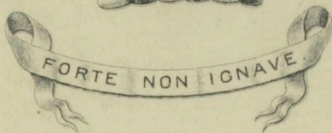


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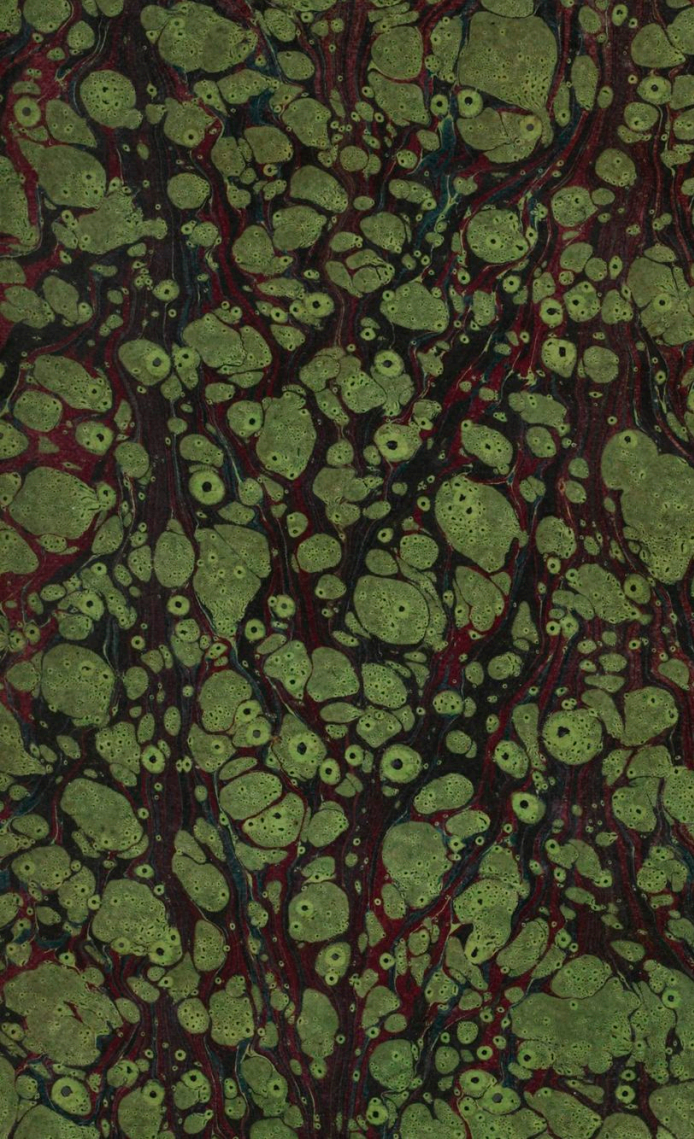
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Alfred Lee.

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THE EMIGRANT'S HANDBOOK.

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THE  
WORKING MAN'S HANDBOOK

TO

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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BY

GEORGE BLAKISTON WILKINSON.

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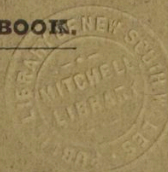
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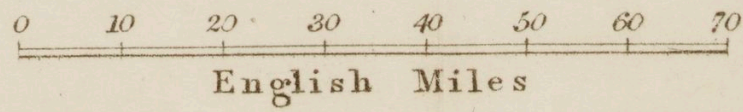
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# SOUTH AUSTRALIA





THE

# WORKING MAN'S HANDBOOK

TO

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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AND DETAILED INFORMATION FOR THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF

LABOURERS AND ARTIZANS.

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BY GEORGE BLAKISTON WILKINSON,

AUTHOR OF "SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ITS ADVANTAGES AND RESOURCES."

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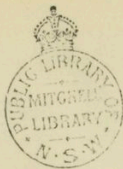
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TO THE

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November . . . . .	
December . . . . .	} Summer.
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March . . . . .	} Autumn.
April . . . . .	
May . . . . .	
June . . . . .	} Winter.
July . . . . .	
August . . . . .	

\*\*\* Experience shows that a declining moon is more likely to bring rain than the increasing moon.



## PREFACE.

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THE great success that has attended the Author's work on "SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ITS ADVANTAGES AND RESOURCES," and which he believes to be due to the *practical* character of the book, to the fact that the Author has seen what he relates, and tried himself what he recommends; and the reception of that work by the London Press, has suggested to him the duty of supplying the Working Classes with all the practical information he possesses respecting the colony, in a cheap form. The present Handbook is the result.

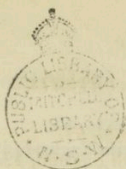
The working man and small capitalist may here see at a glance whether the colony will suit his peculiar circumstances; and, if so, what wages he may expect, and what prospects lie before him. Also what preliminary benefit he may receive from *the Government Emigration Commissioners*, or from *the Society for Promoting Colonization*. The purchase

of outfits, and the rules of his life on shipboard, are also dwelt upon in this little work.

A residence of nearly eight years in South Australia gives the Author confidence in laying his experience and advice before others; and he hopes that his sojourn there may save his readers from the difficulties and anxieties too often undergone on first landing in the colony.

Should any questions arise which are not met with in the following pages, the Author may be written to personally, and the inquirers will be answered promptly through the columns of the *Emigrant Newspaper*.

New West End, Hampstead,  
December, 1848.



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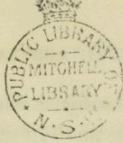
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THE  
WORKING MAN'S HANDBOOK  
TO  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

---

CHAPTER I.

Discovery of Australia—The several Australian Colonies—Penal Settlements — First Settlers in South Australia — Kangaroo Island—Discovery of the Plains of Adelaide—Foundation of the City of Adelaide—Land Speculation Mania—Extravagant Prices of Provisions—Country Land Mania—Commercial Distress—General Bankruptcy—Government Retrenchment—Foundation of Agricultural Prosperity.

THE Dutch were the first discoverers of New Holland, or Australia. A vessel belonging to Holland was sent to explore in the Southern Seas, and fell in with the land on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Not long afterwards, in their trade with Batavia, the Dutch discovered, and gave names to, the greater part of the northern coast of this continent. The celebrated Captain Cook was

the first British subject who minutely explored the coast; he having in 1770 discovered the eastern part, from Cape Howe to Cape York, to which he gave the name of New South Wales. Captain Bass in 1798, Grant in 1800, and Flinders in 1805, surveyed the shores to the westward, from Cape Howe to the Lewin.

The quantity of land in New Holland is calculated at about 3,000,000 square miles. But little of the interior has hitherto been explored; but of that little sufficient is known to prove its paramount value to Great Britain, as well for giving a home to her surplus population, as for creating a market for her numerous manufactures, and supplying many kinds of valuable raw materials, as metals, grain, wool, oil, whalebone, timber, &c.

New Holland lies between the  $112^{\circ}$  and  $153^{\circ}$  E. longitude, and the  $10^{\circ}$  and  $39^{\circ}$  S. latitude; it is 3500 miles from E. to W. and 2000 from N. to S.

It is divided into several distinct colonies; of these New South Wales lies to the east, and joins South Australia at the Port Philip district; and to the west of South Australia, we find Western Australia, from which it is divided by a broad expanse of barren scrub land, found by Mr. Eyre, the great explorer, to be destitute of water, and almost an impervious desert.

New South Wales was first established as a penal settlement in 1778: this was the original colony, and its capital is Sydney. In the year 1809, Western Australia, whose chief town is Perth, was

founded. Next in succession came South Australia, which only received its first Governor in the year 1836. Adelaide is the only town of any note in this settlement. These, with the splendid district of Port Philip, of which the chief town is Melbourne, and which is about to be formed into a distinct colony under the title of Victoria, are the Australian settlements at present deserving the attention of the emigrant. However, in passing, I may observe, that nearly the same climate, country, and productions are to be found in Van Diemen's Land as in the Australian Colonies, amongst which indeed it is generally classed. It is the only colony in the Pacific that is at present a penal settlement. This should be borne in mind by all who think of emigrating, for there can be no greater drawback to any country, however fair in other respects, than its reception of convicted felons.

New South Wales has also until very lately laboured under this disadvantage, but it is understood that no more convicts will be sent thither, and in a few years, when the terms of sentence, under which the convicts already there labour, have expired, this grand and prosperous colony will also be in every sense of the word a free settlement; though it will, no doubt, for a long period, have to regret the consequences of the system that peopled it with criminals.

It is not my intention to enter into a description of any other colony than South Australia, because it is the duty of every person who comes before the pub-

lic to confine himself to an account of such places only as he is practically acquainted with, in order that his assertions may be correct, and of real service in enabling his readers to form a judgment on a matter of such vital importance as the choice of a home in a distant land. For this reason I shall only speak of South Australia; in which colony alone I have been, but where I gained the experience of a residence of more than seven years.

*South Australia* is situated between the  $132^{\circ}$  and  $141^{\circ}$  of E. long., and extends from the  $26^{\circ}$  S. lat. to the Southern Ocean. The sea-coast line is about 1400 miles in length, and indented by two large gulfs, called St. Vincent's and Spencer's Gulfs. The whole Colony comprises an area of about 324,000 square miles, or 207,000,000 acres, and is therefore nearly twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland. In the year 1805 Captain Flinders, in H.M.S. *Investigator*, first explored this part of Australia, and landed on Kangaroo Island, so named in consequence of the numbers of a species of Kangaroo, called Wallaby, found there, and which were at that time so tame, that they suffered the sailors to knock them down like sheep. I presume that the plentiful supply of fresh meat and good water which was here found might have given the navigators a higher opinion of the island than it merited, or the nature of the soil justified, for it was probably upon the recommendation of Captain Flinders that the first town of South Australia was here commenced. However this may be, the first vessel with emigrants disembarked them in 1836

upon this island, and large and substantial buildings were commenced there.

*Kangaroo Island* measures about 100 miles in length and 25 in breadth at its widest part: it is hilly, and the general appearance is uninviting, being generally covered with a thick compact scrub. *This scrub* is a peculiarity of Australia, and consists of bushes varying in height from 3 to 20 feet, in some places growing in patches of large size closely interwoven, and in others isolated, like the furze bushes of our heaths. Here, also, are found large lakes of water, salter than sea water, and which, evaporating under the powerful summer sun, leave deposits of salt, which are collected and sold in Adelaide. A bush peculiar to this island is found mixed with the other scrub; it is almost as close as a hedge, grows about 10 feet high, and is covered with long dangerous thorns which even cattle will not face. This is cultivated in South Australia, and makes valuable hedges. In one or two parts of the island there are some pretty grassy valleys and good wholesome springs of water, and it was at one of these places on the shore of Nepean Bay that the first colonists landed.

After a short sojourn there, they sailed from their newly erected dwellings, and landed nearly opposite to the island at Rapid Bay, near Cape Jervis, where they pitched their tents. A small plot of ground was turned up, and some seeds sown; this was the first land dug in the colony, and the remains of this and some primitive ovens, formed in the bank of the

river by these first comers, are to be seen to this day. Here the beautiful appearance of the country so enraptured the colonists, that they gave up all idea of bettering their condition by seeking for more suitable harbours, and wished then and there to found their future city. However, as the ranges, although of the richest soil, were ill adapted for roads, and the available agricultural land was at the distance of a few miles circumscribed by extensive scrub, they sailed again, making for some hills seen to the north at a distance of about 40 miles, and landing at Holdfast Bay; they there found the country now called the Adelaide Plains. A most extensive view here presents itself. A level grassy country, backed by a chain of hills of moderate height, showed good land as far as the eye could reach. This range, rising from the sea to the south, takes a northerly direction, and the plain at its foot enlarges from a point to many miles in breadth, until lost in the distance towards the north. The plain is intersected by bands of picturesque trees, which prevent the monotonous appearance of a bare country; and at last the emigrants came upon an extensive chain of ponds in the bed of a watercourse, afterwards called the Torrens River. This, in the summer months, is what I have just described: in the winter it is a large and rapid stream; but during both summer and winter it always supplies more than enough water for the wants of the inhabitants. The river, at the spot where it was first found, was at a distance of about six miles from their camp at Hold-

fast Bay; and as soon as it was discovered, the surveyor's tents were marched off, and the future city marked out. The land originally surveyed for the town of Adelaide was 1000 acres, of which 700 acres were on the south side of the river, and 300 on the north; and the streets, laid out at right angles to each other, are from one to two chains in width. In the town six public squares were laid out, and 22 principal streets, thus allowing plenty of room for increase at a future day, and making the city healthy and pleasant.

Having now traced the progress of the colony until the town, or city as it was called, was commenced, it may be as well to mention that, according to the Act of Parliament under which the colony was established, it was provided, that no convict, or any other than free people, should at any time be sent there; that all religious sects or denominations should enjoy the same privileges, and be placed upon the same footing—that the town acres should be put up to public auction, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per acre, and that the price of the country lands should be fixed at 1*l.* per acre—and that one-half of all the money raised by the sale of lands should be devoted to the requirements of the colony, and the other half form a fund for conveying out such labourers or mechanics as might be required.

The City of Adelaide was surveyed, and beautiful plans, with squares, terraces, and promenades, might be seen at the surveyor's office. On the land itself, posts and sign-boards were erected, to distinguish Hind-

ley Street from East Terrace, and King William Street from Victoria Square. Other ships with moneyed people had by this time arrived, and the town acres being put up to auction, a scramble immediately ensued as to who should get the best lots: every man who bought land tried to turn the business-part of the town thither. For this purpose they commenced building houses and shops, and whole rows of pisé or mud huts, so that continuous streets of houses arose amongst the surrounding trees. The value of the town land rapidly got up from 3*l.* or 4*l.* per acre to 1000*l.* or 2000*l.*, and new comers were constantly arriving with more money and goods. Flocks of sheep and herds of cattle were brought from Van Diemen's Land, and supplied fresh meat to the townspeople; for as yet no one had thought of going into the bush. Every man wanted to have town lands and to build houses. Carpenters, masons, bricklayers, and such like mechanics, were worth any money; and when these were all engaged, whoever could drive a nail, or put one stone or brick upon another, or was adroit in the art and mystery of making mud walls, was instantly engaged at 20*s.* or 30*s.* a day. There never was such a time for labourers: sawyers and splitters could earn enough in two days to be drunk all the rest of the week, and they did both, although rum was 1*s.* a glass, and porter 3*s.* 6*d.* a bottle. These liquors were, however, too common for many, for the bullock drivers and others could drink nothing but champagne or claret, smoke cigars, and stake from 20*l.* to 50*l.* on the toss of a halfpenny. One publican,

after keeping a house for three years, came back with 10,000*l.* Gentlemen kept open house, and the sound of fun and hilarity scared away the solitude of the bush. The adventurous bushmen of New South Wales started with flocks and herds to the place where the people had more money than management, and, overcoming all the difficulties of a 600 miles' unexplored route, they appeared in Adelaide, much to the wonder of the townspeople. Cows now sold at 40*l.* each, bullocks 100*l.* a pair, and sheep 3*l.* to 4*l.* per head. Provisions were also imported, and fetched an enormous price: meat, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per lb.; bread, 2*s.* 6*d.* a 4-lb. loaf; flour, 100*l.* a ton; and potatoes 20*l.* a ton.

This was at the commencement of 1839. Those who had first arrived and bought town lands were delighted with their success, and they wrote to their friends and their friends' friends to come to the land of promise. These letters had their effect, for thousands poured into the colony, but they were mostly poor labourers and their families, who were lured by these golden tales. As the country lands were not bought, no farming had yet been attempted, and therefore the Government was obliged to find the immigrants employment. It was expected that not less than 40,000 inhabitants would arrive in the colony before it had been eight years established, and therefore everything done by Government was on a proportionate scale. A numerous staff of surveyors and their labourers had sallied out into the country surveying the land, and dividing it

into sections, and the good land, for a distance of about 25 miles round Adelaide, was soon ready for sale. Certain holders of land orders now saw an opportunity of carrying on the speculative mania which possessed the people, and therefore they bought up all well placed sections, and getting them laid out in acre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre lots, they advertised them as towns or villages, and many were bought at from 20*l.* to 50*l.* per acre. By this means, in no time, we had numerous villages and towns; such as Islington, Kensington, Brighton, Thebarton, Albert Town; Mr. Payne laid out Paynham, Mr. Walker the renowned Walkerville. Then in the midst of the bush might be seen posts showing Johnson Street, Smith Street, Snooks and Tomkins Street, and the plans were so neat and regular that the towns looked quite imposing—on paper. This town-land mania, however, did good at this time, for it drew the people from the great city, and, being in the country, living in what they called their villas, they must fence and cultivate their acres; thus they found that both wheat and all kinds of vegetables would grow most luxuriantly, and what was first commenced as an experiment, and to beautify their cottages, was afterwards done for profit. Many of these country settlers were persons who, by living luxuriously, and speculating beyond their means, had got into difficulties, and saw no method but this of retrieving their losses. Others had only been waiting to know what would turn up, and now boldly engaged in agriculture. Land was bought, fenced, and put under crop.

Sheep and cattle, which had considerably increased, but whose value had very much diminished, were properly tended; people flocked into the bush, but it was too late to save the colony.

