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SOUTH
AUSTRALIA

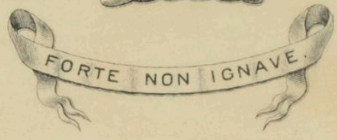
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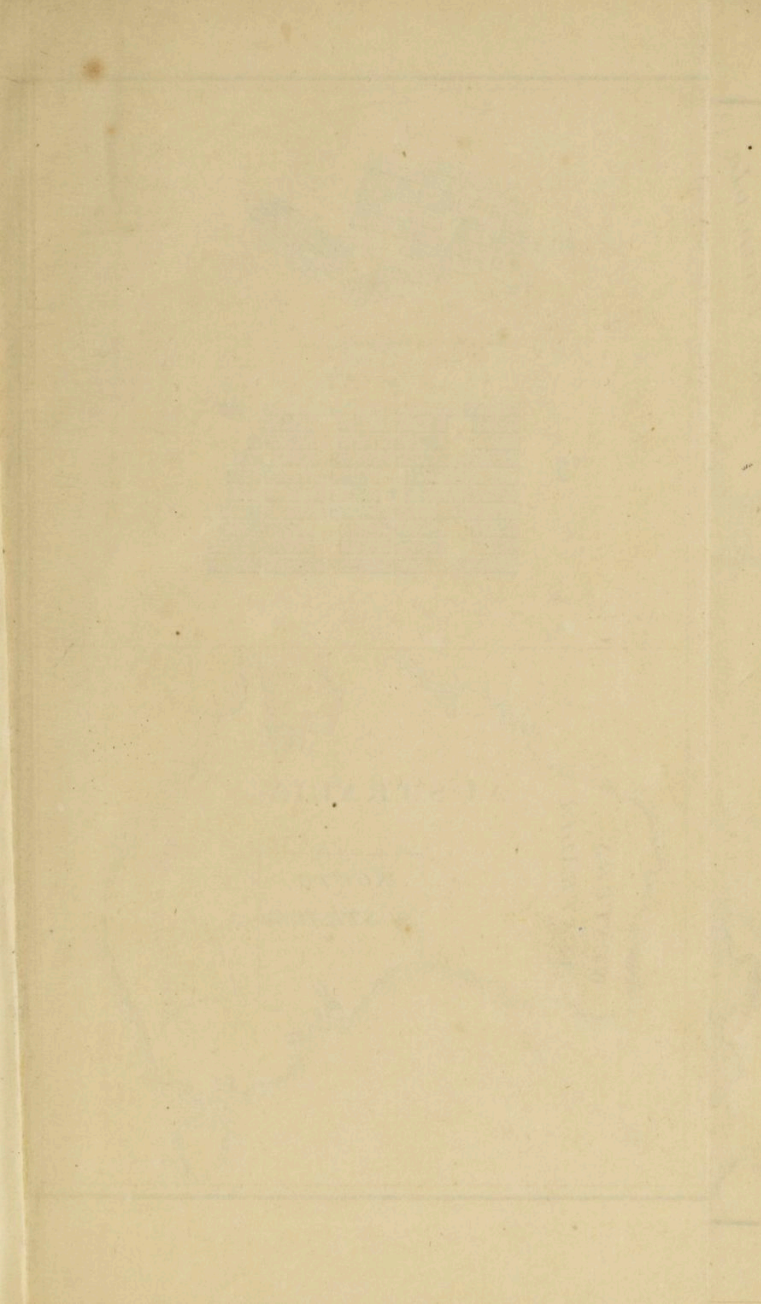
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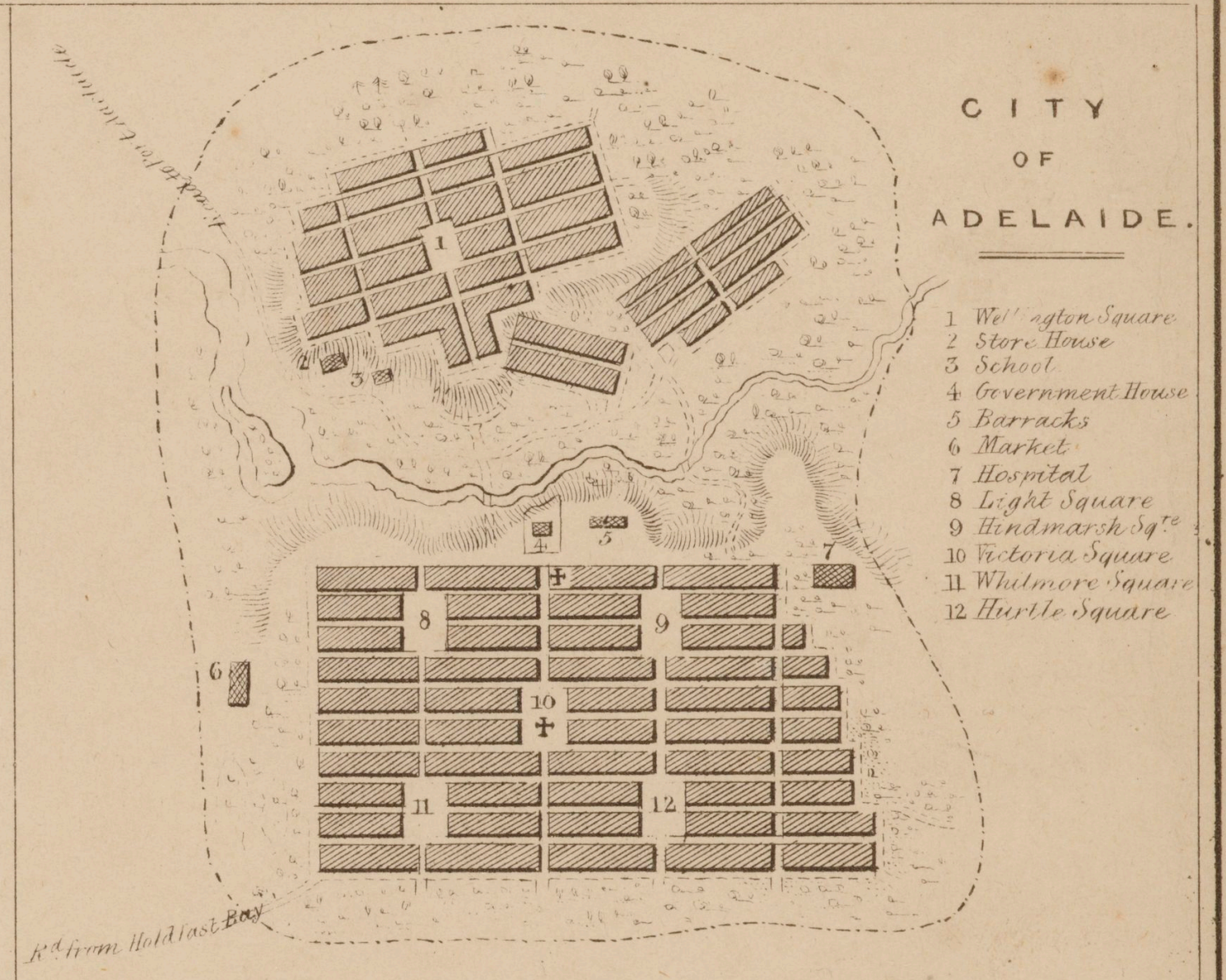
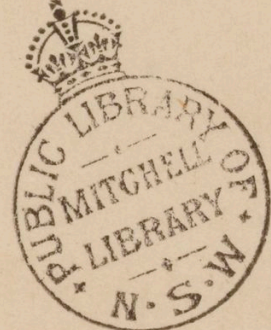


