of engaging Naval Surgeons for this service. Advantage may also be derived from the Emigrants being accompanied to the Colony by a person of known character and respectability, with whom they have been in personal communication previous to their embarkation. His Lordship at the same time considers this arrangement as at present only experimental, leaving it to be decided by experience, and after further communication with Sir Richard Bourke, whether a more efficient and less expensive Agency might not be obtained by the employment of Agents in this Country who have acquired practical information by a previous residence in the Colony, and who should be exclusively engaged in the selection of Emigrants, without being required to conduct them to the Colony. His Lordship however entertains a decided opinion that whatever may be the ultimate resolution on this point, which is a matter capable of easy adjustment, some presiding Agency should permanently exist in this Country for the purpose of superintending the details of the system which must be carried on here; of securing uniformity in the proceedings of the different Agents; and of supplying the deficiencies which would necessarily attach to the unassisted and uncombined efforts of separate individuals in their respective spheres of operation. The New South Wales Committee anticipating this necessity, assumed that the Emigration Committee in London would continue to afford their valuable services, and that through this channel the Agents connected with the Colony might derive that local information and assistance which are essential to the due selection of Emigrants. Lord Glenelg is of opinion that this has become far too important a branch of the Public Service to be committed to a gratuitous and desultory Agency, and that it ought without delay to be entrusted to a responsible officer of the Government, acting under the authority and instructions of the Secretary of State, and receiving a competent remuneration for his services.

The

The following therefore is the outline of the plan which His Lordship proposes to adopt with reference to this subject :—

First.—In order to obviate the inconvenience and confusion which might result from the fund applicable to Emigration being liable to unlimited drafts from separate sources, Lord Glenelg would instruct the Governor of New South Wales to appropriate not less than two-thirds of the available Land Revenue to Emigration, to be superintended in this Kingdom; the remaining third to be appropriated to Emigration to be conducted by the individual Agency of resident Colonists, on the plan contained in the Proclamation of the 28th October, 1835.

Secondly.—Lord Glenelg proposes to sanction the continued employment by the Colony of Naval Surgeons as Agents for the selection and conveyance of Emigrants; or, should it hereafter appear more desirable, the appointment of one or more resident Agents in their stead, whose duty it would be to visit different parts of the Kingdom, and to communicate personally with parties desirous of emigrating, with a view to the selection of the most suitable.

Thirdly.—Lord Glenelg proposes to appoint an Officer with the denomination of Chief Agent for Emigration, who should be settled in London.

To this Officer all communications from various parts of the country, either asking information with respect to Emigration, or soliciting assistance towards it, could be referred. The Governors of the several Colonies in which any Land fund might be raised applicable to the purpose of Emigration, would also be directed to transmit through this Office to the Chief Agent statements of the description of Emigrants most required in the respective Colonies, and of the advantages which they would there enjoy. He would, moreover, be in constant correspondence with the subordinate Agents in this Country, who would act generally under his superintendence, and receive from him such local information and instructions as would enable them with the least delay and difficulty to effect the selection of a sufficient number of Emigrants for any particular ship. To him likewise would be intrusted the care of providing suitable means of conveyance; of securing a due inspection of the ships chartered for this service; and of fixing the time and port of embarkation. He would likewise receive from time to time, from each of the subordinate Agents, a detailed Report of their proceedings, with an accurate List of all the Emigrants selected by them, specifying their Christian and Surnames, Age, Occupation, and Place of Residence in this Country, and the name of the ship in which they were embarked. The arrival of each ship in the Colony would also be reported to him, and a correct List of all the passengers landed from it would at the same time be transmitted to him, together with a General Report of the voyage, including any special circumstances which may have occurred. Such a Report would be furnished by the Medical Officer accompanying the Emigrants; the whole of the information thus received would be recorded in a form which would enable him readily to answer any inquiries which might be addressed to him by the relatives or friends of the Emigrants. It would also be his duty to collect and digest all the information which he could derive from any authentic sources, of a nature calculated to be useful to Emigrants to any of the British Colonies; and he would be required to make to the Secretary of State periodical Reports of his proceedings, including those of the Agents acting under his superintendence, in order to their being laid before Parliament, and rendered available for the use of the Public at large.

With this view, Lord Glenelg would propose, that the Emigration Agents already stationed at some of the principal Ports of the Kingdom, and provided for on the Annual Estimates submitted to Parliament, should be placed in communication with, and under the superintendence of, the Chief Agent.

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(Signed) JAMES STEPIEN.

DISBURSEMENTS BY THE COLONIAL AGENT GENERAL.

MINUTE of His Excellency the Governor, explanatory of the Statement of Disbursements made on account of the Colony of New South Wales, by the Colonial Agent General, as per his Accounts from 1st January, 1832, to 31st December, 1835.

In laying before the Council the Accounts for this Colony of Mr. Barnard, the Colonial Agent General, it is proper to remark that they were originally blended with those for Van Diemon's Land, which rendered it almost impracticable to ascertain their exact state with respect to New South Wales. Upon the representation of this Government, a separate Account for each Colony was last year furnished by Mr. Barnard, from the commencement of his Agency on the 1st November, 1823, to 31st December, 1835.

From this separate Account the Statement laid on the Table has been prepared, comprising the period between the 1st January, 1832, the date from which the expenses of the Colony have been specifically brought under the review of the Colonial Legislature, and the 31st December, 1835.

By this Statement it will be perceived, the Expenses defrayed by the Colonial Agent, according to his Accounts for these years, exceed the aggregate amount voted by the Council to meet them by the sum of £5,879 Os. 6d., for which it is now necessary to provide in order that the Account may be adjusted.

The sources from which the Colonial Agent General derived the means of defraying expenses were the following, viz:—

Balance in his hands on the 1st January, 1832	£10,733	19	0
<i>Less.</i> —The Amount repaid by him in the Bank of England, in 1832, in reimbursement of a portion of former advances from His Majesty's Treasury.....	£6,500	0	0
And a deposit placed in his hands for remittance to the Colony, but refunded by him	30	0	0
			<u>4,203 19 0</u>
Amount of Two advances received by him from His Majesty's Treasury, on account of the Colony, one of £3,000, in 1834, and one of £3,500, in 1835 ...	6,500	0	0
Amount of sums deposited in his hands for repayment in the Colony	3,083	0	0
Amount disbursed from the Colonial Treasury, repaid to him in England	559	14	6
Remittances from the Colony	62	10	0
Received on account of Female Emigrants	12	0	0
Proportion of his Salary, and Allowances unappropriated...	68	15	0
			<u>14,490 4 0</u>
The amount of expenses disbursed by him on account of the Colony, from 1st of January, 1832, to 31st of December, 1835, according to the Statement, is ...	13,421	13	4
<i>Add</i> amount paid by him on account of sums lodged in the Colonial Treasury for remittance	187	3	2
			<u>13,608 16 6</u>
Balance due by him as per his Account on 31st December, 1835.	£881	7	6

Of the two advances made to him by his Majesty's Treasury, that for £3,500 has been repaid into the Military Chest in the present year, but the Colonial Treasury is still liable for the payment on demand of the other sum of £3,000.

The Balance of £10,733 19s., in the hands of the Colonial Agent General on the 1st of January, 1832, arises from transactions prior to that date, of which the Account, as far as regards advances from His Majesty's Treasury, remains unsettled.

“ RICHARD BOURKE.”

DISBURSEMENTS BY THE COLONIAL AGENT GENERAL.

MINUTE of His Excellency the Governor, explanatory of the Statement of Disbursements made on account of the Colony of New South Wales, by the Colonial Agent General, as per his Accounts, from 1st January to 31st December, 1836.

Since the Abstract of the Account of the Colonial Agent General to the 31st December, 1835, was laid on the Table, his Account for the year 1836, has been received.

A Statement of the Expenses defrayed by him, on account of the Colony, during that year, is now brought forward, and by which it will be perceived, that the further sum of £2,202 16s. 11d. will be required, in addition to the sums already appropriated to meet his Disbursements in that year.

The state of his Account for the year 1836 is as follows; viz:—

Balance in his hands on the 1st January	£881	7	6
Advanced him from His Majesty's Treasury	3,500	0	0
Deposits for repayment in the Colony	350	0	0
Remittances from the Colony	19	5	1
From the Admiralty, amount recovered from the Owners of the Convict Ship <i>Hive</i>	435	10	0
Proportion of his Salary and Allowances unappropriated...	25	0	0
			<u>5,211 2 7</u>
The amount of expenses defrayed by him, as per the Statement	£3,881	3	7
<i>Add</i> sums deposited in the Colonial Treasury paid by him.	18	0	0
Deposits in his hands refunded or transferred	180	0	0
Fees on two Commissions to be repaid in the Colony.	23	11	0
			<u>4,101 14 7</u>
Balance as per his Account due by him on 31st December, 1836.	£1,109	8	0

“ RICHARD BOURKE.”

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of the amount required to cover the excess disbursed by Edward Barnard, Esquire, Colonial Agent General, on account of the Colony of New South Wales, as per his Accounts, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1836, over the sums appropriated by the Legislative Council, for the service of that year.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Colonial Agent's Salary, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1836	£250 0 0
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PENSIONS.

Mrs. Cobb, now Mrs. Bent, Widow of Judge Advocate Bent, at £200, per annum, from 1st July, 1835, to 30th June, 1836	£200 0 0
Mrs. Lewin, Widow of Coroner Lewin, at £50 per annum, for the same period	50 0 0
Mrs. Jamison, Widow of Surgeon Jamison, at £40 per annum, for the same period	40 0 0
Mrs. Thompson, Widow of Surgeon Thompson, at £30 per annum, for the same period.....	30 0 0
	<hr/>
	320 0 0
Half-salary to Chief Justice Forbes, from 16th April, to 15th October, 1836, at £2,000 per annum	500 0 0
Half-salary to the Venerable the Archdeacon, from 1st October, 1836, to 14th February, 1836, at £2,000 per annum.....	375 0 0
Half-salary to Mr. Surveyor Abbot, from 1st April, 1834, to 31st March, 1836, at £300 per annum	300 0 0
Allowance to the Venerable the Archdeacon, for Passage from and to the Colony.....	600 0 0
Amount paid the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia, on account of expenses, connected with the erection of the See of Australia	201 11 6
Fees on the Letters Patent, on the same occasion	353 12 2
Fees at Herald's College, for the Armorial Bearings	120 2 8
	<hr/>
	675 6 4
Parliamentary Papers, Public Acts, and Old Bailey Reports, including Packing and Freight of the same	49 8 0
Freight of Models of Iron Grating, to England	2 5 2
Office Wafers	6 11 3

EMIGRATION.

Advances of £200 each, for the furtherance of Emigration to Surgeons Osborne, Boyter, and Galloway, R.N.	600 0 0
Hire of Steam Boats for the Ships <i>Duchess of Northumberland</i> , and <i>Lady Macnaghten</i>	100 0 0
Copying Papers relative to Emigration	2 12 10
Salary of Mr. Pinnock, as Agent of Emigration, from 1st October, 1835, to 30th September, 1836.....	100 0 0
	<hr/>
	802 12 10
Total Expenditure by the Colonial Agent General, on account of the Colony, for the year, 1836	3,881 3 7

AMOUNT OF SUMS APPROPRIATED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, FOR THE YEAR 1836.

Colonial Agent's Salary	250 0 0
Pensions Payable in England	720 0 0
Half-salary of Chief Justice Forbes	708 6 8
	<hr/>
	1,678 6 8
TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....	£2,202 16 11

WILLIAM LITHGOW,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, Sydney,
18th July, 1837.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of the Compensations of £320 each, in lieu of Land promised to the undernamed Clergymen, of the Church of England, New South Wales, after a Service of two successive Periods of Five Years, from 4th November, 1829 ;* shewing the present Worth of the Compensations, for the second Term, at the undermentioned Dates, in the present Year.

NAMES OF THE CLERGYMEN.	Compensations already Due for the first Five Years.					Compensations in Expectancy for the second Five Years.						TOTALS.
	PERIOD.		WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION.	AMOUNT DUE.	PERIOD.		Present Worth, at 8 ½ Cent. per Annum, Compound Interest.		Reduced Amount for Life Casualty according to Age.		
								On the	Amount.	Ages.	Amount.	
Reverend F. Wilkinson.....	1829 *4th Nov.	1834 3rd Nov.	1834 4th Nov.	£320 0 0	Paid	1834 4th Nov.	1836 3rd Nov.	1837 4th Nov.	£274 6 11½	41 a 43	£262 7 11½	£262 7 11½
Reverend Thomas Hassall.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	320 0 0	Paid	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	274 6 11½	43 a 45	261 15 6	261 15 6
Reverend M. D. Mears	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	320 0 0	Paid	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	274 6 11½	37 a 39	263 13 8½	263 13 8½
Reverend J. E. Keane	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	320 0 0	Paid	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	274 6 11½	44 a 46	261 9 7½	261 9 7½
Reverend C. P. N. Wilton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	320 0 0	Paid	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	274 6 11½	42 a 44	262 1 1½	262 1 1½
Reverend John Vincent.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	320 0 0	320 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	274 6 11½	45 a 47	261 3 5	581 3 5
Reverend C. Dickinson	1831 31st May.	1836 30th May	1836 31st May.	320 0 0	320 0 0	1836 31st May.	1841 30th May	1837 31st May.	235 4 2	39 a 43	215 16 2	535 16 2
* Sir George Murray's Despatch was received in the Colony, on the 4th November, 1829.					TOTALS.....	£640 0 0			£1,881 5 11		£1,788 7 6½	£2,428 7 0½

STATEMENT

Audit Office, Sydney, }
5th May, 1837. }

WILLIAM LITHGOW,
Auditor General.