All articles of consumption had been imported, and none exported, and scarcely any money was returned for those articles consigned to Adelaide agents. Cattle had poured in from New South Wales, and sheep had arrived in large flocks. These had been bought up in Adelaide at enormous prices, and the cash taken out of the colony. Ships had arrived with corn and flour, tea and sugar, and, having sold all, these also sailed off with the gold, until at last, in 1840, the scarcity of money was so great that it became almost impossible to effect the sale of any species of property. As Mr. Jameson, in his work on Australia, remarks:—"Commercial distress, depreciation in the value of property, scarcity and even threatened famine, and the wasting of private capital, were the bitter fruits of the land jobbing and building mania which had taken possession of the people of Adelaide." At this time the new and attractive colony of New Zealand was started in England, and capitalists had gone out there instead of to Adelaide. The influx of goods and money was entirely put a stop to, but poor emigrants were still arriving at Adelaide faster than ever. These were to be fed in some way or another, and they naturally looked up to Governor Gawler to find them work. The farmers were too few to employ them all, and therefore the governor was obliged again to launch out into great

expenses, and numerous works were therefore commenced on a scale fitted to what it was supposed the colony would soon reach. In this way the colony became burdened with heavy debts; and, at the period of Governor Grey's arrival in 1841, every one was almost ruined, all credit was gone, persons who had been luxuriously floating upon paper money, promissory notes, I O U's, and all kinds of bills and means of obtaining fictitious credit, in fact all who had been living on the gullibility of their fellow colonists, at once were ruined, absconded to other parts, or delivered up their bodies to their creditors.

Governor Grey, who landed with instructions to reduce the expenditure in every possible way, at once set to work; the Government Officers, with their expensive and numerous staff, were either thinned or dismissed, those who remained had their salaries reduced; the labourers on the Government works were discharged, and the men on the extensive surveys packed off at a week's notice; in fact, every means was taken to curtail the expenditure. This, which had increased to the large sum of 180,000*l.* in 1840, was diminished to less than 30,000*l.* a year by 1842. By this means numbers of workmen were thrown out of employment, and the Treasury being without a shilling in its chests, the governor was obliged to borrow 3000*l.* from New South Wales to enable him to carry on the Government. Public works were again obliged to be commenced, and numbers of poor people were put to work at the roads leading

to the east, commenced by Governor Gawler. This relief was only given to the poorest, and those with large families, who could not get out into the bush; and even these were but poorly paid, on purpose that they might find other work as soon as possible.

This had its effect, and the numbers gradually dropped off; some going out as shepherds, others as hut-keepers and farm-labourers, and many departing for other colonies, until the works were finally abandoned. The colonists who possessed capital had all turned into the country; lands were bought, fenced, and cultivated, and the crops grew with such richness that the people were delighted. This turned the scale, and all who could, flocked into the bush. Fences sprung up along the roads, and houses and cottages appeared in every direction. Cattle, which had fallen to 3*l.* and 4*l.* a head, and sheep to 8*s.* and 10*s.*, grazed upon the hills and plains; the voice of the reaper, and the flail of the thrasher, gladdened the before lonely bush, and a prospect of honourable livelihood, if not of rapid fortune-making, presented itself. In 1841 the quantity of wheat grown was so large that Governor Grey, in a despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 10th Nov. 1841, and written within about four months of Col. Gawler's departure, says—"At the present moment provisions of every kind are abundant. A plenteous harvest will be commenced in the course of a few days, at the conclusion of which the necessaries of life will be sold

here at a cheaper rate than in any other of the British possessions." According to the Government returns for the year 1843, corn and flour to the value of 9280*l.* 8*s.* was exported, besides leaving sufficient in the colony to supply the whole of the people with cheap food.

And in the same year Governor Grey, at the first meeting of his council, said, "The agricultural returns for the present year are quite as satisfactory as those for 1842, and afford strong proof of the healthful state of the colony."

The colony, in 1841, was poor and had become a laughing-stock to its neighbours; but in 1843 the people showed what could be done by enterprise and exertion directed in the right channel; and thus their prospects improved every month.

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## CHAPTER II.

The Port of Adelaide—First Impressions on Landing—Comparison with England—The Road to Adelaide—Park Lands—Entrance to the Town—Appearance of the Streets—Churches and Public Buildings—Analysis of Population—Manufactories—Gawler Town—Price of Provisions—The Great East Road—Forests of Stringy Bark—German Villages—Mount Barker District—Whale Fisheries at Encounter Bay—Yankalilla and Rapid Bay—Willunga Township—Distant Out-stations—Setting out for the Bush.

HAVING given this account of the former state of South Australia, it may not be out of place to take a ramble through the colony, and show the difference that a short time has made there.

First, let us stop at the port, and observe the large and well constructed houses, warehouses, and other works. Only a few years since, the site of the present port was a swamp, covered with mangrove trees and ponds of stagnant salt water; but now the increase in imports and exports has enabled the Government to erect substantial wharfs and buildings, and, in fact, to form a convenient landing-place for goods and passengers. The ships lie close to the shore as in our docks, and, during the roughest weather, they are perfectly sheltered from harm. The present port is found too small, and arrangements are being made to remove the site nearer to

the sea, and a railroad is contemplated to connect it with the town.

In 1846 the port and immediate neighbourhood contained 1529 inhabitants, living in 160 habitations or stores built of stone, 84 of wood, and 76 of other materials. The Government and companies' buildings, and a good macadamised road of about a mile in length towards the town of Adelaide, cost 134,000*l.* Cars leave the "Commercial Inn," at Port Adelaide, every quarter of an hour; and, as they are the pleasantest mode of travelling after our confinement on ship-board, we will pay our sixpence and mount. A mile from the port we pass Albert Town, containing about 100 houses; it is a straggling settlement, and affords habitations for many who are engaged at the port in supplying the shipping. The land is here level to a great extent on every side, and our road to Adelaide is over a fertile plain, studded with farm houses and buildings of all descriptions, here single, there clustering together, as if for company; a great part of the road is fenced on both sides, sometimes with a ditch and bank fence, at other places with posts and rails, or small logs placed upright in the ground. We are constantly passing teams of oxen, drawing the produce of the country to the port, or bringing up British merchandise to the stores in town; and I am happy to say that Australia consumes more of the manufactures of England, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, than any other country in the world, as the following will show:—

Prussia.....	£0	0	6	per head.
Russia.....	0	0	8	„
France.....	0	1	6	„
U. States.....	0	5	6	„
Canada .....	1	15	0	„
W. Indies .....	2	17	6	„
Cape G. Hope...	3	2	0	„
Australia.....	£7	to	£10	„

This bustling road generally excites surprise amongst new comers. They seem to think that, after having left England so far behind them, they will, in the antipodes, find nothing resembling the old country. Here, however, at first landing, everything they see, puts them in mind of home. The houses and streets, the shipping, boats and vehicles, the men, women and children, all recall similar objects in old England. Familiar looking inns and shops, and genuine English barmaids, or shopmen, take one quite by surprise. The glass of beer drawn out of the London-made engine, the cheese, butter and bakers' bread, the meat and vegetables, and, in fact, the *tout ensemble*, is English and comfortable. Some few differences there certainly are; for instance, observe that jaunty-looking young fellow on his half-bred horse, a man that never had a couple of sovereigns in his possession before he emigrated, and from whom starvation alone took away his dread of a foreign land. Now he keeps his horse and rides to his work, and if any of his old companions arrive he can ask them to a comfortable meal in his

own house. Look again at that dashing young *Gent.* who has just welcomed a friend and is offering him a seat in his tandem gig to town; that is the younger son of a poor surgeon in England, whose only chance there, was either to enter an office as a clerk at 50*l.* a year, or to emigrate. He came out with less than 500*l.* and the knowledge that he had no more to expect. He first hired himself to a stockowner at weekly wages, placed his money in the bank at interest, and saving all he could, he gradually amassed a little wealth, so that when his gaming and drunken master was obliged to sell his station and cattle, his old servant had the means of purchasing the whole with ready money, having in three years' servitude saved 200*l.* He is now rich and happy, and looks forward to a run home to England for a year or so to get a wife.

That lady who is looking so prim and pretty, the orphan daughter of Major J., was a dressmaker in England, she arrived here in the first stage of consumption brought on by over work and foul air; and emigration saved her life. She is now the satisfied wife of a large farmer and sheep owner. See again those children with their rosy cheeks and plump frames, skipping, or playing at bat and ball; they look clean and lighthearted, very unlike the pale things sent out by the parish two years since. The father is a chair-maker, employs two workmen, and talks of living in the country on his own 80 acre section. Such instances are not uncommon, and show us that we are out of merry England.

But we now leave the port behind, and travel over the plain to the town. We are already on the level ground which the railway is to traverse, and we observe that, although the distance is six miles, the whole is smooth as a bowling green. Neat whitewashed cottages and farm houses stand by the road-side, close to well-filled stackyards. The ground is red, and looks too heavy for growing good corn, but it is better than its appearance betokens, and frequently yields an *average* of 30 bushels to the acre. Now we pass through a couple of villages mostly inhabited by poor workmen. The insides of the dwellings are neat, although the mud walls of several have a sorry aspect. The little sheds at the side of some contain a horse or pony, and in too close neighbourhood to be comfortable in such hot weather, we find a pigstye. That village Grocery is kept by a widow whose husband died shortly after his arrival, and left her without a sixpence, but with five children in a distant, and, as it seemed to her, a foreign land. A subscription was raised for her, and the money laid out in goods for a store. Now she owns no less than seven of those brick cottages, and half an acre of ground, and, although on the wrong side of 50, has had an offer from the butcher, and the publican's son, who each desire to attach a general store to their other trade. The creek or watercourse we are now passing is the Torrens River.

After passing the Frome Bridge, the road is fenced in on both sides, and runs through the park lands, also fenced, and which surround the city, and have been preserved for the recreation of the inha-

bitants. This park land is a pleasant scene, and has much the appearance of the English parks, being adorned in many places by large native trees, growing in clumps, and having the river passing through the grounds for some distance, with handsome trees lining its banks. Altogether this appropriation of land is excellent, and highly conducive to the health of the town and to the free circulation of air around it. The park trees are a favourite resort for numberless parrots, both large and small, which, during the day, keep up a constant chattering amongst the branches, and kindle the picture with their gay plumage, glancing and sparkling in the sun.

The banks of the river, only a few years since, were a favourite resort for emus, kangaroos, and other animals, before the white man scared them away; but now they are not seen in this locality, unless perhaps some stray specimen that is hunted by the dogs, and, past its wits, seeks shelter among the abodes of its destroyers.

After traversing the park land, the road is up a gentle rising hill, and then turns to the right along North Terrace, in front of the Government House. This is a commodious building, surrounded by ten acres of land, part of which is laid out in tastefully ornamented gardens, with walks and shrubberies; and in the front of the house a high signal mast is put up, on which the British flag is hoisted, to denote the presence of the representative of royalty. This house was built by Colonel Gawler, and is a convenient and comfortable dwelling. In front of the

house, and separated from its grounds by only a large sunken ditch, is a pleasant promenade, neatly railed off from the road and gravelled. This promenade is deservedly a favoured resort with the townspeople, who come out here after the heat of the day is over. On the other side of the road, and facing the Government House, is North Terrace, which boasts of many neat villas, with handsome gardens and cool verandahs; in this terrace there are some substantial and ornamental stone and brick buildings, as the Australian Company's offices, the Bank of South Australia, and, farther on, Trinity Church, part of which has been lately built afresh, and the whole much improved in appearance; on the same side as the Government House is the Legislative Council House, and other substantial edifices. A turn to the left, past the Post-Office (a small and mean-looking edifice, built in former days), takes the visitor up King William Street, lined on one side with comfortable houses and shops, and on the other with the stock-yards and other buildings belonging to the auction mart, which is at the corner of King William and Hindley Streets, and is a handsome building, that would be considered an ornament to any English town. Farther up King William Street are many large buildings, as Young-husband's, Montefiore's, and Stock's stores, and in the distance the Government offices and Commissariat stores, and besides these, many good private houses and shops of all descriptions. Hindley Street is the principal place of business, and here is to be observed all the bustle of a flourishing town, the way

being filled with heavy drays loaded with produce, drawn by four, six, or eight bullocks, and accompanied by the drivers, shouting and cracking their long whips; also with waggons and carts, drawn by strong English-looking horses, and mingled with gigs, carriages, and horsemen, all seemingly eager in business or pleasure, and taking little notice of the half-naked black men, armed with spears and waddy, accompanied by their *lubras* (or women) and children, and followed by gaunt, lean kangaroo dogs. Hindley Street is lined on both sides with good stone, brick, or wooden houses, some few of which are of superior build, and do credit to Australian street architecture. Many of the stores or merchants' warehouses are massive brick or stone buildings; and, altogether, the town has a much more imposing aspect than could be expected from the difficulties it has encountered and the short time it has been established. Most of the better kind of buildings have been but recently erected, and these are finished in such a style as to lead to the idea of no scarcity of cash at present. The principal public edifices are the two churches, Trinity and St. John's, and three or four very commodious chapels belonging to different sects; the Government House and offices before mentioned; the Court-house (once the theatre); the Bank of South Australia; the South Australian offices; not to mention others. There are two banks in Adelaide, one the South Australian, the other the Bank of Australasia. This last is a branch of the Australasian Bank, which has establishments in all these colonies. Its

business has hitherto been carried on in a small but elegant cottage situated in North Terrace; but now, I understand, the intention is to erect a more commodious and substantial building in the business part of the town. Besides the Frome, a large stone bridge is in the course of erection, and probably by this time completed. This, by opening a new line of way, will lessen the distance to the port, and be a saving of labour to the bullocks that are constantly at work on the road.

Our conveyance has now arrived at the "Royal Admiral," where it stops to leave passengers. This house, when first built, stood in its glory alone; a few mud or reed huts contained the representative of Majesty and the Government officers; now it is surrounded by massive and elegant shops and houses, and on all sides regular streets are formed, not indeed as in our English towns, but with neat houses, having cool verandahs, and modestly retiring from the street, behind shady English and tropical trees and plants. I could show you many of these that are inhabited by men who were free emigrants, and landed without a pound of their own.

"In 1847 the amount of population in the city (north and south) was 7413: of these, 66 are represented as land proprietors, merchants, bankers, and stockholders; 37, clerks or overseers to the above; 60, professional persons; 22, clerks and assistants to the above; 43, manufacturers, brewers, or millers; 29, clerks or assistants to the above; 284, shopkeepers and other retail dealers; 141, clerks and assistants

to the above; 1500, mechanics, as brickmakers, bricklayers, smiths, carpenters or joiners, masons, shoemakers, cabinet-makers, plasterers, harness-makers, tailors, tanners, miners, sawyers, carriers, domestic servants, &c., &c. Of the occupation of the rest no return has been made, most of them being women and children.”\*

“The following is a comparative return of manufactories in South Australia for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845:—

	1843.	1844.	1845.
Barilla manufactory . . . . .	1	1	1
Coach do. . . . .	2	2	3
Machine do. . . . .	3	4	5
Salt do. . . . .	0	1	1
Snuff and Tobacco manufactory . . . . .	1	1	3
Soap and Candle do. . . . .	4	4	4
Starch do. . . . .	1	1	0
Breweries . . . . .	9	9	18
Flour mills . . . . .	16	21	24
Foundries (Brass) . . . . .	1	1	2
———— (Iron) . . . . .	2	2	2
Pottery . . . . .	1	1	1
Tanneries . . . . .	6	7	8
Waterwork . . . . .	0	1	1
Maltsters . . . . .	0	0	10”*

\* South Australia, its Advantages and Resources. By G. B. Wilkinson.

We will not linger in Adelaide, but, leaving many of our fellow voyagers comfortably housed, and provided with remunerative situations in and near the town, will strike out into the country in search of what is so plentiful, *work*. We have three directions in which to travel: the North, or sheep, cattle and great mineral district; the East, leading to Mount Barker, and famed for agriculture and cattle; and the South, combining agricultural and pastoral farming, with whale fisheries and mines. The general character of the country to the north, and which makes it so valuable for sheep particularly, is the vast quantity of level or plain land there met with. Immediately on leaving the town we enter upon these plains, bearing a good crop of rich grass, and for miles destitute of trees. In the back-ground is the same range that we saw skirting the Adelaide plains, and which here continues its course; in some places clothed with forests of trees of large size, and in others bare of timber, but furnishing food for flocks of sheep that may be seen browsing on its sides. The plain itself is not well watered, but the valleys between the hills are supplied with springs; near which are the huts for the shepherds, and the folds in which the sheep are confined at night. Passing over this level for a distance of 23 miles, we arrive at Gawler Town. This is situated on the banks of the Gawler river, and is a flourishing settlement; its chief commerce is derived from the numerous stations in the north, and the constant passage to and from Adelaide

of all kinds of vehicles, from the massive wool and ore drays to the dashing tandem; in fact, through this little town the traffic is immense; and at certain seasons, for instance of shearing or carrying in the wool, it presents the appearance of a country fair in England. A bridge has been thrown across the river, on the construction of which the local government expended 2400*l.* The town contains several shops and a steam flour-mill, besides three good inns, and many other buildings, with a church in the course of erection. Stations will be found at short intervals along the roads in this direction, to a distance of 150 miles; and the demand for shepherds and hut-keepers alone in this part of the country is great, and daily increasing.

