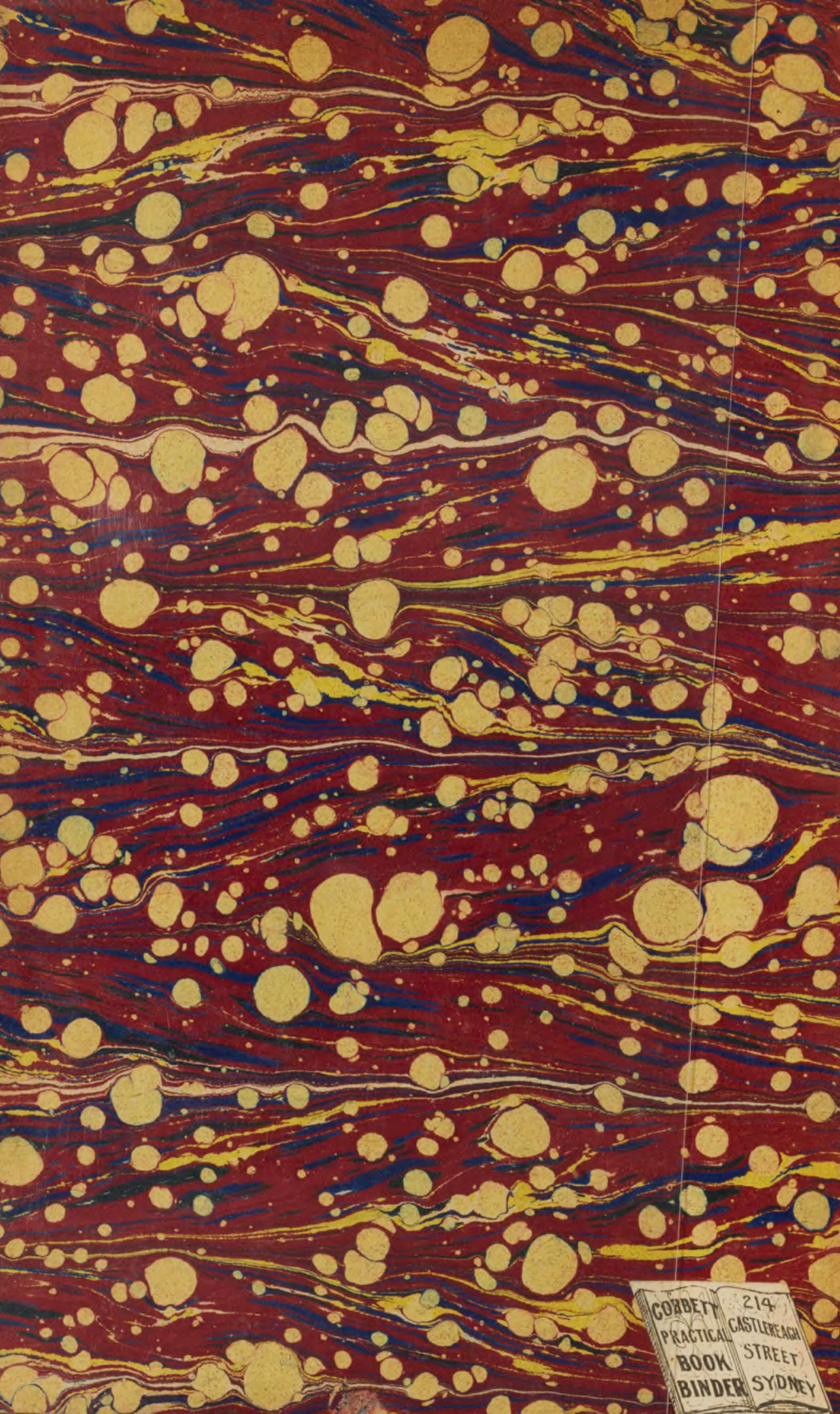


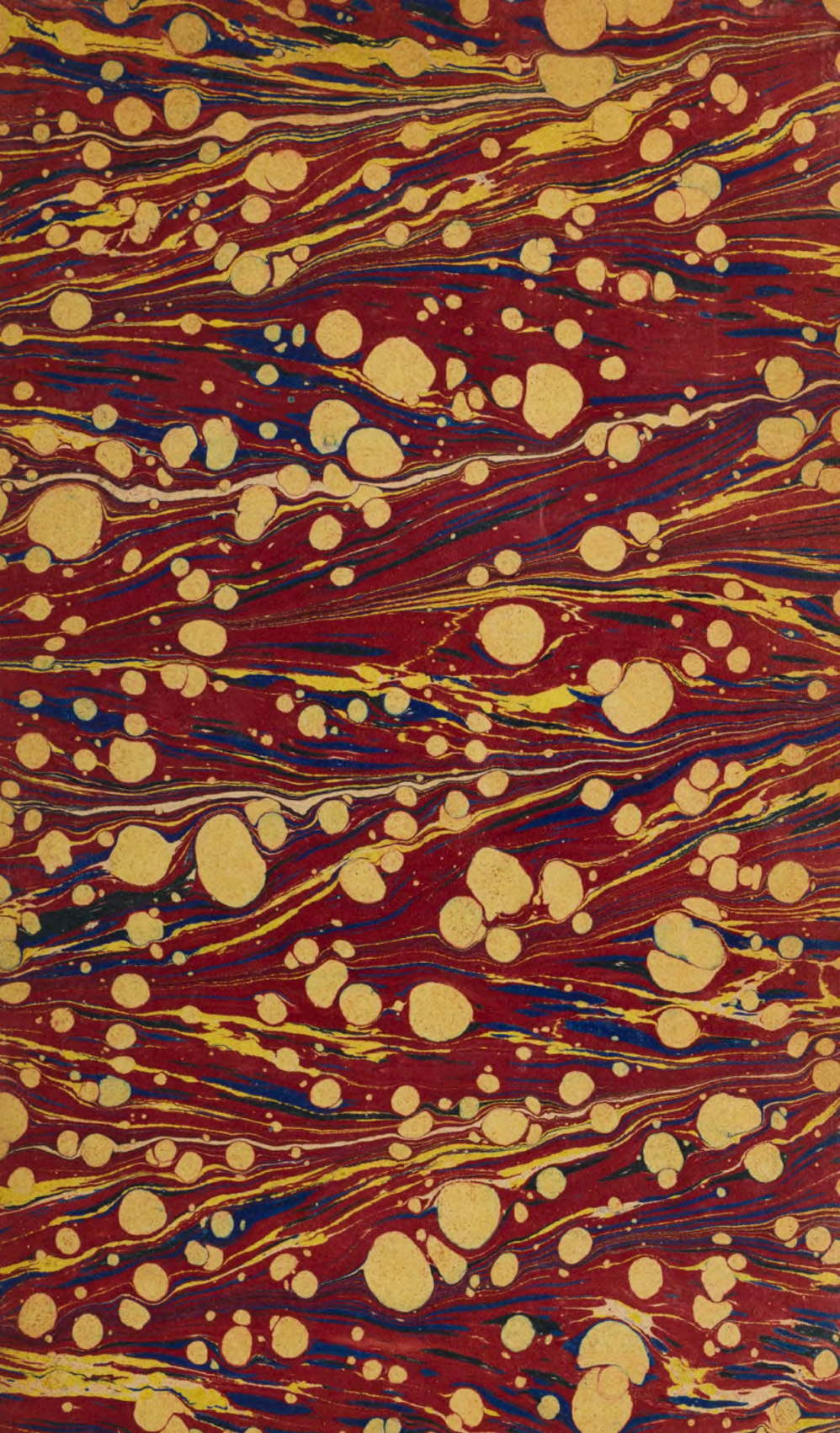
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South Australia;

ITS

HISTORY, PROGRESS,

AND

PRESENT CONDITION.

D. J. Mitchell.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ITS

HISTORY, PROGRESS,

AND

PRESENT CONDITION;

COMPRISING THE

MOST RECENT AND AUTHENTIC INFORMATION

RESPECTING THAT COLONY.

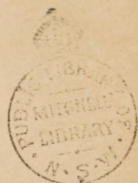
BY THE

EDITOR OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

LONDON:

J. C. HAILES, 27, LEADENHALL STREET; AND ALL
BOOKSELLERS.

1848.



Handwritten signature or scribble at the top of the page.

ALFRED BOOT, 3, DOCKHEAD, BERMONDSEY.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE following pages have been put together with the view of furnishing intending emigrants with some account of the history, progress, and prospects of the province of South Australia; and from a conviction that a cheap but comprehensive guide to that colony is wanted, and will prove very acceptable to many, who can ill afford the time and labour necessary for consulting the volumes, pamphlets, and papers, from which only such information can be derived. The strictest attention has been paid to the correctness of the statements made, and nothing has been inserted which has appeared to the compiler of doubtful authority. It has not been his object so much to recommend South Australia to any individual, or class of individuals, as to place before them such facts, as may enable them to judge for themselves, whether it be the colony to which they should direct their steps. Emigration, to which in these days so many are turning, as their only hope for comfort and competence, is a matter to be taken up in an earnest and thoughtful spirit. Old ties are not to be destroyed, new associations formed, or new scenes entered upon, without producing serious results. The peculiar constitution, education, habits, pecuniary means and powers intellectual and physical, of an individual or a family should be well considered before he or they can wisely determine to emigrate at all; and on the careful and judicious selection of a place of settlement will depend in all probability their future

happiness and prosperity ; nay, perhaps their very existence. To such enquirers, he trusts this little book may prove of essential service, and leave it in their hands with the conscientious conviction that no one who may be induced by its representation to leave the land of their fathers for a sojourn in South Australia, will be able to say, with justice, that he has been either carelessly or wilfully deceived.

London, October, 1848.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

&c. &c.

THE great Island or Continent of New Holland, and two or three adjacent islands, form the group usually called Australasia. It is situated in the southern hemisphere, nearly at the antipodes of Britain, and it extends from the 115th to the 152nd degree of east longitude; and from the 11th to the 39th degree of south latitude. This large extent of country includes a variety of soil and climate, from the sterile scrub to the finest pasture or arable land, and from the fierceness and luxuriance of the tropics to the mild seasons and useful productions of the temperate zone. Much as modern research has been directed towards it,—from the difficulty of penetrating into the trackless interior—only the smaller portion of New Holland has yet been examined. It was long the opinion of geographers, that the central portion of this continent would be found barren and arid, being occupied, either by a sandy desert or an inland sea: neither of these opinions would appear to be correct, indeed the recent discoveries of Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, show, that the interior contains much fertile land, watered by large and even navigable rivers. The island of New Holland is, perhaps, better known by the name of Australia, a designation which has tended to increase the prevalent confusion of ideas respecting the British settlements in this part of the

globe. It is an extraordinary fact, in this educated age, but it is a fact, that comparatively few persons have any very distinct conception, as to the localities of our more distant colonies; and hence arise those absurd geographical mistakes which are sometimes made, even in the legislature itself. It must, therefore, be borne in mind, that there are in Australia several settlements, distinct one from the other, and differing more or less materially, in situation and circumstances, in soil and productions.

Thus, on the Eastern Coast of New Holland is the old colony of **NEW SOUTH WALES**, founded in 1788, as a penal settlement, although convicts are no longer sent thither: its capital is **SYDNEY**, a large and flourishing town, and its occupied territory extends some distance to the north, and towards the south as far as the district of **PORT PHILLIP**, or **AUSTRALIA FELIX**,—which, though connected for purposes of government with New South Wales, will probably, ere long, form an entirely distinct colony. This district extends to the sea coast on the west and south, and as far as the 141° of east longitude—its capital is Melbourne.

On the south-western coast of New Holland is the colony of **WESTERN AUSTRALIA**, or **Swan River**: its chief towns are Perth and Albany. A little to the southward is the territory acquired by the **Western Australian Company**, and called **AUSTRALIND**. Still more to the south is the settlement of **KING GEORGE'S SOUND**.

About the centre of the southern coast, and adjoining on the west to Port Phillip, lies the colony of **SOUTH AUSTRALIA**, to the rise, progress, and prosperity of which the attention of the reader will, in this little work, be particularly directed.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, the well-known convict colony, is situated to the south of New Holland, near to the Port Phillip District, from which it is separated by Bass's Straits. In it there are two places of considerable trading importance; Launceston on the north, and Hobart Town on the south.

The islands of **NEW ZEALAND** are situate, about a thousand miles from New Holland, in a south-easterly direction. Auckland and Wellington being the principal towns. By a little attention, and a glance at the map of New Holland, the position of each of these colonies may be fixed in the mind, and all confusion avoided; and, when it is considered that the smallest of them includes an extent of country stretching through several degrees of latitude and longitude, and that the distances between them are very considerable, it will be seen how necessary it is to exercise caution in listening to the assertions made respecting Australia, which are usually applicable to some particular district alone. The following table of distances will show this fact more distinctly:—

Sydney is distant from Adelaide, by sea ..	about	1100	miles
Melbourne	„	600	„
Launceston	„	700	„
Hobart Town	„	800	„
Western Australia	„	1200	„
New Zealand	18 to	2000	„

It may be worth mentioning, that a small establishment has been settled by Government in the north of Australia, in the Gulph of Carpentaria, near the mouth of the great river which has received the name of Victoria. Torres Straits, so frequently alluded to in discussions upon steam navigation to the colonies, lie between the extreme northern part of New Holland, and the Island of New Guinea.

GEOGRAPHY, NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, CLIMATE, ETC. ETC. OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The province of **SOUTH AUSTRALIA** is that portion of New Holland which lies between the 132nd and 141st degrees of east longitude, and extends from the 26th degree of south latitude to the Southern Ocean. It contains an area of nearly 325,000

square miles, or upwards of 200,000,000 acres, or about double that of Great Britain and Ireland.

Two very large gulfs indent the coast of South Australia, Spencer's and St. Vincent's, which are separated by a long and narrow piece of land, named Yorke's Peninsula. Among the smaller bays may be mentioned Boston Bay, Coffin's Bay, Streaky Bay, Encounter Bay, Rivoli Bay, and Guichen Bay. On an inlet in the eastern shore of Gulf St. Vincent is situated Port Adelaide, the principal port of the province, about seven miles distant from Adelaide, the capital.

The most prominent feature of the country is a range of hills running from north to south, at a short distance from the shores of Gulf St. Vincent. These are moderately steep, sometimes covered with excellent pasture, sometimes thickly wooded with various kinds of timber, and sometimes nearly bare. The plains are frequently extensive, have a beautiful park-like appearance, being lightly timbered, requiring little or no clearing, and highly adapted for the cultivation of the grain crops with which they are now covered. The whole of the colony has not been thoroughly examined, but, as far as is known, about one-third consists of good pastoral and agricultural land; a similar portion comprises the woody ranges, which, however, furnish good pasturage; and the remainder is principally scrub or rocky ground, by no means the least valuable land in the colony, as in it are found the copper, lead, and other minerals for which the province has become so famous. Colonel Gawler, on his return from the colony, gave an interesting account of the geography of South Australia at a meeting of the Geographical Society. The following is an extract from notes taken on that occasion:—

“Col. Gawler divided the subject into the different kinds of country in South Australia; the mountain ranges which determine the geometrical features of the country, the plains at their bases, and the rivers rising in, and flowing from them.

“The distinct features of the first, are:—the sand deposits along the sea

shore—the brush and scrub—the stringy bark forest—and the lightly timbered park-like land, available for tillage and for cattle and sheep pasturage.

“In Spencer’s and St. Vincent’s gulfs, sheltered as these seas were, the sand-deposits were comparatively low; but from the mouth of the River Murray, extending to a great distance to the south-east, they might be called, from their great breadth and difficulties of crossing them, sand mountains. These were thickly inhabited by a black population, supported by fish from the sea, on one side, and from the Coorong, a great estuary on the other.

“The brush and scrub country, consisted of tracts covered with stunted foliage; in the case of the scrub being mere bushes, over which a man on foot may have a distant view; and in that of the brush having trees of various heights, to twenty or twenty-five feet. The scrub, perhaps, might never be useful, but the brush certainly might become very useful to man. It might be used for all purposes for which long and strait poles are required, would burn into good charcoal, and form an endless supply of fuel, for smelting the immense quantities of good iron ore, with which the province abounded. The brush was often very beautiful, consisting of acacias, eucalypti, and high creepers flowering beautifully. The brush and scrub stood almost invariably upon sandstone formations. The geology and botany of Australia ran singularly together.

“The stringy bark forest was an extensive, noble, and most useful feature in the country. It commenced near Cape Jervis, and with occasional interruptions, extended for perhaps a hundred miles northward and eastward. It followed the courses of the mountain ranges, and stood almost invariably upon the quartz and iron conglomerate, by which these ranges in the Adelaide districts were generally capped. It consisted of noble trees, straight and lofty, the wood of which served admirably for house building purposes and roofing, and for fences of all kinds.

“The lightly timbered, park-like country, rested upon alluvial deposits, the decomposition of the forests, and rocks of the mountain-ranges, or it covered the extensive slate-formations incumbent on the sides of the mountains, or the very extensive nearly horizontal stratified fossiliferous formations that form the basis of the plains. It is beautiful, and most available for the wants of man. In it are to be found large tracts fit for the plough, and for every species of cultivation; extensive horse and cattle pasturages, and very extensive sheep-walks. It is lightly covered with eucalypti, the oxle (*Castuariana*), and other trees, of which the wood was calculated for very useful purposes, as might be seen by the specimens from them produced to the meeting.

“In reference to the second division of the subject, there were, properly speaking, but two great mountain-ranges in South Australia; that which Mr. Eyre had called the Gawler range, in the Port Lincoln peninsula (*Eyria*), and the range which Captain Flinders had discovered at the head of Spencer’s Gulf, which, at its northerly extremities, losing itself in the great plain, surrounded by the horse-shoe-like lake Torrens, descends away to the southward,

and has its southern and south-westerly extremities on the shores of St. Vincent's Gulf, and Backstairs Passage, to the southward of Adelaide. The basis rocks of these mountain-ranges were granite, gneiss, or red porphyry, of which specimens were produced.

“In the Adelaide district the granite was covered, generally so as to be scarcely visible, by very extensive formations of primary or transition slates, and by sandstone. In these were frequently found large beds of transition limestones. Some of the slates are admirable for roofing, and the limestones are very crystalline, and suited for statuary. The granite is sometimes decomposed into fine white porcelain earth. Metals exist, probably, in considerable quantities. Valuable iron ores certainly abound; galena, copper, and other metals have been discovered. The plains at the base of the mountains, consist generally of extensive stratified fossiliferous formations; in some of these, selenite, reducible to the best plaster of Paris, is abundant.

“The numerous small rivers between the head of Spencer's Gulf and Cape Jervis, rise generally in the high lands upon the mountain-ranges, form lovely valleys, at considerable elevations; and then descending to the plains, through wild rocks and almost impassable ravines, cut deep and broad channels in their further courses to the sea.

“From the number of these small rivers, and the shortness of their courses the flow of water in the summer months was small, as was frequently the case in other countries under the same latitude, but the chains of water holes at least remained. Shallowness and want of beauty must not be connected with the idea of these water holes, but the contrary. These were closely overhung and shaded with trees and shrubs, and were deep and frequently very large. They were fine natural reservoirs, beneficently provided for the preservation of water in the warm months of such a climate, and deserving rather of the name of lagoons, than that which they usually bore.”

The river Murray, the only large river in the colony has its rise in the territory of New South Wales: after receiving the waters of the Murrumbidgee, Darling, and other rivers, it enters South Australia in latitude 34° S. taking a westerly direction for some fifty miles and then turning to the south at what is called the Great Bend. The Murray flows through a valley varying in width from one to two miles closed in on either side by high banks, of various formations and of various heights: the stream is from 300 to 400 yards in width having about 13 feet water from bank to bank for a course of 180 miles. At Wellington, near its entrance into Lake Alexandria, it is a quarter of a mile in breadth. From the lake it

passes to the sea through several small embouchures, which, from their exposed position with respect to the great Southern Ocean, are so choked with sand and washed by such a heavy surf as to be almost impassable. There can, however, be no doubt that eventually this river must be of the greatest advantage to the colony, as produce may be brought down in boats or on rafts from the remoter districts of New South Wales, as well as from the settlements on its banks within the colony of South Australia, and either sent across to Adelaide, or transported from Lake Alexandrina to Encounter Bay, and thence in small vessels to the Port. Lake Alexandrina is a fine sheet of water, navigable for vessels drawing twelve or thirteen feet of water, sometimes rough, but generally pleasant to sail upon. It may be about 24 miles in breadth and nearly the same in length; the water is generally fresh, but a little brackish near the sea. Connected with this lake is a smaller one about eight miles in breadth, named Lake Albert, and out of this again is a sort of natural canal called the Coorong, it is about sixty miles in length and is divided from the sea by a ridge of sand.

While there is only one navigable river in South Australia, the colony is by no means deficient in water, as will be more clearly seen as we pass on: there are, in almost every part as mentioned by Colonel Gawler, small streams, which for four or five months in the year at least are running, and which always treasure an abundant supply for the hot months in the natural ponds or pools formed in their beds.

Amongst the more prominent of these rivers and creeks, are the Torrens, the Onkaparinga, the Light, the Gawler, the Wakefield, the Gilbert, and the Angas. Water can be obtained from wells in almost any direction by digging to a depth of from 20 to 120 feet; the water is sometimes brackish, but in general very good. Mr. Davenport states, that in two places out of three in which he sunk for water in South Australia he got a good supply at less than nine feet.