STATEMENT of the Present Value, on the 30th July, 1837, of Compensations for Land, promised to the Families of the undernamed Clergymen of the Church of England, New South Wales; viz., £480 to Males, and £320 to Females, on their attaining the Age of 19 and 18 Years respectively.

Names of Clergymen.	Names of Children.	Age on the 30th July, 1837.	Term to Run to complete.		Amount in Expectancy.	Present Worth at 8 per cent. per annum Compound Interest.	Reduced Amount in consideration of Life Contingency of Life Calculated from 30th July, 1837.
			18 Years.	19 Years.			
Rev. John Cross	Louisa	23	...	..	320	230 0 0	230 0 0
	James Samuel	13	...	6	480	303 9 7½	284 14 8½
	Catherine Elizabeth	12	6	...	320	201 13 0½	190 8 0
	Mary Ann	10	8	...	320	179 17 8½	160 6 0½
Rev. Thomas Hassall	George Thomas	8	...	11	480	205 17 3	184 1 1½
	Harriet Jane	6	19	...	320	127 1 6½	110 5 0½
	Charles Rowland	4	...	15	480	151 6 3½	123 0 10½
	Eliza Marsden	2	16	...	320	93 8 1	67 9 8½
	William	14	...	5	480	326 13 7	310 6 5½
	Elizabeth	12	6	...	320	201 13 0½	190 8 0
	Henry Douglas	10	...	9	480	240 2 4½	219 19 6½
Rev. M. D. Meares	John	8	...	11	480	205 17 3	184 1 1½
	Alfred	6	...	13	480	170 9 10½	151 5 10½
	Catherine Anne	4	14	...	320	106 18 11½	88 18 8½
	Augusta Anne	2	16	...	320	93 8 1	67 9 8½
Rev. G. P. N. Wilton	Elizabeth T. A. K. M.	6	12	...	320	127 1 6½	110 5 0½
	De Courcy F. P.	2	...	17	480	129 14 6½	93 12 13
	Caroline	23	...	...	320	...	320 0 0
	Clara Sophia	20	...	...	320	...	320 0 0
Rev. Thomas Reddall	Amelia Louisa	16	2	...	320	274 6 11½	268 13 7½
	Elizabeth N. A.	14	4	...	320	235 4 2	225 2 2½
	Julia	13	5	...	320	217 15 8½	207 9 10½
	Eliza Sophia	21	...	...	320	...	320 0 0
	Hugh	20	...	...	480	...	480 0 0
	Honoria	18	...	...	320	...	320 0 0
Rev. Charles Dickinson	Percy	17	...	2	480	411 10 5½	403 3 2½
	Ellen	14	4	...	320	235 4 2	226 2 0½
	Basil	12	...	7	480	280 1 6	261 6 7
	Alice	9	9	...	320	160 1 7	146 17 6½
	Catherine Elizabeth	15	3	...	320	254 0 6½	246 9 8½
	Charlotte Augusta	14	4	...	320	235 4 2	226 2 0½
	Alicia Maria	12	6	...	320	201 13 0½	190 8 0
	Mary Beves	11	7	...	320	186 14 4	174 14 7
Rev. John Vincent	Frederick William	7	...	12	480	190 12 3½	167 5 1½
	Alfred Richard	5	...	14	480	163 8 5	135 19 2½
	Emma	4	14	...	320	109 18 11½	89 18 8½
	Ada Medora	2	16	...	320	93 8 1	67 9 8½
TOTALS.....						£ 6,112 17 12	7,650 15 32

WILLIAM LITHGOW,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, Sydney,
5th May, 1837.

MISSION TO THE ABORIGINES.

EXTRACT from Letter of Mr. John Betts, Secretary to the Correspondence Committee to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated

Vineyard, 1st June, 1837.

SIR,

I have the honor of enclosing you herewith the Report of the Aboriginal Mission for the year 1836, compiled from the statements of the Rev. Messrs. Watson and Handt, at Wellington Valley, for the information of His Excellency the Governor.

I have the honor, &c.

JOHN BETTS,

Sec. Cor. Com.

Report of the Aboriginal Mission, at Wellington Valley, for the year 1836; Compiled from the Statements of the Rev. W. Watson.

On a review of the Missionary operations at this place, there are not wanting causes of gratitude to Almighty God; because, in the face of much opposition, of many prejudices, of an almost unbroken chain of vicious examples, and of a deplorable intimacy existing on all hands between European men and Aboriginal females, there is reason to believe, that both moral and spiritual benefit have been derived by the natives, from Missionary exertions.

The central position of the Government grant or location at Wellington Valley, renders it an important station for Missionary labors among the surrounding tribes, many of whom frequently visit the place, and thus become acquainted with the truths of the Gospel.

The vocabulary in the native language has been again revised and considerably enlarged; the Gospel of St. Matthew, and almost the whole of the morning and evening services of our Church have been translated into the language of the Aborigines; and in this language Divine Service is performed every Sunday. The Missionaries have had under their care and instruction at different times, more than one hundred natives, besides occasional visitors, and others with whom they have conversed when on their journeys into the interior.

No journeys have been undertaken among the distant tribes, since the beginning of this year; because, in the early part of the year, Mrs. Handt, being in a state of ill health, required every kind attention from her husband, the Rev. J. C. S. Handt; and in the month of April, they were both recommended to proceed on a visit to Sydney for Mrs. Handt's benefit, since which period the Rev. William and Mrs. Watson have been alone in the work.

At one time during the present year, more than two hundred natives visited the Missionary station; and very frequently there has been a number of not less than forty to sixty, under religious instruction. There are intimately attached to the Mission establishment six elderly natives; five young men, eight boys, and eight girls; of these, twelve regularly sleep in the Mission house; the others, occasionally.

In every point of view, the Aborigines who are in connexion with the Mission are making a gradual, though slow advancement in civilization, and in Christian knowledge.

In the seed time, natives attended at the plough daily for upwards of a month; and in the harvest, thirteen natives were employed in reaping.

The children, in general, improve as much as those of European parents, in all ordinary branches of education, reading, writing, sewing, and religious knowledge. Of two young females who were seduced from the Mission house, one, in three months only, had learned to read in the Testament and in the Prayer Book. Several of the young men appear to be weary of the bush life, and manifest a desire to possess property of their own, but they are afraid that other natives would soon dispossess them of what they might acquire.

They likewise express their disapprobation of polygamy, and of the manner in which the elder natives dispose of their wives and their female children.

The Missionaries, at the commencement of their labors, found the natives destitute of any knowledge of the true God, and of the way of salvation by faith in the atonement of his only Son Jesus Christ; they knew not one letter of the alphabet; they had no Christian Sabbath; no Gospel Ordinances; they had no knowledge of the depravity of their hearts, and were apparently unconscious of the sinfulness of their lives. But now, many of them believe in God, the Creator of the world, and in Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind. Several have also learned to read the Holy Scriptures; to regard the Sabbath as a day of holy rest; to attend the Ordinances of Divine Worship; and to present their morning and evening supplications and praises to the God of providence and grace.

Several, under the preaching of the Gospel, and religious instruction, have been made acquainted with their inward depravity, and the sinfulness of their lives, and have also been led to express their desires after holiness and salvation.

One boy, ten years of age, and two children, who had been previously baptized, have died in the Mission house. The former afforded sufficient evidence that he had received the Grace of God, and not in vain; he acknowledged the sinfulness of his heart and life, and believed in the Lord Jesus Christ; he was delivered from that dread of death, to which the Aborigines are peculiarly subject; by Divine Grace he was enabled to say, "I do not want to get better; I want to die and to go to Jesus Christ; God has been very good to me."

AUSTRALIAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY BILL.

THE REPORT of the Committee on the "Australian Gas Light Company Bill."

The Committee appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting upon "A Bill for Lighting with Gas the Town of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales; and to enable certain Persons associated under the name, style, and firm of *The Australian Gas Light Company*, to erect gasometers, &c.; break up the soil and pavements of the streets, &c.; erect lamps; lay pipes and alter them, erect apparatus, &c.; but not to enter houses or private grounds without consent of the owners or occupiers; to relay pavements or roads broken up; and to sue and be sued in the name of the Secretary, for the time being of the said Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned," have the honor to report to your Excellency, and your Honorable Council, that at a Meeting of the Committee, held this day, Mr. David Poole, as Solicitor of the said Company, attended, and produced a prospectus of the Company, and the Minute Book of their Meetings, from which, and from the information given by him, it was established to the satisfaction of your Committee, that a Company has been formed for the purposes stated in the preamble of the Bill; the capital of which Company is intended to be one hundred thousand pounds, divided into twenty thousand shares of five pounds each; of which twelve hundred shares have been already subscribed for, and the first call of one pound per share has been paid, on upwards of eleven hundred shares; out of the sum of eleven hundred pounds and upwards, received, above six hundred pounds is in the Bank of Australia; and a remittance of five hundred pounds, with an order for apparatus to the amount of one thousand pounds, has been transmitted to England by the Treasurer of the Company, Mr. Alexander Brodie Spark. The good feelings of the public towards this Institution, are evinced by the Petition referred to your Committee, to which there are two hundred and fourteen signatures; among which are many names of the first respectability. Your Committee have carefully examined the several provisions of the Bill submitted to them, and have made such alterations as appeared to them advisable, which will be found in the accompanying copy of the Bill: the principal alteration is in clause XXV., which has been made to conform to the 6th Resolution of the General Meeting of the Company, held at the Royal Hotel, on the 29th of June, 1836; and which does not appear from the Minute Book to have been altered by any subsequent resolution; and its having been differently printed, was stated by Mr. Poole to have been done in error.

J. GIBBES,

Chairman.

Monday, 24th July, 1837.

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY AMENDED BILL.

THE REPORT of the Committee appointed by the Minutes of the Legislative Council, dated 4th August, 1837, to consider and report on the "Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company Bill," on that day laid on the Table, by His Excellency the Governor.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of considering, and reporting upon, "A Bill to enable the Proprietors of a certain Company, carried on in the Town of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, under the name, style, and firm of *The Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company*, to sue and be sued in the name of the Chairman of the said Company," for the time being, and for other purposes therein mentioned," have the honor to report to Your Excellency, and Your Honorable Council, that, at a Meeting of the Committee held this day, Mr. John Lamb, as Chairman of the said Company, attended, and produced a *Sydney Gazette*, dated 18th July, 1837, containing a Notice dated the thirteenth of the same month, intimating that a General Meeting of the Company would be held on the nineteenth of July, to receive the Annual Report of the Board of Directors, and elect new Directors, and that the Bill now before the Council would be submitted to them.

Mr. Lamb also produced to the Committee, a printed copy of the Second Report of the Directors of the Company, laid before the Proprietors at the Meeting above-mentioned, in which mention is made of the "Bill before the Council," and likewise an Extract from the Minutes of that Meeting, signed by him as Chairman, stating, "that the Bill was submitted to the Proprietors, and no objection made thereto."

Your Committee being the same that reported on a Bill for similar purposes, laid before Council on the 28th June last, beg leave to refer to that Report, dated 6th July, stating the amendments made on it, and that in its altered form, as now presented to the Council, it appeared to be unobjectionable.

Council Chamber, 17th August, 1837.

J. GIBBES,

Chairman.

IMMIGRATION.

FINAL REPORT of the Committee on Immigration, into New-South Wales.

Sydney, 25th August, 1837.

Committee appointed to consider, and report their opinion upon a proposal made to the Government of New South Wales, for introducing into the Colony, certain of the Hill Laborers of India, and also to consider the terms under which Mechanics and Laborers from Europe are now brought out :—

COLONEL SNODGRASS,

MR. LITHGOW,

MR. MACARTHUR,

MR. BLAKLAND,

SIR JOHN JAMISON.

The Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to examine Witnesses and Report upon the propriety of introducing the Hill-Coolies or Dhangers of the East Indies into this Colony, and to suggest any alteration or amendment in the system at present adopted to encourage immigration from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have to state to Your Excellency and Your Honorable Council, that by the testimony of the most intelligent and respectable gentlemen residents in the Colony, the want of shepherds, stockmen, agricultural laborers in general, and of mechanics in a smaller proportion, has become so alarming and necessitous, and has been already attended with such serious loss to many, and almost ruinous consequences to others, that unless Immigration be immediately encouraged to the full extent of the present demand for labor, out of the funds set apart for that purpose, the consequences will be most fatal to the best interests of the Colony.