The following is a statement of the prices of farm produce on the 30th of March, 1848:—

		£	s.	d.
Wheat, per bushel . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to	0	3	6
Best flour, per ton . . . . .		10	0	0
Seconds . . . . .		9	0	0
Pollard, per bushel of 20 lbs. . . . .		0	1	0
Bran, per bushel . . . . .		0	0	9
Oats, per bushel . . . . .	3 <i>s.</i> to	0	4	0
English barley, per bushel, 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to		0	3	9
Cape barley, per bushel . . . . .		0	2	0
Malt, per bushel . . . . .		0	7	0
Butter, per lb. . . . .		0	1	0
Cheese, per lb. . . . .	7 <i>d.</i> to	0	0	9
Bacon, per lb. . . . .	10 <i>d.</i> to	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
The 2-lb. loaf . . . . .	0	0	3½
Potatoes, per ton . . . . . 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> to	5	5	0
Tallow, per cwt. . . . . 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> to	1	12	0
Candles, per lb. . . . .	0	0	5

## BUTCHER'S MEAT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, per lb. . . . .	0	3	to	0 4
Mutton, per lb. . . . .	0	3	to	0 4
Lamb, per lb. 4 <i>d.</i> , or per quarter	2	6	to	3 0
Veal, per lb. . . . .	0	4	to	0 5
Calves' heads, each . . . . .	2	0	to	2 6
Calves' feet, per set . . . . .	0	8	to	1 4
Tripe, per lb. . . . .				0 6

Instead, as on the North Road, of following at the foot of the range that edges the plain, the Great East Road takes us a distance of about three miles to where the base of the hills blends into the level country at a beautiful little hamlet called Glen Osmond. Here we enter a romantic rocky valley, through which a good road has been formed at great expense by the Government; and, passing through this, (which every here and there shows evidence of the minerals with which this country abounds, as may be seen by the large excavations in the hills, and the heaps of earth and stone thrown down,) we gradually leave behind the country seats and comfortable houses in the vale, and ascend to the top of the hills, when a splendid sight bursts upon the traveller. The plains of Adelaide are at his feet, intersected with roads fenced in at

both sides, and dotted with farm houses; here, a section of grass-land, into which to turn horses or cattle, to feed; there, acre after acre of wheat-land, either waving with the golden corn, or turned up by the plough; further on, the town can be distinguished, and the Torrens marked out by the rows of fine trees which line its banks; more distant still, the Port and its shipping is seen, the creek shining in the bright sun like a band of silver; past all these, the sea closes the scene. To the south, the plain extends about 10 miles; whilst to the north, over the road we have already traversed, the distant country is lost in a deep blue outline. It would be pleasant to sit down, and consider how many poor people might gain subsistence from only this small track of land that is lying before us; how many hungry artisans might here earn honest food if it were possible to place them in sufficient numbers in this healthy land: but we will travel on, and see what can be done in the Mount Barker district. On the top of this range, we are travelling through a large forest of straight serviceable trees, many with barrels measuring from 40 to 50 feet from the ground to their lowest branches. These are the stringy bark trees, so called from the thick, husky, stringy appearance of their covering; they are very valuable for many different purposes, such as building, where they form door posts and window frames, joists for the floors and flooring boards, rafters and battens for the roofs, and shingles to cover the houses. These forests find employment to large masses of splitters and saw-

yers, fencers and hurdle makers, carters, carpenters, charcoal burners, and men who supply the town with fuel; and it is a well known fact, that, although many are already here in constant work, still, for want of more labourers to work these forests, several of the articles I have mentioned are sent from the neighbouring colonies to the Adelaide market.

This part of the country is not so level as the north; it is well wooded and watered; the land exceedingly rich, much of it well cultivated; and the hills are covered with cattle and sheep. A few miles further on, we pass the village of Hansdorf, a German settlement, thriving and improving. The Germans have two or three other towns in different parts of the colony, and their quiet, peaceable behaviour and steady industry gain them the good will of their fellow-colonists, and at the same time raise their pecuniary position; for many of them have, from poverty, become comparatively wealthy. These people show what may be done by the English labourer in Australia. The Germans seldom arrive with funds more than sufficient to provide them with food for the first few days; they are neither so hard working nor so quick at their labour as the English; they pay heavy rents for the land they occupy; and altogether they are in a worse position when they arrive than the free British emigrant. However, they are saving and industrious, temperate and quiet, among their neighbours; and, as before stated, they soon become holders of property.

The Mount Barker district is famed for its agricul-

tural produce, and more of the prizes awarded at the Agricultural Exhibitions in Adelaide are carried off by the farmers in this part than in any other in South Australia. At the last show, the prize wheat, barley, oats, maize, bacon, hams, butter, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, and hops, were all produced in this district; and as the largest quantity of agricultural produce is grown to the eastward, farm labourers, gardeners, and carters should look here to find employment. Cattle are also to be found in this part in large herds, and will give employment to stock-keepers, hut-keepers, and persons employed in the dairy. Many little towns are rising here, such as Balhanna, Nairn, and Strathalbyn, and to these carpenters, builders, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and tailors should make their way. They will find employment either in the towns or amongst the neighbouring stations, which are thickly scattered around.

The same road takes us through a splendid country to the Finnis River, leading in the direction of Currency Creek and Lake Albert. About here, the richness of the land cannot be surpassed, for raising either wheat, or other crops that are grown in England, or tropical countries. The pasturage is abundant, and well adapted for horses, cattle, and sheep; and, lately, extensive mineral deposits have been found. These latter, however, are also extensively worked in the Mount Barker district, and, in fact, more or less in all parts of the colony. Passing through Currency Creek in the direction of Encounter

Bay, which is only 12 miles distant, we leave in the way many farms and sheep stations. Here the country is prettily wooded; a chain of hills facing the sea, which is only two or three miles distant, affords fruitful vales and slopes, which are the resort of sheep and cattle farmers; and, being within a short distance of a good harbour, this part is deservedly a favourite. Next, traversing the handsome broad beach of Encounter Bay, and crossing the mouths of two small rivers, whose banks are well peopled by prosperous settlers, our notice is attracted by the number of large bones scattered about. These are the remains of whales that have been captured by the men engaged at the fisheries at the farther extremity of the bay. Of these whale fisheries there are about half a dozen on the South Australian shores; and they are a source of much wealth to their proprietors, and find work for large bodies of men. Besides the oil that is used in the colony, three or four thousand pounds' worth is annually exported to England, besides a large quantity of whalebone. The land around the fishery is very rich and picturesque, well wooded, and plentifully watered. A little township is here formed, and contains many decent houses and stores, besides police and government buildings. Plenty of work might be found by both artisans and farm labourers; and farther on along the road that leads to Yankalilla, and which we will follow, both shepherds and hut-keepers are in great request. One river that we crossed over at Encounter Bay, called the *Inman*, runs inland to a distance of 12 or 14

mountain  
656

miles; and the road runs up the valley through which it flows. When first I passed through this lovely country, the stations were few and far between, and the long rich grass made walking very fatiguing; now, however, this feature is altered. Neat houses have sprung up, surrounded with fields and gardens; and a well beaten road, on each side of which heavy cattle and fat sheep are feeding, forcibly recalls the remembrance of the parks of England. There cannot be a more pleasant home than the valley of the Inman, at least to many a farmer, who, although he arrived in Australia as a labourer, can now give employment to his poor fellow-countrymen. Tracing the road to Yankalilla, with its sloping hills, bare of tree or shrub, but covered with plentiful herbage, we observe high hills, thickly wooded, skirting these splendid pasture lands, which extend nine or ten miles in length, and three or four in breadth, until, gradually sinking down to a level plain, they are stopped by the sea-girt shore of Yankalilla. To our left, or southward, lie Rapid Bay and Cape Jervis, a fine country, worthy the attention of the work-seeking emigrant or the small farmer. Sheep, cattle, and mining stations are here to be found; and at the point of Cape Jervis a whale fishery is sometimes formed, which employs from 30 to 40 men. This point, as before mentioned, faces Kangaroo Island, and a little bay forms a harbour for small vessels. Rapid Bay is also a good harbour for ships, and derived its name from being the place of first landing to the earliest settlers. The country is so beautiful

and fertile, that it was long proposed to form the town on this spot; for this, however, it is not well adapted, being very hilly, and wanting in good roads. Retracing our steps through Yankalilla, we pass through Mipunga Valley to Willunga, which is a small town situate at the foot of a chain of hills which separate it from Mipunga Valley. Here the country is again level and fruitful; and being within 30 miles of Adelaide, with a good road all the distance, large tracts of wheat-land are seen, whilst the hills are scattered over with cattle and sheep. A road leading from the town takes us to a pretty opening in the hills, where we find a group of neat stone houses, inhabited by the labourers in a valuable slate quarry close at hand. This slate is equal to any obtained in England; and, besides covering houses, it is used for flags or floors, and is also made into tables and benches for dairies. Willunga contains several good houses, store and public house, blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, &c.; but many more mechanics might here start to advantage. A house is built for government officers who may be in the neighbourhood, and there is also a Police and Post Office. A neat chapel has been erected by the inhabitants, and another at a distance of four miles nearer Adelaide. The whole distance hence to town is well populated, and would be extensively cultivated if labourers were less scarce. The road runs across the country at a distance of from four to eight miles from the sea, which is always in view. At a distance of 10 miles from Willunga, we cross by a good bridge the river

Ongaparinga, which winds round about 90 acres of land, and surrounds it, except at one part where it flows off, and leaves the appearance of a horseshoe, which gives this place its name. The Horseshoe is laid out in a township, but few houses are yet built. A good substantial inn and general store supply food to the traveller, who generally makes this a stage in going to or coming from town. We will pass rapidly through the next 10 miles of country (which is like that last described), and now we find ourselves again on the same range that we passed over in going to the east; the sea is to our left, and Adelaide to the right, at a distance of nine or ten miles; Glen Osmond seven miles further along the range, and the road is over a continuous plain, well inhabited and cultivated.

But we have now explored only a small fraction of this extensive colony, and have scarcely seen any of the large cattle and sheep stations which form so great an item in the wealth of South Australia. To become acquainted with these, we should travel from 150 to 200 miles from the town, through nearly the whole of which distance we should find stations every few miles on the road. I have only endeavoured, however, to give a glimpse of the country; but sufficient has been said to show its capabilities.

As we journey, we come to few public houses, or places where money will be received for food and lodging; for, except at the public inns, the traveller, of whatever rank, finds free and hospitable entertainment at every station or hut that he comes to. I

particularly mention this circumstance, to show that the poor emigrant, *without any money*, need never fear going without his meals when travelling to look for work; for, wherever he goes, he will be entitled to food, such being the custom of the colony. Moreover, at the huts he will hear of settlers in want of labourers, or obtain advice as to the direction he should take, in order to get employment. Let him make up a bundle containing two clean shirts, a pair of trousers, a razor, a little glass fitted into his shaving pot, a piece of soap, and a couple of towels, a good pocket-knife, a box containing flint, steel, and tinder, and a small stock of negrohead tobacco. Roll them up tight in a good blanket, and fasten it with straps round your shoulders. Take no gun or pistol, and have no fear of natives or bushrangers. The former are poor quiet people who always behave well where they have as much kindness shown them as a good man shows his dog, and the latter are *non inventi*.

I have travelled in all parts of the country, and been entertained by all classes; at one time by the owners of large stations, who covered their hospitable boards with delicacies; at another, by the shepherd or bullock-driver, whose humble meal I have shared. I have remained a visitor for days together with persons I had not seen before; but in all my experience I found only one person who did not offer me food and lodging. Let all working men bear this in mind, and themselves maintain this hospitality towards wandering fellow-colonists.

## CHAPTER III.

Comparative Increase of Stock—Simplicity of Farming Operations—First Discovery of Minerals—Running Mad after Mines—Ingenious Reaping Machine—Want of Labourers—The Man of Small Capital in England—Use of Children—Comparative Expense of Living—Caution on First Starting—Merchants and Shopkeepers in Adelaide—Commencing Cattle Farming—Difficulties of Sheep Farming—London Gentlemen in Australia—Occupations and Amusements.

AT the end of 1846, about 800,000 acres of land had been surveyed, 460,000 of which were sold, and about 35,000 were under cultivation. Live stock of all kinds has greatly increased; in 1838, the numbers were—horses, 480; horned cattle, 2500; and sheep, 28,000; whereas, in 1847, there were—horses, 2,600; cattle, 38,000; and sheep, 620,000. Goats and pigs also increased in the same time from 780 to 19,000. Wheat, barley, oats, maize, and potatoes were extensively cultivated; and, even with the slovenly mode of farming then in vogue, very fine crops were obtained: the crop of wheat on new land, once ploughed and harrowed, ranged from 15 to 40 bushels to the acre, and frequently weighed 65 lbs. to the bushel. At the agricultural show in 1846, the prize sample weighed  $66\frac{3}{4}$ ; the second,  $66\frac{1}{8}$ ; and the third,  $66\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. to the bushel. The barley also weighed  $56\frac{3}{4}$ , and other produce in proportion.

The mode of farming is as simple as any townsman need wish; it requires no study at an agricultural

college to learn it, or even any elaborate knowledge of the succession of crops. In the first place, the land is cleared, if necessary; if not, the plough is at once put into the ground, and dragged on by a team of six good strong bullocks; one man drives, another holds the plough, and between them they break up one acre a day. The ploughing does not commence until the land has been softened by the rain, which commences in May. The rainy season is called the winter, but this name gives but a poor idea of that season to persons who have been accustomed to the frost and snow of a winter in England. There is no frost or snow, or, more strictly speaking, it is so rare an occurrence, that I only once remember having seen ice, and this was in a cold hilly district. When the wet season has commenced, ploughing begins, and as many acres as are required are broken up: once ploughing is all the land generally gets. Seed is then sown broad-cast, and well scratched in by heavy harrows; the wheat being covered over, the work is done. By the time the blade appears above the soil, the fencing should be completed, to prevent the cattle from intruding. This is all that is done until the grain has ripened and needs cutting.

The whole process is most simple, neither dressing nor fallowing the land is required; wheat is sown one year, and wheat the next, and this has been now carried on for some years on the same land without appearing to diminish the fertility of the soil. On this account persons who have not before been accustomed to farming, who, when they arrived, scarcely knew the

end by which to draw the plough, sailors or soldiers, weavers or town mechanics, clerks, shopmen, surgeons or lawyers, have turned from their several occupations at almost a week's notice, and proved themselves creditable farmers. To such an extent had farming prospered, both by the natural fertility of the soil and the industry with which it had been cultivated, that much more produce was raised in 1842 than could be consumed in the colony, and grain and flour to the amount of 9280*l.* 8*s.* was exported to other countries; whereas the value of the same articles imported only two years before amounted to 53,202*l.* All this happened, as I before remarked, one year before the minerals were thought to be at all valuable.

Now, however, commences a new and bright era for South Australia. In 1844, a loaded dray, coming down a steep hill in sight of the town, which was distant about three miles, was obliged to have a large tree dragging behind it, to prevent its rushing upon the team of bullocks. This dray, coming in violent contact with a rock or stone in the road, shattered off some portions, and revealed to sight a bright silvery substance, which, on being shown to people acquainted with minerals, was pronounced to be lead ore, or galena. As if a spark of fire had fallen amongst gunpowder, every one was on the *qui vive*, and the excitement was intense. The specimens were stared at, and examined and tested in every way. Masses of people crowded about the spot from which it had been severed, and armed with hammers, chisels, axes,

everything, in fact, that would break the stone, they all set to work. Never perhaps was a hill so knocked about, worthless stones were slyly pocketed and taken home to be examined in secret. The utmost caution was observed by those who had a bit of stone discoloured by damp or exposure to the atmosphere. All holders of land orders looked anxiously at their number, as it was found that the possessor of the oldest order gained the prize. At one time No. 307 was sure to win, then 274 turned up; he could sell his chance for a very large sum, but, like a clever man, he stuck to his chance and lost, for No. 180 was now found, and so it went on until it was delivered up to the fortunate possessor of the proper order. Then the sinking a shaft was commenced, and after all the fuss the mine was found to be almost valueless. However, it had the effect of setting every one to work, hunting about among rocks and stones, over hill and dale, amongst the watercourses and plains, when it was found that the whole country, north, south, and west, was extensively scattered over with minerals. Copper was found in large quantities and in every direction; every person carried his pockets full of specimens; no other subject was talked of in all societies, and the whole population seemed to be in danger of running as mad about the minerals as they had been before about the town lands. You might almost take an oath that every person you met had some kind of mineral about his person. Miners, who had hitherto been hedging, ditching, sinking wells, making roads, or shepherding, were now in

great demand, and to help them to dig the ore they took away the agricultural labourers, &c., and the farms, and flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, were in danger of being deserted.