There are numerous small islands upon the coast of South Australia: the only one of magnitude, Kangaroo Island, was formerly a station of the South Australian Company, but is now abandoned. This island stretches across the entrance to Gulf St. Vincent, forming a natural breakwater which renders the navigation of the gulf easy and safe.

South Australia is almost entirely free from wild animals. The kangaroo is rapidly retiring before the advances of the settlers, and will probably be rare in a few years; it is sometimes hunted, particularly by the natives, and is used as an article of food in cases of necessity, its flesh being both wholesome and agreeable. The Dingoe, or native dog, is of a colour varying from a dark brown to yellow, frequently like that of the fox; it is predatory, hunting in packs, and a great plague to the sheep farmer. When crossed with the tame dog it produces a race valuable for the acuteness of their scent and their powers of endurance under a burning sun. In their native condition, though easily tamed when young, they are useless: they furnish fair game to the huntsman and are destroyed as fast as possible by the settlers, by means of traps, spring guns, &c. There are a few smaller animals in some parts of the colony; such as the wombat and the opossum, the former is an animal about the size and shape of a small pig, but without a tail and covered with thick dark grey fur: its flesh is said to be very delicate and white. A few porcupines have been found on Kangaroo Island. Of birds the largest is the emu, a fine bird without wings, but very fleet: this creature is also hunted by the blacks, for food. There are great numbers of parrots, parroquets, and cockatoos, some of them of the most beautiful plumage, besides a considerable variety of birds whose appearance reminds the settler of the feathery tenants of his native woods. Snakes are to be met with, all of them small, though some are poisonous. Insects in great numbers throng the ground, the air, and the water: of these, some are troublesome, as the locust, which on one or

two occasions has appeared in battalions and eaten every thing green which stood in its road. Its ravages occur, however, when the corn is too strong to be devoured by this devastator: every possible means are used to destroy it and to prevent its eggs from hatching. Musquitoes and flies are troublesome to new comers, in damp and marshy parts, and a fly which harbours among the sand is a source of some annoyance to the eyes; these, however, are petty discomforts to which the emigrant soon accustoms himself. The rivers and sea-coast abound with fish; and the black and spermacetti whale are taken at the fisheries established at Encounter-bay.

In the thickly wooded parts of the colony large trees are found, consisting chiefly of varieties of the Eucalyptus. One of this species, the Stringy Bark, grows in large forests; it is cut, sawn, or split for building and fencing purposes, and for manufacturing drays, ploughs, and other agricultural implements. Being tall and straight in growth, it serves well for masts: one was supplied to the "Edina," for a main-mast, which was 75 feet in length, perfectly straight, and without a knot. The trees of this tribe shed their bark instead of their leaves; indeed, they have but few branches or leaves, which grow near the head. The Acacias of which also many varieties are found, are of a light pleasing appearance, affording shade, and yielding two very valuable products, gum and bark. The tree from which the gum is gathered is called the Wattle: the gathering employs many men, women, and children, during the season which lasts about three months: the gum when picked is packed in bags for exportation. Nearly four hundred tons were shipped in 1845, but for the last two years the quantity sent home has been much decreased, in consequence of the depreciated value of the article, and the more profitable employment of those engaged in its collection. Bark, which is obtained from the same tree, was also exported very largely, the quantity sent home in 1844 being 856 tons;

comparatively little has been exported lately, chiefly because the wattles are thereby rapidly destroyed, and a considerable quantity is required for the colonial tanneries, of which there are several. These trees like a pretty rich soil. The Blackwood much resembles the young oak and the timber is tough and straight grained. The She-oak, is not an ornamental tree, having no leaves, but elongation of the branches which wave about in the wind: the wood is used for fencing and for firewood. There are many other trees which we cannot mention here, some of them yield wood which takes a beautiful polish, and others are valuable for their medicinal properties. Amongst the latter are the sarsaparilla, the sassafras, the cascarilla, and the castor oil tree, which is an excellent preventative against the ravages of the locust. The native trees, plants, and shrubs are often adorned with flowers of varied hue and perfumes, which fill the air with fragrance. All the English Flora would probably flourish in some part or other of the colony, and many of the beautiful products of tropical climes are cultivated with success.

The minerals of South Australia, so numerous and so valuable, will have due consideration, when the mines come under notice, when it will be seen that almost every thing necessary for the use or pleasure of man is to be found in this treasure house of nature.

The natives of South Australia are few in number, in general inoffensive, and willing to assist the settlers, in such occupations as they are capable of performing, for a trifling remuneration. Their numbers are gradually decreasing from various causes, and but little progress has been made towards accustoming them to civilized customs and habits. A protector of the aborigines is appointed to prevent acts of injustice towards them, and schools have been established for the young in which they receive instruction, but from their frequent change of place and predilection for their own wandering and unsettled modes of existence, rather than from any mental inca-

capacity, their advancement has not been so solid as could be desired. The good work, however, continues, and may in time be attended with success. Many of the natives are already employed as shepherds, fishermen, reapers, &c. and are found to work well. Food and clothing are annually distributed to them by the government. In person they are moderately tall, stout and good looking, superior in most respects to the black races, though probably inferior to the New Zealanders and South Sea Islanders. They are divided into tribes which reside in particular districts; they live usually in huts of the simplest kind, and subsist upon the flesh of the kangaroo, emu, birds, fish, roots, fruit, greens, &c. They were formerly troublesome to the overland parties, but a treatment at once firm and conciliatory has of late almost entirely prevented attempts to interrupt or plunder. The same may be said in a great degree of those who are found in the outskirts of the more distant locations. A firm and equal administration of justice between the native and the settler has done much to repress the occasional acts of outrage that have for a time interrupted the friendly feeling which every humane man would wish to cherish towards the former occupiers of the country, which divine providence has now assigned, doubtless for wise purposes, to another branch of the human family.

The climate of this colony is very fine and well suited to the European constitution. Mr. Dutton divides the Australian seasons into spring and summer; winter there is none, as we understand it in England: no frost or snow, or but the very faintest appearance of the former in the mountain ranges. Tolerably warm clothing is, however, acceptable during the months of May, June, August, and September. At this season copious and continued rains fall, from the effects of which the fields and trees recover all their verdure and freshness; the seed germinates, and the young flocks and herds gain vigour and maturity from the tender and nutritious

pasturage. The weather gradually increases in warmth from October to January and February, the midsummer of these southern latitudes. The really summer months are certainly warm, but the clearness and elasticity of the atmosphere enables the settler to bear, without inconvenience, a much greater degree of heat than he is accustomed to at home. Owing to the position of the colony with respect to the Southern Ocean, the heat is much modified by the cool winds, and the nights are at this season usually cool and refreshing. For two or three days, once or twice in the summer, the dwellers in the plains are annoyed by hot winds, which blow from the north, accompanied by clouds of dust which penetrate every where; these visitations are, however, very short, and are usually succeeded by cool and pleasant weather. Those who can absent themselves from the towns at this time find delightful retreats at a short distance among the hills, where, from the elevation, the temperature is much more moderate. The earth is frequently refreshed by storms during the heats of summer, and the colony has never been visited with those droughts which have been so much complained of in New South Wales. Not but there are long continued seasons of dry weather, but that these have not lasted sufficiently long to cause serious injury to vegetation, or deprive the flocks and herds of a sufficient supply of water. The months of March and April are usually very lovely, mild and balmy. The longest day, in December, is about fourteen hours, the sun rising at five o'clock, and setting at seven; and the shortest, in June, ten hours, the sun rising about seven, and setting a little before five; the twilight is short and night quickly closes in. The sky of Australia is very bright and clear, the murky thickness of a London atmosphere being unknown.

The following table will afford information on the subject of temperature, quantity of rain, &c. &c.

WEATHER TABLE FROM 1838 TO 1847.

COMPILED FROM OBSERVATIONS MADE IN THE PROVINCE.

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Thermometer—Maximum .....	..	106	103	103	106	105				
Ditto Minimum .....	..	44	45	45	46	46				
Ditto Mean	72°	75	74	72	76	75	72	72	70	74
Prevalent wind for the year.....	S.W.	W.	W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	N.	N.
Clear days	90	39	40	42	18	17	14	9	11	9
Cloudy but fine	137	170	176	190	199	211	205	211	194	206
Rain days	134	147	137	119	143	129	141	137	156	150
Ditto inches .....	..	19,840	23,997	18,045	20,418	17,212	16,878	18,882	26,877	

from which it will be seen that the extreme heat has not exceeded 106°, and this, it is well ascertained, only for a single day, or at most two or three: again these observations were made at Adelaide on the plains, it being considerably cooler on the hills: this last remark applies in another way to the minimum temperature, since a slight coating of ice has been seen

in the mountain ranges, and consequently the thermometer must have fallen lower than the temperature given above. With respect to rain it may be remarked, that not a single month has passed without rain having fallen since the year 1838; the average fall of rain in London is above 22 to 23 inches.

The testimony of those who reside in, or have visited South Australia, is nearly unanimous upon its salubrity. There are no diseases which are peculiar to the colony. The testimony of the colonial surgeon, after a long experience, as quoted by Mr. Dutton, is, that "there is not a more healthy climate in the world. We are," he says, "without any endemic diseases; we have no marsh miasma, and consequently escape those dreadful remittent and intermittent fevers so prevalent in India and China. Our being free from all paludial (agueish) disease, does not render us the more liable to suffer from pthisis, (chest disease), as there are but few cases to be met with in the Province. Dysentery has become rare, although prevalent in the early days of the colony. Our air is pure, our atmosphere clear: if our days are warm, our nights are cool and bracing; and if Europeans would only make that slight difference in dress and diet the difference of latitude requires, there is not a country in the world where they would be more likely to enjoy good health than in South Australia." The dysentery just alluded to, is more frequently experienced by new comers, who suffer from the confinement and diet of a long voyage, than by residents in the colony; and it yields speedily to ordinary remedies. It has been stated that ophthalmia is very common in South Australia. The settlers are in some parts, and at some seasons, exposed to inconvenience from sand flies, which often get into the eye, and, irritating it, cause inflammation, which it takes some little time and patience to allay; yet this is an evil of a temporary character, and cases of really serious injury to the eyesight would appear to be rare. The colonists have, as a matter of course, their share of the common ailments to which flesh is heir, and no sensible man ever expected to

be free from them. It is not easy to obtain a correct return of the births and deaths in the province but there is good reason to know that the proportion of mortality is greatly below that of our own country, the latter being not less than 2.13 per cent., while the former is only about one per cent.

This part of the subject may be dismissed with one remark, viz. that the climate of South Australia is especially adapted to persons afflicted with asthmatic and consumptive diseases. If a removal be effected in the early stages of the latter disease a cure may be generally anticipated.

ESTABLISHMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE COLONY.

Little was known respecting the southern coast of New Holland until Capt. Sturt's discovery of the River Murray in 1830. The captain was so pleased with the promising appearance of the country that he recommended a particular examination of the coast from Encounter-bay up St. Vincent's-gulf. Capt. Barker, was entrusted with the task, and was unfortunately killed by the natives; however, the report of his party was so favourable, and so confirmatory of Capt. Sturt's opinions, that public attention was directed to this part of the country as a suitable site for another British settlement. In 1843 a committee of gentlemen, at whose head was William Woolryche Whitmore, Esq., M.P., was formed to promote the establishment of the new colony, which it was proposed to found on the principles put forward by Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq. This is not the place to examine those principles; it will be sufficient to state the main idea, which was to put such a price upon the waste lands as would ensure a due supply of labour for their cultivation. This system has been, to a certain extent, carried out in South Australia and on the whole successfully; although the errors committed in the working of an untried theory have seriously interfered with its complete development. It was not until after much strenuous effort that the committee succeeded in obtaining

the act 4 & 5 William IV., cap. 95, by which South Australia was erected into a British province. This act, amongst other provisions, defined the bounds of the colony, provided for the appointment of Commissioners to carry the act into effect, fixed the minimum price of land, the proceeds of which were to be applied to free emigration, gave powers for raising the sums necessary to pay the early expenses, and provided that no convicts should be sent to the colony. A sale of land to the amount of £35,000 was required before the Act could be considered in force; this caused some delay, the difficulty being at length overcome by the establishment of the South Australian Company, which purchased a large quantity of land, and has become a chief instrument in the establishment of the colony. The commission was then constituted, and shortly afterwards Capt. Hindmarsh, R.N., was appointed Governor; J. H. Fisher, Esq., Resident Commissioner; and Col. Light, Surveyor-General.

The first emigrant ship landed its passengers on the 27th July, 1836. Capt. Hindmarsh arrived in Holdfast Bay on the 28th December, '36, and proclaimed the establishment of the province. His government lasted only a few months. In consequence of differences between the three branches of the Executive no progress was made in the colony, the lands were not surveyed, and everything was in confusion. This state of affairs soon led to the appointment of a new Governor, Col. Gawler, who united in himself the office of Governor and that of Resident Commissioner. He arrived 12th October, 1838.

He found the people very much dissatisfied with the delay in the survey and distribution of their country lands, living to a great extent on each other and on new comers, and sending all the money so acquired to the neighbouring colonies for food, which was then enormously dear. Notwithstanding the most energetic efforts of the new Governor, and a very large expenditure on the surveying staff, it was only in the year 1840 that the country lands were generally distributed, and

their cultivation really commenced. Up to December, 1840, nearly 453,000 acres had been surveyed, of which 155,000 acres had been selected. During that year a number of the settlers had commenced agricultural pursuits, and 3000 acres were under cultivation. In the meanwhile emigration had been continued at a rapid rate, and the population of the colony on the 30th June, 1840, had reached 15,000. The majority of these were occupied in the town and a great number on the public works,—many being then in progress,—at high wages, to enable them to obtain the necessaries of life, which, being procured from abroad, were ruinously high, flour having reached £100 a ton, according to Mr Dutton.

The expenditure of the colony had rapidly increased until in the last quarter of 1840 it reached £60,155 14s. 4d., while the income for the same period was only £7413 0s. 10d. the deficient funds being obtained by the sale of drafts on the Commissioners. Much has been written and said upon the authorisation of this expenditure. One thing is clear, that the Commissioners did not lay down very definite instructions on the point, and that Col. Gawler, a man of high honour and principle, believed himself both authorised and compelled to expend the large sums referred to, in order to give the colony a firm foundation. However unwilling some persons may be to admit the fact, this expenditure has been of the greatest benefit to the colony; and not only has it partially assisted to raise it to great prosperity, but it has done this at a cost to the mother country much less than many other very inferior and still dependant settlements. The funds for carrying on the government were by Act of Parliament to be raised by loan, and indeed £85,800 had been so raised. In 1838 the Emigration Fund had so much increased that the Commissioners had obtained an act permitting them to borrow a certain sum for the temporary service of the Colonial Government. This sum ought to have been re-paid at the end of each year, but in the year 1840 it had amounted to £56,000, besides other sums afterwards mis-appropriated in the colony.

At the beginning of 1840 the old commission was dissolved and three salaried commissioners appointed by Lord John Russell. They brought the affairs of the colony under his notice, and attempted to raise a further portion of the loan authorised by the act. This attempt being without effect, even with a government guarantee, the sales of land having ceased and Lord John Russell not being disposed to recommend to the Lords' of H.M. Treasury the advance of money at once to meet Colonel Gawler's drafts, they were necessarily dishonoured. Shortly afterwards Colonel Gawler himself was suspended and Captain Grey appointed as Governor. Before the arrival of Captain Grey in the province, a select committee of the House of Commons had been appointed to examine into the affairs of the colony, upon whose report £155,000 was advanced to meet the engagements of the Commissioners. Captain Grey on his arrival in Adelaide, in May, 1841, found the expenditure very high, a large number of emigrants employed by government, and the settlers depressed by the nonpayment of the drafts of the Commissioners. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Captain Grey resolutely set himself to work, resolving to diminish the expenditure at all hazards, and by reducing the wages of labourers on government works to a bare subsistence, to disperse them in the country districts, where their labour might be more usefully employed. These measures brought things to a crisis; the value of all property became ruinously depreciated, sales of land entirely ceased, and very little money was to be found for the employment of labour. The settlers, however, with a courage and determination which does them the highest honour, did not sink under their undeserved misfortunes, but extended their agricultural and pastoral operations on all sides, so that the number of acres in cultivation in 1842, amounted to nearly 20,000 acres, not only providing sufficient supplies of grain for the consumption of the colony, but a surplus for exportation; and although for some time a large number of destitute emigrants had to be supported by the government,

they were at length nearly all transferred to the country and employed in rural occupations.

In July 1842, Lord Stanley brought the affairs of South Australia before the House of Commons, and proposed that the £155,000 before advanced as a loan, should be considered as a gift, and that a further sum of about £45,000 should be granted to take up some bills of Colonel Gawler's yet remaining unpaid, and to provide for destitute emigrants in the colony. His proposition was acceded to, and these sums, with one or two small sums advanced to assist in carrying on the government for a year or so, constitute all the aid which the colony has received directly from the mother country. At the same time the government made an arrangement with the holders of the South Australia bonds, the sum borrowed under the Act being £85,800, by which the debt was guaranteed by the treasury, at an interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of from 6 to 10 per cent. The outstanding debts of Colonel Gawler's government in the colony amounting, to £35,000, were not provided for, but Governor Grey was authorised to issue debentures for them bearing interest at 5 per cent. A bill was passed shortly after for the better government of South Australia; by this Act the former Acts are, as far as necessary, repealed; the colony secured against convicts; provision made for the establishment of a Legislative Council; with liberty to Her Majesty to convene a General Assembly at her royal pleasure, a civil list for the maintenance of law and government having been previously reserved; and also provides for the application of the monies voted by parliament as already stated. An Act, (5 & 6 Vict. cap. 36), had been passed a few days previously, entitled "An Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land in the Australian Colonies and New Zealand." It provides that the waste lands of the crown shall not, as heretofore, be sold at an uniform price, but shall be put up to auction at a minimum price of £1 an acre, and that one-half of the proceeds only shall be applied to free

emigration, the other half being disposed of in aid of the colonial revenue, the support of the aborigines, &c. &c. : these two acts are still in force. In the year 1843, the face of things in the colony began to improve ; the surveys, including the special surveys, had all been completed and many thousands of acres were ready for selection : 598 acres were sold during the year, amongst which, was one section on the river Light, containing the first copper mine worked in the colony, afterwards known as the Kapunda Mine. The population now amounted to 17,366 persons, and the number of acres under cultivation increased to 28,690. The exports for the year were very large, including a considerable quantity of wheat, and a small parcel of copper and lead ore ; the value of the whole being £66,160 17s. 2d. By this time all the labour in the colony was fully employed, and so much difficulty felt for want of labour, especially at harvest time, that the settlers were compelled to resort for aid to mechanical power, an assistance which they effectually obtained by the admirable invention of a reaping machine by Mr. Ridley, himself a colonist.

At the end of 1844, the population had increased, principally by immigration from the neighbouring colonies, to nearly 19,000. During the previous year the price of wheat had fallen so low as to be barely remunerative, a fact which accounts for the somewhat retrograde movements of the agricultural interest, only 26,918 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres being under cultivation in 1844. The exports, however, rapidly advanced and amounted to £82,268 13s. 8d. including nearly 500 tons of ore. The Montacute and Yattagolinga mines were discovered and purchased this year. Still more prosperous advances were made in 1845, when the population exceeded 22,000 ; the amount of acres in cultivation remained about the same, but the numbers of sheep and cattle rose to 600,000 of the former, and 35,000 of the latter. About 50,000 acres of land were sold for the sum of £52,902 8s., a great part of which

was believed to contain mines of great value, indeed, one special survey bought in this year included the Burra Burra Mine which has been so extraordinarily productive. The exports were valued at £148,459 4s. 7d.

In the month of July in this year Capt. Grey proposed and carried the very judicious measure of removing the charges and dues formerly levied on ships entering the port of Adelaide, a measure which has been most beneficial to the colonists, and so far was it from injuring the revenue, that the expenditure of the year, was fully met and a small balance was carried over to the next quarter.* In the early part of this year free emigration to South Australia was resumed and emigrants were despatched during its term. In the month of July, Lord Stanley introduced a bill for amending the waste-land acts, in which he had introduced a clause for reserving a royalty on mineral lands in the colony. This measure was so strongly objected to by the friends of South Australia in Parliament, that it was postponed till the next session, and not again brought forward. The other clauses of the bill empowering the governor to lease the waste lands for a term not exceeding 21 years, provided such leases were offered by public auction, the reversion of the land not to be sold without the consent of the lessee; and also enabling him to grant occupation licenses on certain fixed terms, were passed in the next session.

Capt. Grey having been appointed governor of New Zealand, left Adelaide in October 1846, and was succeeded by Major Robe.

The year 1846 found the colony progressing most steadily, its mining wealth becoming more developed, and large sums being received for sales of land amounting for the year to £75,000. On the 31st December, the population was estimated at about 27,000; the number of sheep at above

* Since the above was written, we find this arrangement has been somewhat modified; vessels requiring the assistance of pilots, &c. are to pay a moderate sum for the services rendered.

650,000, and of cattle to 30,000, and 33,292 acres were under cultivation. The exports reached £287,058 13s. in which was included a sum of £141,801 5s. for ore alone. The revenue for the year amounted to £48,017 10s. 2d. more than covering the ordinary expenditure by £11,044 2s. 8d.

The attempt to reserve a royalty on minerals caused great excitement in Adelaide, the colonists protesting vigorously against the measure. In consequence of the refusal of the legislative council to sanction a bill for levying this obnoxious impost and the continued opposition of the settlers, the measure has been recently altogether abandoned. An attempt made in the same year to permit the introduction of conditional pardon-men into South Australia experienced a similar resistance.