It will be seen by the Abstract for the last year, laid before the Council by His Excellency the Governor, that the balances of the Crown Land Revenues for the years 1836 and 1836, which have been transferred to the Ways and Means to meet the general expenses of the Colony, after deducting the sums chargeable upon Immigration, amounted to £246,874 2s. 8d.; and your Committee have, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly to solicit, and recommend to Your Excellency and Your Honorable Council, that while there exists so urgent a necessity for the introduction of Immigrants into the Colony, as clearly shewn by the Evidence already before the Council, no further sums should be diverted from the funds now applicable to that purpose, but that Immigration should be continued, yearly, to the extent of the whole Revenue arising from the Sale of Crown Lands; otherwise the Colony will retrograde rather than advance in prosperity; as it is obvious, from the Evidence produced, that at this moment, the means do not exist for maintaining the present establishments of sheep, cattle, and horses, and at the same time of cultivating the ground for the supply of food for the present population; and that annually the Colonists draw nearly one-fourth, and sometimes a third of their supplies of wheat, from foreign markets.

It appears also, from the Evidence before your Committee, that employment would be found, at good wages, for from seven to ten thousand well-conducted men as shepherds, farm-servants, laborers, and mechanics, with a considerable number of steady, sober, butlers, house-servants and coachmen; and by the importation of the two latter classes, several thousands of convicts in the Colony, now employed in these services, would become available for country purposes. People of this class, generally, do not make good domestic servants in Towns, especially in the Capital, though there are many exceptions; and it would benefit the Colony in general, and Sydney in particular, if a good class of domestic servants, of both sexes, were brought out; and the necessity for such a measure is felt by almost every respectable inhabitant. Your Committee would therefore recommend, that after the arrival of a sufficient number of mechanics, gardeners, house-servants, and coachmen, no more convicts should be assigned in Sydney, or the other Towns; without, however, affecting those at present in them, unless they be convicted of some crime or offence.

Your Committee having thus commenced their Report, as relates to Immigration from the United Kingdom, do not purpose to go into any lengthened detail on a matter so fully and ably reported upon by the Committee of your Honorable Council, in 1835, whose Report, together with the additional Evidence now produced, on a matter of so vital and important a nature to the Colony, they earnestly recommend to the attention of Your Excellency and Your Honorable Council:

The Evidence establishes beyond a doubt, the pressing necessity there exists for encouraging and cherishing as far as is possible, immediate Immigration into the Colony.

It will be seen by the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor, dated 23rd March, 1837, that the Colonial Government will be relieved in a considerable degree for the future, from the exertions it has hitherto made to encourage Immigration into this Colony, as the Home Ministry have undertaken to appoint a Chief Agent for Emigration in England, and, as your Committee have reason to think, subordinate Agents in other parts of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of procuring; and sending Emigrants to this Colony, to the amount of two-thirds of the Revenue applicable to this purpose, whilst this Government is left at liberty to appropriate the other third to the payment of Bounties on Immigrants introduced by private settlers, on the terms of the Government Notice of 26th October, 1835.

If your Committee are allowed to remark on this arrangement, they would observe, that as the system adopted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, appears to be on the principle of that proposed by His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, it will meet the views of the Colonists generally, if the Agents selected be men of integrity, and well acquainted with the requisite qualifications which Immigrants should possess, to make them useful in
this

this Colony, and to insure to themselves a more certain and efficient means of providing for their families. The average price of labor in this Colony, it is true, is double that usual in England, and the wages of several classes of mechanics in Sydney, average about three times as much, though in the country, where rations and lodgings are supplied, wages are proportionably reduced, but the necessaries of life are as dear as in England, and house-rent is quadruple in Sydney; it is, therefore, quite obvious, that if these Agents allow Emigrants to proceed to this Colony who cannot work or labor for their own maintenance, they will inflict great injustice on the Colonists, and expose the unfortunate Emigrants to much distress and privation.

Your Committee now come to the most difficult, though not the least important part of the duty they have been called on to perform; namely, that of suggesting to your Excellency and your Honorable Council, the best mode of expending in the encouragement of Immigration, the one-third of the Revenue applicable to that purpose, left at the disposal of the Colonial Government; and your Committee feel justified in taking this sum at forty thousand pounds, yearly, for the next two years, which will, in all probability, increase with Immigration, upon which we must mainly depend for retaining even our present position; as, without Immigration, our Land Revenue will inevitably decrease, losses of the most serious nature having been already sustained by many of our flock-masters, from the want of men to tend and protect their flocks, whilst valuable tracts of land remain uncultivated from the same cause.

It appears to your Committee that the bounties offered by the Government Notice of 28th October, 1835, were quite inadequate to induce useful and respectable Emigrants to embark for the Colony, and few have arrived on the terms of that Notice. The time allowed to settlers to make their arrangements for bringing out the required descriptions of Immigrants, seems also to have been too limited; they beg, therefore, respectfully to propose to your Excellency and your Honorable Council, that under the bounty system the period of arrival should be extended for the time this system may be in operation; or, at least, that all Emigrants embarked from Europe prior to the end of the year 1840, should be entitled to bounties under a revised Government Notice, adhering to the general principles of that of 28th October, 1835. Your Committee give a preference to the system of bounties under a Government Notice to that of a promise of a free passage, from which much evil and jobbing might arise, where there is no Agent of accredited integrity and knowledge to superintend the selection and embarkation of Emigrants; at the same time, your Committee strongly recommend, that the bounty should be made as nearly as possible equal to the actual passage money. The scale they would therefore beg to propose, is as follows:—

For a man and his wife, without family	£36
For each unmarried male.....	18
For each unmarried female	18
For children of from seven to fourteen years	10
For children of from one to seven years	5

Your Committee beg leave also to recommend, that the same bounties should be allowed to masters of ships who may be well known in this Colony, or authorized by the Government here, to bring out respectable and useful Immigrants; and they have further to urge the propriety of resuming the practice of allowing quit-rents to be redeemed at ten years' purchase; and to encourage landholders to introduce servants, your Committee would recommend 20 per cent. to be added to the established bounty when applied to the liquidation or purchase of quit-rents, which would be the means of saving the trouble and expense of collecting a branch of Revenue which, from the unequal rates in which it has from time to time been imposed, is generally viewed as very ineligible.

Your Committee beg leave also to suggest the propriety of extending the limitation of age imposed by the present regulations, to forty years in the cases of married men, without reference to the ages of their wives, and of granting half-bounty to men or women above that age who come out with their families as Immigrants to the Colony, and who are able to support them in it; neither should the production of certificates of baptism, &c., be too strictly enforced where there is much difficulty in obtaining them, provided the party be of respectable character, and his declaration of age be in accordance with his personal appearance.

Your Committee have considerable difficulty in suggesting what proportions of the different classes of male and female Immigrants it would be most advisable to bring to this Colony, but considering the probability that the Home Government will adhere to the system of sending out equal numbers of the sexes, or perhaps more females, and keeping in mind the urgent demand there is for unmarried laboring and other men, your Committee would propose that a small proportion more of males than of females (who are in request in a much lesser ratio) should be brought out at present; and your Committee consider that the disparity existing between the sexes has been much exaggerated, comparing the proportion of males to females who are transported to the Colony, there being out of about eighty thousand inhabitants not less than thirty thousand of them male convicts, and consequently not in a situation to marry, while the males and females under sixteen years of age are nearly equal, and judging from the number of females there are now unmarried in Sydney and throughout the Colony, and which must be attributed to the want of men in circumstances, or willing to offer themselves as husbands, any great disparity either cannot exist, or is not felt; your Committee would therefore, under present circumstances, recommend the following relative proportions, viz:—

Married Mechanics, with or without Children...	two-eighths,
Married Farm Servants	one-eighth,
Unmarried Men, including Farm, and House } Servants, Shepherds and Coachmen..... }	three-eighths, and
Unmarried Women	two eighths.

Your

Your Committee are guided in their opinion on this point by the fact, that few men will marry on their first arrival in this Colony; for want of means in the first place, and in the second, that they would find greater difficulty in getting employment; while unmarried females, coming out to the Colony in equal proportions, could not, if very numerous, find service in decent and respectable families; the disappointments consequent on this, are too well known to require further notice here. Impressed with the importance of securing for female Immigrants on their arrival, a sufficient provision, either by marriage or service, and your Committee being of opinion that settlements a slight deviation from the principle laid down of bringing out in equal numbers recommended men and women, and that, with the exception of a few well-educated females as Governesses; none should be brought but good domestic servants, or those practised in some of the usual occupations of females on farms; and your Committee cannot too strongly urge the necessity for adopting measures to prevent any but women of pure and unexceptionable character from being assisted in coming to this Colony.

Your Committee do not, however, calculate that more than one-fourth part of the £40,000 to be appropriated by the Government for the purpose of bringing out Immigrants, will be called for by the voluntary applications of the inhabitants of the Colony bringing them out; and they therefore respectfully and earnestly solicit, that your Excellency will establish measures for importing, under such regulations as may appear best, Immigrants to the full amount of what is allowed to be appropriated by the Colonial Government for that purpose, and not called for by importations of them by private trading vessels.

It appears to your Committee, that the introduction of respectable families with small capitals, in addition to those of the working classes, would be highly advantageous to the welfare and morality of the Colony, and your Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that Immigrants of this description, who come with the real intention of settling in the Colony, should be allowed a remission in the purchase of land, equal to the expense of the passage of themselves and their families to this Colony, provided that it does on no occasion exceed one hundred and sixty pounds sterling; and also, that they should be allowed the indulgence granted to retired officers of His Majesty's service, of selecting lands which have been previously put up for sale and have not been hidden for.

Your Committee understanding that, since the Report of the Committee of 1835, your Excellency has appointed sundry Boards to inquire into the conduct, character, and treatment on board ship, of the Immigrants who have arrived under the direction of the London Committee and their Agents, do not feel it necessary to intermeddle with the Reports which these several Boards may have made to your Excellency.

INDIAN HILL COOLIES.

Your Committee, in venturing to form an opinion upon the proposal of introducing laborers from the mountainous or higher parts of India, are guided solely by the scanty information they are able to collect as to their moral or religious character, and probable fitness for shepherds or laborers in this Colony, from the evidence of Mr. Mackay, who employed them for many years on his indigo plantations, borne out as it is by that of Messrs. Collins, Revell, Mackellar, Scott, Bury, and Howard, founded on their experiences during their residence in India; and by that of Mr. Mayo, late a resident in the Mauritius, where it appears that these people have been employed in considerable numbers, with great advantage to that Colony: all of which tend to prove that a hardy, industrious race of men, free from the prejudices of the various religious castes in India, can be procured from that quarter. Your Committee have also weighed the many objections that may be raised as to the paganism, habits, color, &c., &c. of these people, and they would not be inclined to recommend their being introduced into this Colony, or at any rate, that the public should bear any part of the expense of their importation, were not the demand for early relief so very urgent, and the present distress of the settlers so great, and the general interests of the Colony suffering so much, that they concur in the expediency of granting a bounty of six pounds sterling, (which is considered equal to about half the cost of importation), for every male Dhangar or hill laborer of Bengal, who may be embarked on or before the 31st day of December, 1838; providing his age, as nearly as can be ascertained, be not under eighteen, nor above thirty, and that he be embarked under such Government Regulations as may hereafter be framed, not only for his comfort and health during the voyage, and the fulfilment of the conditions under which he is engaged after his arrival here, but also for his food and treatment while in health, and maintenance and support during sickness; and providing also, that security be given by the masters for lodging half-yearly in the Savings' Bank, ten shillings sterling for each male Dhangar employed by them, exclusive of the wages engaged to be paid to them, to form a fund to cover the expense of their conveyance back to their native country, at the expiration of six years from their arrival in this Colony. Your Committee recommend this measure, only as an immediate and temporary relief to the distresses of the settlers; and as they do not calculate on more than from three to five hundred Indians being brought into the Colony under these Regulations, the expenditure will not be large; and it will enable the Colonists to judge of their utility, should a crisis of distress again occur, in the southern part of the Colony.

Your Committee are of opinion, that in the event of a settlement being formed to the northward, where the heat of the climate might be too oppressive for the European laborer, and where the culture of sugar, cotton, coffee, and tobacco might be prosecuted with advantage, that the introduction of Indian laborers would be conducive to the general benefit of the Colony. Your Committee would further observe, that though these people must be brought here as free persons, yet, it should be under engagement for a fixed period, which engagement should not be transferable unless with the concurrence of master and servant; and also, that a special law should be passed to protect the interests of both.

K. SNODGRASS, Chairman.

THE

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROYAL EXCHANGE
COMPANY BILL.