In the year 1844, the discovery of minerals had lessened the number of acres of wheat under cultivation to 26,918, but this even was too large a quantity for the men to reap. Almost any sum, either in reason or out of reason, was offered for reapers, and they could not be obtained. Gentlemen and ladies sallied out armed with sickles, and, as I have heard, even with common scissars, to do their best, that the corn might be saved. The military and police formed in rank, and bravely attacked the standing corn. Much was gathered in; but, after all, many hundred acres of splendid wheat rotted on the ground. The next year was the same as regarded the flourishing crops, and, although many emigrants had come from the neighbouring colonies, almost the same scene happened again.

It is a true saying, that necessity is the mother of invention, and so it was in this case particularly, for in 1845 appeared a machine invented by Mr. Ridley, a colonist, and manufactured in Adelaide, which, being driven before bullocks or horses through the standing corn, plucked off the ears, beat the grain from the husk, then, winnowing it as it went along, turned it out into bags at the other end of the field ready for the market. This was all performed very rapidly, and at an expense of about 7*s.* an acre. Within the last few weeks, I have seen an American

publication, which mentions this same useful machine, and takes all the credit of the invention for one of the yankees. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been pleased to express to Mr. Ridley their admiration of the value and importance of this invention, and the Royal Agricultural Society of England have also very much admired and approved of it. Such as I have described is about the state of South Australia at the present time; all trades and occupations are only kept back from greater prosperity by the want of labourers; the mildness and salubrity of the climate is not to be excelled in any part of the globe; the inhabitants are almost exempt from disease; food is in abundance, so much so, that the inhabitants are unable to consume it; in fact, every inducement is held out to all who are ready to exert themselves; no man need there starve, no man need begrudge another's food, there is enough for all and to spare; and it may truly be called a land of health, wealth, and prosperity.

It will be evident that a country like South Australia offers great opportunities for persons with capital to increase their store, and I do not hesitate to assert, that there will be found better and wider spheres for parties with 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* than they will find in England, particularly if they have not been hitherto accustomed to the routine of business at home. Many such are to be found in England, who have saved, or been left with such sums, and who find it difficult to expend their money in any manner, so that it will return a sufficient interest to provide for the wants of a family, and enable them to make a

decent appearance. These parties are many of them in a pitiable condition, they have been used to all the luxuries and refinements of social life from their birth; their friends are all supplied with larger means, and to preserve those friends they are obliged in many instances to keep up establishments, and clothe in such a manner as to mock their poverty and render their sensitive feelings doubly acute to the sneer of the world; their sons have no better prospect than the counting-house, unless they can curry favour with some great man, and put up with the procrastination and uncertainty of such a state,—at one time living on bright hope, then seeing it dashed to the ground on the application of some more favoured or lordly rival. The female branches are obliged to turn to genteel accomplishments, not to gladden their families, but to enable them to enter the mansions of the wealthy as governesses. No class can be more pitied than these; and their education and talents render them only more miserable and more to be commiserated than those brought up to work from their youth. How often do we see this the case, and feel the difficulty of advising those with small sums to invest their property in such a way as at one and the same time to give them a reasonable return, and also a certainty of not losing the principal. To such a class as these (unless in the case of females without any natural protectors, who should be very careful before *they* leave home, however homely, and friends however cool), I am convinced that if they behaved with as much care in investing money as is required in Eng-

land, they would find that Australia in general, and South Australia particularly, offered much better opportunities of living better and more comfortably, obtaining larger interest for their money, and altogether placing them in a higher station of life than they could here attain to. Instead of children being an expense, they would be found to be valuable auxiliaries to their parents, and the food and raiment required for them would be only a small amount to be placed against their usefulness. This does not apply to infants and very young children, but even they will be more cheaply fed than here; and the horror that is so often manifested by parents of large families in England, for fear some might be left unprovided for, is there turned into the certainty that they can never starve in such an abundant country, if they have only common abilities, and make a proper use of them. I am led to this last remark by hearing so many persons ask what can be the use of children of so tender an age as not to be able to take care of themselves; and therefore I do not wish to be understood that they would find employment, but only as they are born to so many of the miseries this flesh is heir to, they might at least be saved the additional one of slow wasting famine. I see in the late Adelaide papers, that, when treating of this subject, it is recommended that parties having large families of young children should be encouraged to emigrate, and that those are the parties most wanted, for they serve, as it were, a regular apprenticeship to the colony and colonial employ-

ments, before they appear to claim the wages of adults.

The interest to be at present obtained on money put out on mortgage frequently amounts to 10 per cent., and this in instances where unexceptionable security is offered. Here, then, is at once a safe investment for capital, and one that there would be no difficulty in obtaining; and, in addition to the larger interest offered, there is the saving to be effected in all kinds of food, which stands at one-third the price paid in England. House-rent is also moderate; the best house in the town does not, I believe, realize more than 100*l.* a year, and a comfortable one may be had for 30*l.* or 40*l.* free of all rates and taxes. Taking the matter in this light only, without expecting the emigrant to work at any profession or trade to increase his income, he would find himself better off than in England. Let us instance the man with 5000*l.* in the funds, and receiving an annual income of 150*l.* or 160*l.* from that sum. This is a small income to provide him with food and raiment and comfortable lodging; and if he can live on it, he has no opportunity of saving. But in Australia he receives about 500*l.* a year for the same, and finds that his necessary expenditure is considerably reduced. Suppose, in addition, that this person buys a section of land (80 acres), and builds a house upon it, grows his own corn, fattens his own sheep and cattle, pigs and poultry, and keeps a good garden well stocked with vegetables and fruits; that man, and we will add his wife and children, are above want,

and see before them a clear prospect of remaining independent. This is the light in which we should look upon our colonial possessions, and it certainly is the way in which the colonists themselves consider the matter. They do not find it necessary to struggle and compete with their neighbours; but seeing their own bright fortune reflected before them, they have no reason to envy another's prosperity. I would advise persons going out to invest their money at first as I have indicated, and on no account to run headlong into speculations, buying and selling, or trying to push their fortunes against those who have become accustomed to the ways of the country, and are most likely to overreach them in bargains. For although the mode of colonial life is simple, and every occupation as yet primitive and easy to understand, it must not be inferred that the colonists are above making the most of a bargain, or, if an opportunity occurs, fleecing a too confiding purchaser; and therefore the utmost caution is required in the first start, for one false step is frequently the occasion of a perfect downfall. On this account, gentlemen intending to establish themselves perhaps for life, and their children after them, have no business to rush into mining, house-building, or land-jobbing; for if we hear of some few making fortunes by these chances, we have only to inquire, and we shall find that many have been utterly ruined by the same, and have had all their hopes dashed to the earth. Parties who have been accustomed to trade here can there do the same; but gentlemen who have never been engaged in such transac-

tions had better for a time look about them, and see what can be done.

Although, at present, the mercantile man will find but a small opening in Adelaide, yet it is evident that the influx of capital and labour must create a demand for such persons. The tradesmen in Australia are divided into wholesale and retail shopkeepers, or, as they are called, wholesale merchants and storekeepers. The merchant supplies the different goods required at country stations, and purchases the produce of the farms; he also acts as banker to the bushman, who gives a cheque upon his town agent when paying his men, or making a purchase. All goods for stations are bought in large quantities. Flour, sugar, and salt by the ton; tea by the chest; tobacco by the cwt.; these articles being purchased at wholesale prices. The shopkeeper supplies the families in town, or workmen from the country, and makes up for the smallness of the quantity ordered by the higher price. However, I do not think that much can be done in this line at present; but if any intending emigrant wishes to embark in it, he will find it a great saving not to purchase goods in England, but to learn on the spot what articles will pay best.

I have already mentioned the advantages of agriculture; next to that, cattle farming is the easiest and most certain method of gaining a living; but cattle require a large run of pasture ground to feed upon, for they are not inclosed in fields, or house-fed, during any part of the year. This is the difficulty of the case. It will not be advisable to purchase land for the pur-

pose; and therefore, after the intending purchaser of stock has, by actual inspection, become acquainted with the price of cattle throughout the colony, he will do well to buy his herd from some respectable man who is willing to allow him to live at the station, and, acting as overseer without pay, look after his cattle on the run that they have been accustomed to, until he knows each beast, and has found a good run or station which he can rent for himself. This is a pretty sure way of going to work without needless expense, and will amply compensate for loss of time and comfort. When once on his own run, his days will pass pleasantly, and all the labourers he requires will be two men, one as stock-keeper, who is answerable for the cattle, the other as hut-keeper, who cooks, cleans the hut, and attends to the garden: 700 head of cattle, valued at 3000*l.*, will give a good return in a couple of years (about 25 per cent.), and with very little attention on the part of the master, after the first year, will become a source of considerable profit. Many of the South Australian stockowners live almost entirely in or near the town, and leave their stations to the care of an overseer, they themselves only visiting their flock two or three times a year.

Two or three persons, with 400*l.* or 500*l.* capital, may join together (although this is dangerous unless they are previously well acquainted); but no individual with only 500*l.* should lay it out on cattle with the object of taking a run for that number. Other methods, however, there are, for parties who prefer cattle; as—First, making an agreement with a re-

spectable cattle owner to take your cattle on either one-half or two-fifths of the increase ; which means that *he* keeps the cattle for you, pays all expenses of stock-keeper, &c., and at the end of the year hands over to your account either one-half or two-fifths of the calves ; and, if he keep a dairy, three-fifths of the profits on butter or cheese. This is very fair for both parties, and enables the owner of the cattle to employ himself in any way that suits him best, while, at the same time, he knows that his herds are increasing. Second, if the cattle are quiet, and of a good breed, many parties will keep them for their milk once a day, taking this as an equivalent for all expenses. I prefer the first of these two plans, because thereby the calves are more likely to have full justice done them, and not to be stinted in their milk, which, when they are young, would be sure to spoil their growth. Another plan is, to pay about 7*d.* or 8*d.* a month for each head to some party owning a good run ; he agreeing to find and pay for all necessary labour. The breeding of horses should be combined on a small scale with cattle keeping.

Next to cattle, sheep generally claim attention ; but they are very uncertain in their profits, always requiring great care and watchfulness, and they frequently, with the best attention, ruin the speculator. I strongly advise fresh emigrants not to risk anything on sheep until they have passed at least two years at a sheep station ; and if that do not sicken them, they may then act for themselves.

My advice to capitalists on this score is the result of much experience, for I know many parties who arrived with sufficient sums to enable them to live respectably, and be above care for the future, reduced in a short time to poverty by sheep farming. I could instance cases of those who have lost from 1000*l.* to 4000*l.* or 5000*l.* in a few years in this dangerous chance.

One gentleman, who has lately become a bankrupt, lost 5000*l.* by sheep alone, although his first stock was good and well bred; and the accounts within the last few weeks from Port Philip show that this speculation is most uncertain and ruinous. In that district one disease has left persons owning from 1000 to 20,000 head in a few weeks without a single sheep. One proprietor states that he is surrounded with 36,000 dead sheep, all of which went off in a month or two with catarrh or influenza.

This terrible scourge is unknown in South Australia, but other maladies occasion great loss of life to sheep: such are the scab and foot rot; and, as if these were not sufficient to destroy this kind of property, the native or wild dogs, called the *Dingoe*, commit dreadful ravages also. I remember instances of 200 sheep being killed or lost by these brutes out of one flock in the space of two or three weeks.

I say, therefore, to intending sheep farmers, *look well before you leap*, or you may fall into a pit from which afterwards you cannot extricate yourselves. Some few years since as much as 7*s.* 6*d.* a head was offered for the *dingoe* but they are as cunning as our

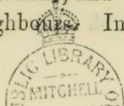
English fox, and not easily caught, so that their numbers have hardly been thinned.

Of the colonial mode of life, I can say little to charm the London gentleman or the country squire; not because it has no charms, but because these people, not knowing the country or climate, will scarcely believe that life in the bush can be made comfortable or pleasant. However, those who have been used to the pleasures of English independence, who have received a first-rate education, and been admitted into the best circles of our gay and fashionable society, and have afterwards emigrated, and made trial of that dreadful-sounding thing—*Life in the Bush*—have become, with hardly an exception, enraptured with the mode of living, and unwilling again to change it for the coldness of polished society, and the rigid etiquette of the *élite*. In the first place, in elucidating this subject, let me take the man who emigrates with his wife and family and 5000*l.*, and who places this sum out on mortgage. This man is at once independent. He can live in a comfortable house in town, and enjoy, if he be a gentleman, all the good society in the town, from the representative of royalty downwards. He will find that the people there attach as much importance to balls, parties, pic-nic parties, and amusements as at home; with this exception only, that the frigid manners of our English society are less binding, and at the least opportunity the expression of the heart is shown. In this case the words of the old song, that absence from home “makes the heart grow

fonder," seem to become more forcible and true, for every one greets you as a friend, and no one seems to think it out of character to appear in his own proper colours, and to do a good or kind action.

My liking for Australia may here carry me too far; but in no part of the world have I met with more disinterested friendship than in this land of contrarieties.

Suppose, however, that the moneyed man does not require the life of town pleasure, but chooses to spend his time in the country; still his time need not hang heavily on his hands, for pleasure and profit may be combined; and he will find in farming, that while he gets rid of *ennui*, he is able to increase his wealth. In many instances, this is actually the case; and, indeed, those who can afford to keep a country house divide their time between their town business and their rural enjoyments. One man keeps horses, and hunts or rides for his amusement; another prides himself on the superior cultivation of his garden, and on its producing, at the same time, the fruits and flowers of old England, and the choice and rare exotics of the tropical regions. Another, more methodical in his habits, contents himself with a broad field of corn, and, introducing the improvements of England, tries experiments on the natural fertility of the soil. Then, again, another prides himself on his breeds of sheep or cattle, and occupies his spare time in visiting his stations, and observing the improvements of his neighbours. In fact no man need



be troubled with heavy time, for he will have plenty of profitable employment.

Hunting and shooting may claim the attention of many, and good opportunities exist for carrying out those pleasures. Horse-racing is also a favourite amusement, from the good breed of horses now in the country. Then everybody rides his nag; ladies soon learn how to manage a horse, and to judge from the glow of health on the cheeks of the fair equestrians, it is not only a favourite but a healthful occupation.

#### CHAPTER IV.

The Small Capitalist—Advice on Buying Land—Cost of Commencing Farming—Fencing Land and Building—Profits of Farming—Industry of the Colonists—Superior Quality of the Wheat—Present Mode of Survey—Surgeons turned Farmers—Guests of Ashton's Hotel—High Life in Australia.

LET us now turn from the class emigrating with a large capital, and see what can be done by those with from 500*l.* to 1000*l.*

In the first place, no goods or merchandise whatever should be taken out, and all articles of furniture, such as tables, chairs, bedsteads, piano, wardrobes, and such like bulky goods, should be disposed of in England; the money may be either carried in gold, or a bill on one of the Adelaide banks at 2 per cent. discount may be procured. For small capitalists no time should be lost in the town in lodgings, which would soon diminish their stock of money; yet let

there be no hurry to run into any bargain that has not been well looked into. If the object be to farm, the public auctions should be attended, to learn if any improved sections can be bought cheap. If none are in the market, then an advertisement may be put into the papers, stating the number of acres wanted, and whether surface water or a well is desired; how near the town the locations should be; whether a good road through or near the section is necessary; what the quality of the soil should be. If this has no effect, the next step may be to leave the family at a respectable boarding-house, and, buying a horse, to sally forth into the country, and make inquiries for what you want. In this you will not be disappointed, for you will find many sections to suit your purpose, even within fifteen or twenty miles of the town. Buy your land on or near a public road, and in a district where farming is general; for instance, at Mount Barker, or the Southern District. Choose more than one section, and advertise those selected for sale through the government, so that if any person bids higher for one section than you like, you may have the other to fall back upon: by this mode there will be very little difficulty in obtaining good land at a moderate price; for observe, that all lands fit for growing good wheat are well worth 1*l.* per acre.

Having bought your land, and fixed upon the size of house that you require, you agree with some party to build it for you, if you have a family; if not, at once get upon your land, and, with a couple of men,

knock up a hut of slabs, to last until you have time and funds to build a better. This will serve for a single man, but a wife requires a comfortable house of brick or stone, but which need not cost more than 40*l.* for one with six good rooms, or more than two months to build. All this time the family, living in town, will run away with a good sum of money for board and lodging; but when the house is up, the children will soon become useful, and compensate for the expense they have put you to. You will have bought a good dray for 10*l.*; four bullocks for 20*l.*; also tackle for the cattle, and a plough and harrow for 8*l.*; two cows and calves, 10*l.*; pigs and fowls, 4*l.*; box of strong tools, 5*l.*; seed wheat, 10*l.*, and stuff for fencing, 20*l.*; a brood mare, 20*l.*; twelve months' provisions, 30*l.*; amounting in all to 137*l.* The land may cost 100*l.* for 80 acres, and the hire of two men for the first twelve months and their provisions, 70*l.* more. Lodging in town for a family, 20*l.*, and the house at the farm, 40*l.*; furniture, crockery, and cartage, 30*l.*; in all about 400*l.*: this will leave the 500*l.* man with 100*l.* clear, which money should be placed in the bank at interest, until wanted.