The present condition of the colony will be displayed in the following pages: and it is only necessary here to state, that its progress continues to be perfectly steady and encouraging. The constant discovery of new tracts of fine country for agriculture, cattle and sheep farming, and the continued and increasing development of mineral treasures promise, if a suitable and adequate supply of labour can be secured, a long course of prosperity.

PORT ADELAIDE.—COMMERCE OF THE COLONY.—ADELAIDE—ITS
SITUATION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC., ETC.

ON the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, is a long narrow inlet or arm of the sea, forming a harbour eight or nine miles in length, sheltered from every wind, which Captain Stokes, of H. M. Surveying Ship "Beagle," pronounced after careful examination to be "a really natural dock." The entrance to the harbour is to some extent obstructed by a bank of fine sand, but as this bank has always eight feet of water upon

it at ebb tide, and sixteen to twenty feet at the flood, ships of 500 or 600 tons can pass it in safety, and proceed all the way up the inlet. The entrance to the port is now being deepened by the use of a dredging machine. About eight miles up the inlet are situated the wharfs, at which vessels load and unload, and the buildings and stores connected with the custom-house. Vessels of a large size are compelled to unload in the stream, but those of moderate tonnage can obtain every accommodation at the wharf erected at very considerable expense by the South Australian Company: 150 ships, with a burthen of 31,761 tons, and 5646 passengers, were entered inwards at Port Adelaide, during the year 1847, and the outward bound during the same period, amounted to 151, with 30,880 tons, and 880 passengers. Port Adelaide is free for ships of all nations. The only charges are for services and conveniences rendered.

Vessels entering the Port are not compelled to take a pilot; but if one be taken, £2 will be charged, and 10s. additional for every foot draft of water above 9 ft. For mooring and unmooring, and for each removal above 70 and under 100 tons, 10s; for a vessel of 100 tons, 15s.; for each addition of 20 tons by register, 1s. extra, and 1s. an hour to every man employed belonging to the harbour department. For the employment of a steam tug, the following charges are made;—towing in and out of harbour a vessel of 200 tons, £5, and at the same rate for loaded lighters whose united tonnage does not exceed 100 tons; 6d. per ton for every ton additional. Half the above rate for every casual assistance. For every passenger conveyed, 5s. The above rates may be lowered and raised again at the governor's pleasure; one month's notice being given. Troop ships, British ships of war; ships of war of foreign nations in alliance with Great Britain, and yachts of the R. Y. Squadron not engaged in trading, free from the above charges.

The land round the Port is swampy, and much money has been spent in making it solid. The town contains about 150 houses, and upwards of 1500 inhabitants who are connected in some way or other with the shipping and commercial operations of the colony. The exports from South Australia consist chiefly of wool, grain and flour, bark, and copper and lead

ore, &c. The following is a return of the exports during the year 1847 :—

Produce.	Quantity.				Value.		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Animals, living (469)					595	0	0
Bacon and hams		7	1	12	58	0	0
Beef and pork	6	10	0	0	133	0	0
Bread and biscuit	29	12	0	0	348	0	0
Butter.....	2	15	0	0	226	0	0
Bones.....	4	0	0	0	36	0	0
Cheese.....	2	15	2	18	130	15	0
Corn.—Wheat			14,115	qrs.	26,021	9	0
" Flour	1,173	14	3	0	13,648	10	0
" other Grain					1108	1	9
Gum	51	17	0	0	969	0	0
Hay.....	2	11	0	0	15	0	0
Hides.....	11	10	0	0	155	0	0
Horns (4224).....					26	0	0
Lead, pig	10	19	0	24	263	0	0
Leather	3	2	2	0	266	0	0
Ore, Copper	9153	17	3	0	171,883	0	9
" Lead	144	10	3	18	2,104	0	0
Plants.....					32	0	0
Potatoes.....	3	0	0	0	15	0	0
Reaping Machine (1)					75	0	0
Sundries.....					706	0	0
Tallow	11	8	0	0	406	0	0
Whalebone.....	2	13	2	15	507	0	0
Wool*.....				1,112,462 lbs.	56,010	17	0
					<hr/>		
					£275,115	12	0

* It must be borne in mind that as the period to which the returns are made up, is in the middle of the export season, the amounts are large and small in particular years as the shipments are severally early or late. The wool of 1847 from Adelaide will be at least 10,000 bales.

The exports have gone on increasing ever since the establishment of the colony, as the following table will show.

EXPORTS.—THE PRODUCE OF THE CORN.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1840	15,650	0	0	||	1844	82,268	13 8
1841	31,826	0	0	||	1845	131,800	6 0
1842*	29,079	10	6	||	1846	287,058	13 0
1843	66,160	17	2	||	1847*	275,115	12 0

* An apparent decrease appears in the exports of the years marked thus ;(*) this is only *apparent*, the period of making up the return being the middle of the export season it sometimes occurs that the major part of the exports for the year are not shipped until the beginning of the next.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in finding shipping to bring home the ore produced in the colony. Freights according to the latest accounts were as follows :—

TO LONDON.—Wool, $1\frac{1}{2}$. per lb. ; Wheat, 2s. 6d. per bushel ; Ores, 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.* 12s. 6d. per ton ; Oil and Tallow, 5*l.* per ton ; Measurement Goods, ditto, and 5 per cent. primage.

TO SWANSEA.—Ores, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10s. per ton, and 5 per cent. primage.

Fresh water for ships' use is obtained at the Port at the rate of about 5s. or 6s. a ton.

The road to Adelaide is about seven miles long, passing for the first mile through a swamp which surrounds the Port. This part was executed by the South Australian Company, at a cost of £13,400, but it has now passed into the hands of government, in consideration of 12,000 acres made over to the proprietary ; it is solidly formed, chiefly of stone brought from Kangaroo island. The remainder of the road passes across a level country, through the little village of Albert Town, and through good cultivated land, until it reaches the city of Adelaide. At present, passengers are conveyed to and from the Port by cars which start every quarter of an hour, at a charge of about 1s. 6d. each person, goods being carried on drays drawn by bullocks ; but it is in contemplation to make a railroad, for the formation of which the greatest facilities exist.

ADELAIDE, the capital of the province, lies in the midst of an extensive plain, and is distant from the sea in a direct line about six miles, and from the hills at the back, about three miles. To the north, the plain extends to a great distance ; a range of hills bounding it on the south about eight miles from the city. Adelaide is divided into two parts, north and south, by the river Torrens, a stream of some size in the rainy season, sometimes overflowing its bounds and doing considerable damage to the gardens and plantations on its banks, but almost dry in summer, excepting certain large and

deep ponds or holes which always contain an abundant supply of water for the use of the inhabitants ; not merely receptacles for the stagnant water of the river, but furnished with very pure and wholesome water from numerous fine springs. The river flows through grounds which have been reserved for the recreation of the good people of Adelaide, and having much the appearance of an English park, are called the Park Lands. It is crossed by several bridges ; the principal of which are, the Frome Bridge, an elegant structure of wood and stone, and a stone bridge recently erected. The site of the town was chosen and laid out by Colonel Light, to whose memory a monument has been erected in a conspicuous situation. It comprises 700 acres in the south division, and 300 in the north. The streets are from 66 to 132 feet wide, and are arranged at right angles to each other, with large squares at the principal intersections. But a small portion of this large space is occupied, but the surveyor exercised a sound discretion in appropriating as much land as will permit the extension of the town on a regular and well arranged plan, and secure to its inhabitants a plentiful circulation of fresh air. The principal part of the public buildings and places of business are in South Adelaide ; on the North Terrace are some fine substantial buildings, such as Trinity Church, the Bank of South Australia, the South Australian Company's Offices, &c. Opposite to these, in the Park Lands, is the Government-house, a convenient residence surrounded by beautiful grounds, the Legislative Council-house, and other edifices. From about the middle of the North-terrace opens a wide street named King William-street, and to the right and left of this, are Hindley and Rundle Streets, the former being the chief seat of commerce ; where is to be seen all the bustle of a flourishing town,—drays, waggons, carts, gigs, carriages, horsemen, passing along on pleasure or business. In these streets are the principal shops ; the Auction Mart with its stock yards, and other buildings ; the warehouses of the principal merchants,

and the Government offices, and Commercial Stores. The houses are principally built of brick and stone, and the town altogether presents a more imposing appearance than could have been expected. Many of the better class of residences are in the villa style and stand in their own gardens and shrubberies. According to the return made in 1846 there were 1547, of which 865 were built of stone, and the number must have much increased since then.

Houses of all sizes and pretensions may be obtained with tolerable facility in Adelaide, at rents rising from 5s. or even 3s. per week. A considerable portion of the mud cottages erected some years ago, are fallen into decay, the people who occupied them having gone into the country where they are more usefully and profitably employed. The population of Adelaide, (north and south), was, according to the last census in 1846, 7,413, and it is probable that the number has not much increased since, the immigrants being drafted off to the country districts soon after their arrival.

Adelaide is well supplied with provisions of every description, which are chiefly brought in from the country districts. Meat is to be had of the best quality at from 1d. to 3d. or 4d. per lb.; fish is plentiful. Bread from 5d. to 6d. the 4 lb. loaf. Vegetables in every variety at moderate prices. Fruit abundant at nearly all seasons and mostly very cheap. From one farm alone the following fruits have been sent up regularly during the past year: January, apricots, green gage, dauphin gage, blue gage; violet, orleans, red imperial, and mogul plums; peaches, nectarines, figs and grapes.—February, gages, damsons, egg-plums, peaches, nectarines, figs, grapes, apples and quinces.—March, figs, grapes, apples, and quinces.—April, figs, grapes, and lemons.—May, June, July, August, lemons and citrons.—Sept. Oct., ditto, ditto, loquats.—Nov., lemons, loquats, cherries, plums.—Decem. cherries, plums, apricots, green almonds, mulberries, figs, peaches and gages. Melons, both sweet and water, are in profusion. A particular

account of the prices of articles of provisions, and clothing, as they were current in December, 1847, will be given hereafter.

Adelaide is supplied with water brought from the Torrens by carts, or by wells of from 60 to 80 feet in depth; but it is in contemplation to establish works for the permanent supply of the towns from the hills, where there are abundant springs of the finest water at a considerable elevation: a company has been recently formed for this purpose. Fuel is supplied from the forests on the hills where there is an inexhaustible supply. There has been no coal mine discovered in the colony. Attention is now being given to the paving the streets, an expensive work, which can only be effected when both money and labour are plentiful. The cleansing of the town has not been, for the same reason, sufficiently attended to.

Adelaide, as the capital of the province, is, of course, the seat of government, which is at present vested in a Lieut.-Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council. Sir Henry E. F. Young, the present governor, has probably just reached the colony: as a civilian of liberal principles and accustomed from his youth to colonial official duties, much advantage to the colony is anticipated from his appointment. The Legislative Council consists of eight members, four official, viz.—the Lieut.-Governor, who acts as President, and has a casting vote; the Colonial Secretary, (Hon. A. M. Mundy); the Advocate General, (Hon. W. Smillie); the Registrar General, (Hon. C. Sturt); and four non-official, the non-official members being at present T. S. O'Halloran, Esq.; John Morphett, Esq.; Jacob Hagen, Esq.; and C. H. Bagot, Esq. The Executive Council comprises the official members of the Legislative Council, together with the Surveyor General (Hon. E. C. Frome, Capt. R.E.)

The members of the Legislative Council are all selected by his Excellency, who has the power to suspend, but cannot remove them without the consent of Her Majesty. Bills are introduced into the Council and read three times as in the

House of Commons; when passed they are sent home to receive the assent of Her Majesty in Council. It may well be imagined that a system of government which deprives the governed of any practical part in the management of their own affairs, either in the making of laws or in the levying of taxes, is not very palatable to the colonists, and they have made strenuous efforts to obtain a representative constitution, to which they have a just claim, from the promises held out by the Acts of Parliament for founding and governing the colony, and from their own moral, enlightened, and prosperous condition. There is every reason to believe that this boon, so anxiously sought and so well deserved, must soon be granted; H. M. Government having repeatedly pledged itself on this point.

The revenue of the colony is derived from Customs' duties, a list of which is given in the appendix, and from fines, fees, licenses, assessments, &c. The revenue for the last year, 1847, amounted to £67,946 10s. 8d. The expenditure amounted to £67,799 15s. 1d., of which £37,879 3s. 6d. was applied to the government establishments, £14,847 16s. 10d. to Repairs and Improvements, £11,823, 2s. 9d. to Repayment of Debentures for outstanding claims, with the interest on colonial bonds, &c., £1892 2s. 0d., to Religious and Educational purposes, and £621 11s. 3d. to the Emigration Agent, and charges for sick and poor.

The survey and land departments are under the superintendance of the surveyor general.

The waste lands are brought forward for sale at least once in every quarter, or more frequently if necessary. The land to be offered is selected and surveyed by the surveyor-general, or land in particular localities will be put up on application. The lands offered are divided into three classes. **TOWN LOTS**, comprising all lots within the limits of any existing town or any locality designated by the governor as the site of any town. **SUBURBAN LOTS**, or lands lying within five miles of such towns—and **COUNTRY LOTS** including all other lands: to these divisions is sometimes added a third, viz. **LOTS CONTAINING**, or supposed to contain **MINERALS**. The land to be sold is notified at least within one month of sale, and the maps and plans of the district in which it is to be found are left open for public inspection at the surveyor-general's office. To lands purchased at these sales, a clear and indisputable title is given, the land being

held as freehold without reservation. A royalty was attempted to be levied on all minerals raised from lands in South Australia, but the attempt has been abandoned. The lands are offered in quantities varying according to the nature of the land. Thus town lots are offered in half acre, or even quarter acre allotments; suburban lots in not less than two acre allotments, and special country lots in portions not less than ten acres, grazing lands in sections never exceeding 640 acres. No land is put up at less than £1 an acre, and not more than one-tenth of any lands offered for the first time at a higher price. A deposit of 10 per cent. is paid by the purchaser at the auction, and the remainder within one calendar month. All country and special country lots not disposed of at any auction, may afterwards be purchased by private contract at the upset price. Money intended for investment in land, may be paid into the colonial treasury at Adelaide, or into the hands of the Commissioners at home, when a receipt will be given, which receipt may be used in payment for land purchased, and which is transferable.

The following fees are payable on the delivery of the land grants. On each grant of land (including town lots) where the quantity does not exceed

	50 acres	£1 0 0
above	50 " not exceeding 100	1 10 0
"	100 " "	2 0 0
"	200 " "	2 10 0
"	400 " "	3 0 0

Fees on grants for blocks of 20,000 acres will be made matter of special arrangement. The above is the substance of the land regulations published at Adelaide. The last land sale containing mineral lands of which we have any report, occurred on the 6th January, 1848. The prices given for a few of the lots sold on that occasion will show the value attached to land under various circumstances.

Section.	No. of Acres.		Price.
			£ s. d.
1706	80	South Para District	80 1 0
1707	78	" "	313 0 0
(M) 1708	76	" "	3,100 0 0
1709	80	" "	295 0 0
1710	40	" "	61 0 0
2501	25	Adjoining Lyndoch Valley	25 0 0
(M) 2563	53	" Barossa Survey	1,010 0 0
1463	84	Near Kapunda Mine	85 1 0
5604	62	Near Hightecombe	62 1 0

Those marked (M) were known to contain minerals.

Leases are granted of lands containing metals and metallic ores, with the right of mining for periods not exceeding fourteen years; but the price of the lease is subject to competition at public auction. At the sale just referred to, the lease for fourteen years of 36 acres at Yorke's Peninsula was sold to Mr. F. H. Dutton, for £700. The reversionary estate expectant upon the determination of the lease, cannot be sold without the consent of the party holding the lease.

The commissioner of public lands, Charles Bonney, Esq. has the superintendance of the sheep and cattle runs, the fixing the locations and boundaries of the occupiers, the collection of the fees, and the settlement of disputes arising from encroachments, &c.

The fees payable for the occupation of sheep or cattle runs are given under the section of SHEEP AND CATTLE FARMING.

A municipal corporation was established in Adelaide by Capt.

Grey, in 1842, but from want of proper powers or from some other cause not very easily ascertainable, it quickly died a natural death and has not since been re-established. The duty of seeing to the streets, and to the sanitary condition of the city has devolved upon the government, but if we may judge from the complaints made in the local prints on the subject, there is room for great improvements in these respects.

The police force consists of about one hundred men, sixty-four of whom are mounted. They are placed under the directions of a commissioner, B. F. Finnis, Esq.

There is a military force consisting of a company of the 11th regiment, under the command of Captain Webster, comprising eighty-five non-commissioned officers and privates. No attempt has been made to fortify any portion of the coast of South Australia, nor is there any vessel of war stationed there.

The legal staff of the colony consists of a judge, His Honour Charles Cooper, Esq.; an advocate-general, Hon. W. Smillie; master of Supreme Court, Charles Mann, Esq.; registrar-general, Hon. C. Sturt; deputy-registrar G. Barnard, Esq.; acting sheriff, Charles B. Newenham, Esq.; Resident magistrate, H. R. Wigley, Esq.; coroner, J. W. Nichols, Esq. with some other subordinate officers. There are about sixty gentlemen on the commission of the peace. The supreme court is presided over by the judge, who administers the British laws and those of the colony in the departments of civil, criminal, and equity law. The sessions are periodical; an appeal lies from the decisions of this court to the governor in council. There are several courts which take cognizance of petty offences, and small debts; such as the resident magistrate and police magistrate's court. The fees payable in all the South Australian courts are stated in the South Australian Almanack for 1848.

The registrar-general's office undertakes the registration of deeds, conveyancies, contracts in writing, other than leases for less than three years, wills and devises in writing, and judgments. By the Act of Parliament no judgment entered on a cognovit, or warrant of attorney, nor any bill of sale or assignment, is available for any creditor who may subsequently obtain judgment against the same, unless registered or executed within five days after it has been

given, and possession of the goods be taken and kept. Births, deaths, and marriages are also registered here.

The moral character of the settlers in this country has always stood high, and most deservedly so. Its freedom from the taint of convictism has very much tended to preserve those habits which distinguish the greater part of the emigrants from the mother country. Of course it is hardly possible to prevent the occasional arrival of escaped convicts, and other bad characters brought up in association with men of depraved habits in the neighbouring colonies. To these visitors may be traced the greater number of the crimes committed in South Australia. The number of convictions during the year 1847, is not stated, but the calendar of criminals at the last sessions of which we have an account, was unusually large. The "Adelaide Observer," remarking on this observes, "of these, four are natives, two sailors, five emigrants, and *eleven from the neighbouring colonies*; Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, and Sydney. This, which is nearly a fair comparative analysis of our criminal calendar for some time past, speaks volumes in favour of resistance to the measures of home legislation, which would force upon us a population raked from the prisons of Parkhurst and Pentonville, under the designation of 'reformed offenders,' to inoculate with crime, the free and respectable inhabitants of this rising colony."

The GAOL is situated without the town, near Thebarton, and is a large building, in which are confined criminals and debtors, who occupy distinct portions. Part of the building is used as a lunatic asylum. In connection also with these statements, it may be mentioned, that the number of PUBLIC HOUSES in Adelaide formerly so large, has very much decreased within these last few years: in 1841, there were fifty-eight; in 1846, there were but forty-one and thus one great temptation to vice and extravagance is, if not removed, at least moderated. Mr. Wilkinson says, in reference to this point, "I consider that there are few places having the same character for morality as South Australia, and no place where the immoral man or the drunkard is more shunned by all the respectable part of the community.

The moral status of the colony is intimately connected with

the provision for public worship, and for the education of the young. This is large in proportion to the number of inhabitants; yet far from sufficient for their real wants, when the extent of country over which they are spread is taken into consideration. The Episcopalians are presided over by a Lord Bishop, the Right Rev. Augustus Short, D.D.; an archdeacon, Rev. M. B. Hale, M.A., and eight clergymen. The Rev. James Farrell, M.A. colonial chaplain, ministers at Trinity Church, North-terrace, where the attendance is about five hundred; the Rev. W. J. Woodcock, officiates at St. John's at the south-east of Adelaide; average attendance about two hundred; the Rev. James Pollitt, is incumbent of St. James', Mount Barker; the Rev. W. H. Coombs is appointed minister of St. George's, Gawler, not yet opened. The Rev. T. P. Wilson, is appointed head-master of the collegiate grammar school, and will hold divine service at Macgill, and Walkerville. The Rev. Archdeacon Hale, will minister at St. Paul's, Port Adelaide. A mission to the north will be provisionally placed under the Rev. J. C. Bagshaw, and the Rev. Geo. Newingham, who will do duty at several stations until additional clergy arrive. The Rev. A. Burnett is appointed to the district of Willunga. Churches are in the course of erection or about to be commenced at North Adelaide, Walkerville, Clare, and Penwortham on the Hutt, Kooringa, Burra Burra, Lyndoch Valley, Kanmantoo, Paringa, Nairne, Mount Barker; and in the neighbourhood of Morphett Vale, at Willunga.