The Committee appointed to consider and report on "A Bill for facilitating Proceedings by and against the Royal Exchange Company, and for other Purposes therein mentioned," have the honor to report to your Excellency and your Honorable Council, that at a Meeting of the Committee held this day, Mr. Alexander Brodie Spark, as Chairman, and Mr. David Chambers, as Solicitor of the said Company, attended, and established to the satisfaction of your Committee, that upwards of one hundred persons have formed themselves into a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of erecting a Building to be called the Royal Exchange, and for transacting all business connected therewith; that the subscribed Capital of the said Company is Twenty Thousand Pounds, with power reserved by the Deed of Settlement to increase it if required; the number of Shares is one thousand, of twenty pounds each, which have been all appropriated; the sum of two pounds on each Share is appointed to be paid by the members of the Company, on executing the Deed of Settlement, of which upwards of thirteen hundred pounds have been already paid; Mr. Spark produced the original Deed of Settlement, and deposited a printed copy of it with your Committee. And it appearing to them that the provisions of this Bill are similar to those of other Private Acts which have been passed, and that the Deed of Settlement does not contain any clause relieving the members of the Company from liability for its Debts to the full extent of their means, your Committee are of opinion that the Bill referred to them is unobjectionable.

K. SNODGRASS, *Chairman.*

Council Chamber, 11th September, 1837.

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY AMENDED BILL.

The Report of the Committee appointed by the Minute of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 23rd August, 1837, "to confer with the Chairman of the Company, and ascertain whether their Proprietors will consent to accept the Bill on the Conditions upon which other similar Acts of Council have been passed, that every Individual Member of the Company shall be liable for the Debts of the Company to the full extent of his property; and that no clause or condition be inserted in their Deed of Settlement, or in any Policy of Insurance, inconsistent with this principle."

Your Committee have the honor to report to Your Excellency, and Your Honorable Council, that at a Meeting of the Committee held on the 25th instant, Mr. John Lamb as Chairman, and Mr. David Chambers as Solicitor of the said Company, attended.

And in answer to the communication of the foregoing Resolution of the Council, stated, that according to the terms of the Company's Deed of Settlement, it would be impossible for the proprietors to carry into effect the alteration required by the Council; as there is no power vested even in a General Meeting of the Proprietors, to alter the Deed of Settlement; unless with the consent of every individual proprietor, a consent which they might state with certainty could not be obtained. With respect to the necessity for the consent of every individual proprietor, they stated, that the opinion expressed by them, was in accordance with opinions given by the late Dr. Wardell, and Mr. Wentworth, on a former occasion, of a proposed alteration of a Deed of Settlement; and in further corroboration, they adverted to the 60th Clause of the Deed of Settlement, by which it is appointed, that even the Bye-laws cannot be altered, but by the Resolutions of two successive General Meetings, with an interval of at least one month between them. They further stated, that the restriction of the liability of the partners of the Company, to which the Council object, prevails among many other similar Companies in Great Britain; and produced Documents shewing, that such a restricting Clause exists in the Policies of the Guardian Fire Assurance Company, and the Albion Fire and Life Assurance Company, both of London. They also stated that the Bill had been brought forward for the benefit of the public, to enable persons more conveniently to sue the Company; and not for the advantage of the proprietors, to whom it was not necessary.

Mr. Lamb and Mr. Chambers having been requested by your Committee to communicate the proposition made by the Council, to the Directors of the Company, and to inform the Committee of the result by letter, each of these Gentlemen has transmitted a letter dated this day; that from Mr. Lamb detailing more fully what has been above stated; and both conveying a request from the Directors of the Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company, that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to withdraw the Bill for the present, from the consideration of the Council; which letters your Committee beg leave to present with this Report.

J. GIBBES, *Chairman.*

*Council Chamber, Sydney, }
28th August, 1837. }*

*Letter from John Lamb, Esquire, Chairman of the Fire and Life Assurance Company, to
William Macpherson, Esq., Clerk of Councils.*

Sydney, 28th August, 1837.

SIR,

Referring to the proceedings in the Legislative Council respecting the Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company's Bill, on the 23rd instant, and to the communication made to me on the 26th by Colonel Gibbes, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, to whom the Bill had been sent back, I do myself the honor of acquainting you, that the resolutions of the Council,

Council, and the consequent communication of the Sub-Committee, have been submitted to the Board of Directors, and in their name I beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the Legislative Council to the Deed of Settlement, in which they will perceive that even the Bye-Laws and Regulations cannot be altered, except by the resolutions of two general meetings of the proprietors to be held at the interval of one month; and before these two meetings can be regularly convened, the present Session of the Legislative Council will in all probability have closed. The Directors advert to the forms necessary to alter the Bye-Laws and Regulations, but at the same time they do not find a power vested in general meetings of proprietors to alter the Deed of Settlement, unless with the consent of every individual proprietor, a consent which they are enabled positively to state could not be obtained.

The restriction of the liability of the partners in the Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company, to which the Legislative Council have objected, prevails in the majority of similar Companies existing in Great Britain; and the Directors beg particularly to instance the Sun, Albion, and Guardian Fire Offices, and the Mutual Indemnity Marine Assurance Company—some of the most important Companies in London.

The Bill objected to was brought forward for the benefit of the Public, to enable persons more conveniently to sue the Company, and not for the advantage of the proprietors, as their interests can be effectually protected without such a Bill; and here the Directors would remark, that the Company itself was formed more with a view to public benefit than to individual advantage, the want having been strongly felt of some means, whereby properties and lives might be insured in such a manner, as to avert the misery and ruin which often falls on individuals and families by Fires and Deaths.

The Directors are impressed with a belief that the objects and advantages of the Fire and Life Assurance Company have not been fully understood by the Legislative Council, as conditions have been prescribed with which it is impossible to comply; and considering the various difficulties they have already encountered, and anticipating further difficulties, the Directors consider that the interests confided to them will be best promoted, by the withdrawal of the Bill now before the Council, and they accordingly beg leave to withdraw it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Humble Servant,

JOHN LAMB, *Chairman.*

TUNNEL.

REPORT of the Committee on the Tunnel for Supplying the Town of Sydney, with Water.

The Committee of the Legislative Council appointed on the 23rd August, 1837, to enquire into, and report upon:—

- 1st.—The present state and condition of the Tunnel for conducting Water into Sydney;
- 2nd.—The Work which remains to be executed to complete the original design;
- 3rd.—The expense incurred in its construction, from the commencement to 30th June, 1837;
- 4th.—The further expense to be incurred in completing it;
- 5th.—The extent to which, when completed, it may be available for the supply of the Town; and,
- 6th.—To inquire into, and report upon, the claim for further remuneration made by Mr. Busby, who superintended the work to the 30th June, 1837.

Your Committee having had under consideration the numerous official documents laid before them, and having taken the Evidence appended to this Report relating to the several matters mentioned in their instructions, have agreed upon the following report:—

1st.—The present state and condition of the Tunnel for conducting Water into Sydney.

That the Tunnel—commencing from Hyde Park in Sydney, and terminating at the edge of an extensive swamp called Lachlan Swamp, to the south-east of the Town, upwards of two miles and a quarter in length, is now completed. There remains, however, an open cut through sand, at the extremity of about seventy feet in length, which requires to be covered in with masonry, in order to complete a passage for the waters of the swamp in question, into the Tunnel. The whole is subterraneous—about four-fifths of the distance excavated through solid rock, and the residue in several places formed with chiselled masonry without cement, through sand, and averaging four feet in width, and five in height, throughout the line. Those parts which are formed by masonry, are backed or puddled with clay, in a manner represented to be sufficient to prevent the ingress of sand. The bottom or floor is unequal in several places; these inequalities have arisen from the line not having been correctly worked out. Two thousand nine hundred and fifty yards (2,950) of the bottom are irregular, being a mean average of a foot above the true level. The greatest height above the level at one spot, is about two feet, six hundred yards from the swamp end of the Tunnel. In two other places the inequalities average one foot nine inches above the level. It would be necessary to build up that end of the Tunnel to the height of three feet, to force the water to flow over these inequalities. There is now, indeed, a sluice at No. 2 Shaft, built expressly for this purpose, in the present scarcity of water, to prevent the Tunnel water from flowing into the swamp. In the opinion of Major Barney, these inequalities are not of any material consequence

quence, and if necessary, may be easily removed. He, however, thinks that they ought not to have occurred. The work, he says, is not as perfect as it ought to have been, if conducted in a scientific manner, but considering the means by which the work was executed, it admits of great allowances. It was the duty, no doubt, of the manager of the work, to be constantly descending into the shafts, to check the correctness of the levels. He should have done so himself, and if this had been done, these inequalities must have been discovered, and immediately remedied. The difference in the level of the Tunnel at its extreme points, is one foot, nine inches, the highest end being at the swamp. In making the Tunnel it was necessary to sink twenty-eight shafts or pits, from twenty to eighty feet in depth. There are three offsets, one of forty-five feet in length, another eighty, and the third, two hundred and eighty-four, all of the same depth and width as the main Tunnel; and the whole mass of excavation throughout the work, amounts to 255,930 cubic feet. It does not appear that the projector drew any plans or sections before he commenced the work, but adopted the levels taken by Messrs. Hoddle and Finell, the Government surveyors, in 1826, and worked by them under the guidance of his own judgment. After various experiments in boring for a proper stratum of rock, operations were commenced in September, 1827, and the Tunnel was completed, above-mentioned, in June, 1837. The original design was to carry the Tunnel in a direct line from Sydney to the swamp, in the expectation of finding rock the whole way; but at the eleventh pit from Sydney, the workmen having come upon a bed of quick-sand, it was deemed expedient to deviate to the eastward, out of the direct line, in order to secure a rock covering throughout the course. To effect this, it was found necessary for the projector to retrace his course about two hundred yards before he could get into a fresh line of rock. This part of the labor, however, cannot be considered as entirely lost, for the springs which occur therein serve as an additional supply to the common aqueduct. After pursuing the new general line it became necessary, for the like reason, to deviate again in three other instances; these deviations have increased the length of the Tunnel, and its consequent expense, about one-third more than at first contemplated. A good deal of labor and time were expended in boring and sinking shafts to ascertain in various places a rocky course for the new line. In the opinion of Major Barney, it was not necessary for Mr. Busby to have deviated from the original line, in consequence of coming upon sand; the Tunnel might have been formed by masonry in the sandy parts of it, and rendered sufficiently permanent for the purpose intended. In the event of the swamp affording a sufficient supply of water, he is of opinion that the Tunnel may be depended upon as a safe and secure mode of conveying it to Sydney. Four short spaces which are carried by masonry through sand, are the most vulnerable, but when he inspected them they were perfectly sound; and the bottoms were covered with water, and retained it very well. The foundations of these parts are formed by stones, rammed down upon a bed of clay, and they appear, from the testimony of Mr. William Busby, who superintended their formation, to be secure and perfectly water-tight. It is suggested by Major Barney, (an idea which indeed had occurred to the mind of Mr. Busby himself,) as a precautionary expedient, that iron pipes might be inserted in these places to guard against accidental interruption of the water-course. Mr. Busby had also intended, as a further precaution, if necessary, to have carried a branch Tunnel round the parts constructed of masonry through sand, by striking to the hill side. The Tunnel throughout, in Major Barney's opinion, is subject to partial stoppages from the accumulation of sand, and thus will render it necessary periodically to clear it of such obstruction; in doing so, however, there will be no difficulty. During the progress of clearing, the water will be rendered unfit for use, and the town consequently deprived of a supply from this source, unless a reservoir were erected of sufficient capacity to hold the quantity required in the interval. The original design was to convey the water by iron pipes from the swamp, at which a reservoir was to be formed by a sufficient embankment; but having reference to the expence of a steam engine, which was then considered necessary, that plan was abandoned. An additional reason in favor of the Tunnel plan was, that it would drain off the land-springs throughout the intervening country, which forms an extensive basin, comprehending within its area two or three hollows which form small lagoons in wet seasons. Even with this object in view, it was considered to be probably necessary to carry iron pipes through the Tunnel, in the event of the water found in its course being affected by noxious mineral strata. Experience proved this apprehension to be unfounded.

Major Barney states, that had he been originally employed to conduct water from the swamp to Sydney, he should have done it by iron pipes. This could have been done at much less expence in his opinion, and more easily performed, and would have been less liable to accident than the present mode, and would have taken much less time. He states, however, that by this mode, all the land-spring water now caught by the Tunnel between Sydney and the swamp would have been lost; but taking this into consideration, in his opinion the plan of conveying the water by pipes would have been the preferable one. No greater expence of machinery or embankment would have been necessary than the conveyance of the water by means of the Tunnel. He does not think the Tunnel has been carried through the best level. The water might have been delivered, he thinks, at Sydney, five feet higher than it is, and thus by the same line it might have been taken at a level to supply Prince-street, without machinery, which would be now necessary to raise the water to that height. The present level would supply half the town as high as the upper stories of the houses. It is due, however, to Mr. Busby, to observe, that in the state of the town when the work was commenced, it was considered an important object to keep upon such a level, with reference to the apparent sources of the swamp, as would supply the General Hospital in Macquarie-street, the site of which is of considerable altitude, with reference to other parts of the town. Major Barney is, however, decidedly of opinion, that, under all circumstances, the Tunnel in its present state is of public advantage, and with regular falls of rain there is no doubt that it will afford a sufficient supply of water for 20,000 inhabitants. He states it to be a work of merit, and required professional knowledge to execute it, and with the means which Mr. Busby had to perform

form it, in his opinion it is well adapted for conducting water to Sydney, and he thinks it was very fairly executed.