Being now fairly on the land, ploughing must be at once commenced, if the season suit; if not, the fence must be put up, and an acre or so divided off for a garden. All this the labourers will do. It requires but little care or knowledge to put up a strong fence; only make the rails fit well in the mortises of the posts, and place the latter firmly in the ground.

If the emigrant can get upon his land before May, he will be able with his own team, by hiring two extra bullocks for a few weeks, to turn up and sow about 30 acres of land; and by the time this crop appears above the ground the fencing will be completed, rendering it safe from the intrusion of cattle. This done, he can look about him, and make any improvements required, such as building pigsties and fowl-house, stockyard and dairy, and collecting materials for the construction of a barn; however, the second year will be time enough for the latter, as the weather is generally such that the first crop may be thrashed in the open air. The return of this 30 acres, averaged at 25 bushels (sometimes, though rarely, 45 and 50 bushels to the acre are obtained), at 3*s.* 6*d.* to the bushel, will give him 13*l.* 5*s.* clear profit; for the farmer and his two men can reap, thrash, and carry to market the whole of this crop without *extra* expense. In this calculation I keep on the safe side for the emigrant, and give a low average crop at a low price; thus, instead of 35 bushels to the acre (the average throughout the colony in 1846), I put down 25, and the value 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel instead of 4*s.* or 4*s.* 3*d.*, the price quoted in February, 1848.

Some parties who have never been in South Australia assert that farming there does not pay; but this is untrue, for almost all the settlers within 15 miles of Adelaide are agricultural farmers, and, in the moneyed sense, substantial men. Many of them pay a rent of 5*s.* per acre for lands within five miles of

town, within which distance all lands are eagerly taken for agricultural purposes. Unlike the other parts of Australia, this colony has never suffered from drought, nor has there been any general failure of crops from any other cause. The wheat here grown obtains a ready market, both in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and a great quantity is shipped to the Mauritius and to Singapore, besides what is brought to England, where it has been pronounced equal to that raised in any part of the world. The quantity exported in the first quarter of 1848 from Adelaide was:—

Barley ...	281 qrs.,	valued at	£ 560
Bran .....	858 „	„	540
Oats .....	24 „	„	30
Pollard ...	3 tons	„	20
Wheat ...	3267 qrs.	„	5678
Flour .....	262 tons 12 cwt.		3138

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Total value ... £9966

The value of exports of the produce of South Australia, with interest for the six months ending March 31, 1847, was 216,501*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and for the six months ending March 31, 1848, 275,621*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* The editor of *The South Australian*, speaking of this, says—“This statement gives a more cheering account of the condition and progress of the colony than any hitherto published; for, although it appears we have less corn to spare (the diminution in exports under this head being from 25,738*l.* to 16,023*l.*)

than in former years, the real wonder is, considering the vast labours of the population, as shown by the exports of ores, wool, tallow, &c., that we have any corn at all to spare." "We hear," he continues, "that when our mines were discovered, our friends in the neighbouring colonies rejoiced, for the very natural reason that our labourers, working cattle, &c., being all employed at the mines, or in carting ore, the colonists must neglect agriculture, and therefore have to import corn. The extraordinary industry of our colonists, and the fertility of our soil have, however, produced the rather mortifying result, that while we produce thousands of tons of ore, while our flocks and herds are carefully attended to, and largely increase, we can supply our neighbours with spare thousands of tons of the staff of life. In conclusion, it is proper to mention that the decline in the exports of agricultural and dairy produce, in oil and bone, are proofs, not that the soil or the seas are less productive than formerly, but of the loss which the colonists sustain by the gross negligence of the Colonization Commissioners to despatch emigrants, on which we have so frequently commented."

Under the heading "Re-emigration to South Australia," the following appears in *The Australian*, a Sydney newspaper:—"The heavy lists of departures for Adelaide by every trip of the Juno steam-ship," (now constantly trading between Adelaide and New South Wales,) "has completely borne out our lately offered predictions as to the result of the urgent demand for

labour in the mining districts of the southern colony. The re-emigration of numbers of agricultural labourers from the Hunter and Hawsberry districts of New South Wales is a significant sign of the doubtful value of agricultural pursuits in Australia; and although the settlers in these localities are giving wages which in the rural districts of Great Britain and Ireland would be considered exorbitant, still they cannot compete with the South Australians, who, producing a more valuable export, are enabled to offer the highest wages for manual labour."

In a valuable work on *Australia Felix*, by William Westgarth, Esq., I observe the following remark about South Australian wheat: "The wheat of South Australia, according to the investigation of Dr. Ure, contains a larger proportion of nutritious principle than that of these neighbouring colonies, and equals on an average that which is afforded by the samples of North and South America."\* Is it possible that jealousy can have any influence with those who cry up other colonies, and try to damage South Australia in her strongest and most valuable commodity, namely, the produce of her soil? It is to be hoped that this is not the case, but certainly it looks very much as though it were. We also hear a great outcry about the price of land and mode of survey, and

\* *Australia Felix*, or a Historical and Descriptive Account of the Settlement of Port Philip, New South Wales, by W. Westgarth. Published by Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale-court, Edinburgh, 1847.

extraordinary complaints are made of this "great evil," which, however, does not exist in South Australia. In New South Wales, we are told, that a smaller section than 640 acres is not to be obtained from the Government, and that this is a good reason why persons with small capital should not go there; if so, it will be satisfactory to parties to know, that land in South Australia, well worth 1*l.* per acre to the farmer, can be bought in blocks of from 20 to 80 acres from the Government, a price not too high, if good land be purchased, and of which there are immense tracts not even surveyed, but which will be laid out on application to the Surveyor-General. I do not hesitate to say that within a few years all the good land, to a distance of 20 miles around Adelaide, will be laid out and cultivated in farms, and that owners of sheep and cattle within that distance will be obliged to grow food for them. This opinion I form from my knowledge of the splendid soil, and of the excellence of the wheat already grown there. When first I went to Adelaide, in the year 1839, the whole country was uncultivated, with scarcely a fence to be seen; but when I left, the road from the town to the south was fenced in on both sides for some miles, and the land under crop and agricultural farms were scattered about to a distance of 30 miles. This was also the case more or less both to the north and east. The number of acres under cultivation in 1846 exceeded 33,000; and if labourers could have been obtained to till the ground, by this time we should have seen an increase of at least 20,000 acres more,

instead of a diminution. Now, however, the number of emigrants who are sent out through the Government Commissioners, the Society for Promoting Colonization, and other means, will enable the intending farmer to start once more; and, although the price of wages will for a long time be high, I am convinced that a good profit, and a comfortable and decent living, can be made by all industrious men.

Any party who will look at the names of farmers in South Australia, will find that few of them in comparison have been brought up to their present mode of life. For example, there are numerous agriculturists who were once surgeons, but whose returns now are as good as those of old English agriculturists. I can say, from personal observation, that their fields are generally as well cultivated. The same may be said of other professions and trades; for if a man with a little capital finds that he can do nothing else, he at once takes a farm, as a sure method of properly investing his money. Some persons are ruined by farming; but these belong to the class who leave others to act for them, and spend their time and money in training horses for the race, driving tandem, and living at hotels; fond of what they call a quiet game of cards, and going home in the morning without hat or boots, which have been as quietly staked and lost; and so on, until they turn unfortunate and become acquainted with *Ashton's Hotel*, as the gaol is called. Such are not uncommon cases, even in so small a community as South Australia; and it is curious that you may generally tell the habitation of

these characters, by observing their dwellings surrounded with the remains of expensive furniture, broken shafts of gigs, tools in abundance and much broken, expensive clothing, and piles of empty bottles, which last are the only articles that make any return to the poor creditors, for the land has been already staked and lost to some brother chip. These are the men who lose by farming, and would lose by the richest mine that was ever discovered; but even they afterwards find employment, and their good seat on horseback, and *devil-may-care* hunting propensities, render them valuable servants to the cattle owner, who engages them as stock-keepers, where they vegetate until a fresh supply of money comes out and enables them to pursue the old game. However, there is no fear that their case will discourage the hard-working sober man from engaging in the pursuit in which they have failed.

I was struck by an account in a late Adelaide paper of a *reunion* or *soiree* that was held by half-a-dozen of these characters last May in the town.

A publican was leaving his business, and these worthies went to help off his stock of beer and wine. They made away with all that they could procure in the house; and when no more remained, they broke up the chairs and table, and made a fire of them. Calling now for the bill, they found that the amount was less than they expected, and ordered the landlord to bring some trays of glasses, which they smashed, until they made up the sum of 25*l.* Such is one kind of high life in Australia.

## CHAPTER V.

Employment for Brickmakers—Bricklayers—Blacksmiths—Carpenters—Cabinet-makers—Coopers—Domestic Servants—Engineers—Gardeners—Labourers—Miners—Masons—Plasterers—Painters—Reapers and Shearers—Shoemakers—Sawyers—Splitters—Sailors—Shinglers—Shepherds and Hutkeepers—Saddlers and Harness-makers—Tailors—Tinmen—Teamsters—Upholsterers—Wheelwrights—Watchmakers.

I HAVE now given a sufficient account of what may be done with capital in the way of providing a home for a man of family, and I proceed to speak of the prospects of the working mechanic and labourer. I will mention the different occupations alphabetically.

*Brickmakers* get plenty of employment both in town and country; there is good clay for brickmaking in almost all parts of the colony. The substratum of the large plains is clay suitable for the purpose, and the price of bricks ranges according to the number required, from 12s. to 16s. per thousand.

When an engagement is made in the country, the master gives the use of the team both for drawing water for making up, and of wood for burning, and supplies the men with provisions at a fixed price. It would probably be profitable for any one with sufficient capital to buy one of the portable brickmaking machines lately invented, and take it out; for the bricks in the colony are made by the slow method of single moulds, used either with sand or water.

The single man would earn a good living in the bush; the married near the town, where his wife could take in washing. Brickmakers are in demand, but are not eligible for a free passage.

*Bricklayers* are in great request both in the town and country; many new buildings are being erected; and the wages range from 6s. to 7s. a day without rations in the town, and from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. with provisions in the country. Amongst other buildings about to be erected in or near the town, tenders are required (May, 1848) for the erection of two churches and a chapel, to be built of brick and stone. At the different mines, also, rows of cottages are wanted, and if brick earth be convenient, they will be built of that material. At the farms where there is not good building stone close at hand, the farm houses, barns and stables are built of brick. The bricklayer with a large family, as also the single man, will do well in Adelaide. No free passage allowed. The few tools used in the trade should be taken out; they occupy but little room on board ship.

*Blacksmiths* who can also shoe horses are wanted, some few in the towns, and more in the country at or near large farms; also men who understand welding iron and tempering picks and gads for miners, and who can make good axes and heavy wedges for splitting timber. Such men will find ready employment, and wages at from 5s. to 6s. per day in the towns, and from 6s. to 7s. in the country. A knowledge of shoeing is very requisite. The working blacksmith need not take tools with him, these are

found by the masters, and are too heavy to carry about. No free passage allowed. Family men will do well.

*Carpenters* are in great demand in the towns; they should be good workmen, and accustomed to work hard wood. A family is no disadvantage, especially if consisting of strong lads who can make themselves useful; wages are from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per day. A good chest of well-tempered tools is absolutely necessary. For the country, a man who understands strong rough work, such as fences and farm shed buildings in England, will be a valuable man, and will earn good wages at day-work; but the more common method is to contract for the job, and pay for provisions at a fixed price. The kind of work required is to fit up the interiors of houses, lay floors, make shelves and dressers, plain tables, bedsteads, doors, window-sashes, &c., &c.; and, for out-of-door work, building sheds, making gates, and repairing drays and carts. Many of the large farms engage a carpenter regularly, and all the mines of any size also require one or two. No country offers more inducements to good plain carpenters than South Australia, but they must often combine both the wheelwright's and other trades. No free passage is provided by the Government.

*Cabinet-Makers* will find employment in small numbers; but much furniture is brought from Singapore and other places, and the colonists, excepting close around the town, seldom have any but what is rough-made at the stations. Wages are from 5s. 6d.

to 6s. 6d. per day. No free passage allowed by Government.

*Coopers* are in great demand, and readily obtain from 6s. to 7s. a day, according to ability. All the whale fisheries engage one or two; and the demand for tubs and small casks, with other articles, is considerable. The necessary tools must be taken out, and the emigrant cooper should be a first-rate workman. A few coopers will find plenty of employment in the second-rate towns, and the knowledge they have of carpentering and joinery will render them valuable for those trades also. Married men will do well, especially in the country, where the wife may earn a good living by either washing, making clothes, straw hats, or other work.

*Domestic Servants* are in great request, and obtain from 16*l.* to 25*l.* a year as cooks, housemaids, nurses, under-governesses, dairymaids and barmaids; nay, as I said before, they are so much needed that it would be difficult to prescribe limits to the demand. The owners of nearly every farm or station would be glad of from one to four female servants; and I am unwilling to hint even at the number of decent girls who would find good, respectable, honest husbands. Let me particularly direct the attention of all females going to South Australia to the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Mundy, the Colonial Secretary in South Australia. After cautioning those who emigrate that they may expect a lower rate of wages than was then given, and which he rightly imagines may be reduced by the many persons who emigrate, he

adds, "that young unmarried females who emigrate to South Australia without friends or relations on board, are, on arriving in the colony, at once removed from the vessel bringing them to a house in Adelaide, where every necessary comfort is in readiness for their reception. They are placed under the immediate control of a matron; and a committee of ladies have benevolently undertaken to assist them in finding suitable employment."

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

" TO NEWLY ARRIVED FEMALE IMMIGRANTS.

"The Committee of Ladies appointed to watch over the interest of the unmarried female immigrants 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 rooms for present accommodation.

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

"Signed by order of the Committee,

MRS. BAGOT.

MRS. FARREL.

MRS. GILES.

"Adelaide, September 25, 1847."

Men cooks and servants will obtain abundant em-

ployment as long as the present scarcity of women servants lasts ; they are expected to cook, bake, wash, and keep the house clean, groom the horse, and in some cases to milk the cow or cows—in fact, to make themselves *generally useful*. Footmen and gentlemen's servants may easily turn their hands to these occupations, although in South Australia they do not wait at table, or mount the liveries of their masters. Although this is a bustling and changeable mode of life, it is easy, and well adapted for many of the numerous servants at present out of employment in England. The wages for these house servants range from 25*l.* to 35*l.* a year, with food and lodging, and many opportunities occur for them to make money. Some of them, after being in service for two or three years, save enough to commence a small store or shop in the bush ; others start a tea or coffee shop at the road side, or in a town ; whilst others, again, open bush public houses, and in many cases make money. No free passage is allowed to them.

*Working Engineers* are in moderate demand at wages from 6*s.* to 7*s.* per day, and the number of steam and other engines, which is constantly increasing, will find employment for more and more of this class.

*Gardeners* are much wanted, wages varying according to ability from 12*s.* per week, with rations, in the country, to the town rate of from 20*s.* to 25*s.* per week, without food. Men who well understand gardening will command more than these prices, and being able to combine farming or gardening on a

small scale for their own benefit, they can employ and make good profit of a family of sturdy boys and girls. It may be well to insert here the prices of garden produce in Adelaide in 1848\*.—*Vegetables*: potatoes, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt. or 1d. per lb.; cabbages, 1s. 6d. per dozen; green peas, 3s. 6d. per peck; onions, 6d. per lb.; carrots, 3d. per bunch; turnips 4d. per doz.; chillies, 2d. to 4d. per doz.; celery, 4d. to 6d. per head; leeks 6d. to 1s. per bundle. *Fruits*: Apples, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; grapes, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; pomegranates, 6d. to 9d. each, and all other kinds in proportion, with the exception of sweet and water melons, which are remarkably cheap, and extensively grown in all gardens and in many fields.

*Labourers* receive from 18s. to 22s. per week in town without rations, and in the country from 10s. to 15s. a week with provisions. The rations or provisions allowed at all farms and sheep and cattle stations are as follows for each adult man or woman:

Meat, beef or mutton,	from 10 to 12 lbs.	per week.
Flour	. . .	10 lbs.
Sugar	. . .	2 lbs.
Tea	. . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Where cows are kept, as much milk is allowed as is

\* These were the prices quoted in March; but they must not all be understood as applying to other months when fruits and vegetables are more in season. In March some would naturally be scarce, and very dear.

wanted, or as can be spared; and also as much garden ground may be taken as the men think proper to cultivate. The demand for agricultural labourers is very great, and it will be some time before the numbers at present emigrating will make any difference in the price of wages. However, in time these will fall, but not, I think, so low as in England, where the best workmen can barely support themselves and their families with decency, or procure wholesome food to appease their appetites. This will never happen in Australia; for although the wages may be lower than they are, they will always enable the workman to rear his family, and give them good food and clothing. At present, if an extra labourer is wanted at a farm, it is with the greatest difficulty he can be obtained, and even then no character or reference to a former master is required, for labourers are too scarce to enable the masters to be choosers. The general method is to hire by the month, and either the master or servant gives a month's warning. Free passage allowed.