The Rev. R. Haining, is minister of the SCOTCH KIRK in Grenfell-street; there is also a school and church at Strathalbyn; a church in Mount Barker district, a church in Morphett Vale, and a school at Ardtornish. The SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS have a chapel in Gouger-street, of which the Rev. R. Drummond is minister. The Rev. D. J. Draper is superintendant of the WESLEYAN METHODISTS, and ministers in Adelaide; Rev. J. Harcourt at Burra Burra, the Rev. J. C. Thrum at Willunga, and the Rev. W. Longbottom, as supernumerary. There are thirty-two local preachers, and the Wesleyans have chapels in Gawler-place, and Franklin-place, Adelaide, in North Adelaide, Walkerville, Bowden, Thebarton, Plympton, Willunga, Burra Burra, Happy Valley, Brighton and

Nairne, and services are held in many other places. The **PRIMITIVE METHODISTS** have a chapel in Weymouth-street, North-road, and at Islington, besides several stations in different parts of the province. At Richmond and Payneham, chapels are about being erected; the Rev. Joseph Long is settled in Adelaide; The Rev. Thomas Q. Stow is minister of the **CONGREGATIONAL** chapel in Freeman-street; there are other chapels at Hindmarsh, and Brighton, supplied by Messrs. Stow, Giles, &c.; at Macclesfield, Strathalbyn and Nairne, under the care of Mr. Austin; and at Encounter-bay, where Mr. Newland officiates. Several others are in course of erection. The Rev. Mr. Strongman has just left England for the colony, to take charge of a church formed in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, and other ministers of this denomination are to follow. The **BAPTISTS** meet in Stephen's place, and the congregation is under the charge of Rev. J. Titherington. There is also a chapel in Franklin-street, occupied by Scotch Baptists, and another in North Adelaide, supplied by Messrs. Gill and others. The Rev. G. Stonehouse is principal of the college at Angaston, and pastor of a congregation meeting there. There is a congregation at Pine Forest, chiefly supplied by the Rev. J. Prior of Hindmarsh. The **ROMAN CATHOLICS** are a considerable body in this province; they are presided over by a bishop, the Rt. Rev. Francis Murphy; and a vicar-general, the Very Rev. Michael Ryan, and five clergy—Rev. Dr. Backhaus, Rev. James Watkins, Rev. Michael O'Brien, Rev. Francis Coyle, and Rev. Dennis M'Gwinn. They have a temporary church on West Terrace, Adelaide, another called St. Mary's, at Morphett Vale, St. Michael's, at Hutt River, and three in course of erection; St. Francis Xavier, at Mount Barker, St. Joseph, at Willinga, and St. Augustine's at Dry Creek. There are but few of the **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS** in South Australia; they have a chapel at Pennington-terrace, North Adelaide. A congregation of persons meet in Hindley-street, who call themselves **CHRISTIANS**, their minister is the Rev. T. Playford; they have also a chapel at Grassy Flat, and another at Hindmarsh.

The Germans have two pastors belonging to the **GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH**, the Rev. Messrs. Kavel and Fritzsche; the first ministers at Klemzig, Hahndorf and Lang-

meil; the second at Bethany and Lobethal, at which places there are chapels. There are also a few German Evangelical Independents, who meet in the Rev. T. Playford's chapel.

By the church act passed 3rd of August, 1847, and which came into operation on the 1st April 1848, an issue of public money for promoting the building of Christian churches and chapels, and to provide for the maintenance of Christian ministers, is sanctioned for three financial years from the date above specified. The sum to be granted is to be in proportion to the amount of private contributions; and in the case of churches and chapels, is to range from £50 to £150, and in the case of ministers according to the number of sittings let and paid for, from £50 to £200. One fourth of the sittings in each place so assisted to be free.

The provision made for education in South Australia is as great as the circumstances of the case will admit. There is a Sunday-school attached to almost every place of Christian worship, and many day-schools of various grades for the instruction of the rising generation. Of the higher class, the first in rank would appear to be the South Australian Church of England collegiate school, for classical, mathematical, and general English education; the head master is the Rev. T. P. Wilson, M.A. of Brazenose College, Oxford; and the second master, Mr. J. W. Dempster. A school is about to be built for this institution on a piece of ground near the Park land. The Rev. James Macgowan has a large establishment comprising infant, middle, and high schools, at which about one hundred children attend. Besides these, there are several most respectable schools for young ladies, and gentlemen; amongst others may be mentioned those conducted by Mr. Berjew, Mr. Steel, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Berjew, and Mrs. Hillier. There is also a college at Angaston, over which the Rev. G. Stonehouse presides. The Germans have schools connected with their places of worship. In order to encourage education in the colony, a bill passed 17th August, by which grants of public money are made to teachers, the salaries being in proportion to the children taught; thus, for twenty children between 6 and 16 years of age, £20 is allowed, and a sum not exceeding £1 per head for all above that number. The highest grant to be £40. A board of education

consisting of five members is formed to carry the object into effect, and visitors will be appointed to examine and report on the schools receiving aid. The judge, the advocate-general, the colonial chaplain, the Rev. T. Q. Stow, and H. Duncan, Esq. M.D. constitute the present board.

It appears that the attendance at the schools is as large as the great demand for labour will admit of and little, or none, of the education imparted is eleemosynary, a fact which shows the general prosperity of the rural population.

Among the religious institutions in Adelaide, should be enumerated, the South Australian Church Society, established to promote the interests of the Church of England in the colony, to aid in the erection of churches, maintenance of schools, employment of missionaries and catechists, &c. &c. There is also a South Australian League for the maintenance of religious freedom in the province, established principally to oppose grants of public money for religious purposes, and to prevent the perpetuity of such a system in the colony. There is an Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, which is supported by persons of all denominations. Charitable institutions are not much needed in Adelaide; under this head may, however, be mentioned the hospital; the committee of ladies who receive the female emigrants on arrival and assist them in procuring suitable situations; and the Refuge for the Destitute provided by the government. That the colonists are never backward to relieve cases of distress is abundantly evidenced by the contributions collected for the Irish during the late famine, a sum of nearly £2000 having been contributed either in money or grain. A Savings' Bank has been long established, and there are several Temperance and Total Abstinence societies. The Freemason's have three and the Odd Fellows nine lodges in South Australia. Several building societies have recently been established. There are two valuable agricultural associations; the South Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society, of which the Governor is patron; and the Mount Barker Agricultural Association, of which W. B. Dawes, Esq. is president. Both these institutions have annual shows for the exhibition of produce, instruments, &c.

Among the commercial institutions are the banks, of which there

are two; the Bank of South Australia (incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847) and the Bank of Australia (incorporated 1835); the former of these under the management of Edward Stephens, Esq. is a very flourishing concern, its whole capital being employed in the colony: business is transacted in a handsome stone building on the North-terrace. The following return of average liabilities and assets will give an idea of the amount of business transacted.

Half-yearly statement of the average weekly amount of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of South Australia, in the Province of South Australia, from the 1st June, 1847, to the 29th November, 1847, both days inclusive.

	£	s.	d.
Notes in circulation not bearing interest	17,084	12	8
Bills in circulation not bearing interest	3,140	11	1
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing interest ..	0	0	0
Balances due to other Banks and agents	947	15	0
Cash deposited not bearing interest	50,513	0	8
Cash deposited bearing interest	13,269	6	4
Total Liabilities	£84,955	5	2

	£	s.	d.
Gold, Silver, and other metals	68,024	0	3
Landed property (Bank premises, &c.)	7,869	1	0
Bills of other Banks	0	0	0
Balances due from other Banks and Agents	12,698	12	9
Debts due to the Bank, including bills, notes, &c.	173,338	18	2
Total Assets	£261,930	12	2

EDWARD STEPHENS, Manager.
GEORGE TINLINE, Accountant.

The Bank of Australia has a branch only at Adelaide, its present manager being M. M'Dermot, Esq. Its place of business is also on the North-terrace, the amount of accommodation is not perhaps so great as that afforded by the other company, and has recently been, we learn, still further restricted. The following return will give information on the subject.

Half-yearly return of the aggregate average amount of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of South Australasia, within the colony of South Australia, from the 13th day of April, 1847, to the 11th day of October, 1847, inclusive. (Published pursuant to the Royal Charter of incorporation.)

	£	s.	d.
Bills in circulation not bearing interest	2,902	8	6
Notes in circulation not bearing interest	13,146	17	8
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing interest	0	0	0
Balances due to other Banks	0	0	0
Cash deposited not bearing interest	36,266	7	3
Cash deposited bearing interest	0	0	0
Total Liabilities within the Colony	£52,315	13	5

	£	s.	d.
Gold, Silver, and other Metals	21,933	0	5
Landed Property (Bank Premises)	0	0	0
Bills of other Banks.....	0	0	0
Balances due from other Banks.....	0	0	0
Debts due to the Corporation, including Notes, Bills, and other Securities	152,703	13	1
Total Assets within the Colony.....	£174,636	13	6

M. MACDERMOT, Manager.

W. M. MACKENZIE, Accountant.

The South Australian Company has handsome offices in which the business with its tenants or those who wish to become so, is transacted. There is a Fire Insurance Association in Adelaide, one or two Building Societies, and many Mining Companies which will be noticed in another part of this work. There are a good many manufactories and mills in Adelaide and various parts of the country; the following is a list of the whole according to the latest statements, published in the year 1845:—1 barilla manufacture, 3 coach ditto, 5 machine ditto, 1 salt ditto, 3 snuff and tobacco ditto, 4 soap and candles ditto, 1 starch ditto, 18 breweries, 24 flour mills, 2 foundries, (brass), 2 ditto iron, 1 pottery, 8 tanneries, 10 malsters.

The mills are divided as follows:—11 steam—3 wind—3 water—2 cattle. This was in 1845; since that period the number has increased and other manufactures have been established, as for instance that of woollen cloth.

The postal arrangements are now pretty complete. There is a post to Hindmarsh and Port Adelaide, four times daily. To Gawler town, Kapunda, Gilbert, Burra Burra, twice a week—to Angaston, Kercoonda, Penwortham, Clare, Bungaree, Morphett Vale, Noarlunga, Willunga, Encounter-bay, Mount Barker, Macclesfield, Strathalbyn, and Wellington, once a-week. To Currency Creek, Yankalilla, Robe, Mount Gambier, Melbourne and Sydney every alternate week. The postage varies from 2d. to 8d. for a single letter. Letters are forwarded to England overland, single letters, via Marseilles, 2s. 2d.; via Southampton 1s. 4d.; to England by sea, 6d.

The metropolis of South Australia is not without its gaieties. Theatrical performances have been rarely, if ever, successful among

a people who are too much engaged to spend much time in amusements; but there is a considerable amount of social intercourse amongst the various classes of society; the governor giving occasional entertainments which are followed up by balls and parties conducted with much spirit. Musical performances are greatly on the increase and are supported by talent of a very respectable order. Pic-nics to the beautiful spots in the neighbourhood of Adelaide are much in vogue. The kangaroo and native dog are hunted, and races are held annually on a very fine race course.

A Mechanics Institute has been established in the course of last year, in which is included a good library, classes for evening instruction, and lectures on popular and interesting subjects. There are six newspapers published in the colony: The 'South Australian,' published twice a-week—A. Murray, proprietor. The 'South Australian Register,' twice a-week, and the 'Adelaide Observer,' once a-week—J. Stephens, proprietor. The 'South Australian Gazette, and Mining Journal,' weekly—G. Stevenson, proprietor. The 'Government Gazette,' weekly, printed by John Stephens. 'Australian German Post,' weekly, C. Kornhard, proprietor.

Further particulars respecting the institutions of the province will be found in the South Australian Almanacks, whence much of the information given above is derived.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Originally the land in South Australia was sold separately in sections, generally of 80 acres, situated in certain districts marked on the Government charts as A, B, C, &c. Capt. Grey, however, thought it necessary, for convenience sake, to divide the settled districts of South Australia into nine counties, named Stanley, Light, Eyre, Gawler, Adelaide, Sturt, Hindmarsh, Russell and Flinders. The boundaries of those counties are described in the original proclamation, but it would be useless to insert them here. It is to be lamented that the attention of the colonial surveyors has not been directed to the formation and publication of a really good map of the colony, the only one worthy notice being in private hands. For this reason it will be impossible to give the reader any very

distinct account of the situation of the townships and villages now scattered over the colony. In endeavouring, however, to give some idea of the country districts, it will be more easy to follow the direction of the roads than to adopt any more arbitrary divisions. The land in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital is an extensive plain stretching to the northward for some hundred miles, the soil being of the most part of a sandy loam, but thickly wooded, and found to be well adapted to the growth of grain. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town are several townships and villages. Thus on the Port Road, at the entrance to the Park Lands, are Hindmarsh and Bowden : here are Mr. Ridley's manufactory for reaping machines, and the steam mill of the same gentleman, Mr. Crawford's brewery, Mr. Bean's smelting works, and other works and manufactories. On the north side of the Torrens is Thebarton, which has many substantial houses and a good tavern : being close to the town it is patronised by many mechanics and labourers. Islington is on the high road to Gawler Town, and is frequented by persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, dairy runs, &c. Kensington and Walkerville are on the north-east side, and have many very genteel residences, and beautiful gardens. Paynham also to the north-east is rather an aristocratic village. Goodwood is close to the Park land on the south of Adelaide. All those villages are rising in importance as the colony advances. Glenelg is situated on the gulf, near Holdfast Bay, and not far from it are many pleasant resorts such as Brighton, Seacombe, and Mann.

The great north road leaves Adelaide by a bridge over the Torrens, passes through North Adelaide, and continues over the plains, crossing the dry creek and the Little Para River, until it arrives at Gawler Town, about 25 miles distant. The land on either side is good, the neighbourhood of the Little Para being a favorite agricultural district. Gawler Town is a pleasant and improving township, in the special survey on the Gawler River ; it has a fair hotel, a mill, and many good houses : being on the high road to the mines it is often the scene of much activity and bustle. From hence the road divides, the main branch continuing northwards until it reaches the Kapunda copper mine, 21 miles further

on. The road from Adelaide is easy and level all the way, and drays from this mine make the journey in little more than two days, stopping at Gawler Town the first night, and at the dry creek the second, whence the distance to Port Adelaide is but a few miles. This and other mines will be noticed hereafter, we shall only refer to them casually as we pass on. In this neighbourhood is Koorunga the residence of the hospitable Capt. Bagot, M. C., situated in one of the roads which lead to the Murray and the overland route to New South Wales. Pursuing the northern route we pass through the Light special survey, situate on the river of that name and purchased for the secondary Towns Association. The survey occupies a valley having a range of hills on either side, not lofty, but gradually sloping off, leaving an open plain in the centre. The valley extends about thirty miles, and contains excellent land, well supplied with water, while among the hills are rich and grassy pasturages equal to any in the colony. The river Light is dry in summer but like other rivers in South Australia has numerous water holes, where a supply is constantly to be found. A township has been laid out on this survey, called Victoria, it is distant about 54 miles from Adelaide, and 32 from the Murray: To the east are Mr. Dutton's sheep runs, on the south-west, by the Gilbert, the cattle stations of Mr. Anstey. From the river Light the bush begins. Rather more than 20 miles north of Victoria, we come to the Wakefield survey, belonging to Messrs, Lambert, Rice, and Slaney; some settlements have been formed on this river not far from Mount Horrocks. Near to this survey is the Wakefield copper mine at the head of Gulf St. Vincent. From the Light a road turns to the right and pursues a north east direction until it arrives at the celebrated Burra Burra mine, in the creek of that name, close by the Razerback mountain, nearly 3000 feet in height. The mine is situated in lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$ south, and in long. $139^{\circ} 8'$ east, and is about 100 miles from Adelaide, the road being gently undulating, indeed almost level, offering no impediment to the heavy laden drays which are constantly passing. Immediately adjoining this mine are the Princess Royal and the Bon-Accord mines. Returning to the great northern route, and passing in a north westerly direction we find stations on the Hutt, Hill, and Broughton rivers,

the Reedy Creek, Hughes and Jacob's stations, Crystal Creek, etc., and at a distance of 200 miles from Adelaide come to the Mount Remarkable mines situated northward of Spencer's Gulf. The settlers have rarely penetrated except for examination or discovery beyond Mount Arden, another 80 miles to the north: this is a depôt for the various exploratory parties that have gone to the north and west, and not far from it is that remarkable feature of the country Lake Torrens; which has been seen by more than one party but cannot easily be approached on account of the swampy ground in its neighbourhood. The peninsula lying between Spencer's and St. Vincent's Gulf, is but little known; very recently however traces of copper have been found on the coast and a lease of a large tract taken.

If we now return to Gawler Town we find a road branches off eastward; this leads to Lyndoch valley, Gilberts', and the Barossa Range surveys. Lyndoch valley is the property of the South Australian Company, the Barossa Range of George Fife Angas, Esq., the early and untiring friend of the colony. The whole of this district is described by the settlers as exceeding in beauty, felicity and grandeur, any to be seen in England itself. The estate of Chatsworth is said to come nearest to it, but is much inferior in extent, variety, and loveliness of scenery. Mr. Angas' property embraces an extent of country of not less than 21,000 acres, and contains some of the finest sheep and cattle runs in the colony, many parts of this beautiful estate are occupied by settlers, and several townships and villages have been formed, among which may be mentioned Bethany, a German village, at the south-east corner of Angas park, Angaston at the German pass, Kaerstrem, and another German settlement. There is a chapel at Angaston and another has recently been opened on this property. The crops from this district are rich and abundant. A copper mine has been opened on the Greenock creek, not far from Angaston. From this neighbourhood a track leads through the scrub to Moorunde, Mr. Eyre's station on the Murray, where that gentleman has a special survey. The Barossa Range districts may be approached by a road from the Para, as well as by the one above indicated.

Eastward of Adelaide, a road runs over Park hill, and affords

communication with the Montacute and Makurta copper mines, the special surveys known as the Torrens, belonging to the South Australian Company, that on the Para river, and that on a branch of the Para river, and so on to the southern part of the Barossa Range.

The Mount Barker road runs across the plains and then enters the Mount Lofty ranges at Glen Osmond, near which are the Glen Osmond, Wheal Watkins, and Wheal Gawler lead mines. The road through the range is of a very picturesque character, yielding the most lovely views of hills, valleys, and cultivated lands, the port, and the sea, in the distance. On the highest point is an Inn known as Crafers, and from hence passing through the Stringy Bark forest, where almost inexhaustible supplies of timber are to be obtained, and crossing the Onkaparinga, you come into the Mount Barker district, one of the finest tracts of country in New Holland and famous for its rich agricultural crops. A large portion of the district is comprised in the Mount Barker and the North of Mount Barker special surveys, the proprietors being for the most part resident and numerous small farmers gathered round them: a very considerable portion of the land is fenced in, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and maize, are extensively grown, and dairy cows, and flocks of sheep are kept. The road branches here; the right hand path leading to Hahndorf, a German village thirteen miles from Adelaide, where from 300 to 400 Germans are located and prospering as their industry, honesty, and perseverance deserve. They have a church, daily and Sunday schools superintended by Mr. Kavel, a Lutheran pastor, a mill, and general stores, and possess cattle, horses, and every description of stock. A few miles further on is situated the township of Mount Barker. Here there is a Court house where the magistrates of the district assemble weekly, a police station, a post office, a steam flour mill, an inn, stores, and several residences. Mr. McFarlane is a resident here and grows large quantities of the finest grain. Nairn is a flourishing township about 23 miles from Adelaide on the special survey taken by M. Smillie, Esq. The site is beautiful, there is a church, a chapel, schools, a steam mill, a tavern, &c. Not far from this village, and immediately under Mount Barker, is the survey taken by the South Australian Company, and the Paringa Mining Company. The portion belonging to the first company is called

the Kanmantoo mine, it is about 25 miles from Adelaide. The western branch of this road enters the special survey called the Three Brothers. Here is "Echunga springs," the property of the hon. Jacob Hagen, M. C. Mr. Duffield, who occupies the land, is a large farmer and hop grower, and has vineyards which have already produced a wine resembling Moselle, denominated Echunga Hock. The road then conducts the traveller to Mr. Davenport's survey on the upper branches of the Angus. This survey is occupied by small farmers who assist one another and live upon the produce of their grounds. In the township of Macclesfield, 29 miles, many families are located; it has a chapel supplied by Mr. Austin who also officiates occasionally at Mount Barker, and Strathalbyn. The latter village is situate more to the north, on the Angus special survey: it has a good inn and stores, and lying on the high road to Wellington and Lake Victoria is a very good resting place for travellers. The occupiers of this survey are numerous and very wealthy in stock, they are principally Scotch. Eastward of the last mentioned survey is that called the Meadows, with another lying between them, taken by J. Morphett, Esq. This part of the country contains very good land and grows heavy crops of wheat, and there are several gentlemen who manage very considerable farms. Wheat has been grown here which weighed 66 lbs, 2 oz. to the bushel. Adjoining this on the south is the "Greenock survey," which also has a considerable quantity of rich land and is adorned with very beautiful scenery. Leaving the Mount Barker district* we soon reach Lake Alexandria, or as it is sometimes called Lake Victoria, when the road turns eastward, towards Wellington on the Murray. This special survey was taken by the Secondary Towns Association, the site appears to be fine, though the sections close to the river are we believe low and swampy. At this spot there is a ferry over the Murray, by which the communication with Port Phillip is carried on. There is also another ferry higher up the river by which the transit may be accomplished. Three special surveys have been taken on this river, besides that first alluded to, one contiguous

* A full account of this district will be found in Mr. Dutton's work, "Australia and its Mines," Chap. 6.

to Wellington, by J. Morphett, Esq., and the other two below the great bend of the Murray by Mr. Eyre and others. The country around Lakes Alexandrina and Albert and the Coorong is found to be excellent for grazing purposes, and many thousand sheep and cattle have been sent there. Amongst others, the South Australian Company has a fine station in this neighbourhood, near the special survey taken by Neil Malcolm, Esq., where also there is a thriving location. A very fine and extensive district has been lately occupied in the south eastern part of South Australia, on the Port Philip route. There are two bays on the coast, which afford shelter to vessels not drawing more than nine or ten feet water, called Rivoli and Guichen bays. The country around is very fertile, and of recent volcanic origin; the whole district comprises about 1,200 square miles of land suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes. Townships have been established here, that of Robe at Guichen Bay, and Grey at Rivoli Bay. Again returning to Adelaide, and leaving it at the south-west angle, near the cemetery, we come to the great south road, which runs nearly parallel to the sea, from three to five miles inland, through what is called the Black Forest, over O'Halloran hill, the residence of Capt. O'Halloran, and through Morphett vale, a favorite agricultural district, until it reaches Noarlunga, about 20 miles distant. This township was founded by the South Australian Company, and lies in a beautiful valley comprising one hundred to 250 acres of the richest alluvial soil. It is nearly surrounded by the river Onkaparinga, in the shape of a horseshoe, and is enclosed on every side by hills of considerable height: it is distant from the sea about two miles, or by the river six miles. The river is navigable to the township, but a bar at the mouth precludes entrance for anything but boats, except at spring tides, when loaded barges of 20 tons burthen, can pass with facility. The town has a good inn, a market place, a mill, and many good houses, respectably inhabited. Not far from this spot are the Onkaparinga copper mines. The main road passes over the river by a handsome bridge of about one hundred feet span, and then bends to the eastward until it reaches the township of Willunga, about seven miles further on, situated on a gentle slope, looking towards the gulf, from which it is separated by the Aldinga plains,

being about seven miles from the sea. It is a police station, has an inn, and many good dwelling houses, In the neighbourhood is an excellent slate quarry which supplies the colony, and exports to Sydney and other parts. The land is very good, some of it of the richest alluvial deposit. Crossing the range for about two miles the road divides, one branch leading to the southwest, and the other to the south-south-west. The first of these opens up the Yankalilla and Rapid Bay districts, passing through a great variety of country well watered; no less than twenty-five creeks or water courses having bridges thrown over them. Yankalilla is about fifty-seven miles from Adelaide, and is a magnificent agricultural district. Rapid Bay is a few miles further. Here, at the southern extremity of the range of mountains which intersects South Australia from Cape Jervis to as far north as has been explored, is situated the Yattagolonga mine, producing both copper and lead ore: not far from this is a copper mine belonging to the South Australian Company. The other branch of the great south road leads down to Encounter Bay. Here are the fine districts watered by the Inman and the Hindmarsh, and the special survey at Currency Creek, the property of an association formed in London some years since.