2nd.—The work which remains to be executed to complete the original design.

The work remaining to be done to complete the Tunnel itself is of small amount; as already pointed out, it consists principally in the continuation of the Tunnel, by masonry, and through an open sandy cut about seventy feet in length, leading into the swamp. There is, it is supposed, on the ground, sufficient stone already prepared and well adapted for the purpose of its immediate completion.

All the mouths of the shafts on the line require to be secured against the admission of sand and rubbish. It will be requisite also to arch with stone the bottoms of those shafts where the Tunnel is formed by masonry through sand, to prevent its falling into the Tunnel, and thereby causing obstruction.

The original design comprehended the formation of an embankment across the swamp, so as to pen up all the water there collected, and also a cistern or reservoir at Hyde Park. These parts of the plan remain unexecuted. It will be necessary, when the embankment is made, to enclose, with a four-rail fence, the area of the swamp dammed up, to keep out cattle and preserve the water from impurities.

Major Barney proposes, in the first instance, to make a cut across the swamp by way of experiment, before the embankment is formed. The size of the reservoir or cistern at Hyde Park, must depend upon the probable quantity of water to be procured from the swamp and Tunnel, which is not yet ascertained; but if it should prove abundant, Major Barney thinks that a reservoir to contain fifteen millions of gallons (being the requisite quantity for three months' consumption for a population of thirty thousand inhabitants) would still be necessary to insure an uninterrupted supply. The Committee have not entered into the consideration of the expense of procuring and laying pipes for the distribution of the water throughout the town.

3rd.—The expense incurred in the construction of the Tunnel, from the commencement to the 30th June, 1837.

By an official return prepared by the Auditor General, it appears that the expense in the construction of the Tunnel from the 15th August, 1827, to the 30th June, 1837, amounted to £22,971 10s. 9½d., including the salary of the Engineer and every other expense. A copy of the Return in question is appended to this Report.

The manual labor in the work has been performed almost entirely by convicts, which, according to the testimony of Major Barney, is about two-thirds less in amount of expense than that of free labor. He is opinion that the work is worth the expense incurred, but allowing the labor to be convict, he thinks it is a very large amount.

It occupied, he considers, a very long time, but having been performed by convict labor, some allowance should be made. In the way in which it has been conducted, he is, however, of opinion, that it could not be done cheaper. Not one-tenth of the laborers employed were regular stone miners; the great majority had to be taught their business by the Superintendent, before their labor became efficient. The men worked night and day in gangs, relieving each other every eight hours.

In concluding their Report upon this point of enquiry, your Committee have the honor to represent that the revenue to be derived from the work, when completed, will afford the means of providing for the expense of public sewers, and other improvements in the town of Sydney.

4th.—The further expense to be incurred in completing it.

The work remaining to be performed for completing the means of conducting the water from the swamp to the town, is as follows:—To continue the Tunnel by masonry, through the open sandy cut, to the swamp (for which there is a considerable quantity of prepared stone on the spot); to form the embankment and open a cut across the swamp; to inclose with a four-rail fence the part dammed up; and to secure the shafts of the Tunnel in the manner hereinbefore pointed out, which will probably be effected at an expense not exceeding £600.

The cost of making the reservoir at Hyde Park must depend upon the quantity of water likely to be afforded by the Tunnel and the swamp; upon the scale proposed by Major Barney, it is estimated by that officer, at the present price of free labor, at £30,000.

5th.—The extent to which, when completed, it may be available for the supply of the town.

The population of Sydney by the last Census taken in 1836, was estimated at nearly 20,000 souls, the number having increased 4,000 since the Census taken in 1833. Since then, by arrivals of immigrants and other causes, the inhabitants of Sydney have increased; and are daily increasing to a great extent.

In 1826, when the plan of supplying the town with water by means of the Tunnel was proposed, the population did not exceed 10,000 souls. By a series of observations (appended to this Report) made by Mr. Dunlop, the Astronomer Royal, at Parramatta, during a course of years, it has been ascertained that there is an annual average fall of rain of about thirty-six inches in that town, which is about twenty miles from the coast. It is matter of experience that more rain falls in the neighbourhood of Sydney, which is close on the sea, than at Parramatta. The Tunnel intersects an extensive basin, which receives all the waters from the surrounding sand-hills. At the time the work commenced, there were two or more small lagoons in the course of the line, which in wet seasons contained water enough for bathing. The floor of the Tunnel being below the level of these and the bed of the surrounding country, it has had the effect of draining them.

Since

Since the close of 1831, the Tunnel has afforded a considerable supply of water from these springs, which occur in its course, none having, as yet, been obtained from the swamp; in rainy seasons, no doubt there will be a sufficient supply for the present population of Sydney, with judicious economy. The proposed embankment will dam up about fifty acres of the swamp, which will save the drainage of above 1,500 acres of the surrounding country, and keep up, it is presumed, a head of water to the height of the roof of the Tunnel; assuming that this part of the plan can be successfully accomplished, and produce this result, there is little to be apprehended from a failure of supply for the present inhabitants, provided a reservoir of the dimensions proposed by Major Barney be constructed in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park.

It appears from the Evidence generally, that the water obtained from the Tunnel is perfectly pure, and if the supply from the swamp should be affected by vegetable matter, Major Barney has devised a simple mode of freeing it from impurities.

Your Committee beg to refer to the Evidence affixed to this Report, for calculations made as to the possible quantity of water which may be derived from the swamp, and also for other statements, referable to this branch of the enquiry.

Mr. William Busby states, that the springs in the Tunnel vary from time to time, according to the seasons, and the quantity of rain falling; he never knew the water so low before, as it was becoming when his father and himself left the work in June, 1837; they always found a decrease of water in the summer months; he had known the swamp about six years, and it used always to be marshy up to near the margin, which is now quite dry; he attributes the drying up of the swamp to the late season of drought, and not to the draining of the swamp into the Tunnel.

Major Barney states, that the water at present obtained from the Tunnel, is derived from mere filtration through sand and rock, and he did not think the water to be derived from the swamp would afford the permanent supply required for the Town. At present there is not any water flowing into the Tunnel from the swamp, although it may receive a supply from filtration from that source, the bed of the Tunnel being so much lower than the waters in the swamp. The present supply from the springs in the Tunnel is insufficient for the Barracks, Dock-yard, and town water carts; this is, no doubt, a very dry season.

There is a gradual decrease daily at this time from the supply pipes. The Tunnel is at rest on Sundays.

To make the present Tunnel available, it would be necessary to have a reservoir at Hyde Park of the dimensions already described.

Major Barney states from information, that at the Cloth-mill where the swamp empties itself near the new Race Course, during three or four months for several years, there was not sufficient water to work the mill. The stream which drives that mill is the outlet of the whole swamp, and this shews what supply is to be depended upon for the town, and the necessity there is for constructing the reservoir at Hyde Park. He would not, however, advise such an expense to be incurred in the erection of such a cistern, until the experiment were fairly tried by conveying the water from the swamp into the Tunnel by means of the proposed cut. The effect of this may be soon ascertained. In his opinion, the supply would fail altogether when there comes to be a regular drainage on the swamp, equal to the wants of the town; the Tunnel itself could not be used as a cistern, because it is liable to injury. In the event of a failure of supply sufficient from the swamp it might, in his opinion, be practicable to convey water from the stream running into Cook's River, to supply a second reservoir below the Cloth-mill. At this point a considerable quantity of water is obtained, from sources independent of the swamp at the head of the Tunnel. The water might then be conveyed from that reservoir into the Tunnel by pipes, with the assistance of a steam engine; he, however, had not examined the ground with a view to a decided opinion. In the meantime it would be an important object, until the greater work could be performed, to conduct the water by means of pipes to the principal and most populous parts of the town; fifteen or twenty cocks disposed in different parts of Sydney, would be of the utmost advantage under proper regulations, to prevent improper waste; this would be an immense saving to the poor, and tend to the health of that class, many of whom cannot afford to purchase water. After the work is completed in the manner suggested, it would require only one foreman, and the occasional assistance of from ten to twenty laborers to clear out the Tunnel.

It appears evident, from all the information your Committee have been enabled to obtain, that the supply of water to be derived as well from the swamp as from the springs which occur in the course of the Tunnel, will depend entirely upon the fall of rain which may take place; and consequently, that in seasons of drought, when the greatest scarcity prevails in obtaining water from other sources, the supply will be at its least quantity; and therefore your Committee, having reference to this most important point of their instructions for enquiry, earnestly recommended that measures may be taken for an immediate and careful survey of the neighbouring district, for the purpose of ascertaining what ultimate resources may be rendered available for the supply of an element so essential to the prosperity and advancement of the rising capital of Australia. Your Committee would also recommend a like survey of the North Shore of the Harbour, to which at no distant period the town will in all probability extend. Should such sources be found within any ungranted Crown lands, they submit the expediency of reserving the same for this purpose.

Mr. Busby's claim to further remuneration.

On the 29th March, 1823, Mr. Busby was engaged in England, by Lord Bathurst, to come out to New South Wales in the capacity of Mineral Surveyor and Civil Engineer, at a salary of £200 per annum, for three years certain, giving his services to the Government for two hundred days only in each year, with a promise of a grant of land at the end of the period, if his conduct should be satisfactory to the Governor. He had a free passage for himself and family, the expenses of which amounted to £500. In February, 1824, he arrived in
this

this Colony, and was immediately employed by the Local Government on the terms specified. Prior to September, 1827, when the work on the Tunnel was commenced, Mr. Busby had employed himself, by the directions of Governor Brisbane, in surveying the neighbourhood of Sydney, for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of supplying the Town with water; and having made estimates of the expense of the Tunnel, the Local Government on the 7th December, 1827, (his previous engagement having expired) re-engaged his services, on the suggestion of Mr. Busby himself, that the work could be performed in three years, at a salary of £500 per annum, in lieu of all allowances, to take effect from the 1st of January preceding, and at the same time appointed his son Alexander as his Assistant, at £100 per annum, from the 25th August, 1826, until the pleasure of the Secretary of State should be made known. Under this engagement he commenced operations on the Tunnel in September, 1827. On the 31st October, 1828, Mr. Busby was informed by the Governor, that the Secretary of State, by Despatch of the previous 31st March, had approved of a salary of £500 per annum being paid to him as Mineral Surveyor, or until some other arrangements could be made for charging the public with the remuneration for his services, but disapproving of the appointment of an Assistant. Mr. Busby proceeded with the work without an Assistant allowed by Government, but on the 1st May, 1831, he employed his son, Mr. William Busby, in that capacity, without a Government salary.

The Tunnel not having proceeded so rapidly as the Local Government expected, reports were called for from time to time, and ultimately, on the 25th February, 1834, the Governor, in reference to the slow progress made in the work, directed Mr. Busby's salary to be reduced to £300 per annum, and appointed his son William as his Assistant, at £200 per annum. This arrangement having led to a long correspondence, which was referred for the determination of the Secretary of State, on the 13th February, 1835, Mr. Busby was informed, by the directions of the Governor, that the Earl of Aberdeen approved of this arrangement, and notified His Lordship's opinion that this Government was in no degree pledged to Mr. Busby, either as to the continuance of his services, or to the amount of his emolument, and that in case this Government should find it expedient to dispense with his services altogether, His Lordship considered that the temporary nature of his engagement, prior to his leaving England, was such as to render any gratuity which might be made to him as an indulgence which he had no right to expect, and that it should, therefore, on no account, exceed one year's salary, to whatever rate it might in the mean time be reduced. Since the reduction of Mr. Busby's salary, he had, at his own request, been permitted to proceed with the work, without receiving any salary, until his claim should be decided; and the Tunnel, as far as he was concerned, being completed, in June, 1837, the Local Government issued orders to the Colonial Treasurer to pay him his arrears of salary, at the rate of £300, due since the reduction, and one year's salary to the amount of £300, by way of gratuity. He claims, however, to be entitled to full salary, at £500 per annum, as a permanent Government officer, and two years' retiring allowance upon the suppression of his office of Mineral Surveyor. The Local Government having considered the decision of the Secretary of State full and conclusive upon the subject, and having declined making any further direct representation to the Home Government, at the instance of Mr. Busby, the latter gentleman presented a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor, praying an investigation of his case; and a petition, signed by a numerous body of most respectable and wealthy inhabitants of Sydney having been presented to the Governor, strongly recommendatory of Mr. Busby to consideration, and urging the great utility of the Tunnel, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to submit the matter to your Committee.

It would seem from the correspondence laid before your Committee, that since the termination of Mr. Busby's first engagement, he has been wholly employed by Government, from August, 1827, to June, 1837—a period of ten years. Although the principal part of his time during this long period has been occupied upon the Tunnel, yet we find that on two or three occasions he was employed, for short intervals, in other public business.