*Miners* are paid at a rate of from 33s. to 42s. per week, but they are generally engaged at tut-work, tribute, or tow-work. Then the earnings are sometimes considerable. More will be said concerning miners when we come to speak of the mines; however, it may be well here to observe, that miners with families do very well, their work being pretty stationary; and the large sums they earn enable them to bring up and educate their children without much difficulty. I need scarcely allude to the advantages

that a good wife brings to the working man, and from my own observation I can attest, that, instead of being an expense, she is both a treasure and a saving. Many of the miners own cattle and horses; some have money invested in land and houses; and all who are economical and sober, are sure in a few years to be moderately independent.

*Masons* find plenty of employment at from 5s. 6d. to 7s. per day. Except in the town, very little wrought stone is used for building, unless for large bridges, churches, or other substantial erections. The stone quarries near Adelaide supply this material in abundance, and of excellent quality, and many of the shop fronts and stores in town are now embellished with elegant facings. Limestone is also abundant and of good quality. In the country, houses are built of rough stone only; but in many parts a peculiar kind of white slatestone is found, which splits off in large slabs, and can be worked with great accuracy; it is as soft as the blue slate, and breaks with a clean straight fracture. In other parts there is a kind of blue marble, which also works well, and makes substantial dwellings. Few districts are deficient in limestone fit for burning, and wood is everywhere abundant. It is a common practice with parties wanting a house built, to agree with a mason for one of such a size, the contractor finding all the materials, and engaging sawyers to cut timber in the forests, and splitters to run out shingles for the roof; and he either burns the lime required himself, or engages men for that purpose. The master of the station

finds a dray and bullocks for the cartage of the stuff, and supplies provisions at a rate agreed on. By this means many masons, carpenters, and others, work in parties, and make large sums in a short time. At the mines, also, there is much employment for masons and labourers, and this demand will go on increasing. These men should take out their own tools, with a few good wedges and crowbars to quarry stone. Masons are not allowed a free passage. A wife and children will be no drawback, but the contrary.

*Plasterers* are not much in request except in the town; the masons do their work in the country, where neat cornices and ceilings are not yet in great demand. In the town, however, those already there find plenty of employment, and a few more would do well. The wages are from *5s. 6d.* to *6s. 6d.* a day. No free passage is allowed. Tools should be taken out: it will be no disadvantage to the plasterer to be a married man.

*Painters* are not in request; in fact, there are sufficient in the colony for the wants of the people. In the bush every man is his own painter, and if elegant workmanship be not found there, still it looks well enough at a distance. However, those poor painters who in England are out of employment, or find that their trade does not agree with them, would do well to go out, and become shepherds or hut-keepers: they may turn their hands to things in Australia to which they cannot in England. A few such men would be eligible for a free passage as shepherds, hut-keepers, or domestic servants; and, if they have small families, it

should not be any drawback. At present, however, under these circumstances, a passage is not allowed.

*Quarrymen* earn great wages, but most of them are lured away to the mines. A man who combined well-sinking with quarry work would be sure to succeed, and be always in full work at wages from 21s. to 30s. per week. He would also be able to take money-making contracts, and keep his family in comfort, or what would in England be called affluence. It is a resource to the good workman, that if his own trade gets slack, or prices fall too low, he can at once obtain employment at the mines. No free passage is allowed by Government. Tools should be taken out, if the workman have them by him, but not if he is obliged to purchase them new: they can be got of as good quality, and almost as cheap in Adelaide as in England. This applies to carpenters, cabinet-makers, miners, bricklayers, &c., who should not buy new tools to take with them, but only their old stock; they can buy in Adelaide when they see the kind of work they will have to do, and may thus save money which they could ill afford to lose.

*Reapers* and *Shearers* find full employment during their respective seasons; the former receive 12s. to 14s. per acre with provisions; and the shearers from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5s. per hundred for washing and shearing. The reaping machine that I have mentioned as being in use in some part of South Australia, does not throw reapers out of employment; many farmers, if they can obtain labourers to cut their corn with the sickle, prefer that method. During the other

seasons of the year many of these men live on their plots of ground, and, if only sober and saving, they soon collect property about them. I remember one man, a good workman, who reaped and sheared as long as he could get work at these occupations, and then returned to his hut and piece of land, and laying in a good stock of provisions of all kinds, never thought of anything but pleasure until the shearing-time again came round; in about four months he earned enough money to keep himself comfortably for the other eight.

Shearers will often shear as many as 100 sheep in a day, and keep this up. Some of these men are also engaged at the Whale Fisheries during the whaling season, which is over about the time shearing commences. Many of our farm labourers and shearers would do well in Australia; and when not in their own occupations, would find employment as bullock-drivers, ploughmen, carters of ore from the mines, and in various other ways. This class is allowed a free passage.

*Shoemakers* and *Bootmakers* find employment plentiful, and, according to ability and diligence, earn from 25s. to 45s. per week. A few poorer workmen, here called cobblers, would do well in the bush, to make and mend labourers' strong boots. They could become hut-keepers at a sheep station, and supplying themselves with the necessary tools and materials, hammer away all day long; for the hut-keeper, except at lambing time, does not consume more than two hours out of the 24. Shoes and boots are made well

and cheaply in Adelaide. The leather is tanned in the colony, and is very lasting. Good Blucher boots are made to measure at 12s. a pair, and first-rate Wellingtons at 25s.

*Sawyers* are almost invariably paid by the 100 feet *super*, the price being, for deal or cedar, 7s. 6d.; for gum and other native hard woods, 10s. Sawyers frequently earn large sums of money. If they were steady, sober men, they might soon amass sufficient property to place them above hard work; but the contrary is generally the case; for what they earn by hard work is too frequently thrown away in riotous living. The large stringy bark tiers or forests supply abundance of straight barrelled trees at little cost; a license, for which 1*l.* is paid, enables any man to fell and cut up as much timber as he pleases. The large mines give constant employment to numerous sawyers, and if they work hard they make from 2*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* a week. All the joists, beams, and rafters of colonial buildings are composed of native wood; and even the floors frequently, where pine cannot be obtained, are of the same material. It is customary with sawyers to ramble about in search of a job, and, carrying their tools with them, to agree with whoever wants their services. They either contract for erecting the building, or charge by the amount sawn, and then, taking provisions and a few cooking implements with them, they make off to the nearest forest and build their hut. This is composed of sheets of bark stripped from the trees, and which will turn the heaviest rain; these make a comfortable little habita-

tion. If it be likely to be a long job, they then sink a pit, and choose an eligible place at the side of a bank, to save the trouble of digging. Trees are now felled and dragged by the master's team to the pit, and then they set to work. They are supplied by the master with rations at a fixed rate, which are brought up to them (for sometimes they are six or eight miles from the station) in the owners' drays that cart down the sawn stuff. While at work, other settlers will generally agree with them to supply sawn stuff; and in this way they frequently remain in one spot five or six months, and then leave for the town to 'have a spree.' Then in two or three nights they spend all the money they had been so rigidly saving. I knew one man who entered a public house with about 120*l.* which he had earned by sawing, and never left the house till he had spent it all, and the price of ten acres of land which he had got into cultivation. Many sawyers keep horses, both to enable them to carry their tools about and also to fetch grog from public houses 20 or 30 miles distant. Sawyers are not allowed a free passage. A few decent married men would find this trade or calling answer their purpose, and they might combine it with farming on a small scale.

*Splitters*, like sawyers, live in the tiers, and contract to supply timber for posts and rails for fencing, slabs and posts for building, paling and shingles for roofing, &c., &c. These men are the hut builders at the out-stations, and the makers of hurdles and watchboxes for sheep owners, and of heavy stockyards

for the cattle. The timber they use is admirably adapted for splitting, being very straight in the grain, and running down with a plane smooth surface upon being wedged.

The demand for splitters has been very great, and in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining them, quantities of timber have been imported from Van Diemen's Land at a heavy expense. The prices are, for posts and rails taken from the forest by the purchaser, from 16s. to 20s. per 100; shingles, 3s. per 100; broad paling, 15s. to 20s. per 100; and laths, 8s. to 10s. per 1000.

*Sailors* employed in the colonial craft are paid from 2l. 14s. to 3l. per month. Many are also engaged in loading or unloading vessels in the port, and are paid at the same rate as labourers in town.

*Shinglers*, or men who cover in houses with the thin slips of wood called shingles, are paid at *per square* of 100 feet *super*, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. Almost all houses are covered in this way, which makes them cooler than slating. Slate, however, is abundant in the colony, but is only used for floors and tables, or benches in dairies. The slate is of excellent quality, and can be obtained to any amount.

*Shepherds* and *Hut-keepers*. There is no end to the demand for this class, to meet the natural increase of the flocks. The wages of the former are from 25l. to 30l. a year with rations, and the latter, chiefly composed of old men or boys, are paid from 18l. to 20l., also with rations. To deserving men who take an interest in their flocks, various induce-

ments are held out; extra allowances given; and many a wife is paid as well as fed, for being her husband's hut-keeper, or cooking his meals and attending to household affairs. These occupations are extremely easy, and any man who will keep his wits about him, and his eyes open, is thoroughly competent to take charge of a flock of sheep. In the bush the shepherd class consists of the most heterogeneous materials. Within 10 miles of the place where I lived, I remember, as shepherds, one apothecary; one lawyer's clerk; one counting house clerk; three sailors; one tailor; one Jew; one Portuguese sailor; one native of Ceylon; one Australian black; one barman; one gentleman's son, brought up to no business; one New Zealand merchant, who had been burnt out; and a second Portuguese who could not understand a word of English; one person, late a Lieutenant in the Hon. East India Company's Service; and one gypsy. These parties were all either shepherding, or hut-keeping, and the gentleman's son, the Jew, and the barman, made the best shepherds of the lot. A few miles farther off, at a friend's station, there were a black fiddler and a dancing master. A large sheep owner told me, that he would sooner take a sailor who hardly knew the head from the stern of a sheep, or a clerk who had been in an office all his life, than an English bred shepherd. The one class, he said, would obey orders, and be afraid of losing the sheep; the other always thought they knew better than their master. A good opening is here shown for poor people who have no settled occupa-

tion in this country, and who are, therefore, always in danger of the workhouse. Such drifts of English society can always manage a flock of dry sheep, and after a twelvemonth's practice, can mind a flock of ewes or weaned lambs.

The duty of the shepherd is to take the flock (generally about 600 sheep) out among the hills, valleys, or plains, where they find good grass. They must be turned out at sunrise, and carefully watched all day, to guard them from the wild dogs, which are constantly prowling about; also to prevent them separating into two parts, and straying out of sight. This can be done by following them slowly, at about 300 or 400 yards' distance, and allowing them to feed quietly and go their own way as long as they keep on the run. In the heat of the day they collect under a tree near water, and remain stationary from two to five hours; during which time the shepherd makes a fire, boils his tea, brings out his damper, or bread and mutton, and enjoys his homely but plentiful dinner. The sheep now are again on foot, and one by one crop the grass, until they all leave the shade of the trees and move off. The shepherd, pipe (tobacco) in mouth, again follows them, and they gradually wend their way homewards, arriving as the sun goes down. The hut-keeper, in the shepherd's absence, has removed the hurdles to a clean place, and stands waiting to assist the shepherd to fold his flock, or, if they look short in number, for a good shepherd will instantly perceive when any are missing, to count them. They are now in the hut-keeper's charge until the morning,

and he is answerable for any that may be lost out of the fold. However, a dog fastened to each corner of the yard makes *his* mind easy, and they both go to supper. The hut is close to the folds (for generally two flocks are kept at each station), and the other shepherd having also put up his flock, they meet over their evening meal. If a garden be cultivated, for they are allowed as much ground as they like to crop, this meal is composed of potatoes, cabbages, turnips and other vegetables, and roast, boiled or stewed mutton, and singing, near the wooden fire, is what is called the *billy*, or tea kettle. A neighbouring shepherd will perhaps drop in to spin a yarn, and pipes are filled, and finished again and again, until the smoke issuing from the door, walls, and roof, would make one fancy that the place was on fire. Large quantities of the beverage that cheers but not inebriates, pass round in tin mugs, and the jovial song and merry laugh sounds happily in comparison to the drunken frolics in our workmen's homes, the gin palace or the public-house. The hut-keeper sallies off to his watch-box, which, unlike those of our old "Charlies," is horizontal instead of perpendicular, and there ensconcing himself in his blanket, he sleeps the calm sleep of health, until perhaps roused by the bark of his dogs—then he pops out his head from his box, and halloos to their trusty guards, who tear away and give chase to their enemy, the *Dingoe*.

Such is the life of the shepherd and the hut-keeper in the bush: there are some exceptions of even a more happy description; namely, where the shepherd

marries, and man and wife are both paid and fed at the station. These are now rare cases indeed, but I trust will not long be so, but that the country, now so rich in stock, will soon be also gay with the bright smile of woman, and sounding with the prattle of children. When that happens, I shall not attempt to describe the shepherd's or hut-keeper's life in the bush, but resign the task to more able hands. Country shepherds are allowed a free passage, but town-bred men are rejected; and here I ardently desire to see an alteration in the rules of the Emigration Commissioners; for the town man, the weaver, the workers in our factories and mills, and all this class of persons, in my opinion, would make as good shepherds as the man who has been clodhopping all his days.

*Saddlers and Harness Makers* find full employment, but almost the highest wages given are 35s. per week without rations. In South Australia almost every saddle sold in the shops, or seen in the bush, is made in England. In only one instance do I remember a colonial saddle: this will account for the small number of saddlers at work or in the colony. No free passage is allowed for this class.

*Tailors* are paid at from 7*d.* to 8*d.* per hour; but there is very little demand for them, most of the clothes worn in the bush being imported ready made. A man emigrating with a small capital judiciously laid out in good cloth, such as is there worn, whether corduroy, moleskin, jean, fustian, or the stuff shooting coats are made of, would, I doubt not, find work at the stations in the bush.

*Tinmen* are *not* in great demand; those at present employed earn 30s. per week without food. Not allowed a free passage.

*Teamsters*, or bullock drivers, if sober, careful men, find a choice of employments with good wages and encouragement. The Burra-Burra Mining Company alone is paying more than 100*l.* a day for cartage; and an advertisement in the Adelaide papers for May, 1848, states that an unlimited number of drays are wanted to cart ore from that mine to the port (90 miles) at 3*l.* a ton. This is the price in the winter months, when the roads are heavy and bad: in the summer, it is 2*l.* A good dray and six good bullocks, costing about 70*l.* with their furniture and a tarpaulin, will fetch four tons at a time, and a journey can be made once a fortnight. After paying all expenses on the road, and buying food for the cattle, 6*l.* a month may easily be saved. There is here a good opening for industrious men having about 100*l.* on arrival in the colony. No free passage allowed.

*Upholsterers*, working. A few are wanted, and might readily obtain 42s. per week; the demand for mattresses, of various sorts, as well as for other upholstery articles, has become pressing.

*Wheelwrights* are numerous, but fully employed at from 5s. 6*d.* to 6s. 6*d.* per day; however, a few good workmen will always find employment either in their own trade, or as rough carpenters at the stations. Tools should be taken out, if the intending emigrant has them.

*Watchmakers* are not wanted. A few are receiving wages of from 31s. to 35s. per week.

The following extract is taken from *The South Australian Register* of July, 1847, and applies equally well to the colony at this date:—"We can offer to the distressed and pent-up population of the mother country, or of Europe, full employment, liberal wages, cheap and plentiful food, a fertile and healthy country, and abundance of land at a moderate price. To this picture of the advantages of the country we know of no drawbacks, unless the habits of the emigrants, and the occasional inability to resist the temptations to excess, furnished by the unwonted circumstance of possessing money beyond what is required for mere support, be considered as such. We believe that there is not, at the present moment, in the whole range of the British colonies, a more promising field for colonisation than is presented by this province; nor one in which the success of the emigrant would be more certain, easy, and rapid."

I think it necessary here to insert also an extract from a letter to the Colonial Office written by Mr. Munday, Colonial Secretary in South Australia:—

"Notwithstanding that recent arrivals have increased our population 1610 souls, chiefly of the working classes, the demand for agricultural labourers, shepherds, miners, mechanics, and female domestic servants, continues equally urgent as before, and the same high rate of wages is maintained."

Mr. Munday remarks, however, that although no reduction has yet been effected in the rates of wages by the arrival of immigrants, it must be anticipated that their continued influx may produce a change in this respect; and that it would be well, therefore, in order to prevent the disappointment which would, in such an event, be naturally felt by those who may be induced to emigrate with expectations founded on the present scale of wages, that they should be warned, before leaving England, of the probability of such a contingency.

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## CHAPTER VI.

Emigration Societies—Regulations for Selection of Labourers—Form of Application—Expense of Outfit and Passage—Government Emigration Agents—Selection of Labourers—Rules as to Families and Single Emigrants—Length of Voyage and Outfit—List of Articles required—Flimsy Shop Clothing—Hints on purchasing Outfits—How to Make the Voyage pleasant.