At Encounter Bay are situated the whaling stations, and both the black and spermacetti whale are found in tolerable numbers. When the colony was first established this branch of industry was undertaken with considerable spirit by the South Australian Company, but they have since thought it advisable to leave it to be carried on by private parties, who have had very tolerable success.

There is one other district of which it will not be right to omit all notice, that of Port Lincoln, on the western shore of Spencer's Gulf, almost opposite to Port Adelaide. There is some extent of good land here, which is now being occupied as sheep and cattle runs. The blacks have been occasionally troublesome, but as settlers increase annoyance from this source will be avoided. Boston Bay, the harbour, is magnificent, but the isolation of Port Lincoln from the other parts of the province, except by sea, and the arid and barren character of the country at the back, will probably prevent its rapidly rising to importance as a settlement. Indications



of copper ore have been found near the township, where there is a government resident, a police station, &c.

We have thus given a very hasty and imperfect sketch of the rural districts of South Australia. It may however be of so much service as to enable any one who may hear or read of some station or township, to have an idea in what part of the colony it is situated, and what other places it may be near. The want of some detailed information about the settled parts of the colony, and especially of good maps of the various districts, is much to be regretted.

SOIL OF AUSTRALIA—AGRICULTURE—SHEEP AND CATTLE FARMING.

The soil of South Australia is represented by almost all who have written or spoken of it as generally of a fine character, either affording excellent nutritious pasturage, or suited for agricultural operations.

“The soil of South Australia,” says Mr. Dutton, “varies as it does all over the world, according to the relative situation of different districts and the causes which induce the deposit of rich vegetable mould or sandy loam. Along the banks of every water course or river, and in valleys lying between hills, from the sides of which the rains have from time immemorial washed down upon them the decomposed débris of vegetable and mineral deposits, the soil is invariably of a rich dark mould varying in depth and containing much calcareous and argillaceous matter with but little silica. The open plains and low grounds throughout the colony consist principally of light sandy loam, of a bright red colour, resting on a limestone rubble; tracts of sandy and poor soil are also met with, generally arising from the decomposition of sand-stone and quartz rock, &c. On the face of many hills of moderate elevation, a fine brown loam is abundant, of more or less depth, in some cases three, in others as much as five feet, and is a most admirable soil for the growth of fruit trees. On the base of hills resting on the recent lime-stone is generally found from six to eighteen inches of a reddish loam, the very perfection of soil for the vine.”

The extent of land valuable for agriculture within the present limits of the colony, is supposed to be about one-third. This, after nine or ten years' experience has been found to yield abundant crops, at present almost without manuring, though this process must, ultimately, be adopted to secure the continuance of a similar degree of fertility. Dr. Ure, who was requested by Mr. Dutton to analyse a portion of the soil and sub-soil of a garden in Adelaide which had never been manured, has reported as follows:—

“I have devoted much time and pains to the analyses of the soils; they are the most singular I have ever examined or even heard of. These soils are very remarkable, and must be very fertile, as they contain all the elements requisite for the nourishment of plants. If to this soil a very small quantity of Peruvian guano * were added, it would afford amazing crops: it wants nothing but a little rich animal matter. The analysis referred to produced the following result:—*Surface soil.* 1. Sulphate of lime or gypsum, 75 parts. 2. Phosphate of lime, 2 parts. 3. Moisture, 3 parts. 4. Combustible vegetable matter, 2 parts. 5. Oxide and phosphate of iron, 6 parts. 6. Fixed alkaline salts, containing some of the valuable potash salt; these are muriates of soda and potash, 4 parts. 7. Silica and a little alumina, $8\frac{1}{2}$ parts.—Total, 100 parts, with a trace of magnesia.—*Sub soil.* 1. Sulphate of lime, 53.33 parts. 2. Phosphate of lime, 2 parts. 3. Oxide and phosphate of iron, 5.50 parts. 4. Moisture expelled at red heat, 15 parts. 5. Fixed alkaline salts, 3.50 parts. 6. Silica with a little alumina, 20.67 parts. Total, 100 parts, with a trace of magnesia.”

The sulphate of lime which forms so large a proportion of these samples is present to a considerable extent throughout the colony, and is a most valuable fertilizing principle. The addition of a small proportion of animal manure renders the soil every thing that can be desired. All the English cereals are grown in South Australia. Its WHEAT is a staple commodity and is furnished in sufficient quantities to export to other countries. During the year 1847, 14,115 quarters were exported, of which a portion was sent to England. Wheat is sown from about the middle of April to the middle of June. The crops are exposed to smut, if the seed has not been prepared by pickling, and if drake and other noxious weeds are allowed to prevail; and to blight, if hot winds come on before the wheat is in flower and sufficiently advanced to resist it; caterpillars and other insects are not more troublesome than in Great Britain. The wheat harvest commences on the plains in November, but is not completed on the hills until the end of December or the beginning of January. Reaping with the sickle costs from 12s. to 15s. per acre. In consequence of the scarcity of labour and the loss occasioned by the wheat becoming too ripe and falling out, Ridley's Reaping Machine, described further on, has been used to a considerable extent and with complete success, costing 8s. per acre. When the wheat is allowed to shed, a

* Guano has been found on the small islands off the coast of South Australia.

crop springs up, which, however, is very moderately productive and generally tainted with smut, or choked with weeds. The average produce of the crops over the whole colony may be estimated at 18 bushels per acre of 60 lbs. per bushel: from 25 to 30 bushels is, however, common on good lands. The best wheat grown in the colony comes usually from the Mount Barker district. Almost all the wheat exhibited at the last Agricultural Show, February, 1848, was from this neighbourhood. That which obtained the first prize weighed 67 lbs. 12 oz. per bushel, and yielded 30 bushels to the acre; the second weighed 66 lbs. 13 oz. with the same yield. As much as 40 or 45 bushels per acre have been obtained in favoured spots. In 1840, but 1050 acres of wheat were under cultivation; in 1844 they had increased to nearly 19,000; in December, 1847, they had reached 36,440 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, being an increase on the previous year of 3,147 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. It has been said that on large farms and under careful management, wheat could be raised in South Australia at 1s. 6d. per bushel, but it is generally allowed, that it can be produced every where at 2s. 6d. per bushel. The colonial markets a few years ago were so overstocked that wheat was selling at this price to the great injury of the farmers; owing, however, to the great influx of population, and the improved state of business in the Australian Colonies, wheat has for some time maintained a remunerative price; and the latest quotations are from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel. Wheat and flour are exported to Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, King George's Sound, Swan River, New Zealand, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, Sincapore, and England. The wheat sent to England is highly prized for seed, and by the millers, who mix it with English wheat: it has been sold at 76s. when English wheat was at about 60s. per quarter.

FLOUR.—We have already alluded to the mills in the colony; large quantities of flour are exported, the price by the last quotations was, fine flour £11 per ton, second ditto, £10.

BARLEY is sown in August, and produces from 20 to 35

bushels per acre ; the weight of the sample which gained the first prize at the last show was 57-5-7 lbs. The English barley as it is called, is used for malting, and was worth about 3s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel by the last quotations. A sample of chevalier barley shown on the London Corn Exchange, was reported to be the finest sample of barley ever seen there. Cape barley is used for fattening and is often cut down and made into hay. If sown early it may be cut twice and produce a crop, or three times without it. It was worth about 3s. to 4s. per bushel. The number of acres under barley crop in December, 1847, was 5840. Malting is carried on to a considerable extent ; this article may be quoted at about 7s. per bushel. A large quantity of ale is brewed in the colony, there being as many as twelve breweries established there.

OATS thrive well, 2946½ acres were under cultivation at the end of 1847, the produce being about 30 bushels, and the weight of the prize sample 49 lbs. per bushel, worth about 4s.

RYE is grown in but small quantities. MAIZE to a somewhat larger extent, it yields a fine crop of from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. It is sown in September or October, and cut in March or April ; it is worth about 3s. 6d. per bushel, and used for feeding pigs and poultry.

PEAS AND BEANS produce well, but are too much neglected in the colony.

HAY is made from young barley and oats for consumption in the town. From the mildness of the winter and the abundance of natural food, English grasses, turnips, or mangel wurzel are little grown.

All the vegetables and fruits of England grow most luxuriantly in South Australia ; among the former may be specially mentioned the POTATO, which is remarkably fine, and generally free from disease ; the produce is very often from 9 to 10 tons per acre, single potatoes often weigh from 1 to 3 lbs. cabbages, and cauliflowers grow to an enormous size ; peas, beans, turnips, carrots, leeks, onions, spinach, celery, cress,

radish, lettuce, and a great variety of other vegetables are grown all are, now, abundant and cheap.

There are several nursery gardens in the colony, which supply Adelaide with fruit, and the colonists generally with the best trees. The climate and soil, besides enabling the cultivator to grow all the English fruits such as the apple, almond, apricot, currant, cherry, chesnut, filbert, gooseberry, grape, medlar, mulberry, plum, pear, peach, quince, raspberry, strawberry and walnut, allow of the successful cultivation of fruits of warmer climates : figs, olives, and almonds, produce luxuriantly ; sweet and water melons of an immense size are in the greatest abundance ; oranges, citrons, loquats, and lemons are succeeding well ; the pine-apple requires some artificial heat, but the banana, guava, and date can be grown in warm well sheltered spots.

Vineyards have been laid out in the colony to some extent, and both table grapes and wine grapes of fine quality have been produced. The red calcareous loam resting on decomposed limestone and slate, is admirably suited to the growth of the vine. No very large quantity of wine has yet been made, but a commencement has been made and wine somewhat resembling hock, grown in the colony has been tasted even at English tables. The hop is not grown to the extent it might be with advantageous results, many parts of the colony being admirably adapted to its cultivation, and the poles being obtainable for the expense of cutting and carting ; the present price of hops in Adelaide is from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.

The white mulberry will grow luxuriantly in Australia, and the cultivation of silk might, no doubt, be conducted with profit, the climate being much the same as that of the south of Italy. The labour required may be performed by women and children ; two parcels of silk were exhibited at the last Agricultural Show.

TOBACCO is produced in the colony, and used principally for sheep washing, the manufacture of the fine sorts not having

been altogether successful; considering the extensive use of the pipe and consequent great consumption of tobacco in Australia, the attention of the settlers must be directed to this object. Mr. Cain, a very active and enterprising colonist, and who has been the first to introduce the manufacture of woolen cloths into South Australia, is very sanguine as to the probabilities of success in the growth and manufacture of flax.

The CASTOR OIL PLANT grows most rapidly and excellent oil has been made from it; it is found to make very good hedges, and has the very great advantage of being destructive to the locusts which have once or twice infested the colony. The cultivation of FLOWERS is not neglected in the colony, and besides the flowering shrubs and plants found there, many of which are exceedingly elegant and beautiful, the lovely productions of our English gardens are carefully cherished by those who have been accustomed to see them produced in their native land. Prizes are given annually for the best specimens. With Horticulture is connected the rearing of bees and the production of honey for the Adelaide markets.

FARMING.—We have already given the regulations adopted in selling the waste lands of the colony. These are to be purchased at public auction, and may generally be obtained at the upset price of £1 per acre. Fine land may often be purchased at private auction, at a reasonable price, or in some cases at a bargain; but the intending purchaser must of course make all necessary preliminary enquiries as to the title, value, and reasons for sale, as well as personally inspect it and see the nature of the soil, the supply of surface water, facilities of obtaining water from wells, and a number of other particulars which will be well understood by the practical farmer. Land may be leased on easy terms, often with the right of purchase at a fixed sum, if desired. The South Australian Company lease their lands in small portions at 4s. per acre, if the lease be taken in London: leases have been recently granted in the colony at 5s. per acre. Their lands comprise very superior situations, well watered, and they promise to aid the tenants with an advance of capital and allow them to purchase the freehold at a price fixed in the lease.

The lowest rate of rent in the Colony is about 2s. 6d. per acre, and as the renter generally has to fence in the land, it is much more advantageous to purchase where the settler has sufficient means.

Land in South Australia seldom requires clearing, or if it should be necessary to remove a few trees, the expense will be trifling: they are laid bare to the roots, sawn through or cut down with axe and burned. There are indeed some parts heavily timbered, but these will be avoided by the prudent man, unless peculiar advantages attach to them; and thus the very serious expenditure required in some other of our colonies, before the settler can commence cultivation, is avoided. A sum of £500 to £1000 is generally considered necessary to purchase and cultivate with success a farm of from 80 to 200 acres, however, a little less may do under particular circumstances, as where the settler has a family of sons who can do much of the work themselves. When a plot of land has been selected, the first thing to be thought of is to provide a shelter for the settler, his family, and goods. If he arrive at a time of year when it is indispensable for him to commence clearing, ploughing, and sowing his land, and if he mean to have a crop that year, he will content himself with a tent until this important business is effected; if the season prove favourable, this will be a sufficient protection. If more time can be allowed, a rather more substantial, though still temporary, dwelling may be provided. Log-huts are constructed of a frame let into the earth to which wood, split into boards about two inches thick, is nailed at top and bottom, the roof being made of shingles or thatch. Another kind of hut is made of wooden uprights, stuck in the ground, with long narrow sticks woven in between them, spaces being left for doors, and windows, and the whole being plastered over with clay and straw, and white washed. Such houses are put up in eight or ten days with the assistance of a hand or two. The ground as we said above ought to need little clearing to be ready for the plough. This implement is constructed in the colony of a strength proportioned to the work required, the plough used at home being too slight for new land. All agricultural implements are better purchased in the colony; although from the high price of labour they cost dearer than the same article would at home, they are stronger and better adapted to the mode

of farming in use there. The necessary woods for making and mending the ordinary implements are commonly found on the section, and many farmers make their own, on account of the price of those made in town, from the high wages paid to competent mechanics. Oxen are preferred for field labour, but as the waste lands, on which runs can be obtained, are often at a considerable distance, horses are now generally employed. It requires six oxen to break up the virgin soil, which must be turned over to a depth of about eight inches—they will get through about an acre a-day. The ground should be left two or three weeks to the influence of the weather, and then after breaking the large lumps, the soil is fit to receive the seed. Wheat is sown in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, and should be carefully selected and steeped before using: a good harrowing and rolling immediately after rain follows, and nothing more is required until the wheat is some six inches high.

The settler can now turn his attention to a very important point—the fencing his land; this is absolutely necessary to prevent the cattle from straying upon it, and destroying his young wheat. Ditching is not often resorted to, being most expensive and the timber fences are usually employed. Of these the *post* and *rail* fence is the best; it is made of stringy bark, the posts about 6 ft. 6 in. long, fixed in the ground and the rails about 8 to 9 ft. long; three rails being fixed near the ground and one at the top. This fence is variously estimated to cost from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per rod, including splitting, carting, and putting up. A rather cheaper kind of fence is the kangaroo; which consists of pieces of timber cut to about 6 or 7 ft. in length and placed close and upright in a trench, 2 ft. deep, they are well rammed in and have battens, wattle saplings or hoop iron nailed along the top: this kind will cost about 2s. or 2s. 6d. a rod, and, if well made, will last a long time. These fences should be strong enough and high enough to prevent cattle from breaking through or leaping over. There are other kinds of fences occasionally used, such as the ditch-bank, one rail—American or log fence—crooked or dog-leg fence: the choice of fences, however, must depend in some measure upon the circumstances and judg-

ment of the settler. Where there is no danger of bush fires* it would be always desirable to plant a hedge inside to grow up and replace the wooden fence when it is worn out. There are many native shrubs which would do well for this purpose.

Another point to be attended to at this time is the erection of a barn either of wood, brick, or stone; a work which should be accomplished by the farmer and his own servants. A large brick or stone barn would cost about £60. The erection of a more substantial dwelling may be thought of when time and leisure will allow, and he finds himself so far settled as to require it. Lime, brick-earth, or even stone will probably be found on the land itself or in the neighbourhood, and the necessary supplies must be collected and prepared for some time before—as also the timber which must be cut and sawn, all being made ready for the carpenter and mason who will soon run up a cheap and substantial house. Such a house with kitchen, sitting, and bed rooms would cost £200 to £250 building and furnishing.

The formation of a garden must, of course, not be forgotten, as a means of securing the farmer and his family a supply of vegetables and fruits, and affording a light and pleasant occupation for his leisure hours. The Calendar given in the almanacks, shows what a luxuriant variety of produce he may reap from a small plot of garden ground. An acre will be found sufficient, and after it has been well fenced and trenched, can be kept in order by good management at little expense. The emigrant who wishes to see around him some of those beautiful objects which gladdened his eyes at home, will provide himself with all the flower seeds he can collect, the greater part, if not all, of which will flourish luxuriantly in South Australia. Fruit trees of every description are now to be obtained in the colony.

The farm-yard may also be formed and stocked at leisure. Two or three cows will be of service in a family, and will generally find food on the unoccupied land around them. A good milch cow

* These fires occur occasionally from the ignition of the grass, parched and dried with the heat of summer; they are frequently occasioned by carelessness in lighting fires or smoking in dangerous localities. In order to prevent the fires extending to the crops, it is desirable to surround these with a belt of ploughed land.

will cost as prices were in June last, about £2 to £4. Pigs are fed as in England, upon the waste of the garden and house, with the addition of skimmed milk when there is plenty of it. Poultry will consume the refuse of the farm and granary, will rapidly increase and prove very profitable.

The harvest time is from November to January, according to the situation of the farm, on the plains or on the hills. It is important to have the reaping done as soon as possible after the grain is ripe, as the corn from the heat and dryness of the weather is very apt to shed. This often presents a difficulty while labour of every kind is so scarce; indeed it has been so severely felt, that the mechanical aid of a reaping machine, invented by Mr. Ridley, has been called in and found very effectual. The following is a brief description of this curious invention. The machine is something like a cart drawn by horses or bullocks. In front is a very large steel comb which seizes the straw of the wheat, as an ordinary comb seizes hair; As the machine moves forward, the straw is by the motion drawn through the comb until the head, or the part containing the grain, is caught in the comb, and dragged upwards to the mouth of the machine. From the peculiar dryness of this climate, the wheat sheds very easily, that is, the corn or grain falls very readily out of the husk; indeed, so much so, that wheat cannot be reaped here in the usual manner without considerable loss in the shedding. As soon as the head of the wheat is caught in the comb, the grain is as it were combed out, and falls down the comb to the mouth of the machine, that part of the head of the wheat which does not get through (the teeth being too close to admit it until the grain has fallen out) is ultimately dragged up to the mouth of the machine, where it is knocked off by an apparatus like that of the ordinary threshing machine, and the wheat is then thrashed in the same manner as in other thrashing machine, whilst the rapid movement of the machine creates a strong draught, by the aid of which the corn is winnowed. The straw is left standing, so much of it as is required for manure, &c. is mown, and the rest is burnt. A full description of the mechanism is given in Mr. Dutton's work, "South Australia and its mines." Reaping by the machine costs about 10s. an acre, the machine itself from £50 to £70. Reaping by hand is more expen-

sive, 12s. to 15s. per acre being the wages paid. During the last harvest, 1847-48, many of the natives were employed in this work, and performed it very satisfactorily.