The long time occupied on the Tunnel is stated by Mr. Busby to have arisen from three prominent causes; first, the difficult nature of the undertaking; second, the occurrence of unforeseen local obstacles in the soil through which the work is carried; and third, the unskilful, idle, and worthless character of the convict laborers and overseers employed under him. The work being carried on night and day from necessity, it appears that an assistant to Mr. Busby was indispensably necessary; and that £100 per annum was the least salary which could justly have been paid to such a person; and that both principal and assistant required a horse each, to go to and from the work in its various parts. It appears that since the disallowance of an assistant to Mr. Busby, after the first year's commencement of the work, Mr. William Busby has been employed for three years as his assistant, on his father's account, without any Government salary.

Your Committee, without reference to the claim made by Mr. Busby to be considered as a reduced Government officer upon a permanent establishment (a point which they consider to have been determined by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State,) having fully and maturely considered what further remuneration may equitably be made to him, in consideration of the difficulty, importance, and efficient termination of his labors, which have, since the close of 1830, been of great, and promise to be to a certain extent of permanent, advantage to the town of Sydney, beg leave to recommend that a sum of £1,000 be paid to him by way of gratuity, in addition to what has already been authorised by His Majesty's Government.

Your Committee further respectfully recommend, that a sum equal to £100 per annum, by way of salary, and of £50 for the keep of a horse, be paid to Mr. William Busby, during the period, commencing 1st May, 1831, while he was discharging the duties of assistant superintendent on the Tunnel, without a Government salary.

JAMES DOWLING, Chairman.

Council Chamber, 13th July, 1837.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT of the Expenses incurred on the Tunnel for conducting Water into Sydney, from 15th August, 1827, to 30th June, 1837, exclusively of the Cost of Iron Pipes.

PARTICULARS.	From 15th August, 1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	To the 30th June, 1837.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries..... (of the Mineral Surveyor.....)	187 10 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	365 13 4	300 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0	4,601 3 4
of Overseers and Clerks.....	30 1 0	118 19 3	59 7 11	61 2 8	33 10 1	32 19 2	123 8 9	250 1 4	313 6 11½	305 18 5	196 10 8	1,623 6 2½
Rations.....	110 19 7½	928 2 3½	1,134 15 7½	985 10 2½	517 19 3½	807 8 6	508 4 6½	1,230 9 4½	1,431 7 1½	2,006 4 2½	905 17 6½	11,068 1 11½
Clothing.....	45 12 6	143 5 0	179 7 6	194 9 0	143 13 0	.....	.....	.....	56 0 10	30 15 9	.....	.....
Gratuities of Tea, Sugar, and Tobacco, to diggering Miners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 8 7	221 14 10	286 6 1	43 5 8	769 15 2
Stationery and Printing.....	1 0 4	8 7 0	28 10 7½	16 16 4	4 8 4½	7 10 0	2 16 3	0 0 6	3 18 6	6 19 6	1 5 0	86 1 5
Gunpowder.....	4 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 6 0½	99 16 8	318 6 8	183 18 0	8 15 0	631 7 2½
Stores, Materials, and other Contingencies.....	266 12 2½	739 8 4½	666 12 5	300 8 10½	139 4 6	911 12 7	911 16 8½	320 5 7	323 11 7½	363 12 1½	36 8 6	2,504 15 6
	675 1 6½	2,434 1 10½	2,568 14 1½	2,058 7 1	1,437 15 3	1,260 0 3	1,719 12 3½	2,411 15 4½	2,271 6 7	3,502 14 0½	1,649 9 4½	42,971 10 9½
	TOTAL EXPENSE.....											

*This Sum includes £300, as Gratuity on Exemption.

This Abvnc Abstract includes some Expenses, though not to a considerable Amount, of laying down Pipes for supplying certain Public Establishments with Water, which do not admit of being stated separately, no distinct Account having been kept.

TABLE

Audit Office, Sydney, 12th July, 1837,

Wm. LITHGOW, AUDITOR.

TABLE of the quantity of Rain fallen at the Parramatta Observatory, from January, 1832, to the end of August, 1837.

YEARS.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
JANUARY	2-20	0-80	6-10	1-82	0-58	10-60
FEBRUARY	1-12	2-25	2-41	0-64	5-40	0-83
MARCH.....	12-43	3-88	7-23	0-63	0-68	2-42
APRIL	0-00	0-60	1-23	2-43	8-68	0-45
MAY.....	2-15	6-50	1-11	0-35	9-16	4-74
JUNE.....	0-10	1-83	2-85	0 00	8-93	0-18
JULY.....	3-50	0-35	2-79	4-90	11-23	3-17
AUGUST	5-60	1-94	0-75	0-90	5-33	3-72
SEPTEMBER	1-65	5-75	0-33	6-85	0-58	....
OCTOBER	4-20	2-26	1-18	1-60	0-60	....
NOVEMBER	0-15	5-65	1-50	3-59	2-57	....
DECEMBER	0-45	3-73	0-73	0-58	3-93	....
QUANTITY	34-05	35-54	28-26	24-29	57-77	....

(Signed)

JAMES DUNLOP.

*Parramatta Observatory,
2nd September, 1837.*

TUNNEL.

MINUTES of Evidence taken before the Committee on the Tunnel for conducting Water into the Town of Sydney.

Committee appointed to take Evidence, and report upon the present state and condition of the Tunnel for conducting water into Sydney; the work which remains to be executed to complete the original design; the expense incurred in its construction from the commencement to the 30th day of June last; the further expense to be incurred in completing it; and the extent to which, when completed, it may be available for the supply of the Town.

Also, to enquire into, and report upon, the Claim for further remuneration made by Mr. Busby, who superintended the work to the said 30th day of June last:—

HIS HONOR THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE,

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

MR. BERRY,

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,

MR. MACARTHUR,

LIST OF WITNESSES:—

JOHN BUSBY, Esq., page 684; WILLIAM BUSBY, Esq., page 687; MAJOR BARNEY, page 689.

MONDAY, 28 AUGUST, 1837.

HIS HONOR THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE IN THE CHAIR.

John Busby, Esquire, Mineral Surveyor, called in and examined:—

John Busby,
Esq.
28 Aug., 1837,

My father was miner and coalmaster near Alnwick, in Northumberland, and I was brought up under him; I am now aged 72, and had the management of a coal-mine at 19. Before I came out to this Colony, I had been extensively employed in various important works, requiring great skill in engineering. Before I left England for this Colony, my qualifications

qualifications as an engineer and miner were inquired into by Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I produced to him the highest testimonials from the late Earl of Haddington, the Marquis of Queensberry, Sir James Hall, of Douglas, Sir John Sinclair, Sir John Leslie, professor of astronomy at Edinburgh, and Dr. Hope, professor of chemistry in Edinburgh. I had been employed for several years as mineral-surveyor and engineer in England, Scotland, and Ireland: I have received two of the highest premiums from the Highland Society—one for inventing machinery for ascertaining the nature of the strata of the earth by boring,—the other, for a mode of sinking through quicksands and beds of clay and gravel. I have been associated in various public works with Mr. Ronnie, Mr. Telford, Mr. Stevenson, and other eminent engineers. I have surveyed several counties in Scotland for minerals and water, and for pointing out drainage, which gave me great experience in hydraulics. I arrived here in February, 1824, with the designation of Mineral Surveyor and Civil Engineer, having stopped on my way at Hobart Town, where I made a survey for water and coals. Before I commenced on the Tunnel, I was employed in various works for the Government—as the coal-works at Newcastle, and the breakwater in that port. I also went to New Zealand to raise the *Elizabeth Henrietta* brig, in which I succeeded. In May or June, 1824, I commenced, by Sir Thomas Brisbane's directions, to survey the neighbourhood of Sydney, with a view to the supply of the town with wholesome water. At that time the town was almost destitute of water, it being supplied from wells in the town, the water of which was notoriously unwholesome from the mineral strata through which it passed. The public tanks then become almost a main sewer, were useless for the purposes of supply. I first examined Black-wattle Swamp, and found that inadequate to the purpose. I then directed my attention to the swamps south-east of Sydney, and made a report to Sir Thomas Brisbane. I fixed upon the swamp, called Lachlan Swamp, as being nearest to the town, and most likely to afford an abundant supply of water. I explored by boring in a great many places; levels were taken by Messrs. Finch and Hoddle, the Government surveyors; I accompanied them, and worked by their levels. The first plan was to convey the water in iron pipes from the lagoon, the water to be raised at the lagoon by machinery; part of the piping to be conveyed through tunnelling. Upon consideration that the expense incident to such a plan would be enormous in those days, it was thought most advisable to resort to a Tunnel. Still, however, it was part of that plan to use pipes through the Tunnel, under an apprehension that the water, in its passage from the lagoon, might become affected by mineral strata. Upon experiment from the level taken, this apprehension was removed, and it was resolved to abandon that part of the scheme and resort to the plan of a simple Tunnel. This plan being approved of by the Government, I commenced operations in September, 1827. The Tunnel itself is now completed. The original design was to erect an embankment across the lagoon, to raise the water four or five feet, so as to be at a level with the top of the Tunnel. That part of the work is not yet performed. The present state and condition of the Tunnel is such as completely to conduct water into the town; all it wants is arching over the Tunnel at the bottom of No. 3 and No. 4 intervening shafts, to prevent sand and any foreign substances getting into the water. The reason of this is, that those two shafts have been carried through quicksands by masonry. There may, from time to time, be deposits of sand in the Tunnel, which will require cleaning out, but this is not likely to be of frequent occurrence. If it become necessary, access can always be had to the Tunnel through the shafts. If any fall should take place it can be always remedied. More than nine-tenths of the Tunnel are carried through solid rock. The remainder is formed of masonry without mortar, but backed with clay sufficiently to keep out sand and other materials. In my opinion, the Tunnel (without the embankment) passing as it does through a variety of land springs and drains, will, in its present state, afford a sufficient supply of wholesome water for the town in ordinary seasons. To complete the original design there must be an embankment erected across the lagoon to the opposite side, in a straight line from mouth of the Tunnel, in order to keep up a head of water; it should be raised eight or nine feet; there is soil in the neighbourhood well adapted for making a secure embankment; by this embankment an area of about fifty acres of the swamp will be penned up, which will then form a basin to receive the waters which fall on about one thousand five hundred acres; there is no other natural outlet but that which will be stopped by the embankment, and the Tunnel will then become the outlet. The average fall of rain-water in this part of the country, is twenty-seven inches in the year. Assuming the embankment to be completed according to the plan, there will in my opinion, be a sufficient supply of water collected for the Town for many years to come—even for a population of one hundred thousand persons—with judicious economy; there are several other lagoons in the neighbourhood, which may be ultimately available for supplying the Town; from the embouchure at the end of the Tunnel, I would recommend the water to be carried through the remainder of the open cut by an enclosed drain, arched at top and bottom, to the edge of the reservoir, so as to prevent the channel from being choked with the sand through which the open cut is made; the necessity for continuing the Tunnel by means of arching bottom and top, is, that the rock sinks to too great a depth for a convenient foundation; the length would be about seventy yards; a sluice will be required in the embankment to let off the surplus water in case of floods; sheeting piles will be required to secure the embankment. At the Sydney end of the Tunnel, a fountain-head will be required to supply the main pipes; this should be built of stone and Roman cement, of corresponding height with the embankment at the other end; two may be necessary there; I would recommend the erection of fountains in various parts of the Town; the work already done has occupied nearly ten years, working night and day; I originally contemplated being able to complete the work in three years, and would have completed it within that time, if I had had sufficient hands, and unforeseen difficulties had not arisen; after we had got to the eleventh pit we came upon quick-sand, and after many efforts to avoid it in a more easy manner, we were obliged to deviate considerably out of the intended line, so as to secure a rocky covering throughout the course; much labor and loss of

John Busby,
Esq.