VARIOUS societies have been formed, to enable the working man to obtain a passage to Australia, or elsewhere, according to the emigrant's wishes: and first amongst these is the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING COLONISATION, 7, Trinity Chambers, Charing Cross. This society originated with a few gentlemen, who, with a zeal that does them credit, came forward with

their purses and their influential names, and held meetings in various places with the object of arousing the public and the press to the great wants both of our colonies abroad, and of our poor at home. Amongst the leading men of this society will be found many who are well known by their good deeds; and the poor man who applies to them will be in safe hands, and both his interests and comfort will be consulted. Their object is, to enable persons who, from their age, number of family, or occupation, are not eligible for a free passage, to emigrate for a small sum. All parties, therefore, who are rejected by the Government Emigration Commissioners, and who would be serviceable to the colonies, as well as to themselves, should (if they have the means required) apply to this society, after having attentively read the following regulations:—

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED in the Selection of Labourers for an Assisted Passage to New South Wales (including both the Sydney and Port Philip Districts) and South Australia; and also the Conditions on which the Passage, when granted, must be understood to be accepted by those who desire to emigrate through the assistance of the Society.

*Qualifications.*

1. The emigrants must be healthy and able-bodied, capable of field labour, and of the labouring class.

and must be going out to work for wages in the colony.

2. Decisive certificates will be required as to moral character.

*Terms.*

3. The following payments, in addition to the deposits mentioned in Article 4, will be required from persons receiving assistance to emigrate under the present rules:—From adults, that is, from persons above 14 years of age—from 14 to 40 years of age, 5*l.*; 40 to 50, 7*l.*; 50 to 60, 9*l.*; 60 and upwards, 14*l.* From children, that is, from persons under 14 years of age—the children of persons assisted to emigrate on the above terms will be conveyed free, unless the family contains more than two children under 7 years of age, or than three under 14;—7*l.* will be required for each child in excess of these numbers.

4. In addition to the sum payable under the preceding article, a deposit of 1*l.* must be paid for every person above 14, and 10*s.* 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.

5. If any emigrants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, they will never again be allowed a passage, and will forfeit their deposit unless they give to the Commissioners timely notice and a satisfactory reason of their inability to proceed.

*Form of Application.*

6. All applications must be made in a form issued by the Society, which must be duly filled up and attested, as explained in the form itself, and then transmitted to this Office, with Baptismal and Marriage Certificates.

7. Should it be found that the signatures attached to the certificates 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, &c., or not to correspond with the certificate of the surgeon as to health and physical ability, such person will not be allowed to proceed in the ship.

It is calculated that the whole expense of emigrating to Australia, including outfit, passage, and provisions, in the ships chartered by the Commissioners, is about 18*l.* for each adult, and 9*l.* 10*s.* for each child.

	£	s.	d.
Lowest share of Passage-money an Emigrant recommended by the So- ciety must furnish from his own or other resources . . . . .	6	0	0
Outfit . . . . .	4	0	0
Colonial Land Fund . . . . .	8	0	0
	18 0 0		

	£	s.	d.
Children's Outfit . . . . .	2	0	0
Deposit . . . . .	0	10	0
If only 2 in family, or 3 if 1 is above 7 and under 14 years . . . . .			nil.
Land Fund . . . . .	7	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£9	10	0

It is to be hoped that all parties seeking information about their passage will observe that they can obtain it without any charge or expense at either the Society for Promoting Colonisation, or at the Government Emigration Office, 9, Park Street, Westminster. This caution is necessary. Designing persons are trying to take advantage of poor people by describing themselves as agents under Government; and it is to be feared that many have already bought experience at a high rate. All information necessary will also be given on application to any of the following emigration agents.

#### GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Lieut. LEAN, R.N., London (Office, 70, Lower Thames Street).

Lieut. HODDER, R.N., Liverpool.

Lieut. CAREW, R.N., Plymouth.

Lieut. FORREST, R.N., Glasgow and Greenock.

Lieut. HENRY, R.N., Dublin.

Lieut. FRIEND, R.N., Cork.  
 Lieut. STARK, R.N., Belfast.  
 Mr. LYNCH, R.N., Limerick.  
 Lieut. SHUTTLEWORTH, R.N., } Sligo, Donegal,  
 Lieut. MORIARTY, R.N.,        } Ballina, &c.  
 Lieut. RAMSAY, R.N., Londonderry.  
 Commodore ELLIS, R.N., Waterford.

These officers act under the immediate directions of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and the following is a summary of their duties :—

They procure and give gratuitously information as to the sailing of ships, and means of accommodation for emigrants; and, whenever applied to for that purpose, they see that all agreements between ship-owners, agents, or masters, and intending emigrants, are duly performed. They also see that the provisions of the Passengers' Act are strictly complied with, namely, that passenger vessels are seaworthy; that they have on board a sufficient supply of provisions, water, medicines, &c.; and that they sail with proper punctuality.

They attend personally at their offices on every week-day, and afford gratuitously all the assistance in their power to protect intending emigrants against fraud and imposition, and to obtain redress where oppression or injury has been practised on them.

I will also insert the following regulations on the selection of labourers observed at the Colonial Emigration office.

## REGULATIONS ON THE SELECTION OF LABOURERS.

The following are the regulations and conditions under which emigrants are to be selected for a free passage to the Australian colonies.

*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 excess 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 seven, 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*l.* 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. 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 have had the small-pox.

10. The Commissioners are occasionally able to allow relatives of emigrants accepted for free passages, although those relatives may be themselves ineligible under the Regulations to be conveyed at the public expense, an 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 proposed emigrant.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS TO THE AUSTRALIAN  
COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

*Length of Voyage.*

1. The usual length of the voyage to the Australian Colonies is about four months, and to New Zealand a little longer; and as, at whatever season of the year it may be made, passengers have to encounter very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both.

*Outfit.*

2. The following is a list of the principal articles required; but it cannot be too strongly impressed, as a general rule, that the more abundant the stock

of clothing each person can afford to take, the better for health and comfort during the passage :—

*Single Man's Outfit to Australia.*

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

*Single Woman's Outfit to Australia.*

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

*Each person would also require—*

1 knife and fork, 1 deep tin plate, 1 pint tin drinking-mug, 1 table-spoon, 1 tea-spoon.	
2 lbs. of marine soap.	1 pair of sheets.
1 comb and hair-brush.	2 pots of blacking.

\* For use on the voyage, shoes or slippers are much more convenient than boots. The following is a cheap and excellent composition for preserving leather from the bad effects of seawater: Linseed oil, 1 gill; spirit of turpentine, 1 oz.; bees-wax, 1 oz.; Burgundy pitch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; to be well melted together and kept covered in a gallipot; lay it on boots or shoes, rubbing it in well, and set them in a hot sun, or before the fire.

2 shoe-brushes.	}	A married couple require only one set of these articles.
1 pair of blankets.		
1 counterpane.		
1 strong chest, with lock.		

Cost of above Outfit for a Single Man,	about	£4	10	0
Ditto ditto Single Woman	„	5	0	0
Ditto ditto Married Couple	„	9	0	0

The cost of an outfit for children varies with their size. Generally speaking, three children under 7, or two between that age and 14, may be clothed for about 5*l.*; but a well grown girl or boy of 13 years of age will cost nearly as much as an adult.

I caution the emigrant not to buy the flimsy slop clothing advertised by many parties in England, who, as their advertisements specify, make up outfits for emigrants, to meet the pressure of the times. Long lists of clothing are offered at from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.*, and comprise from 70 to 80 articles. These things are not fit for working men. The shirts are useless after being worn twice; the jackets are thrown or stuck together, instead of being sewn; and the trousers the same; they literally fall off the body after any hard work, and the boots and shoes cast their soles. I have seen these articles in use, and can speak from experience; and I advise all who can, to buy a smaller quantity of good strong check shirts, at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* each; or, better far, to buy the stuff, and, where possible, to get them made up on the voyage. Good cord or moleskin trousers at 7*s.* or 8*s.* a pair, will outlast three times as many cheap pairs; and two pairs of well-made light boots

or shoes will also be worth the few additional shillings they cost. The same applies to blue serge shirts; these should be made of good stuff, and of large size, as they shrink to such a degree, that the common two-shilling specimens, after washing, are only large enough for a small boy, and have a very grotesque look on a stout farming man. These are indispensable articles to every emigrant, being in constant wear in the bush. They cost in England from 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* each, and are much better than duck frocks, both for the voyage and for use in the colony. It should be the emigrant's object not to buy articles fitted only for the inactive life on board ship, but also adapted for hard country life; in the latter case he will make a decent appearance before his employers in Adelaide, instead of requiring an advance to enable him to buy a few bush clothes. This is too often the case, and will be readily believed by our London outfitters. If a few shillings can be spared, they will be well laid out in buying a little tea, coffee, and sugar, mixed spice, and such like comforts for the inward man, and 4 or 5 lbs. of strong soap for the outward man. These should be obtained from some respectable house, but not from one "taking advantage of the pressure of the times, and the disturbed state of the Continent."

A box of American soda biscuits, or crackers as they are called, would be useful for females and children, who are often a long time before they take to the coarse though wholesome ship-biscuits. Tobacco will be sold on board the ship to those who have money, and

as it pays no duty, it may be bought at about 1s. 6*d.* per lb. This should be remembered by all who are fond of the weed: a few clay pipes may be taken on board. Smoking is not allowed below, or the ship would not be safe for a single day, but on deck it is a common practice. No lucifer matches, gunpowder, or other combustibles, should be taken, for if found (and if suspected to be on board they will be searched for) they will be thrown away. Spirits also are not allowed, nor is there occasion for them, except when used medicinally, in which case they are supplied by the surgeon. All rules on board must be strictly attended to, and every person should endeavour to be pleasant and agreeable. Quarrelsome parties should be reported, and shunned by the rest of the emigrants, until they regain their senses. Books are most valuable in the ship, and always find ready sale in the bush. A few entertaining works, bought cheap at an old book-stall, will often make lasting friends, and give matter for conversation when other topics are wanting.

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## CHAPTER VII.

Mining Share List—Return of Exports—Burra Burra Mine—Quantity of Ore on the surface—Wages of Miners—Bon Accord Mine—Scarcity of Timber—Sale of Mineral Lands—The Montacute Mine—The Murkurta Mine—New Mode of selling Land—The Yattagolonga Mine—The South Australian Company's Mine—Discovery of Tin—Gold Mine—Number of Workmen employed—Present and future Rate of Wages.

THE following is the South Australian mining share list for May, 1848 :—

Names.	Shares.	Capital.	Paid up.	Price.	
		£	£	£	s.
Burra Burra . .	2,464	12,320	12,320	150	0
Princess Royal .	400	20,000	16,000	40	0
Adelaide . . . .	2,000	10,000	10,000	4	5
North Kapunda	436	21,000	21,000	15	0
Roy. Mining Co.	10,000	100,000			
Enterprise . . .	1,000	3,000	2,000	3	0
Greenock Creek	300	1,000	1,000	6	0
Montacute . . .	100	5,500	5,500	55	0
Paringa . . . . .	...	...	...	3	0

Of these, the Burra Burra ranks first in value and quantity of ore raised ; then the Montacute, followed by the Kapunda and Princess Royal. These are all copper mines, and their productiveness has already been so remarkable, that they have stamped South Australia as the richest mineral country in the world.

Lead and silver mines are also worked, such as the Glen Osmond and Wheal Walkins mines near Adelaide, and many others scattered about in various parts of the colony.

Lead was the first ore discovered, as I have already mentioned; but within two years afterwards, copper, gold, silver emery, plumbago, and iron were known to exist, and were in many cases worked. In the return of exports for the first quarter of 1848, I observe that the following quantity was shipped from Adelaide:—

Ore, Emery,	68 tons,	valued at £	700
— Lead,	126 tons, 3 cwt.	„	1,850
— Copper,	4,082 tons,	„	76,380

And according to the returns from Swansea for the years 1846 and 1847, the quantity sold there was as follows:—

In 1846,	2,369 tons,	valued at £	43,433
1847,	6,274 tons,	„	129,126

The average price per ton obtained for the ores thus sold was, in 1846, 18*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; and in 1847, 20*l.* 1*s.*

The greater part of the copper ore brought to England has been raised at the Burra Burra mine, which has been pronounced one of the wonders of the world. The ore here was found cropping out of the ground in large masses of many thousand tons weight, and the quality is so rich that much of it yields an average of 65 per cent. copper. A squatter had been living and folding his sheep over the ground where the ore was found, and it is remarkable that he never

discovered its presence. The mine was purchased in September, 1845, by a company in Adelaide, and they at once commenced working. The first year they raised 6,359 tons, and 10,745 tons the year after. The first dividend to the shareholders was paid in May, 1847, and consisted of 50 per cent. upon the paid up capital; this was followed the next month by a similar payment; and since that time the shares rose to the extraordinary sum of 240*l.* for each 5*l.* share; but latterly they have fallen again to 150*l.* This has, I believe, been occasioned by some parties, who bought up large numbers of shares, not being able to pay for them when required, and they were at once thrown upon the market, and naturally enough damaged the value of the other shares. In the last report, 19th April, 1848, the directors proposed paying dividends of 200 per cent. on the capital stock on the first day of every month. I will insert the following account, which appeared in the Adelaide papers, and was written by a colonist who had lately inspected this valuable property; the information given, both to miners, carpenters, masons, and others employed at that mine, will be sufficient excuse for making so long an extract:—

“Proceeding from Mr. Wren’s hotel, we passed through a gorge of the northern hill, and in a few minutes found ourselves in view of the ‘eighth wonder of the world.’ ~~As we said before,~~ the Burra mines are chiefly in a basin, about fifty acres in extent, nearly surrounded with low hills lying confusedly around; confused and irregular hills are, indeed, the prevailing

feature of this district. The workings, however, are comprised in the space of little more than six acres ; but this space, on a working day, is a most animated and astonishing scene. The first things that strike the eye are immense piles of earth, intersected with vast heaps of ore laid out in a similar style to the broken stones on a Macadamised road. Over the heaps are placed five or six great horse whims, some of which ply night and day. One, in particular, at Kingston shaft, never rests, except on Sundays. During the night it raises ore, and during the day it raises water for cleaning it. No less than 30 shafts have been sunk, most of them to the water, and of course the operations downwards must be suspended till a steam engine, which has been ordered, arrives. The deepest shaft is the Kingston, which is sunk 35 fathoms below the surface, and which contains 10 fathoms of water. Between the shafts are the sheds for separating and washing the ore. The ore is washed on a very simple principle. A lever and rod are suspended above troughs filled with water, and a sieve containing the ore is attached to the rod. The cleaner, by jerking the sieve up and down in the water, causes the ore, the heavier body, to sink, and the refuse on the surface is then taken off.

“ It was stated by a good authority that there is sufficient ore now on the surface, independent of what is on the road, at the port, on shipboard, and in England, to pay the shareholders 200 per cent. (25,000*l.*) every month till June next. In the last few weeks, the average quantity taken away has

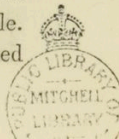
been nearly 100 tons per day; and as the quantity brought from the mine to the surface is upwards of 80 tons daily, very little impression is made on the accumulations at the mine.

“ We now attempt to relate our labours in threading the mazes of the vast *souterain*. (We can assure those who read this that it is not every one who can do it. The man who attempts such a ~~great~~<sup>an</sup> enterprise should be young and active, ~~should be~~ sound and lithe in limb, ~~and should~~ possess good lungs, and no little perseverance. Above all, he should not be stout, for some of the holes are so narrow that not more than 13 stone can squeeze through, unless it belongs to a practical miner. (You descend, and find it only 20 fathoms; you follow on through galleries dotted with copper, down little shafts, and into great vaults, ~~and~~ chambers, and caverns like Vulcan's forge, where men are seen with candles in their hats, or stuck on the rocks, hewing away at the most splendid copper ores that eyes ever beheld. Ever and anon we came to beautiful little malachite arbours, which the miners called their gardens, every side of which being a bright green, formed delightful spots in which to rest.) A few of the miners grumbled because they had only 1s. 3d. per pound of tribute (from which sum the tribute ranges to 2s. 6d.), and protested that they did not make quite 10*l.* per month; but an old Cornish and Columbian captain, unconnected with the mines, who was present, told us that the miners were habitual grumblers; and we learned afterwards that some of them made as high as 40*l.* or 50*l.* per month, and

that the superintendent sends as much as 200*l.* or 300*l.* in a week into Adelaide, to invest for the fortunate and industrious. We must, however, mention, for the honour of the men, that the grumblers were a small exception. (In some of the vast caverns, 30, 40, and 50 feet wide, when surrounded on every side with malachite, red oxide, green and blue carbonates, mingled in rich confusion, the miners asked our experienced friend if he had ever seen or heard of anything like the Burra, and evidently were far from surprised at his most energetic negative. After four or five hours' hard travel through this labyrinth, we at last reascended, leaving, for want of time, a great part of the mine unexamined.)

“The Bon Accord mine, purchased by Mr. Morehead, from Sydney, on behalf of an Aberdeen company, situated close to the north of the Burra Burra workings, has hitherto been a failure; and, at the time we visited it, the workings were abandoned. The general opinion at the Burra seemed to be, that the search for ore was made too far to the west of north, and that the lodes were easterly.”