We have already referred to the average yield per acre of the different grains, from twenty-five to thirty bushels being considered a very good crop. The crops are not exposed to the droughts which have visited the neighbouring colony of New South Wales, and an experience of ten years would seem to warrant the assertion that such will not be likely to occur. Smut is a dangerous enemy, but may be entirely prevented by steeping the seed in strong brine, to which has been added a solution of blue stone. The colony has on one or two occasions suffered from the locust, but wheat is too forward, at the time when this insect makes its appearance, to be at all injured. The intending farmer should so *time* his arrival in South Australia, as to have selected his land, and to be ready to commence ploughing, &c., not later than January. Many estimates have been given of the exact cost and profits of farming in the colony; but as these must necessarily relate to a state of things some months old, and which may have materially altered before a settler arrives, they ought only to be used as guides to the modes of farming adopted, and the proportion of the expenses which would fall to each department. The following calculation is given in Mr. Wilkinson's excellent work, "South Australia, its advantages and resources," which we recommend to the perusal of every emigrant, who can purchase or borrow it. He says, "I make two different prices, one high and the other as low as the colony generally at present affords."

	High Price.			Low Price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Eighty acres of good clear land	100	0	0	80	0	0
Fencing the whole, employing all labour..	40	0	0	20	0	0*
Six bullocks, at £5 each	30	0	0	30	0	0
One dray, plough and harrow	18	0	0	18	0	0
Carpenter's and farming tools	10	0	0	10	0	0
Building a cottage.....	30	0	0	5	0	0
Seed wheat at 6s. a bushel	36	0	0	36	0	0
Twelve months' provision for two persons	30	0	0	20	0	0
Two labourers at £25 each per annum ..	50	0	0	50	0	0
Provisions for labourers	20	0	0	20	0	0
Extra expenses, including reaping	60	0	0	20	0	0
Four cows for milk	20	0	0	10	0	0†
Ploughing the whole quantity by contract	50	0	0	10	0	0‡

£494 0 0 £329 0 0

* Working himself.

† Two cows,

‡ Employing his own team.

According to a return made by the Colonial Secretary, dated Adelaide the 31st December, 1847, the wages of farm servants were £40 to £50 for a married couple, or £25 to £30 for a single man, with board and lodging. Day labour about 25s. a-week without board and lodging. The expense of erecting a country dwelling suitable to an agricultural labourer is, by the same authority, stated at from £35 to £50.

Farmers usually take their produce to town and exchange with the merchants for any supplies they may want, laying in a stock for twelve months, thus saving the expense of cartage which is very expensive. Farming on a large scale would no doubt be more profitable: in such a case 2000 acres of land might be purchased, 1000 acres being laid down in wheat; 100 acres the first year and 200 the second, being sown with turnips, peas, maize, or barley, using the land alternately, the remainder lying fallow. The wheat, might be exported to Singapore, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, or England; and pigs might be supported upon the peas, and made into bacon for exportation. It would be difficult, perhaps to obtain so large a farm within a moderate distance of Adelaide, but this would in some measure be compensated by the facility of obtaining a run, upon which the cattle required on the farm might be depastured. As the runs, are however, becoming more scarce as the land becomes occupied, horses are getting more generally used, the prices are much the same as in Great Britain, say £25 to £35 for heavy draught horses: light horses much cheaper, though dearer at first, they go through the work much more readily and expeditiously than oxen. The capital required for this investment has been estimated at about £10,000. A portion of the land might be employed as a vineyard or hop-garden, and tobacco might be grown very profitably.* An agricultural and horticultural society was established some years since at Adelaide, and a show is held in the Park Lands, annually in the month of February, when numerous prizes are offered, for which a considerable competition takes place. At the show held on the 11th February, 1848, prizes varying in amount from

* One hundred and twenty thousand pounds weight of this article were imported into South Australia, during the year 1847.

one to five guineas were given for the best samples of wheat, barley, oats, malt, &c.; potatoes, turnips and other vegetables; Grapes, oranges, citrons, lemons, fruits and flowers of every description; butter, cheese, bacon, &c., honey, wine, tobacco, and olives; with a variety of miscellaneous articles which cannot be enumerated here.

CATTLE FARMING.—It is well known that South Australia is eminently a pastoral country; thousands of acres of rich pasturage are covered with the herds and flocks of the colonists, and there are large tracts of fine country constantly discovered and yet to be occupied. Very soon after the establishment of this colony, the stock-owners of New South Wales made their way over land to Adelaide with supplies, which were gladly welcomed and speedily purchased at high prices; since that time the adventurous journey has been often repeated, until a beaten road has been established across the waste. The flocks and herds thus secured have increased and multiplied at a rapid rate, and in 1847 numbered about one million sheep and 50,000 horned cattle.

The life of the stock owner is active and enterprising, full of healthy and exciting occupation, and if pursued with diligence and steadiness, will pretty surely lead to competence and independence. It must only be entered upon by those who are willing to undergo the privations of a life in the bush, for the sake of liberty and fresh air. The first thing to be thought of in commencing business as a cattle owner, is the purchase of stock, in doing which it will be found most economical to purchase the best at first.

About three hundred head of cattle will be enough to commence with,—these at present prices will cost, perhaps, about £1,000. Two good colonial half-bred bulls must be included in the purchase. The breed most in favour are the Durham, Alderney, or Sussex, according to the object in view.

After selecting a fine herd the next point, and that a most important one, will be to secure a good run. This will have to be looked after and applied for. An occupation license authorizing building and residing on waste lands for the purpose of depasturing costs £5; for this sum is allowed a piece of land two miles square. If the cattle owner is the proprietor of an eighty acre section and can find a run near his property, he may have a depasturing license

for 10s. only. The occupiers of runs are subject to certain regulations of which the following is a summary.

“Whenever her Majesty, or the Governor acting on behalf of her Majesty, shall, by proclamation duly made, divide any country, or settled portion of the province into hundreds, and declare the boundaries thereof, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Crown lands, on or before the first day of December in such year, to compute the quantity of cattle capable of being depastured on such waste lands of the Crown as aforesaid in any hundred; and having regard to the number of purchased acres within the hundred, to declare by notice in the Government gazette, the proportionate number of great cattle and of small cattle which may be depastured on the waste lands of the Crown within such hundred, in respect of any given number of purchased acres within the same, by the occupiers of such purchased land; six head of small cattle being deemed equal to one head of great cattle: and such notice shall regulate for the ensuing year, commencing on the first day of January then next, the proportion of cattle to be so depastured by the occupiers of such purchased land, six head of small cattle being deemed equal to one head of great cattle.”

Nothing is, however, to prevent the sale of such waste lands, or any part thereof. No person to depasture cattle on any waste land within an hundred, unless he be an occupier of land within it, nor a greater number of cattle than shall be apportioned to him. A declaration of the number of acres purchased and occupied to be made to the Commissioner, who will cause abstracts of them to be published. A full return of the cattle depastured on waste lands to be made yearly. The number of cattle allowed to be depastured on waste lands varies with the hundred in which the purchased land is situated.

Occupiers pay an annual tax of 6d. per head for cattle, and 1d. for sheep and horses. The run obtained will only depasture a fixed number of cattle; as they increase an off station must be sought, and the young heifers sent to it. When the cattle have arrived at the station selected for them, huts for the owner and his men must be erected, which can be done very cheaply if they themselves assist. A stock-yard will of course be required, which must be very strongly built; the timber being cut and put together by men used to the work. A dry spot must be chosen, and a sufficient number of rails and pens for various purposes added. A dairy is added when it is intended to make butter and cheese. This is dug out in the ground like a cellar, the walls of stone and the roof formed of heavy beams and boards upon which earth is laid. This dairy must have the usual appliances, for standing the milk, churning the butter, &c., and for keeping the vessels used scrupulously clean. When the cattle owner

has a family, the buildings are proportionately warm and commodious, and the females superintend the operations of the dairy. One stock-keeper and hut-keeper, at least, will be wanted, to attend to the station; the duty of the former being to watch the cattle, during the first three or four months, to prevent their straying back to their old pasturage, and to drive them to the yards at night, to assist in recovering strayed cattle, and in fact to make himself generally useful; the latter officiates at home, and, when there are no females in the family, acts as cook, house, and dairy maid. Three or four horses will be wanted at the station. The colonial horses are fast and surefooted, qualities of no mean value when the rider has often to gallop up and down after cattle in rough and dangerous places. The horses generally pick up their own provender, and are turned out at night, either being allowed to roam, or hobbled, or tethered as the case may be. Cows are only milked once a day in South Australia, but should be milked regularly, a matter which stockowners do not always care about. The cows and calves feed together during the day, at night the calves are shut up in their pens, the cows remaining near them till milking time in the morning. The greater number of cows calve from September to December, and the calves are weaned when about six months old. Twice in the year the cattle are brought together, counted, the calves branded and cut, and the young heifers drafted off where there is a separate station for them. The branding is performed as a thome, and is very necessary, when herds are so likely to stray and intermix. The cattle being always in the open air and living upon natural food, are seldom troubled with disease of any kind, the grasses are nutritious, and the waters often rather brackish, the better suited to their wants. In very hot weather the herbage becomes parched and dry, and is often, as we have before stated, either accidentally or purposely set on fire; a circumstance which far from proving an injury, is frequently of great service, destroying a number of insects and reptiles which hide in it; while the next shower causes the grass to spring up from the roots green and nutritious. To prevent injury from the spread of the fire, it is necessary to surround fences or buildings in the bush with a belt of ploughed or trodden land, where there is nothing to continue the fire, or where this has not been done, the fire must be

beaten out with branches of trees. It is very seldom that any real damage is occasioned by this curious practice, which however ought certainly to be used with extreme caution.

The expense of starting a station, such as we have been referring to, is rather heavy. Mr. Wilkinson, to whom we are indebted for much of the information given above, furnishes the following estimate of these expenses.

	£	s.	d.
Eighty cows in calf (or with calves at their sides under ten months old) averaging £5 each	400	0	0
Fifty bullocks and young steers not under two years	250	0	0
One hundred young heifers, and steers over 12 months	200	0	0
Two horses for herdsmen, £15 each	30	0	0
Two brood mares, £25 each	50	0	0
Building small house	30	0	0
Stock keeper's wages £30, hut keeper's ditto £20 ..	50	0	0
Rations for the first year for four persons	60	0	0
Stock yards, &c.	40	0	0
One dray, bows, yokes and chains	14	0	0
Two saddles and bridles	7	0	0
Axe, adze, augurs, gimblets, cross-cut saw, hand-saw, and saw files, hammer, mortising chisel, and nails	3	0	0
Spade, hoe, rake, and plough	5	5	0
Cask for meat, and safe	1	10	0
Maulrings, wedges, camp oven, 2 saucepans, tin-plates, pint mugs, knives and forks, spoons, butchers' knife and chopper	2	10	0
For the Dairy.—12 milking tins, 3 buckets, churn, milk strainer, 4 butter casks	3	0	0
Rope, branding iron and hobbles	2	0	0
	1148	5	0
Depasturing license	10	0	0
Total.....	£1158	5	0

Mr. Wilkinson thinks that 25 per cent. profit, may be fully expected after the first year, if the stock be of a good sort. He advises purchasers of cattle to bargain with the seller to let them remain on his run, amongst his herds, until such time as he has got the requisite information and a good run for his produce. We should recommend intending stockowners to read this gentleman's work which will give them a great deal of valuable information. They will then learn, what sort of life they may expect to lead in the bush, how their active duties may be varied by an occasional hunting, or shooting excursion, and relieved by smoking, reading, or drinking

* "South Australia, its Advantages and Resources," p. 95.

tea, which is always kept ready for a chance visitor. We may observe here that the rights of hospitality are nowhere more sacredly observed than in South Australia; the traveller, wherever he stops, finds shelter and food cordially offered; the latter composed of damper—a cake made of flour and water baked in the ashes, and broiled mutton, washed down with its usual accompaniment tea.

SHEEP FARMING.—The farming of sheep is generally considered to be a more uncertain and speculative business than that of cattle. The sheep are exposed to more diseases and casualties, and the quantity and value of the wool obtained is constantly fluctuating. Taking, however, one year with another there appears to be no doubt, that, with careful management and personal superintendance, it will be found, in the end, a profitable investment. The greatest care must be taken in the selection of the flock at starting, and those with any symptoms of scab or foot rot resolutely refused. Suitable runs are rather difficult to be obtained, as the distance from any shipping place much enhances the cost of the wool and the price of the stores required for the station. The opening up of the Rivoli Bay district has been of great advantage to the sheep farmer, as a great extent of excellent grazing land is found there. The run for sheep should be tolerably dry, but containing water-holes for the supply of the flocks. Fortunately these occur in almost every direction and there are very few if any spots rendered useless by the absence of water. A run of the usual extent will support a flock of 1000 or 1,200 sheep for about two years, after which they will require drafting off to a new station: the ewe flocks usually contain about 600, the wedder flocks, may in the open country amount to 1000. One shepherd will be required for this number, and of course a hut keeper. Their wages are about £30, and £20 per annum respectively, with rations, according to the latest accounts: a considerable difference is found in the wages of shepherds—a steady, careful, and skilful man being cheaper

at a higher salary than a careless or ignorant one—shepherds are usually in great request on account of the rapid increase in the flocks. From twelve to fourteen rams should be kept for a flock of 600 ewes; they are kept in the flock about six weeks and then placed with the dry flock till another season. It is considered more prudent to hire rams than to let them run with the ewes the whole year. The sheep are taken out in the morning and brought back at sun-set, being then given over to the care of the hut keeper, who folds them up for the night where they will be clean and dry, and safe from the wild dogs who are a sore annoyance to the flocks. These animals are always on the look out to seize upon any thing that comes in their way and require to be carefully guarded against, particularly at lambing time. One or two tame dogs are kept for the purpose, and a cross between the tame and wild dog is considered a very valuable assistant. The shepherd is held responsible for the flock, looks after the diseased sheep, and reports casualties and deaths. The hut keeper receives the rations weekly, dresses the food and performs all the house duties. At lambing and shearing times extra assistance is required. The lambing occurs in August and September, during the rainy season, at which time the herbage is green and fresh, and consequently the milk abundant. Attention must be given to separate the lambs as they are dropped with their ewes from the rest of the flock, and place them where there is plenty of good feed. They sometimes require a slight protection from the cold and wet which occurs at this time; a considerable number of young lambs being occasionally carried off by the piercing winds and rain. The increase of the flock will vary according to its condition and the care exercised at lambing time. The average has been as low as 30 per cent. in diseased flocks: from 80 to 90 per cent. is considered a good lambing. For the encouragement of the shepherds a reward of a trifling amount per head is sometimes

offered by the owner for every lamb above a certain number reared. When the drop is seasonable, the lambs are weaned by the shearing time in November. This is a busy and anxious season. There are plenty of men who act as shearers during the shearing time, and support themselves by other occupations during the rest of the year. About 15s. per hundred sheep is usually paid, and the men are supplied with coffee, wine, or spirits. Their food is also furnished, but 1s. per diem is deducted for the cost. Washing the sheep is a point of great importance which has not always been sufficiently attended to. When the yolk is risen in the wool the shearing commences: sixty or seventy sheep will be sheared in a day by a tolerable hand. When the fleeces are removed, they are carefully folded on tables and separated into bales according to their value. Any dirty wool, burs, or seeds, should be carefully removed, indeed the sheep before shearing should be kept, as much as possible, from neighbourhoods where they are likely to acquire any thing which would change the quality of the fleece. The sheep are collected in a fold or distributed in small pens at the door of the shearing house, and are handed over one by one to the shearers: when that operation is finished they are handed over to others who examine the sheep one by one, and if any are diseased take this opportunity to dress them. When all is over, the lambs are separated from the ewes and the whole flock removed to the station assigned for it. The wool is packed in bales and sent to Adelaide in drays: here it is sold to the merchants who either buy it outright or advance money upon it. The purchase of wool in the colony is rather a hazardous venture, as it is sometimes sold in England for a much less sum than that given for it in Adelaide, leaving nothing whatever to pay the freight and charges. This has been the case probably during the present year, when our wool markets have been seriously depressed, owing to the scarcity of money and the unusually large quantity of wools received from the continent.

Australian wool is much in favour in the London market, and where proper attention is given to the washing, pressing, and packing, the best prices of the day are obtained.

From the circumstances just referred to, no idea can be given of the profit to be derived from sheep farming, and it is never entirely safe to accept any estimate which can be given. As we said before, there is little or no doubt that sheep farming, one year with another, is a profitable occupation.

Hardly less than £1000 is required to keep up a sheep station: £500 may indeed pay the first year's expenses, but in the case of an unfavourable season or bad management, nothing will be left to carry on the next year's operations. To Mr. Wilkinson, we are again indebted for the following table,* showing how £500 may best be disposed of in the formation of a sheep station.

	£	s.	d.
600 clean well bred ewes, from two to four tooth, at 10s. each, and in lamb	300	0	0
50 widders for the use of the station	25	0	0
Hut for the shepherd, and 100 hurdles	10	0	0
Shepherd £30 a-year, hut keeper £20	50	0	0
Rations for both	15	0	0
Watch-box and cooking utensils	3	5	0
Labour and drugs for diseased sheep	6	0	0
Shearing and washing sheep and lambs	9	10	0
Wool bags, cartage of wool and provisions	8	0	0
Loss of ewes by death (20)	10	0	0
Rations, clothes, &c. for sheep farmer	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£486	15	0

Sheep in South Australia, are subject to the scab and rot. The former is a sore trouble to the farmer, and very detrimental not only to the fleece but to the flock: from the difficulty of entirely separating them on the waste lands, it is not easy to keep sound flocks clean. Attempts have been made to prevent the spread of infection by levying a fine on the owners of scabby sheep allowed to stray at large, and by better preserving the boundaries of the respective runs, but these have been all ineffectual. The following receipt is generally adopted for dressing sheep infected with scab:—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tobacco, boil it for

* "South Australia, its Advantages and Resources," p. 140.

three or four hours in a gallon of water; when cold, strain and add $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. corrosive sublimate, 2 oz. turpentine and 1 oz. spirit of tar. This is sufficient for 12 sheep; it is applied to the parts affected, or when necessary over the whole body. This remedy destroys the disease, but the sheep must be occasionally looked to, as, if rain comes in immediately after the application, dysentery frequently follows; by which numbers are carried off. A general examination and dressing of those affected takes place after shearing. The foot rot arises from feeding on low damp land; and the first precaution on its appearance will of course be to remove them to higher and dryer pasture. A dressing of four parts treacle and one sulphate of copper is recommended as a cure for the disease, in connection with the removal of the flock; or the sheep are compelled to pass through quick lime on entering the folds for the night, these should be kept as dry as possible.

MINES.

Mr. Menge, a German geologist, who went out to the colony of South Australia among the early emigrants, was the first to notice its peculiar richness in minerals, and to predict its future importance as a mining country. He has proved himself a true prophet, and has, we trust, profited by the successful development of the branch of industry he so early pointed out. The geology of South Australia has been already referred to: an excellent account of its strata, and mineral, and metallic treasures, has been prepared chiefly by T. Burr, Esq. dep. surveyor gen. and is published in Mr. Wilkinson's work.

The mines worked in South Australia are either copper or lead. The Kapunda mine which has turned out to be very valuable, was discovered by Messrs. F. Dutton and Capt. Bagot in 1842. The mine, is situated on an 80 acre section, close to the river Light, about 45 miles due north of Adelaide; this section having been purchased at the upset price of £1 per acre. In April, 1845, one hundred acres adjoining the mine were purchased by the proprietors for the large

sum of £2,210, and further acquisitions of land have since been made. The copper ground extends through the whole of one hundred and eighty acres; the description of ore found is principally composed of carbonates and sulphurets, the produce varying from about $21\frac{1}{2}$ to about $53\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Above 3000 tons of ore have been raised from this mine, and a steam engine has been erected to keep under the water, which had lately somewhat interrupted the labours of the mines. The shipments from this mine have been considerable, in 1844, 252 tons; in 1846, 1386 tons; and in 1847, 1332 tons. The average price obtained at Swansea is about £19. A village is established in the neighbourhood, with smiths and other artificers necessary to the prosecution of the works. The whole of the distance to Adelaide is easy, and is accomplished by drays holding eight tons each, drawn by six or eight bullocks, in little more than two days.

The MONTACUTE Mine is in the Mount Lofty range. The abutting section was purchased at public sale in February, 1844, by Messrs. Baker, Hagen, Hart, and Dutton for £1,550. A few hours after the sale, thirty hundred parts were resold for the price of the whole, and the present Montacute Mining Company was formed, its capital being £5000 in 50 shares of £100 each. They have now about 640 acres of mineral lands, and have raised a considerable quantity of ore; having sent home in 1846, 503 tons, and in 1847, 100 tons. The ore found in this mine is a rich pyrites, merging into the carbonates and sulphurets; the average yield of copper is about $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but some of the ores have given 33 per cent., and above. The workings are on the side of a hill, so as not to be disturbed by the water, while a stream of water runs through the property, affording facilities for washing the ore. The mine is separated from Adelaide by a ridge of hills over which the ore has to be carried; the expense of cartage is about £1 per ton. The average price obtained at Swansea for the Montacute ores, has been about £19 per ton.

The BURRA BURRA Mine is the most wonderful mine of copper, perhaps, ever discovered. It is situated about 86 miles north of Adelaide, on the half of a special survey, purchased for £20,000, in September, 1845, by two parties, who joined together for the purpose. The company holding the northern, and at present the more profitable half, is called the South Australian Mining Association. Its capital is £12,320 with liberty to increase to £200,000, in 2404 shares of £5 each. The operations of the company have been most successful, it having paid to the proprietors dividends amounting to 600 per cent. on the original capital within nine months. At the last meeting of the proprietors, it was determined for the present to pay a dividend of 200 per cent. quarterly. The ore at this mine is very rich yielding as much as $40\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The quantity of ore shipped in 1846 was 4564 tons; in 1847, 6825 tons. The highest price obtained at Swansea, has been about £33, the lowest about £13. The number of persons employed on the establishment was on the 31st March, 1848, 567. The quantity of ore raised during the year ending at Lady-day, was 13,583 tons.