23 Aug., 1837.

time

John Busby,
Esq.
23 Aug., 1837,

time occurred before we could ascertain and determine upon a right track; before we arrived at that point, we had to encounter many difficulties from a bed of pipe-clay in the hollow to the south of the new Gaol, which retarded us a very long time. After having been brought up by quick-sands at pit No. 9, of the old line, we had to retrace our course at least two hundred yards before we could get into the new line; after pursuing the new general line, we had to deviate in three instances, from the sand falling in, which again retarded us; in one of these instances the sand came so much below the level of the Tunnel, and was so saturated with water, that we found it impossible to carry the Tunnel through it, and it became necessary to dig from the surface to the depth of the Tunnel, forty-six feet, and construct our work within sheeting piles; this work alone occupied the last year of the time we were employed; in the two other instances we were also greatly retarded; another cause of delay was the unexpected hardness of some portions of the rock through which the Tunnel was made; every inch through it in many places, was gained by blasting with gunpowder; in numerous instances the water in the work rendered tin cartridges necessary to insure explosion; the main and most important cause of the slow progress of the work was the insufficient number and description of workmen employed; the whole work was performed by convict laborers, except during the first year; the greatest number of hands we ever had, was one hundred and forty; and fifty, the smallest; the number varied from time to time, but they never exceeded one hundred and forty; a great portion of their time, night and day, was occupied in draining and clearing the works of water; not a tenth of these men were regularly bred stone-miners; the others we had to teach ourselves, so as to make their labor available; the vicious, drunken, and idle habits of these men, throughout the progress of the work, necessarily retarded it; the proximity of the work to Sydney, operated as a temptation to them clandestinely to employ themselves in working on their account in the Town; this was at one time permitted by the Government after they had performed a certain quantity of task-work; and when disallowed, they still worked clandestinely on their own account, for the inhabitants. This practice being winked at by the overseers, the grossest frauds were committed in the progress of the work; it will be seen from my voluminous correspondence with the Local Government, representing these difficulties as they arose from time to time, that I have sought to carry on the work with the utmost diligence; to that correspondence I beg leave to refer the Committee for fuller information; in my original agreement with the Local Government, before I commenced the work, I stipulated for an assistant, and one was given to me for a year, but that aid was withdrawn, by direction from the Home Government; I maintain now, as I did then, that such an assistant was indispensably necessary in carrying on a work of such magnitude, requiring as it did, superintendence night and day; indeed, without the assistance of my son, the work could not have been carried on; such was the character of the men employed, that they required constant vigilance; it is not usual for the projector and manager of such a work, personally to examine and superintend the details of the operations; he must necessarily depend upon the reports of overseers; I found by experience, in this instance that they could not be depended upon for giving a faithful return of the daily and nightly work of the laborers. My son was employed as my Assistant for upwards of three years without salary, and during the last three years, he has had a salary of two hundred pounds, deducted out of the five hundred pounds, per annum, for which I originally agreed to serve the Government; during the progress of the work, I was occasionally employed (by the Government) on other public works, and I was also otherwise engaged in the public service, which necessarily took me from its superintendence; and if I had not employed an assistant on those occasions, the works of the Tunnel must have been, if not actually stopped, perhaps utterly ruined by the carelessness and dishonesty of the convict overseers. Throughout the whole work, an assistant was absolutely necessary for the purposes I have specified.

In 1830 the Tunnel began to supply water to the public, by means of a pipe at Hyde Park; from that time to the present the quantity has been increasing yearly, and has kept proportion with the increasing population. The Public establishments have been regularly supplied with abundance; the shipping in the harbour, and the community at large have also received their principal supply from it. By a calculation I have made, it appears that if the Government Establishments had had to pay for the mere carriage of the supplies of water they have been receiving, it would have amounted to a greater sum in four years than the whole cost of the work to this time. This work will hereafter be available to Government for raising a fund, applicable to the improvement of the Town, by sewerage and other public purposes requisite for its completion, as the rising and important Metropolis of the Colony. I have reason to believe that three or four years since a private individual offered to take a lease of the Tunnel for five years, at a rent of £3000, in its then state, and was to subject himself to a stipulated price for the water supplied to the inhabitants. I could not by any foresight have anticipated the difficulties I had to encounter in the progress of the work. I had to bore and sink through the sand in various places before commencing a shaft. In several instances, after having bored a certain depth, we were obliged to stop, finding the sand too deep for the proposed level. If I had had the work by contract, and possessed all necessary means and implements, with skilful and industrious men, and an assistant, and proper overseers, I could have performed it in half the time. One-third of the time lost may be ascribed to the sort of workmen, and the villainy of the overseers I had. If we had had rock to work through in a straight line from Sydney to the Lagoon (which was originally contemplated) we could have completed the work in half the time, even with the sort of workmen we had. The deviation from the original line contemplated, caused by meeting with quicksand, has occasioned about one-third more tunnelling than was calculated upon at the commencement. The recession from the original line, so far from being a disadvantage, has opened up more springs and increased the supply of water from the neighbouring ground. Several offsets, not visible to the eye, have been made in the progress of the work, which have added greatly to the ordinary supply. The difficulties I have pointed out could not have been foreseen. The line I have

have taken is the best that could have been taken, and if the ground had been all laid open before I commenced I should have adopted it, both with reference to shortness of distance from Sydney, character of country, and to avail myself of the Lagoon. The line goes entirely through Crown Land, and no other line could have been taken without passing through private property. But for the supply afforded so early as 1830, the greatest misery and privation must have been felt by the Public Establishments, the shipping, and the inhabitants in general; the commercial prosperity of Sydney must have suffered for the want of this supply, and the health of the inhabitants must have been greatly affected. I know from my own experience, that all the wells in Sydney are more or less impregnated with noxious minerals. So soon as the water from the Tunnel began to be supplied, the use of well-water was almost entirely abandoned. The water supplied from the Tunnel is soft, fresh, and free from mineral solutions, and adapted for all domestic purposes. Having fully considered the best mode to supply Sydney with water, having reference to its locality and the surrounding country, I think this was the best and cheapest that could have been adopted. The work performed by the men was injurious to their health, as they had often to work up to their middle in water. The smoke occasioned by blasting with gunpowder, and the foul air, affected them. From the nature and size of the bore, it was impossible for more than one minor to work abreast. I have met with some small mineral springs in the course of the Tunnel, but not sufficient to affect the water—chiefly iron. The water which may be got at the Lagoon when dammed up, will not be affected by vegetable matter, because that will subside, and before it reaches Sydney it will be perfectly purified. The proposed depth, and the exposure to the atmosphere, will free it from vegetable impregnations. I always in my plan contemplated a supply from the drainage of the country through which the Tunnel was to run, and that that would be the first source of supply, as it has proved to be. My first Report to Sir Thomas Brisbane will prove this. In performing this undertaking it was absolutely necessary for my son and myself to have each a horse. The work has been carried on by night as well as day. The average keep of a horse during the last seven years has been fifty pounds. I could not have obtained an efficient assistant in the work, having reference to his labors night and day, at one hundred pounds per annum. I considered my duties, as Mineral Surveyor, to be to furnish estimates, plans, examine the ground, direct the mode of work, and put the prices on work when free men were employed. All the operations were carried on under the direction of myself when I was there, or of my son when he was on duty. Nothing was done right without our instructions. Many things were done wrong, contrary to our directions. The whole work was done under the personal direction of one of us, night and day. We were always consulted on every movement in the work. When I first came to the Colony, my agreement was to be employed for two hundred days in a year, at one pound per day, for three years, and a free passage for myself and family, and for which the Government paid £500. So that for six hundred days of the three years £1,100 were paid. I was also to have had a grant of land as a remuneration for service. The letter from the Colonial Secretary, of 31st October, 1828, now before the Committee, will show the nature of my subsequent engagement. By that it appears that I was engaged generally, but permanently, at a salary of £500 per annum, to be paid to me as Mineral Surveyor, until some other arrangement could be made for charging the public with the remuneration for my services. Upon the basis of this arrangement, my services were not confined to the Tunnel, but were extended to other public works. Had I considered this as a permanent retainer of my services by the Government generally, I should not have accepted it, because I have reason to believe that I could have obtained a larger income by private employment in the way of my profession. As an instance, I may say that I was offered the charge of the Newcastle coal works, for the superintendence of which Mr. Henderson received £600 per annum, besides other great advantages.

John Busby,
Esq.
28 Aug., 1837.

TUESDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1837.

Mr. William Busby called in and examined:—

I am the son of the Mineral Surveyor. There are three off-cuts—one forty-five feet in length, another two hundred and eighty-four, and one eighty; they are about the same width and depth as the main Tunnel; these serve the purpose of draining the basin through which the Tunnel passes. They afford a large supply of water. There are 8,180 cubic feet in these off-cuts. In the main Tunnel there are 188,000 cubic feet through rock, and in open cuts and places requiring arching throughout the course of the Tunnel, about 44,000 cubic feet. There are twenty-eight shafts, which are, on an average, forty feet deep by five diameter, giving 15,750 cubic feet. There are on hand 2,643 three-inch bore pipes, nine feet long; and seventeen nine-inch bore. There are twenty-five fire-plugs, seventeen small fire-plugs, and two broken ones, and four large elbow pipes; eighty-two small ones, entire, and three broken. There are forty-one fire-boxes, thirteen bellows-pipes, two large locks, eight small locks entire, and two broken, twelve large thimbles, and eighty-eight small thimbles. Supposing that twenty-seven inches of water fall in the year, and the extent of country to collect water for Sydney be about 1,500 acres, there will be collected in the year 3,675,375 tons. The whole length of the Tunnel being about 12,000 feet, and taking the average dimensions at five by four feet, the Tunnel will hold 1,500,000 gallons. So that if Sydney contain 20,000 inhabitants, and each use five gallons daily, the Tunnel will hold fifteen days' supply. Those parts of the Tunnel which pass through sand, are built with hewn ashlar, cemented to a certain degree with mortar, but backed with clay, to prevent the admission of sand. I have no fears that they will give way, but it is possible they may. All the parts are arched wherever there is any pressure. The only part flagged at the top, is that from the race-course to the commencement of the Tunnel, not far from the Gaol. My father, as part

Mr. W. Busby.
29 Aug., 1837.

Mr. W. Busby. of his plan, contemplated putting iron pipes through those parts which are arched, to serve, in the event of their giving way, as a passage for the water. It was also his intention to have carried a branch Tunnel (keeping to the hill side until rock roof should be obtained), round the parts sunk under level, on account of the sand. We never thoroughly cleaned out the Tunnel, because it did not stop the flow of water to Sydney, and it would have filled again immediately by the stream carrying mud from the places where the men were at work. My father would not have ordered the Tunnel to be cleared out until the embankment at the lagoon was completed, when the water would be thrown back and saved by the embankment. I am aware that the Tunnel was choked in one place, at No. 3 intervening shaft—the sand pit—but when the arching which is recommended is completed, no sand can get into the Tunnel; if it should, it will be very trifling. Sand did get in at No. 4 intervening shaft, and will continue to get in until it also be arched over. We would have done this, and we asked only to be allowed to remain until everything should be done that it was necessary for us to do, leaving unfinished only what might be completed by other hands. We kept clearing away the work generally as the stone was got by the workmen, but there was always a deposit from the work, which we did not think necessary to take out at that time. The mud and sand which have now been taken out, were the deposit created by the operation of the work, with the exception of the sand carried into the two shafts already mentioned, by a heavy fall of rain within the last two months. I think the necessity for cleaning the Tunnel will not often occur, when once those shafts are properly arched over and secured. The offcuts run through rock until they meet pipe-clay or sand; there is no fear of sand finding its way from them to the main Tunnel. There is a dam, more or less, in all of them, which will prevent sand getting into the Tunnel. The springs in the Tunnel vary from time to time, according to the season and the quantity of rain which falls. I never knew the water so low before, as it was becoming when we left the work. We always found the quantity decrease in the summer months. I have known the swamp about six years, and it used always to be marshy to near its margin, which is now quite dry. I never saw, that I remember, a body of clear water standing in the lagoon, because it would always run off. I attribute the drying up of the swamp to the season of drought. I do not think it is in any respect to be attributed to the drain of the swamp into the Tunnel. I have remarked that several ponds of water, which existed in the basin through which the Tunnel passes, have since its construction been nearly dried up, some have become quite so; I allude particularly to one on the right, of the old line of Tunnel, where the workmen used to swim. There was a small quantity of water in it last winter, which was a rainy season, and unusually so since before 1828. It is not to be apprehended when a regular supply of water is drained from the great swamp that a similar effect will be produced upon it, as that which I have ascribed with respect to the ponds in the basin, because, in the latter, the Tunnel being completely under their level, drains them as a necessary consequence; whereas, in the former, the Tunnel will only take the stream which now flows off. It was proposed by my father to carry the embankment more to the right from the mouth of the Tunnel across the swamp than the line Major Barney proposes, in order to secure a larger head of water: I took a line of levels across the swamp, at the spot proposed by my father for the embankment. The deepest part of the basin was to be raised so as to throw the water into the Tunnel. There would have been eight feet of embankment necessary at the deepest part to preserve a body of four feet available for the Tunnel. By raising the water so high, there would be no fear of it escaping from the swamp, any other channel, as the surrounding basin is rock. It might escape to a certain extent through fissures, but this is uncertain, and even if it did, they would soon become stopped up by deposit. There is an embankment at the Waterloo Mills, formed from the material of the country, which is more than eight feet deep, and which is very secure. I have never examined the bottom of the swamp so as to ascertain whether it was composed of sand or rock. The material that forms that swamp is, I believe, of itself sufficient to hold up water. Judging from the character of the surrounding country, I should say the basin is rock, for the neighbouring hills are based on rock, which in some instances extends to the very summit. I was with Major Barney when he took the levels across the swamp, and when he took the line in continuation of the open cut where he proposes to raise an embankment. In doing so I was surprised to find that there was water standing in a higher level than the lowest part of the swamp in that line, which shews that the material of which the bed of the swamp is composed, is retentive of water. I am certain that the spot, shaft 9, where we stopped on the old line, was complete quick-sand, and no Tunnel could be made through it. There is about one hundred feet of building which is not on a rock foundation. The space which is sand at the floor of the Tunnel was prepared for the foundation by ramming with iron stones until it became quite solid. The rock could not be far below the level, from the circumstance of the material which was rammed in so soon becoming hard. Upon that were placed thick large flags bedded in a preparation of clay to make them solid; they extended quite across the Tunnel, forming its floor, and a foundation for the other work. For six years I have been constantly employed, on the work, under my father—three of them without any salary from Government. No other superintendent was employed during that time. There were three free overseers employed, at sixty pounds a year, upon the recommendation of the Committee of Council in 1833, but two were discharged a few months after, for misconduct, and the third, finding his duty too burdensome, resigned. Others were appointed as they could be found, but they never received such salaries, except one, a stone-cutter and builder, who has been employed for some time, with a salary of five shillings a day, and when not required at his trade, he has been employed as an overseer. From 1833, I conceive my father would have been allowed to employ three free overseers, if they could have been found at this rate of salary; but that sum was found inadequate to secure the services of competent persons, from the great demand for such persons, and the high rate of remuneration to be obtained in other service. I am not aware of any application for an increase of allowance of salary for such men. I have had the duty of these men to do myself, both before and after my appointment. Besides constant day duty, I used to be at the work, on an average, three nights in the week, until I was obliged to give it up from having caught rheumatism by being so frequently in the water, and out the whole night. I always made

a point of distributing and setting the men to work on Sunday nights at twelve o'clock. While Mr. W. Busby the work was in progress, my father was employed about a month in obtaining information at Newcastle to make a Report on the best means of completing the breakwater there; and he was 29 Aug., 1837. also, on another occasion, absent for a few days on the Parramatta Rivér, to report upon the improvement of its navigation. At all times when he was absent on other public business, the whole superintendence of the work devolved upon me, and without such assistance it must have been left solely in the hands of prisoner overseers. I found it absolutely necessary to keep a horse during the time I was on the work, it being constantly necessary to go backwards and forwards on matters connected with it.

WEDNESDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1837.

Major Barney called in and examined —

I have carefully inspected the Tunnel in various parts, so as to enable me to form a Major Barney. judgment of the work. In my opinion it is well adapted for conducting water to Sydney. 30 Aug., 1837. There are some inequalities in the Tunnel, but they are not of any consequence. With the means which Mr. Busby had to perform the work, I think it is very fairly done. In the event of the water being supplied from the lagoon, I think the Tunnel may be depended upon as a safe and secure mode of conveying it to Sydney. The Tunnel is excavated through solid rock, with the exception of four spaces (about 700 yards) which pass through sand, and it has there been continued by masonry. They are the most vulnerable points. I am not aware of the nature of the foundation of these parts, but when I inspected them they were perfectly sound, and retained the water very well. The Tunnel is subject to partial stoppage from the accumulation of sand, which will render it necessary to clear it out periodically; in doing this there will be no difficulty; it will, however, create a temporary stoppage of the supply of water to the town. This may be partially obviated by securely covering the shafts. The difference of level between the mouth of the Tunnel at Hyde Park and the outlet, is one foot nine inches. Any inequalities there may be in the bed of the Tunnel are not of importance, and may be easily removed if necessary. The necessity for cleaning the Tunnel applies to the whole work. The water, at present in the Tunnel, is derived from mere filtration through the sand and rock in the whole line, and necessarily carries with it a portion of deposit. The interruptions for cleaning, will not be of long duration. It may be cleansed in a week, with sufficient hands. During the progress of that operation, the water would become unfit for use. This will not be removed by the reservoir proposed to be erected at Hyde Park, as the water thus rendered unfit for use would flow into it. To remedy this, a waste-pipe (in extent about half a mile) might be conveniently laid, to convey the water to the sea. In this case, the water retained in the reservoirs, would be available for the supply of the town until the closing of the Tunnel could be performed. I have no doubt at all of the accuracy of the levels I have taken, as shewn upon the section now produced. They are the results of four distinct levels, giving a mean error of eight inches. I do not consider the Tunnel has been carried through the best level; and I have been told there were no plans previously prepared. I made an official application without effect for them. The water from the swamp might have been delivered at the Race Course considerably higher than it is, by the same line of Tunnel, without reducing the capacity of the reservoir at the swamp, which would not be advisable. I understand from Mr. Busby, junior, that by the proposed plan, the level of the water of the swamp was four feet below the level of the Tunnel. This I suppose to be in his projected line of embankment, which would render it necessary to be at least ten feet high to obtain a head of water sufficient for the supply. An embankment of that height, I am satisfied, would throw the water above the rock, and cause it to escape through the sand hills. I consider it impracticable to retain it at that height. I would propose a partial embankment to a small extent, in a direct line in continuation of the Tunnel. I should first propose to make an open cut from the mouth of the Tunnel in a line with the proposed embankment to the opposite side; and by that means the water would flow into the Tunnel from a large extent of swamp. Plenty of material at hand, can be obtained for a dam. This would afford a proper level for conducting the water into the Tunnel without machinery. It is impossible to make the calculation as to the supply of water; it depends entirely upon the falls of rain. I do not think the water to be derived from the swamp would afford the permanent supply required for the town, even with its present population. At present there is not any water flowing into the Tunnel from the swamp, although it may receive a supply from that source by filtration; the bed of the Tunnel being lower than the water in the swamp. The present supply from the Tunnel, is at this moment insufficient for the Barracks, Dock Yard, and town water carts. This is no doubt a very dry season, but I understand it may be taken as an average season. There is a gradual decrease daily at this time from the supply pipes. On Sundays the Tunnel is at rest. The additional sources of supply for the town are a spring in the Ultimo Estate; at West's, near the South Head Road, the tank stream, and various wells in different parts of the town. To make the present Tunnel available, it would be necessary to have a reservoir at Hyde park to contain a supply for three months in the year, which; supposing the population to be 30,000, must contain fifteen millions of gallons. I think it was not necessary for Mr. Busby to have deviated from the straight line of Tunnel in consequence of the quicksand. The time consumed in completing the work by tunnelling in a straight line would have been less. It might be made permanent through the sand. The level might have been brought out sufficiently high on the Race-course to supply Prince-street; and this might have been done as well without machinery as upon the present levels. Under all circumstances, I decidedly think the Tunnel is of advantage, and with regular falls of rain, there is no doubt it will afford

Major Barney. a sufficient supply of water for 20,000 inhabitants. I consider it a work of merit, and one which required professional knowledge. It is supposed to have cost £24,000, and I think it worth that expense. Assuming, however, the labor to be convict, and not paid for, and that the amount includes only the salary of the Engineer and overseers employed under him, with the necessary implements for carrying on the work, I think it a very large amount. No doubt the work has occupied a very long time, but considering that it has been performed by convict labor; some allowance should be made. I don't think the labor of a convict in six days is equal to that of a free man in half the time. I find that the convicts require a more active supervision than free men; in fact, with few exceptions, they won't work at all unless compelled. There is much greater difficulty in supervising the work of men performed under, than above ground. During the time the work was in progress there should have been a free overseer in the Tunnel, never to have left the men while they were at work. There should have been a free overseer to each gang at work. I do not think a salary of £500 a year, to a person of competent skill for such a work, too much. It would require unremitting attention. I should have considered it necessary to have visited it occasionally during night as well as day. An assistant or foreman, capable of conducting the levels, was also necessary. Such a person's attention would require to be constant. I think he ought not to have received less than £200 a year. Even at this time, a foreman of works cannot be obtained for less than ten shillings a day and allowances, or £200 per annum. Mechanics who can scarcely write, receive nearly that amount. Both principal and assistant would necessarily require the use of a horse to visit the work. If not residing near or upon the work, half his time would be expended unprofitably in walking backwards and forwards. The supply from the Tunnel may be made a source of revenue for the improvement of the sewerage of the town, and other works. In the way the work has been conducted, I think it could not have been done cheaper. If I had been originally employed to conduct water from the Swamp to Sydney, I should have done it by iron pipes. This would have been much less expensive, and easier performed. It would have been less liable to accident than the present mode, and would have occupied less time. There must have been occasional cuts through rock, but most of it might have been avoided by extending the line. By this mode all the filtered water now caught by the Tunnel between Sydney and the swamp, would have been lost. Taking this into consideration, in my opinion, the plan of conveying by pipes would be the preferable one. I have conveyed water by iron pipes between five and six miles distance. If properly laid they would not be liable to injury. The pipes would be covered by the soil. They would have delivered the water at the same level as the present Tunnel. No greater expense of machinery or embankment would have been necessary than required by the Tunnel. I was informed by the man at the cloth mill, where the swamp empties itself near the new race course, who has been there many years, that from three to four months in the year they had not sufficient water to turn the mill. The stream that drives that mill, is the outlet of the whole of the swamp, and this shows what supply is to be depended upon for the town, and the necessity there is for constructing the reservoir at Hyde Park, to contain a sufficient quantity of water for three or four months, at the rate of five gallons per day for each individual of a population of 30,000 inhabitants. A cistern 500 by 300 by 10 feet in depth, would answer the purpose. The open cut at the eastern end of the Tunnel, and the embankment necessary to obtain a supply of water from the swamp to the Tunnel, would not exceed five hundred pounds, with the stone already cut on the ground. I would not advise such an expense to be incurred in the construction of a cistern until the experiment were fairly tried by conveying the water from the swamp into the Tunnel by means of the proposed cut, and thereby ascertaining the actual supply it would afford. The effect of this may be soon ascertained. My opinion is that the water will fail altogether when there comes to be a regular drainage on the swamp equal to the supply of the town. The Tunnel itself could not be used as a cistern, because it is liable to injury. Suppose it to be filled as a cistern, and one or other of the parts passing through the quicksand tail, the whole supply would be lost, as it must be let off to repair the injury. The town would in that case be without any water from that source. There are 2,200 feet of masonry, equal to nearly a fifth of the Tunnel. The Tunnel when full, will only contain ten days' consumption for a population of 30,000 people at five gallons each per diem. A cistern of the dimensions I have described, would cost, at the present rate of free labor, by contract, £30,000. If performed by convict labor it might be done for one-third that amount. If once ascertained that the swamp will supply sufficient for the cistern, I think it would be advisable to go to the expense of making it. I think it might be practicable to convey water from the stream running into Cook's River to supply a second reservoir below the cloth mill. At this point, a considerable quantity of water is obtained from sources, independent of the swamp at the head of the Tunnel. The water might be conveyed from that reservoir into the Tunnel by pipes with the assistance of a steam engine. I have not examined the ground with a view to a decided opinion. It would require to run out a level and make a correct survey. In the event of any failure in those parts of the Tunnel built through the sand, and there being a sufficient supply of water, it might be advisable to run iron pipes through the parts injured. In the event of the proposed cistern being constantly supplied with water it would become a profitable source of revenue for the improvement of the town in other respects, and probably relieve the inhabitants from direct taxation for such improvements. It would be a great point in the mean time, until the greater work could be performed, to conduct the water by means of the pipes to the principal and most populous parts of the town. Fifteen or twenty cocks disposed in different parts of the Town would be of the utmost advantage, under proper regulations to prevent waste. It would be an immense saving to the poorer class, and tend to the health of the inhabitants of the town generally, and would be highly beneficial in case of fire. The level of the Tunnel would now supply one-half of the town as high as the upper story of the houses. The inequalities in the bed of the tunnel have arisen from the line not having been correctly worked out. Two thousand nine hundred and fifty yards

yards in length of the Tunnel are irregular, being a mean average of a foot above the true level. The greatest height at one spot is about two feet. This occurs at No. 6 shaft, six hundred yards from the swamp end of the Tunnel. The two other most considerable, are at 8 and 11 shafts, averaging one foot above the level. It will be necessary to build up the entrance of the Tunnel to a height of three feet, to enable the water to flow freely over these inequalities. A sluice has been inserted at No. 1 shaft, by Mr. Busby, for the purpose of retaining water to effect this object, which would otherwise flow upon the swamp from No. 6 shaft, a distance of six hundred yards. As, however, the water can be let in from the swamp at a higher level than these inequalities, they are of no consequence. They, however, ought not to have been there. The work is not as perfect as it ought to have been, had it been conducted in a scientific manner. Considering, however, the means by which the work was executed, I think it admits of great allowances. From what I know of convict laborers in this country, I am of opinion that this is an undertaking which ought not to have been entrusted to them, unless under the most strict and efficient superintendence by free overseers. I think it was the duty of the manager of the work, to be constantly visiting the Tunnel, to check the correctness of the levels. I should have done so myself. If this had been done, the inequalities must have been discovered, and immediately remedied. It is usual to work night and day in mining, to prevent the accumulation of water. The quality of the water in the Sydney wells, is bad, except at the south end. In the course of the Tunnel there are some off-cuts, which I think are judicious, as a means of obtaining additional water. After the work is completed in the manner I have mentioned, it will require only one foreman, and the occasional assistance of from ten to twenty men to clear out the Tunnel. The quality of the water now obtained from the Tunnel is perfectly pure, being rain water filtered through an average depth of thirty feet of sand and rock. The water, when obtained from the swamp, will not be so pure, because it will contain a large portion of vegetable matter. It might be purified by filtering through a body of sand previous to passing it into the Tunnel. It will be necessary to rail in the area of the swamp that is dammed up, to prevent cattle from fouling the water. The depth of water at the place I propose to embank, will be raised about three feet, and the surface of it will rise to the top of the Tunnel.

Major Barney.

30 Aug. 1837.