Alfred Lee.

CASE _____ SHELF _____

N^o _____





SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

CONTAINING

Hints to Emigrants ;

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY ;

A VARIETY OF USEFUL AND

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION ;

A MAP OF

THE EASTERN COAST OF GULF ST. VINCENT,

AND

A PLAN OF ADELAIDE.

BY

HENRY CAPPER,

SENIOR CLERK TO THE COLONIZATION COMMISSIONERS.

Second Edition, considerably augmented.

LONDON :

ROBERT TYAS, 50, CHEAPSIDE ;

SOLD ALSO BY W. WATLING, 409, STRAND ;

MR. GLIDDON, SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AGENT, 3, AUSTIN FRIARS ;

AND J. MENZIES, EDINBURGH.

1838.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Notes to Emigrants

PROCEEDINGS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY



LONDON:

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HENRY KATZ

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AND AT THE UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE

1927



TO HER MAJESTY

The Queen Dowager.

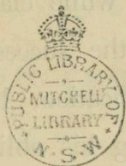
MADAM,

The honour which you have been graciously pleased to confer, in allowing me to prefix to this publication a name not less respected than illustrious, is acknowledged with heartfelt respect.

Accept, MADAM, the expressions of sincere gratitude from

Your Majesty's
Most devoted, most obedient,
and very humble Servant
HENRY CAPPER.

38, *Great Marlborough Street,*
March, 1838.



P R E F A C E .

This little work, having passed through a first Edition, may fairly be supposed to have excited the favourable attention of those interested in South Australia, it is therefore no longer necessary to apologize for the attempt.

The first edition was only a rough sketch, in which the outlines of a more finished piece were given, in order to complete which considerable pains have been taken to procure and arrange the material satisfactorily, and to render it still more worthy of approbation; whilst communications will be thankfully received for its further improvement.

South Australia is founded, will be found in a work entitled *The New British Province of South Australia*,* published by Knight, Ludgate-hill.

In 1831, the gentlemen whose names follow formed themselves into a Committee, for the purpose of establishing a Chartered Company to carry into effect this new principle:—

W. WOOLRYCHE WHITMORE, Esq. M.P., Chairman.

Geo. Fife Angas, Esq.	W. A. Mackinnon, Esq. M.P.
Dominie Browne, Esq. M.P.	J. A. S. Mackenzie, Esq. M.P.
H. Lytton Bulwer, Esq. M.P.	Samuel Mills, Esq.
W. F. Campbell, Esq. M.P.	Sir R. Musgrave, Bart. M.P.
Henry Drummond, Esq.	Richard Norman, Esq.
Captain Gowan,	J. E. Strickland, Esq.
Richard Heathfield, Esq.	Colonel Torrens, M.P.
Samuel Hoare, Esq.	George Traill, Esq. M.P.
William Hutt, Esq. M.P.	R. Throckmorton, Esq. M.P.
C. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. M.P.	Sir H. Williamson, Bart. M.P.
Lord Lumley, M.P.	

This Committee, in their researches for correct information as to the general character of the country in which it was intended to introduce this novel mode of colonization, spared no pains, having laid under tribute every publication relating to the subject, and every individual within their reach who had personally visited any part of its islands or its coasts. The evidence result-

* This little work, we understand, is out of print; to those of our readers, however, who wish for a more detailed development of the self-supporting principles of colonization, we recommend an able little work, very lately published by Parker, West Strand, under the title of *The British Colonization of New Zealand*.

ing from these researches was published in the work before mentioned. A numerous body of persons intending to settle in the proposed new colony were collected at this time, but after a long and unsuccessful negociation with His Majesty's government to obtain the desired charter, were soon after dispersed, and the project necessarily, for a time, abandoned.

At the beginning of the year 1834, a Committee composed of the following gentlemen was again formed, with the same objects, under the name of the

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION.

W. WOLRYCHE WHITMORE, Esq. M.P. Chairman.

A. Beauclerk, Esq. M.P.	George Grote, Esq. M.P.
Abraham Borredaile, Esq.	Benj. Hawes, Esq. M.P.
Charles Buller, Esq. M.P.	J. H. Hawkins, Esq. M.P.
H. L. Bulwer, Esq. M.P.	Rowland Hill, Esq.
J. W. Childers, Esq. M.P.	Matthew D. Hill, Esq. M.P.
William Clay, Esq. M.P.	William Hutt, Esq. M.P.
Raikes Currie, Esq.	John Melville, Esq.
William Gowan, Esq.	Colonel Torrens, M.P.
Samuel Mills, Esq.	Daniel Wakefield, Jun. Esq.
Sir W. Molesworth, Bt. M.P.	Henry Warburton, Esq. M.P.
Jacob Montefiore, Esq.	Henry G. Ward, Esq. M.P.
George Warde Norman, Esq.	John Wilkes, Esq. M.P.
G. Poulett Scrope, Esq. M.P.	Joseph Wilson, Esq. M.P.
Dr. Southwood Smith,	John Ashton Yates, Esq.
Edward Strutt, Esq. M.P.	