“There is a scarcity of timber in the neighbourhood of the Burra Burra mine, which will be most seriously felt in the course of a few years. This, we are told, is the chief cause why smelting is not likely to succeed there. A gentleman further north has commenced planting gum trees (600) in the neighbourhood of his chief station, and we recommend the proprietors of the Burra survey to follow his example. A new smelting concern is about to be commenced



by Messrs. Penny and Owen at Tothill's Gap, 30 miles to the south of the mines, where there is plenty of timber."

Any person understanding anything about mining will instantly perceive the magnitude of such mines as these; and they must for the future have a much more respectable idea of the place than was conceived a few years since, when it was threatened with bankruptcy and ruin, and its population was composed chiefly of insolvent speculators and land jobbers, and ruined farmers and merchants. The farmers could not then get any consumers for their grain, and instead of emigrants arriving, they were going away in large numbers: but since that time many have been but too happy to return, not having found any place where they were better off, and where they could live in greater comfort or affluence, if they were willing to exert themselves.

The instance of 80 acres of land being sold for 7100*l.* is the only case in which any land fetched so high a price; but from the large and influential companies that have sprung up already, and are constantly increasing in number, it is clear that, before long, as large prices will be realized for mineral land; and, as one-third of the sum that the land sells for is appropriated to the purposes of emigration, there must soon arise a considerable fund for that purpose.

The ore is frequently found on the surface, cropping out of the ground in large rock-like masses, as in the case of the Burra Burra, where many thousand

tons were discovered in that state, yielding in great part from 50 to 75 per cent. copper. In the Kapunda mine, belonging to Messrs. Bagot and Dutton, a large quantity of ore was found on the top of the ground, and this was also very rich. Other places have indications of copper scattered about in all directions on the top or sides of hills, and frequently in valleys, where it has rolled down many years before. This is the case about the hills near Adelaide, in which are the mines opened by Osmond Gillis, Esq., and one very rich mine belonging to Mr. Watkins of Worthing. These two last are lead mines, and both yield large quantities of rich lead as well as silver.

The mines now discovered are so numerous, that a particular description of each would be anything but interesting, and therefore I shall only mention one or two.

The Montacute was purchased by a company for 1550*l.*, and consisted of eighty acres of land, on which some extensive out-croppings had been discovered. This mine has turned out exceedingly well, and the distance of it from the port being only about sixteen miles, it must be a profitable concern. The cartage of the ore is only 1*l.* per ton, and would be much less if it were not necessary to transport it in the drays over a steep range, that divides the hill on which the mine is situated from the level Adelaide plains.

Specimens from the Montacute mine have been analyzed, and found to contain 33 per cent.

of copper; but this is not the average, which is as low as 18 or 19 per cent. However, this mine, from its short distance from town, and also from its natural advantages, must eventually become much more profitable than it is at present. It is situated on the face of a steep hill, and the workings are by shafts and levels; and hence the rubbish is shot from the mouth of the level down the face of the hill, and by this means all inconvenience from the accumulation of the refuse is obviated. In addition to this, a fine spring of water is constantly running through the property, and affords facilities for cleaning and washing the ore. In 1844, the mine was first worked: during that year about 600 tons were raised, 331 tons of which reached England during 1845, and realized the sum of 4548*l.* 10*s.* The quantity raised in 1845 is estimated at from 600 to 800 tons. Some fine lodes have been discovered contiguous to the Montacute, and some sections sold; it would hardly be reasonable to doubt that there is a quantity of mineral scattered about the mine to a great distance, and that much room is left for future discoveries.

The Murkurta copper mine is the property of G. Anstey, Esq., and is within three miles north-east of the Montacute. Although this mine has not been much worked, yet enough has been done to prove that it is a valuable property. It was purchased at 1*l.* per acre, and consists of 150 acres; at the time of sale the existence of minerals upon the property was not suspected, or there

would have been a sharp competition. One piece of ore weighing 70 lbs. has been taken out of it, and the surrounding rock is filled with indications of a strong lode.

Since the minerals were discovered, the mode of selling the crown lands has considerably altered. Formerly all the land was sold by the Government at the price of 1*l.* per acre, and as those provided with land orders purchased in England, or in the colony, always could command the preference over the colonial purchasers who were not supplied with them, there was often an advanced sum given for an old order, since the older the order, the greater chance there was of commanding the preference in purchase. The person who possessed the oldest order could make sure of any section he required, to the exclusion of all ready-money purchasers and of holders of later orders; but at present, as the land is sold at public auction, and the minimum price is 1*l.*, the highest bidder is the purchaser; and this is the reason of the great difficulty in purchasing land, when it is known to contain minerals. One mine, it is alleged, was not known to be rich in ores, in consequence of the purchaser carefully replacing all loose stones and turf that had been disturbed in seeking the ore, and then painting the rock from which the specimens had been taken uniform in colour with the surrounding rocks. If this were so, it was certainly a clever, and quite a commercial trick, and seems to have had the desired object.

The Yattagolinga mine was purchased by Mr. Phillips for 350*l.* for 80 acres, and is situated close to Rapid Bay, about 60 miles to the south of Adelaide. Lead was first found on the land, and afterwards copper; and in some places copper and lead mixed together. This mine has been but little worked, but has, I believe, paid by the quantity raised the price of the labour employed; but as yet no distinct lode has been found to sink to any depth, although on the surface the indications are promising. The mine offers great facilities for working, being situated on the top and side of a steep hill, with a plain at its foot leading to the sea at Rapid Bay. Levels, therefore, may be driven into the hill at a small expense, and nearly all the cost of cartage saved, for the ore need not be carried more than a quarter of a mile to be ready for shipping at the Bay. The assay of some of the ore gives from 20 to 25 per cent. of copper, and the cost of raising and washing, shipping in small cutters or other craft, and conveyance to the port, has not exceeded 5*l.* per ton. If this mine should turn out well, it is better situated than any other, and would be remarkably profitable. Indications of copper exist in the cliff, on the summit of which the minerals are found; and though but slight as regards a continuous lode, they may be traced for at least 200 feet.

The South Australian Company's copper mine adjoins the last-mentioned, and was opened by the company about three years since, with but little success. This mine possesses all the advantages

of the Yattagolinga, and possibly may at a future day be properly opened. The copper gives an average of 19 per cent., but only a few tons have been raised. Lead is also found in small quantities, and silver therein to the amount of 14 oz. to the cwt., an analysis that is highly satisfactory.

In addition to these mines, there are many others, some of which are only lately discovered; indeed every week adds to the number, and notices like the following are usually appearing in the public prints:—“Indications of copper ore have been discovered in the township at Currency Creek. They are very promising, consisting of the azure blue carbonate. The exact site of the discovery is at present not mentioned; but it is only seven miles and a half from the anchorage of Freeman’s Knob, through an easy line of country, and no creeks to pass. Mr. Beddome, agent to the Secondary Town Association, only wants an answer from his principals to point out the precise locality to the agents and proprietors of land in the neighbourhood, who as a body are interested largely, though but to a small extent as individuals, as the land lying round the site of the indication has been laid out in half-acre allotments constituting the township.”

“At or near the Reedy Creek mineral special survey, a remarkable discovery has been made of a metallic substance hitherto new to the colony, and which is said to be tin. There is a lode big enough for three men to work abreast, its ten-

dency being north and south. It seems impossible to prescribe limits to the lode of which the discovery forms a part; for, according to our informant, it traverses the country until it pierces the cliff of the Murray."

Section 5597, in the county of Adelaide, was purchased by Mr. Wickstead for the sum of 799*l.*, and contains 147 acres of land. This section was reported by the Government to contain extensive minerals, and this was the reason of the high price given by Mr. Wickstead, who was the representative of a company since called the Victoria Mining Company. A short time after the purchase, while sinking a shaft in search of copper, one of the men suddenly broke in upon a vein of metal at the depth of about six fathoms from the surface. The country or soil close adjoining this was known to contain copper, of which metal indications were plentifully visible; but, as this was a totally different-looking substance, there were great surmises expressed as to its nature and properties. The Adelaide papers give this description: "Surrounded and imbedded in dark chocolate-coloured earth or gossen, were thickish layers of a bright yellow metal, pliable to the touch, and evidently unconnected with the neighbouring copper. The vein was about two inches wide, giving metal in the proportion of perhaps a quarter of an ounce to an inch, and showing a tendency to enlarge in size." The person who made this discovery, a miner named Tyrell, gathered up a few pieces, and in the course of the evening arrived in Adelaide with them. "On

Monday last," continues the extract, "we had the gratification to examine these specimens, and we have since seen a much larger number from the same spot. They have been examined by Capt. Frome, Capt. Sturt, Mr. Burr, Deputy Surveyor-General, Dr. Davy, and others, whose scientific and practical knowledge of mineralogy leaves the fact without a shadow of doubt, that a most valuable mine of gold has been discovered. Dr. Davy has furnished us with the assay made by him on Thursday, which we subjoin.

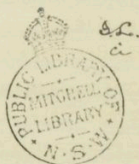
Analysis of a specimen of native gold separated from the matrix by the fingers, but not washed or otherwise purified:—

Gold . . . . .	94
Silver 2.8. or under . . . . .	3
Oxide of iron accidentally adherent, particles of earthy matter, &c. . . . .	3
	—
	100
April 9th, 1846.	—

E. DAVY.

It would be unnecessary, as well as out of place, in such a work as this, to give any more lengthened description of the mineral wonders of South Australia; but I hope that, short and slight as the present account may be, it is enough to show the working man the nature of mining in that country, and also to give him some information as to the various trades

and employments which are most likely to flourish in connection with the mines. At present, the numbers actually engaged at the mines, or in carting the ore to the Port, do not exceed 1000 able-bodied men; but this is not in consequence of the lack of ore in the mines, but because the present price of wages is so high, that many persons owning valuable mineral sections are obliged to let them lie idle until they can procure labour at a rate that will pay them, as well as the workman. It is not to be supposed that the present high wages will always be given; but, as I have said before, there is no doubt that labourers in South Australia will be always remunerated with better wages than they can obtain in England, and the prices of provisions and other necessary articles there will enable them to keep their families in comfort and plenty.



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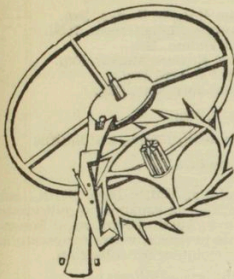
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THOMAS WOOLLEY, AUSTRALIAN AGENT, gives information GRATIS about Australia. Many years' residence in the Bush of that delightful Country, and extensive travel over it, enables Mr. Woolley to offer really practical information as to the character of the soil, and the relative advantages of each of its Settlements—such information, few only in this country can give.

Possessing a knowledge of the character of ships sailing from London, secures passages in *really first-class vessels*, at the lowest rates going; and experience having taught him how to economise in the necessary outfit, he will inform Emigrants what is actually requisite, and no more, and tell them where they can obtain it most advantageously. All this he offers without fee or reward.

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N.B.—MR. WOOLLEY is about to despatch a succession of fine fast-class ships, of large tonnage, the first of which will sail the 15th February, 1849, for ADELAIDE and PORT PHILLIP, taking cabin passengers at Twenty Guineas each, finding excellent Provisions, Bedding, and necessary utensils. They will sail from London at intervals of Six Weeks. Apply as above.

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which he is now selling at very Reduced Prices for Cash, and solicits the favour of a call from all, as he is enabled to meet those with the most limited means, having

**GOOD SINGLE GUNS, WITH PROVED BARRELS,**

From 20s. each, and

**RIFLES, with Patent Breeches,**

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GUNPOWDER, SHOT, PERCUSSION CAPES, &c. &c. At Moderate Prices.

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Apply to EDWARD BELL, Commission Merchant,  
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THE ADVANTAGES OF EMIGRATION, which now so much interests the public, being materially increased by the comforts of a SUITABLE OUTFIT, E. J. MONNERY and Co., 165, Fenchurch-street, City, having had many years' experience in that line, feel confidence in calling the attention of all classes to their Outfitting Warehouse, where a large assortment of shirts, clothing, hosiery, &c., &c., suitable for any of the colonies, is kept ready for immediate use, at unusually low prices. Sea mattresses, bedding, cabin and camp furniture of every description.—Lists, with prices affixed, forwarded by post.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

The COURT of DIRECTORS grant Letters of Credit (not transferable) for sums under £300, or drafts at thirty days' sight, for larger amounts on the Company's Bank at Adelaide. The exchange on sums above £10 is now at a premium or charge of 2 per cent. The Company negotiate approved drafts on South Australia.

Bills collected in the colony upon a commission of 2½ per cent, and the proceeds remitted to England.

Apply at the Company's Offices, No. 54, Old Broad Street, London.

EDMUND J. WHEELER, MANAGER.

**EMIGRATION FACILITATED.**—Those persons who expect their friends in AUSTRALIA to assist them in their OUTFIT might write to their friends there to pay the money into the hands of S. W. SILVER and Co.'s AGENTS in AUSTRALIA, or to their connections in the district, who would be named on application to S. W. SILVER and Co. in LONDON. The Agent's acknowledgment would be received by S. W. SILVER and Co., as Cash at the exchange of the day, for the OUTFIT. This proposal will be also communicated through the COLONIAL JOURNALS. EMIGRANTS' Fitting-out Warehouse at No. 4, Bishopsgate Street (opposite the London Tavern), where Colonial Information may be obtained, and small parcels received and forwarded to the Colonies.

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is impervious to damp or heat, without smell, and equal, if not superior, in strength, to any other Glue. It is used as a cement for iron, wood, stone, marble, ivory, glass, china and earthenware, plaster models, for every description of fancy work, and for household purposes. It may be used at a moment's notice, and requires no preparation. Price, dark, 8s., pale, 10s. per gallon; and in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.

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Sold wholesale and retail, by Messrs. NEUBER and WATKINS, Varnish and Japan Manufacturers, 4, Endell-street, Broad-street, Holborn, where samples may be obtained, or forwarded free on receipt of twelve postage stamps. Retail warehouse, 76, Long Acre, two doors from Drury Lane.

N.B.—Respectable local agents are required for the sale of these articles in the provinces.

## FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

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#### DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, dated 71, King Street, Sidney, New South Wales, the 30th September, 1847.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent Merchant and Agriculturist, and also a Magistrate of this Town, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the amount of FOURTEEN POUNDS, to be forwarded to his Sheep Stations in New England. He stated that one of his Overseers had come to Sydney some time previously for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Liver and Kidneys—that he had placed the man for three months under the care of one of the best Surgeons, without any good resulting from the treatment; the man then in despair used your Pills and Ointment, and, much to his own and Mr. Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days.

(Signed) J. K. HEYDON.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by most all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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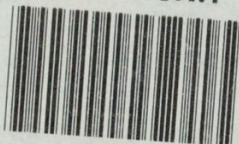
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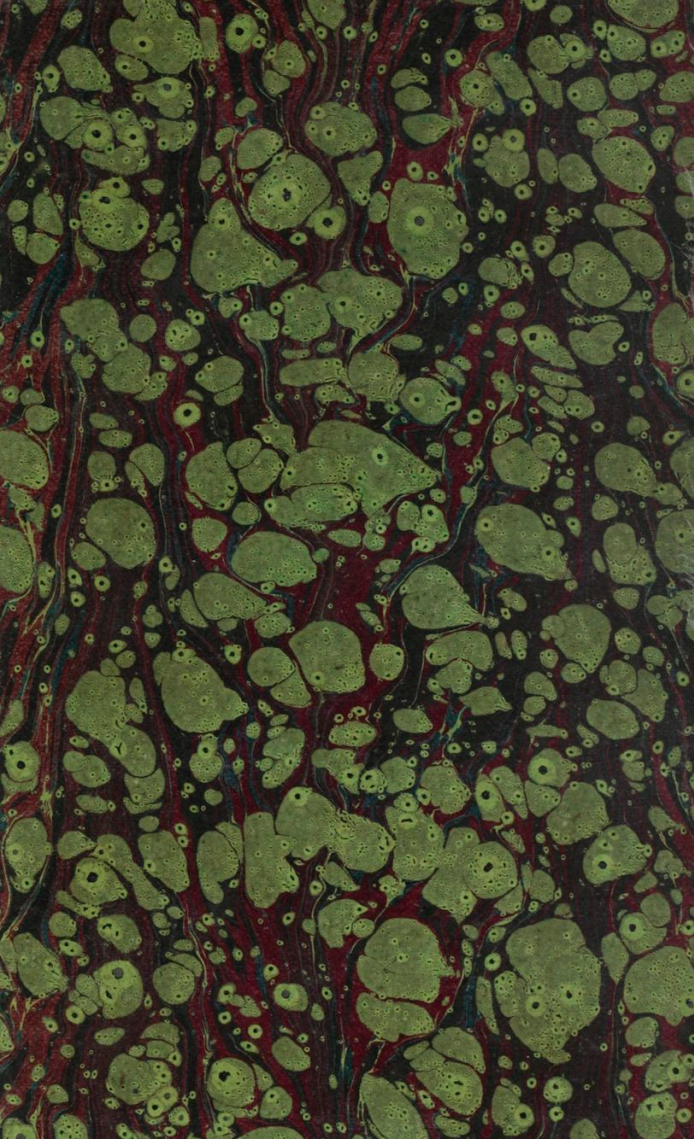


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