The PRINCESS ROYAL Mine is situated upon the southern half of the special survey just alluded to. The capital is £20,000 in 400 shares of £50 each, of which £11,746 10s. has been paid up. This mine has not yet been very productive, but the prospects are favourable according to the last report which has just reached us. The quantity of ore shipped in 1846, was 121 tons; in 1847, 202 tons. The average price obtained at Swansea was about £20 per ton.

The KANMANTOO Mine situated in the Mount Barker district, is the property of the South Australian Company, being part of a special survey taken in December, 1845, in conjunction with the Paringa Mining Company. About 300 tons were shipped in 1846, and a rather larger quantity in 1847. The ore realises an average price of £15 per ton, some selling as high as £18. This company have also mines at Rapid

Bay, and in Lyndoch Valley, which are promising, though, at present unworked.

The **PARINGA** mine adjoins the last mentioned, being part of a special survey in the Mount Barker district, about 25 miles from Adelaide. A company was formed in 1845 to work it with a paid-up capital of £10,000, in 8000 shares of 25s. each. About 97 tons of ore were shipped in 1846, and about 95 tons in 1847.

The **MOUNT REMARKABLE** mine is on a special survey of 20,000 acres, about 151 miles north of Adelaide, purchased by a company in November, 1846. The capital of this company is £25,000, in 1250 shares of £20 each. The survey abounds in sulphuret of copper. From the latest accounts a promising lode has been found in the Mount itself. There is a good harbour in the neighbourhood whence the ore can be shipped.

The **TUNGKILLO** Mines are the property of the Australian Mining Company, formed in London in 1845, having a capital of £400,000 in 20,000 shares of £20 each, and £40,000 being paid up. This Mine is at the Reedy Creek, about 34 miles from Adelaide. The prospects are considered very good.

This Company have also some sections in the neighbourhood of the Kapunda Mine.

The **VICTORIA** gold mine is situated about 10 miles from Adelaide. It comprises 147 acres, and is the property of the Victoria Mining Company, established January, 1846, with a paid up capital of £1500. A vein of auriferous gossen was found in this mine, impregnated with gold in a state of almost perfect purity. A small quantity only has however been obtained.

The **GLEN OSMOND** lead mine situated only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Adelaide, is now the property of a company formed in London with a capital of £40,000, who purchased it from Osmond Gilles, Esq. It yields some of the richest silver lead ore exported from the colony, the yield being about 75 per cent. of

lead, and 18 oz. silver; an average price of £13 13s. per ton, is obtained for it.

The WHEAL WHATKINS is a valuable lead mine near the Glen Osmond Mine, and belongs to Mr. Watkins of Worthing. The ore is rich and a considerable quantity has been raised.

The WHEAL GAWLER adjoins the two others, and was purchased May, 1841, and leased to private individuals who are working it with spirit, and are rich and productive.

The YATTAGOLINGA mine is situated at Rapid Bay, about 60 miles from Adelaide. The section of 80 acres was purchased by Mr. Phillips for £350. Copper is also found on the same property. These mines have been but little worked.

The quantity of lead ore shipped in 1846 is set down at about 71 tons; in 1847 about 144 tons.

There are several other Mining Companies formed in the colony or in London, but which have not yet been very productive. Amongst these are the Royal Mining Company, in 1846, which has 720 acres of land in the neighbourhood of the Kapunda mine. The North Kapunda Mining Company, 1846, possessing 12 sections in the same direction. The Barossa Range Mining Company, for working mines on the property of G. F. Angas, Esq. The Greenock Creek Mining Company 1846, with 100 acres of land, 34 miles from Adelaide. The Poonawurta Company, 1846, 640 acres, 42 miles from Adelaide. The Bon-Accord Mining Company, 1846, with 347 acres, adjoining the Burra Burra on the North. Mr. Dutton's mine, 631 acres adjoining the Princess Royal, and the Para mine within 20 miles of Adelaide. The Riversedge mine, about thirteen miles from Adelaide, with many others which cannot be mentioned here.

Iron Ores are found in the Colony in great variety and abundance, with many other minerals of great value and importance. Coal has not yet been discovered in quantity, but there is no doubt of its existence. The smelting works will soon be in full operation, there being plenty of fuel for this purpose readily obtainable.

EMIGRATION.—PROSPECTS FOR EMIGRANTS—PASSAGE—OUTFIT—FREE
EMIGRATION, &c.

From the view that has been taken of the progress and prospects of South Australia, it will be seen that the openings for the employment of capital and industry are many and varied. It is indeed only to the two classes of capitalists and labourers that the colony holds out any great inducement. It cannot be too often repeated that those who have not money to employ, or hands and heart to labour for their daily bread, are not the proper persons to emigrate to newly settled colonies. For the clerk and the shopman, or the man without any mechanical skill or knowledge to go to South Australia, hoping to acquire comfort and independence, would be folly; already are the few situations of this kind overstocked, and while we admit that some, even in this way, may have found an opportunity of advancing their interests; yet we feel assured that the mass of those who have gone out under such circumstances have returned disgusted, if they have had the means of doing so; or having seen their first error, have energetically betaken themselves to the axe, the spade, or the bullock driver's whip, and so, by an apparent descent, have opened the way to ultimate prosperity. The same remarks apply in many respects to professional men, whose chances of succeeding in their professions are even fewer than at home, from the number of those who already occupy every vacant station in this comparatively small community. It is a very delicate and difficult thing to decide when and under what circumstances any man should emigrate; and we have no desire to recommend the step to any. At the the same time, it is only doing as we would be done by, to point out the advantages which may attend a suitable, well timed and well considered emigration. To the capitalist, large or small, little need be said; he will be in a position to get all the information he needs and to judge for himself. But it may be nevertheless desirable just to glance at some of the ways in which capital may be employed. Perhaps the first occupation that will occur to the mind, will be, that of farming. With respect to agriculture, good productive land is cheap and readily obtainable; the crops are pretty certain, and a remunerative, if not a high price, may be calculated on; while the rapidly increasing population in the colony, and the extending commercial relations

with our other colonies, render it probable that the consumption and shipment of grain will go on rapidly increasing. Cattle and horse breeding are both considered profitable investments; the demand, for agricultural purposes and for the mines, is large and extending: the discovery of fresh grazing districts every few months precludes all fear of difficulty in obtaining pasture. The extent of pasture has a bearing also upon sheep farming, which however is considered to be a more speculative business than the other; the danger of disease among the flocks, and the fluctuating prices obtainable for the wool, in the English market, render the gains uncertain; although there can be no doubt, that, with careful management and a sufficient capital, good average profits may be secured. Mining need hardly be mentioned, as almost every one is disposed to grasp at the large returns which this species of investment often presents. It may however be observed that mining operations in South Australia, appear, at present, to be much less speculative in their character than such concerns usually are. Again, there are fisheries, mills, manufactories, many of which are in their infancy and require only sufficient skill and means to become highly advantageous; and we may mention the growth of tobacco, cotton, and silk, as offering special inducements to prudent enterprise. In fact it may be said without fear of contradiction that this colony affords, in various ways, the most ample opportunities for the safe and profitable employment of capital, whether the portion possessed by any individual be larger or smaller; if only he have prudence, energy and perseverance.

To those who have no money at command, but have health, strength, and will to labour hard, every prospect of present comfort and prospective competency may be securely offered. The want of labour is still severely felt in the colony, notwithstanding the large number of emigrants sent out by the Commissioners, as is evident from the following extract from a return made by the Colonial Secretary, dated South Australia, January 8th, enclosed in a despatch from Lt. Gov. Robe, dated 21st January 1848. "In the rural districts the scarcity of labour is so much felt, as seriously to retard those operations upon which the wealth, prosperity, and general comforts of the settlers so much depend." It would be easy to multiply extracts of this kind, but our space will not admit, and we can confidently assure the reader that complaints of the same kind

are renewed and reiterated at every arrival from the colony. The demand for any particular kind of labour is not very readily ascertained, but the following table of wages extracted from the despatch already referred to, will sufficiently enable any enquirer to judge for himself of the prospect of bettering his own condition. In referring to this table it must however be borne in mind, that the Emigration Commissioners are endeavouring to supply the wants of the colony by sending out two vessels, with from 400 to 500 adults, per month, a supply which must have some effect upon the labour market and reduce, though probably but in a small degree, the present high rate of wages.

Return, showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in South Australia, for the three months ending December, 1847.

Trade or Calling.	Average per diem without Board and Lodging.	Ditto, with Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per ann. with Board and Lodging.	Highest and Lowest Rates.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Blacksmiths	6s. 6d.	....	....	7s.	6s.
Bakers .....	....	5s.	....	....	....
Bricklayers	6s. 9d.	....	....	7s. 6d.	6s.
Brickmakers— per 1000 } at the Kiln	35s.	....	....	....	....
Bullock Drivers	4s.	....	....	4s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Butchers .....	....	3s.	....	3s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Carpenters	6s. 9d.	....	....	7s. 6d.	6s.
Cabinet Makers	6s.	....	....	7s. 6d.	6s.
Carriage Makers	6s. 9d.	....	....	7s. 6d.	6s.
Coopers	6s. 9d.	....	....	7s. 6d.	6s.
Domestic Servants					
Male .....	....	....	£28	£30.	£26.
Female .....	....	....	£18	£20.	£16.
Day Labourers	3s. 9d.	....	....	4s.	3s. 6d.
Farm Servants					
Married Couples .....	....	....	40l to 50l	....	....
Single Men .....	....	....	25l to 30l	....	....
Masons	7s.	....	....	7s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Millers	6s.	....	....	....	....
Painters and Glaziers ..	6s. 6d.	....	....	7s.	6s.
Plasterers	7s. 6d.	....	....	8s.	7s.
Sawyers—per 1000 ft. . .	£4 7s. 6d.	....	....	£4. 10s.	£4. 5s.
Saddlers	5s. 6d.	....	....	6s.	5s.
Shoemakers	6s.	....	....	7s.	5s.
Shepherds .....	....	....	....	14s,	10s.
Shopmen .....	....	....	....	6s.	3s.
Tailors	8d. pr. hr.	....	....	....	....
Tanners	6s. 6d.	....	....	6s.	5s.
Wheelwrights	6s. 9d.	....	....	9s. 6d.	6s.
Minesters					
Tutworkmen	5s. 5d.	....	....	5s. 10d.	5s.
Tributers	12s. 6d.	....	....	15s.	10s.

The intending emigrant must not however look at this table without considering the cost of provisions, clothing, &c., which make an important difference in the benefit to be derived from the rate of wages which may be received. The following very satisfactory return is also given in Major Robe's despatch. The same observation will apply to this as to the preceding table; that time and circumstances may in some degree modify the prices of articles set down in the list, and it must be looked at, therefore, only as a tolerably fair estimate of the probable cost of living in the colony.

CLOTHING.—MEN.

Coloured Shirts, 2s. 6d. each.
 Duck Trousers, 3s. 6d. per pair.
 Moleskin Coat, 18s.
 Ditto Jacket, 18s.
 Straw Hats, 2s. 6d. each.
 Boots, 13s. 6d. per pair.
 Worsted Stockings, 1s. 6d. per pair.
 Handkerchiefs, 9d.

CLOTHING.—WOMEN.

Calico, 4d. per yard,
 Gown, print, 3s. ditto.
 Bonnets, 2s. each.
 Shawls, 10s. ditto.
 Stockings, 1s. per pair.
 Shoes, 5s. 6d. ditto.
 Flannel, 1s. 6d. per yard.
 Blankets, 9s. 6d. per pair.

PROVISIONS, &c.

Wheat, 3s. 6d. per bushel.
 Bread, 1st. quality, 1½d. per lb.
 Ditto, 2nd quality, 1½d. per lb.
 Flour, 2½d. ditto.
 Oatmeal, 5d. ditto.
 Tea, 2s. per lb.
 Sugar, 3½d. ditto.
 Meat, fresh, 2½d. per lb.
 Butter fresh, 1s. 4d. per lb.
 Ditto, salt, 1s. ditto.
 Cheese, English, 8d. ditto.
 Salt, 1d. per lb.
 Potatoes, ¾d. ditto.
 Candles, 6d. per lb.
 Lamp Oil, 2s. 6d. per gal.
 Soap, 3½d. per lb.
 Starch, 10d. per lb.
 Blue, 2s. ditto.
 Tobacco, 3s. 6d. ditto.

It must also be remembered, that, there are not those taxes or rates which tend so much to enhance the cost of living at home. In the country districts a cottage is generally found for the labourer and his family, in the Towns, a lodging may be obtained for about 6s. or 8s. per week.

If upon due consideration any party, either with or without capital, should determine upon emigrating to South Australia, he will, of course, if possible, be independant and provide his own passage. The greatest care should be taken to select a good, comfortable, first class ship, with a good captain, and if there is an experienced medical officer on board, so much the better. The emigrant should secure himself from deception by going to a thoroughly respectable agent, of whom there are several connected with the colony, and, with proper personal inspection, he will most likely be comfortably suited. The cost of a passage to South Australia, varies according to the accommodation afforded. A best cabin passage will cost about £50 to £80,

according to circumstances, including, of course, provisions of the best quality, wines, &c. Children are taken at proportionate prices which are made a matter of agreement. An intermediate passage will cost with provision, &c., from £30. to £40., the accommodations and living if not quite so good as those of the first class, are yet comfortable and sufficient. Indeed arrangements may generally be made with the brokers to suit the convenience and pocket of every individual. Parties going out in comfortable circumstances will of course provide themselves with a sufficient stock of clothing of a description suitable to a voyage of from three to four months, in which changes of climate are experienced which require to be provided for. Any respectable outfitter will furnish a list of the necessary articles. In buying clothing, &c., reference should be made to the table of Adelaide prices given above, as it will not be found generally advisable for the emigrant to encumber himself with a much larger stock than he may require for the voyage. Care must be taken to provide clothing for cold as well as hot weather. Furniture also is bulky, and therefore expensive to carry, it can be bought almost as cheap in Adelaide as in London; the emigrant will therefore use his discretion about the quantity he takes with him. Cabin passengers are allowed to take a very fair allowance of luggage without charge, but anything of extraordinary bulk or size must be paid for. It is usually considered unwise to take out merchandise for sale in the colony, ready money being very valuable there, and readily turned to very profitable account. If, in consequence of an arrangement with the shipowner, certain supplies are to be taken, a moderate quantity of soup, bouilli, fine biscuit, butter cheese, hams, tea, sugar, pale ale, porter, and light wines, are the most advisable; and it should be understood that all provisions are to be cooked by the ship. A few preserves, and a little gingerbread will always be found acceptable; and a small stock of common medicines is indispensable. A few well selected books will do well to wile away the tedium of a long voyage, and it has been found very useful to have some one particular object of study or enquiry, to which the attention may be directed during the voyage. One or two good letters of introduction will readily afford men of intelligence and gentlemanly habits, access to good society in Adelaide. Houses may be rented, and apartments, with or without board, may be obtained readily in Adelaide, and at reasonable prices. Steerage passages cost from about £15 to £20. The dietary should be at least equal to that provided in the Commissioners' ships. Children pay a proportionate price, and have a proportionate allowance. Persons with large families frequently find the

expense of taking out children very burdensome; it may be observed, however, that they soon become useful in the colony, and are ultimately, perhaps, the means of ensuring prosperity and advancement. From One to Fourteen years of age, the charge is about one-half the price of adults, under One no charge. The outfit necessary to be taken cannot be less than required by the Commissioners' rules for free emigrants, to which we shall presently refer; the following is a list of such articles as are desirable to ensure comfort on the voyage.

Single Man's outfit to Australia.

2 beaverteen jackets, 1 to be warm lined	6 striped cotton shirts
2 ditto trousers, 1 ditto ditto	1 pair boots. 1 pair shoes
1 waistcoat with sleeves, ditto ditto	4 handkerchiefs
1 ditto without sleeves	4 worsted hose
2 duck frocks	2 cotton hose
2 duck trousers	1 pair braces
1 Scotch cap, or thresher's hat	3 towels
1 Brazil straw hat	Razor, shaving-box, and glass.

Single Woman's outfit to Australia.

1 warm cloak with a cape	2 flannel petticoats	3 caps
2 bonnets.	1 stuff ditto	4 night caps
1 small shawl	2 twill ditto	4 sleeping jackets
1 stuff dress	1 pair of stays	2 black worsted hose
2 print ditto	4 pocket handkerchiefs	4 cotton ditto
6 shifts	2 net ditto for neck	2 pairs of shoes
		6 towels

Each person would also require

1 knife and fork	1 table-spoon	1 comb and hair brush
1 deep tin plate	1 tea-spoon	1 pair of sheets
1 pint tin drinking mug	2lb of marine soap	2 pots of blacking
2 shoe brushes	1 counterpane	} A married couple require only one set of these articles.
1 pair of blankets	1 strong chest with lock	

The cost of such an outfit will be, for a single man about £4 10s., for a single woman £5, for a married couple £9. The cost of an outfit for children varies with their size; generally speaking, three children under seven, or two between seven and fourteen, may cost about £5, a well grown girl or boy of thirteen about as much as an adult. About twelve feet, or about half-a-ton in weight of baggage is allowed, or more, under certain circumstances; over quantity must be paid for. Emigrants, with but little money, should not cumber themselves with much baggage, or take out what is unnecessary; a supply of tools used in their respective occupations is desirable, and these, with the outfit mentioned above, a few books, and a few common medicines, is all that should be taken. On the voyage the greatest care should be

taken to preserve health by cleanliness, air, and exercise. Suitable occupation for the voyage should be provided, reading, work, and convenient amusement, may alternate and prevent tedium. The mind and habits may be much improved by care and attention, during a three or four months' relief from daily care. Above all things a cheerful contented spirit should be cultivated, and a good humoured disposition to serve and accommodate others; these will greatly determine the character of the voyage, whether pleasant or uncomfortable. Many hints on this subject may be gathered from the regulations observed on board the government emigration ships, which are given at page 87. On arriving at Adelaide, the emigrant should not be in a hurry to engage himself to the first person he meets, or to secure high wages, without ascertaining the situation in which he is to be employed, or the character of his employer. He may obtain comfortable accommodation for himself and family, until he is disposed to make an advantageous arrangement, which he is much more likely to do with a little caution. He should also exercise considerable care as to his diet and habits of life on land, remembering that he has been for some weeks under a strict and regular arrangement, and that an indulgence of his tastes and inclinations may bring on dysentery and other diseases, which such sudden changes are likely to produce. Young unmarried females, who may wish to emigrate and partake of the very great advantages afforded in South Australia to persons in the station of domestic servants, should go out under the protection of married relatives and friends, or if practicable in the service of some family in the cabin, who will, in return for her services, assist her in getting out, and afford her the necessary protection during the voyage. On arrival they will be, if without friends, relieved by a committee of ladies formed in Adelaide, provided with suitable accommodation, and assisted in procuring respectable situations.

The following is a copy of a notice to female emigrants issued by the above committee in the colony.

To Newly Arrived Female Emigrants.

The Committee of Ladies appointed to watch over the interest of the unmarried female emigrants newly arrived in the Colony, offer their protection and encouragement to every respectable young woman who, landing on the shores of South Australia, feels the want of a home.

The Governor has kindly promised to supply rations, and to provide room for present accommodations.

Ladies will visit the young women, and assist them to procure desirable situations.

Signed by order of the Committee.

MRS. BAGOT, MRS. FARRELL, MRS. GILES.

Adelaide, September 25, 1847.

Remittances of money may be made through the Bank of South Australia, or the Bank of Australasia. Letters are forwarded by the monthly packet ships to Sydney, by private ships direct, or by the India Mail.

Half of the funds derived from sales of land in South Australia is, by the act 5th & 6th Vict., cap. 36, devoted to the sending out labourers to that colony. The selection of emigrants, the contracts for shipping to carry them to Adelaide, with other smaller matters connected with emigration, is entrusted to a board of Commissioners, who have their offices in Park Street, Westminster. Any person wishing to emigrate, must, therefore, apply either to them, or to one of their agents, of whom there are many in various parts of the country, and who, if they shall find them suitable, will give them application papers to be filled up. The inducements which present themselves to the labourer, in favour of South Australia, in emigrating, have already been considered; the regulations and conditions under which he will be received or rejected are as follows.

Trade or Calling.—1. The emigrants must chiefly be agricultural labourers, shepherds, and female domestic and farm servants. A few country mechanics may also be accepted, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, &c.

2. All the adults must be capable of labour, and must be really people of the above description working for wages, and going out with the intention of settling in the colony.

3. Persons intending to buy land in the colony, or to invest a small capital in trade there, are not eligible for a free passage, nor are their families, the free passage being designed for the benefit only of such labourers or mechanics of the above callings as have not the means of paying their own passage.

4. Reduced tradesmen and persons resident in a workhouse, or in the habitual receipt of parish relief, are not eligible for a free passage.

Description of Family, and Age.—5. The emigrants must consist principally of married couples, not above 40 years of age at their last birth-day; but for every child above 14 an access of one year will be allowed in the age of the parents, if they are still hale and capable of labour. The candidates most acceptable are young married couples without children.