Treasurer—George Grote, Esq. M. P.

Solicitor—Joseph Parkes, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—Robert Gouger, Esq.

By great exertions, the gentlemen forming that committee succeeded in obtaining a bill for the colonization of South Australia upon these principles, which passed the House of Commons with the support of Mr. Spring Rice, then Secretary of State for the Colonies; and on the last day of the session of 1834 the bill received the Royal Assent, having been supported in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington.

The South Australian Act empowers the Commissioners, appointed by the Crown, to declare all the lands of the colony (excepting only portions which may be required for roads and foot-paths) to be open to purchase by British subjects, and to make regulations for the surveying and sale of such lands at such price as they may from time to time deem expedient, and for the letting of unsold portions thereof, for any period not exceeding three years. It is directed, that all monies received as purchase-money or rent, be employed in conducting the emigration of poor persons from Great Britain or Ireland to the Province of South Australia. The Commissioners may sell the land either by auction or otherwise, as they may deem best; but it is rendered imperative that they sell in public, for ready money, and in no case for a lower price than 12s. sterling per English acre; but the upset or selling price is to be uniform, that is to say, the same price

per acre, whatever the quantity or situation of the land put up for sale.

The whole of the proceeds, without any deduction whatever, are to constitute an emigration fund, to be employed, as before stated, in conveying poor emigrants; but it is provided, that the poor persons so conveyed at the expense of the fund shall, as far as possible, be adult persons of the two sexes, in equal proportions, and not exceeding the age of thirty years.

The following official account of the plan of colonization, given by the Commissioners under the Act erecting South Australia into a British Province, will best illustrate the subject.

1. The characteristic feature of the Plan of Colonization laid down by the Act of Parliament is a certain means for securing a sufficient supply of free labour.

2. This is accomplished by requiring every applicant for colonial land, in order to entitle himself to a grant, to pay a certain sum per acre to a general fund to be employed in carrying out labourers.

3. The EMIGRATION FUND thus raised is placed under the management of the Commissioners; whose duty it is to regulate the rate of payment, so as to obtain neither too large nor too small a number of labourers; and by the selection of young, healthy persons of good character and of

both sexes in equal numbers, to render the fund as efficient for the purposes of the colony as possible.

4. This arrangement secures many very important advantages.—First: having provided a sufficient supply of *free* labour, the Act of Parliament declares that no *convicts* shall be sent to the settlement, and thus the Colonists are protected from the enormous evils which result from the immorality and profligacy unavoidable in a penal settlement. Secondly:—As the labourers will be carried out at the common cost of the landowners by means of the emigration fund, and as they will be sufficiently numerous, it is not necessary that they should be *indentured* to any one. Both employers and labourers will be perfectly free to enter into any arrangements which may be mutually agreed upon, a state of things which experience has shewn to be much more conducive to contentment and prosperity than any other. Thirdly:—The contribution to the emigration fund being a necessary preliminary to the acquisition of land, labourers taken out cost free, before becoming landowners and thus ceasing to work for others, will furnish the means of carrying out other labourers to supply their places. This arrangement, the fairness of which must be obvious to every one, is really beneficial, not only

to those who are landowners in the first instance, but to those also who may become such by a course of industry and frugality: for while it diminishes the injurious facility with which, in most new Colonies, a person with scarcely any capital can become a petty landowner or *cottier*—a temptation which few have sufficient strength of mind to resist, notwithstanding the state is one of incessant care and toil—it holds out a prospect of real independence and comfort to those who will patiently wait the very few years which are necessary to enable any one, with colonial wages, to acquire sufficient capital to purchase land and become a master. Fourthly:—As those who will cultivate their land, and thus require many labourers, will contribute no more to the emigration fund than those who may leave it waste, the non-cultivation of extensive appropriated districts—one of the chief obstacles to the progress of every colony hitherto established—will be greatly discouraged, if not altogether prevented.