6. No family can be allowed a free passage to Australia which includes more than two children under 7, or more than three under 10 years of age; but, in particular cases, families having more than this number of children will be accepted on condition of their paying for the children above the prescribed number at the rate of £7 each. But as it is indispensable to limit the proportion of children to adults in each ship, families with many young children will, under all circumstances, be liable to be delayed in obtaining a passage. No family can be taken for the Cape of Good Hope if it includes more than three children under 14. The separation of parents from children under 18 will in no case be allowed.

7. Single women, under 18, without their parents, are not admissible, unless they are emigrating under the immediate care of some near married relatives, or are under engagement as domestic servants to ladies going out as

cabin passengers in the same ship. They cannot be accepted if above 35 years of age,

8. Single men must be between 18 and 35 years of age. No greater number can be taken than of single women in the same ship. If named by a person who has deposited money in this country for the purchase of land, they can only be accepted if eligible in other respects, in case the same party has named an equal number of single women who conform to Regulation 7.

9. All emigrants, adults as well as children, must have been vaccinated, or had the small pox.

10. The Commissioners are occasionally enabled to allow relatives of emigrants accepted for free passage, although those relatives may be in themselves ineligible under the Regulations to be conveyed at the public expense, and option of proceeding in the same vessel on paying the expense of their passages; but this must entirely depend on the space available in the ship and on the Commissioners' discretion.

Character.—11. Good character is indispensable, and decisive certificates will be required both to this point and also to competence in the professed trade or calling of the professed emigrant.

Form of Application.—12. All applications must be made in a form to be obtained at the office of the Commissioners, which must be duly filled up and attested, as explained in the form itself, and then forwarded to this office, with baptismal and marriage certificates. The nomination of labourers for a free passage by land purchasers will be subject to the approval of the Commissioners, whose answer must be received before the emigrants are led to make any preparation.

13. Should it be found that the signatures attached to the certificates, referred to in clause 12, are not genuine, or that any other deception is attempted, the application will be rejected; or should any emigrant, on personal examination at the port of embarkation, be discovered to have made any mis-statement whatever with regard to age, calling, health, &c., such person will not be allowed to proceed in the ship.

Subsequent Proceedings.—14. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept applicants although they may come within the Regulations, if they are not also deemed desirable for the Colony. If approved of, the emigrants will be so informed, and will receive a passage as soon as the arrangements of the Commissioners will admit.

15. Until called on to pay the deposit mentioned in Article 17, applicants must, on no account, withdraw from employment, or make any preparation for departure. Those who fail to attend to this warning will do so at their own risk, and will have no claim whatever on the Commissioners. Due notice will be given of the ship, and of the time and place for joining her.

16. The expense of reaching the port of embarkation must be paid by the emigrants. If, after arrival, they are found not to be in a fit state of health to embark, or to have any mental or bodily defect likely to impair their usefulness as labourers, they will be refused admission on board the ship, or if embarked, will be landed and sent home without having any claim on the Commissioners.

17. Before the embarkation order, entitling them to a passage, is issued, £2 must be paid for every person above 14, and £1 for every child above 1 and under 14, which will be retained to meet the expense of bedding and mess utensils supplied by the Commissioners, and as some security that the people will come forward to embark.

18. If any emigrants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, they will never again be allowed a free passage, and will forfeit one moiety of any money that may have been paid, unless they give to the Commissioners timely notice and a satisfactory reason of their inability to proceed.

19. Provisions, medical attendance, and cooking utensils will be provided by the Commissioners; also new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes, canvas bags to contain linen, &c., knives and forks, spoons, metal plates,

and drinking mugs, which articles may be kept by the emigrants after arrival in the colony, provided they behave well on the voyage.

20. The emigrants must bring their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the commissioners; and all parties are particularly desired to observe that they will not be allowed to embark unless they provide themselves with a sufficient supply for their health during the voyage. The lowest quantity that can be admitted for each person is as follows:—

FOR MALES.	FOR FEMALES
Six shirts.	Six shifts.
Six pairs stockings.	Two flannel petticoats.
Two ditto shoes.	Six pairs stockings
Two complete suits of exterior clothing.	Two ditto shoes.
	Two gowns.

They must also bring their own sheets and towels, and a supply of soap. As a general rule, it may be stated that the more abundant the stock of clothing, the better for health and comfort during the passage. The usual length of the voyage to the Australian colonies is about four months, and at whatever season of the year it may be made, the emigrants have to pass through very hot and very cold weather, and should be prepared for both. The length of the voyage to the Cape is usually about 70 days.

21. It is desirable that emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their trade; bulky agricultural implements, however, cannot be admitted, on account of their inconvenient size and weight; neither can furniture be received on board; mattresses especially, and feather beds are strictly prohibited.

22. The whole quantity of baggage for each adult emigrant must not measure more than 20 cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton weight. It must be divided into two or three boxes, the contents of which must be closely packed, so as to save space in the ship. Large packages and extra baggage will not be taken unless paid for, and then only in case there be room in the ship.

23. Only the luggage really belonging to each family of passengers can be taken. If any one should attempt to impose upon the Commissioners by letting the baggage of other persons, not members of his family go under his name, he will forfeit his passage and not be suffered to proceed.

24. On arrival in the Colony the emigrants will be at perfect liberty to engage themselves to any one willing to employ them, and to make their own bargain for wages. No repayment in service or otherwise is required from them for the passage out. The only return expected is a strict observance, on board, of the regulations framed with a view to their health and comfort during the voyage, and general good conduct and industrious habits in the Colony.

25. Letters and applications should be addressed, post paid, to Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Emigration, No. 9, Park-st., Westminster.

The dietary on board the emigrant ships is regulated by the Commissioners, the quality of the provisions is strictly attended to, and an ample quantity is allowed to every person, as will be seen by the table on the next page. The Commissioners' agents are bound to see a sufficient supply on board.

sary. The following are the rules observed on board emigrant ships proceeding to Australia.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED ON BOARD EMIGRANT SHIPS PROCEEDING TO AUSTRALIA UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE COMMISSIONERS:—

[To be hung up in at least one conspicuous place between decks]

1. The emigrants are to be out of bed at seven; the children to be washed and dressed, including the space under the bottom boards of the berths, which are to be lifted for the purpose every morning.

2. The beds are to be rolled up, and weather permitting, carried on deck.

3. Breakfast at eight.

4. The decks to be cleaned at nine, by dry holystoning or scraping, each mess being answerable that their sleeping-berths are well brushed out, and the space in front kept clean.

5. A party of six or more is to be formed from all the males above 15, taken in rotation, to clean such parts of the deck as do not belong to any particular mess, and also the ladders, the hospitals, and the water-closets, and to be sweepers for the day. The decks to be swept after every meal.

6. The single women are to keep their part of the deck and their berths clean, and if they need assistance their male relatives must give it them.

7. One or more women, as may be necessary, will be taken in rotation to attend any sick in the female hospital.

8. Immediately after breakfast, all the children, weather permitting, are to be sent on deck to be inspected by the surgeon, or the teacher, and seen to be clean, and then sent to school.

9. The bottom boards of the berths, should be removed and dry-scrubbed and taken on deck weather permitting, once or twice a week, as the surgeon superintendent may direct. The bedding also to be well shaken and aired on deck, at least twice a-week, if the weather permit.

10. Every mess is to have a head man to be responsible for the order and regularity of it, and whose duty it will be to report to the surgeon any misconduct or neglect requiring correction.

11. For the general enforcement of the present regulations, and of cleanliness and good order, constables are to be appointed from amongst the emigrants, in such manner as the surgeon superintendent may think proper.

12. The constables will attend daily at the serving out of the provisions, to see that each mess receives its proper allowance, and that justice is done; and a scale of the victualling will be affixed in some conspicuous part of the ship, for the information of all concerned, or delivered to each passenger with his embarkation order.

13. The coppers are to be cleaned daily, and the constables will inspect them every morning, and report to the surgeon superintendent whether or not they are clean.

14. No gambling is allowed.

15. No smoking is permitted between decks.

16. Spirits and gunpowder are not allowed to be brought on board. If discovered, they will be taken from the party.

17. Dinner at one.

18. Tea at six.

19. All to be in bed by ten o'clock.

20. A lamp is to be kept burning all night at each of the three hatchways, and is not to be removed; and a lamp in each hospital, when occupied. No other lights are to be allowed after eight, P.M.

21. The married men in rotation will keep a watch in their part of the seven decks during the night. There should be two or three in each watch, and the night should be divided into three watches; the first from eight P.M. to midnight, the second from midnight till four o'clock, and the morning

watch from four to seven, A.M. The business of the watch will be, to prevent irregularities—to assist any persons taken ill—to attend to the hatchways, deck ventilators, and scuttles, seeing that they are open or shut, according to the weather and the surgeon's directions—and to make any complaint that may be necessary to the surgeon superintendent.

22. Washing-days, every Monday and Friday, or on such other days as the surgeon superintendent may appoint, having regard to weather and other circumstances; but no washing or drying of wet clothes is, on any pretence whatever, to be suffered between decks.

23. On every Sunday, at half-past ten, the emigrants are to be mustered in the order of their berths, the surgeon superintendent passing along and inspecting them, to see that they are personally clean, and have on clean linen, and clean and decent apparel. Afterwards Divine Service is to be performed, and the Lord's Day to be as religiously observed as circumstances will admit.

24. On Thursday also a muster in clean linen and apparel.

25. The heavy luggage is to be put in the hold. The emigrants will have access to their boxes at intervals of three or four weeks, as the surgeon superintendent may direct.

26. One man may be taken, in rotation, if necessary, to act as the cook's assistant.

27. The surgeon superintendent is to appoint one man, if he think proper, to be his assistant in the hospital, or generally in attendance on the sick.

28. The surgeon superintendent will select one person to act as teacher to the children, and will appoint fit hours for school.

29. The teacher and the constables are to be exempt from the duty of cleaning decks amongst the messes, or from taking their turn in the party of general cleaners and sweepers. The man acting as cook's assistant for the day, if there be one, and the hospital man, will also be exempt from those duties.

30. All questions that may arise on the preceding Regulations are to be decided conclusively by the authority of the surgeon superintendent, who is entirely responsible for the care and good management of the emigrants, and whose authority is to be respected in all cases accordingly.

31. The surgeon superintendent is enjoined to refuse the extra comforts when in course of issue, and to deny any other indulgence he may think proper, to any persons who wilfully neglect or obstruct the established rules; and in case of gross misconduct or insubordination, he will report it to the Governor on arrival, with the name of the offender.

32. Finally, there are two remarks which it is desirable the emigrants should bear in mind,—

First,—That it must very much depend on the attention they pay to the Rules provided for cleanliness and airiness, whether they reach their destination in high health and spirits, as many do, or, on the contrary, suffering under some of the infectious disorders which proceed from dirt and negligence at sea.

Secondly,—That on landing in the colony, their conduct during the voyage is sure to become known, and that while persons who arrive in a happy and orderly ship may expect the best offers of employment, those who bear the character of having been quarrelsome and refractory will naturally be avoided.

Hence it is not only essential to the comfort, and even to the safety of the emigrants while on the passage itself, to observe the Regulations established for the common benefit; but parties who perversely thwart them will be liable to feel the consequences seriously in their prospects afterwards.

It has been before stated that respectable unmarried females will receive protection and encouragement on their arrival in Adelaide, from a committee of ladies appointed for that purpose. The regulations respecting single men and women, referred to above, has been



deviated from in some late instances and under peculiar circumstances.

By some recent regulations issued in Adelaide, facilities are afforded to settlers in the Australian colonies, for obtaining passages, in the vessels of the Commissioners, for their relatives, and friends at home, who may wish to join them.

By these regulations, any purchaser of waste lands, may, on payment of the amount of the purchase money, nominate for free passages three statute emigrants for every £80 paid, two children under fourteen to be considered as one emigrant, provided the persons appointed are eligible under the Commissioner's regulations. As an encouragement to settlers, who may wish to apply their savings towards bringing out their relations and friends, the government will defray part of the passage money, even though the friends may, from age or extent of family, be ineligible for free passages, under the regulations of the Commissioners. The amount of assistance cannot be fixed, but at present the amount to be deposited by the settler is as follows:—Under one year, accompanying the mother—Nil—Above twelve and under fourteen years—£3 10s.—Above fourteen and under forty—£7—above forty and under fifty—£9—above fifty and under sixty—£11—above sixty the full rate of passage money, according to the contract made for that vessel. The sum required, may be paid partly by the settler, and partly by friends at home; but the whole must be paid before the embarkation order can be issued.

Two passages from the Colonial Secretary's return, from which we have already quoted, will close our remarks on this subject. "The immigrants," he says, "imported here during the last quarter were all in a healthy state, and not only were no complaints proffered by them on arrival, but they all united in expressions of thanks to those gentlemen under whose superintendence they were placed during the voyage." This extract gives a favourable picture of the treatment experienced by passengers on board the emigrant ships, and the other gives promise of a degree of comfort quite out of the reach of the same class at home. "It may be observed," he says, "that of those of the labouring classes who immigrate to this colony from Great Britain or elsewhere, a very large portion are enabled, by the present high rate of wages, to satisfy a very laudable ambition by the early purchase of sections of land, and thus not only cease to require employment from others, but at once to become the employers of labour themselves. Instances of this kind are at this time of very common, nay, of almost daily occurrence.

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THE

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Containing the latest information from the Colony.

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J. C. HAILES, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

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SETTLERS embarking for SOUTH AUSTRALIA and other Colonies will find the following articles indispensably necessary to their comfort and convenience on their first establishment. TENTS and MARQUEES fitted up with all requisite appendages for an immediate and speedy erection; Tarpaulings, Sacks, Ropes, and various articles of similar usefulness, may be had at BENJAMIN EDGINGTON'S Marquee, Tent, and Rick Cloth Manufactory, 2, Duke-street, Southwark. A Warehouse at 208 Piccadilly.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c.

MESSRS. SHUTTLEWORTH AND STAMPER, Shipping Druggists, 140, Leadenhall Street, opposite the India House, have always in readiness a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEDICINE CHESTS, suitable for Emigrants, Families, &c. Also, Dispensing Chests, fitted for the use of Medical Men proceeding to the Colonies. Genuine Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., at moderate prices.

TO EMIGRANTS, SHIPPERS, &c.

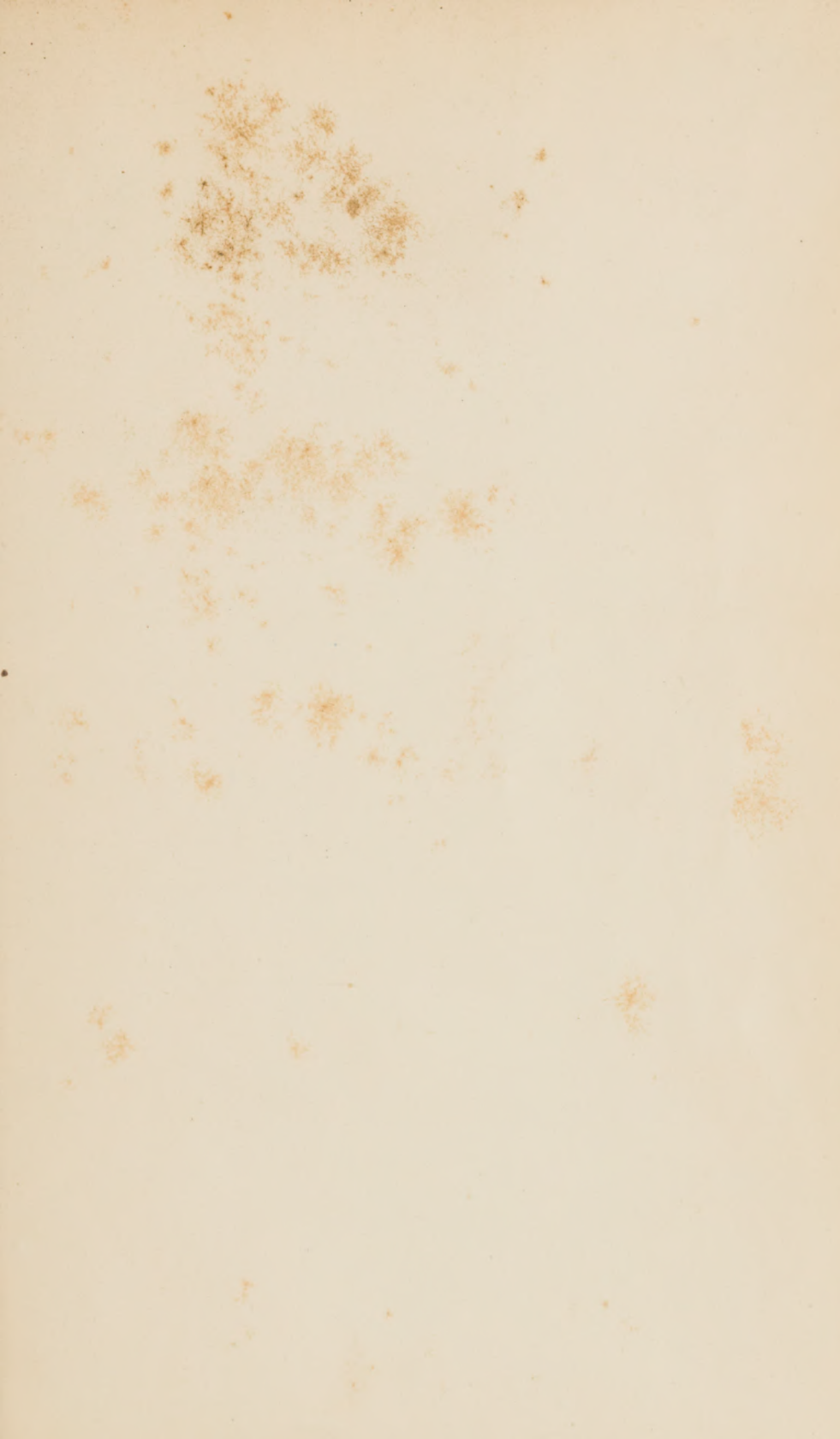
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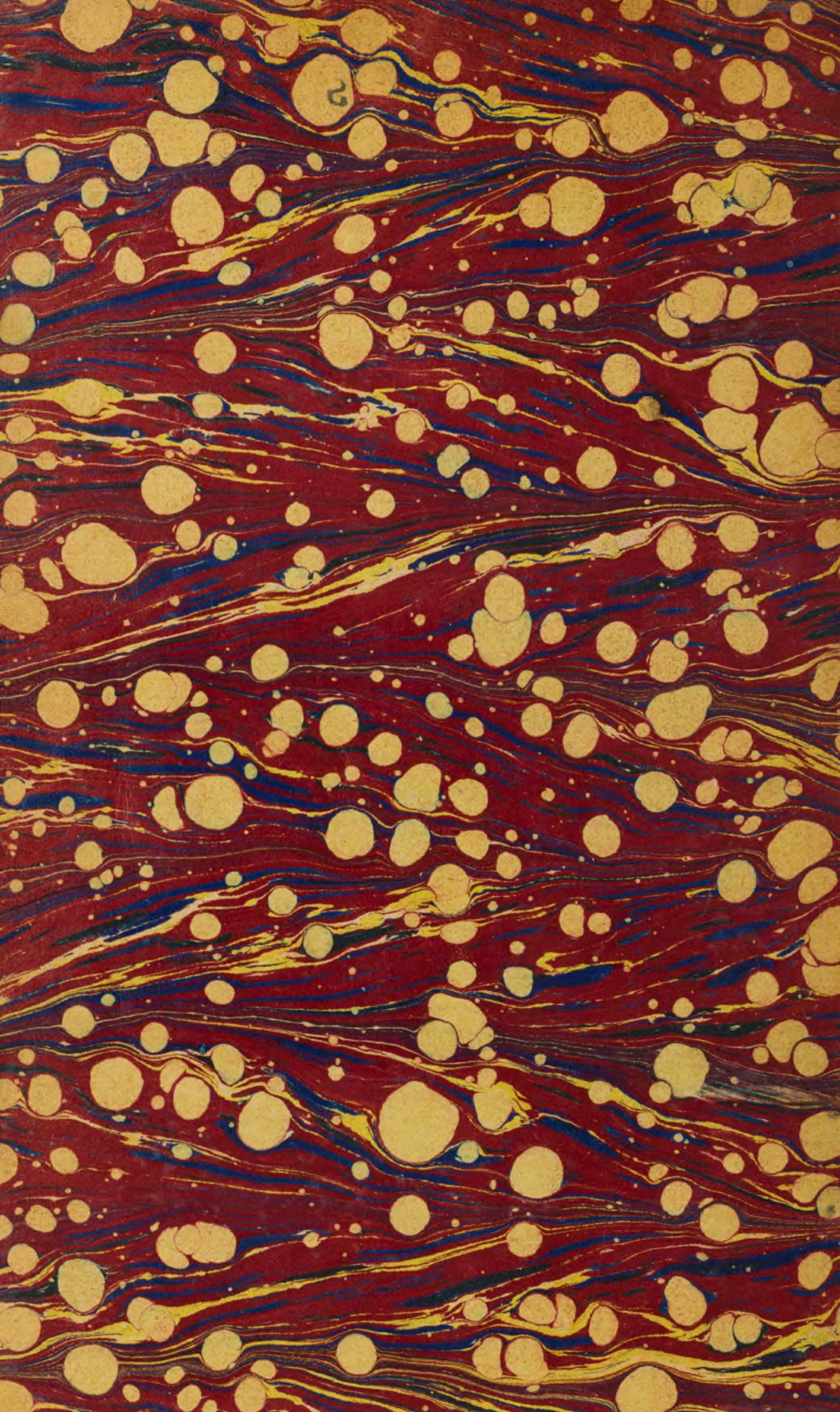
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