5. In determining the amount of contribution to the emigration fund, the Commissioners are required, at any given time, to make a uniform charge per acre, whatever may be the situation or quality of the land granted, and in no case to fix the charge at less than twelve shillings per acre. The payment is made once only, namely, when

the party receives a grant of the land, which grant gives him an absolute and unconditional title to the estate ; the Crown making no reserve whatever.*

6. As the contribution to the emigration fund is the sole condition of obtaining land, the amount of contribution is described in the Act of Parliament and in the regulations as to its price. It is worthy of remark, however, that as the Commissioners are required to expend the emigration fund, without any deduction whatever, in carrying out labourers, the whole contribution is returned to those who make it, in the form of passage-money for their labourers ; and therefore, strictly speaking, it is not land, but the facility of obtaining labour which is bought. It is important that this principle should be steadily kept in view by those who may desire to understand the plan on which the Colony is formed.†

* It is right to observe here, that the tenure by which land is held in South Australia is *very much superior to that by which land is held in the other Australian colonies*. In them the Crown reserves to itself the right of mining, of cutting timber or stone for public works, and of making roads across any estate it chooses, while in South Australia the land is sold in unconditional and absolute fee, without any reserve to the Crown for any purpose. This is the more important as it has been satisfactorily ascertained that in some districts there are found limestone, iron, slate, granite, &c.

† For a more detailed exposition of the principles on which land will be disposed of in the New Colony, see "Colonization of South Australia," by Robert Torrens, Esq., F.R.S., and Chairman of the Commission, published by Longman & Co.

The regulations* of the Commissioners for the sale of land, and for the selection of emigrant labourers being framed in accordance with the preceding plan of colonization, it is clearly evident, that no fears of a want of workmen need be entertained. The more capitalists who emigrate, the more land will be sold; the greater the amount of land sold, the greater the accumulation of the emigration fund; and the larger the emigration fund, the more workmen can be sent from England. A constant supply will be kept up, according to the wants of the province, and it may therefore fairly be said, that the colonist who purchases land purchases also labour. The money he pays for his land is expended in supplying him with the means of making his purchase valuable; as land merely, it is not worth a farthing an acre, however naturally rich it may be; but, possessed of labourers to cultivate the soil, its value rises immediately to the full sum he has paid for it. It is labour, therefore, not land alone, that the South Australian colonist purchases; and herein consists the grand advantage which this colony possesses over all others, and upon which it rests its hopes of prosperity.

* See Appendix.

GENERAL HISTORY.

POSITION AND DESCRIPTION.

BUT where is South Australia? a number of persons will ask. It is in New Holland, or Australia, as it is now generally called, which is the largest island in the world, and situated in the South Pacific or Indian Ocean, at nearly the same distance from the south pole that Great Britain is from the north; consequently, it is at the opposite side of the globe, about 16,000 miles from Great Britain, by ship's course. It lies between 9 deg. and 38 deg. of south latitude, and 112 deg. and 153 deg. of east long., and is nearly 2,000 miles in length from east to west, and 1,700 miles in breadth from north to south. It received its name of *New Holland* from having been chiefly explored by Dutch navigators, whose discoveries appear to be the earliest on record.

In 1606, the Dutch yacht, the *Duyfhen*, on a voyage from *Bantam* to *New Guinea*, made that part of New Holland, a little to the west and south of Cape York, — thus, without being conscious of it, the commander of the *Duyfhen* made

the first authenticated discovery of any part of the great South Land. *Luis Vaes de Torres*, a Spanish navigator, was the next person who saw New Holland, and it is remarkable, that it was near the same place, and in the same year; and that he had as little knowledge of the nature of his discovery as had the *Duyfhen*.

After that period *Australia* was visited by numerous voyagers, among whom may be mentioned I. Van Edels, who gave his name to a southern part of the coast in 1619, and Pietre Van Nuyts, who in 1627 gave his name to a part of the western coast.

During the succeeding hundred and thirty years, the desire for further discoveries in the southern hemisphere seems to have been almost dormant. The Dutch, who had been the most active, appeared satisfied with what they had achieved, or were too much engaged in commercial pursuits, to follow up what they had so gloriously commenced. Although several other navigators had touched upon various parts of the coast of New Holland, the eastern part of this vast tract was totally unknown till 1770, when it was discovered and fully explored by Capt. Cook, thereby giving his country an undoubted title to the right of it; and possession was taken accordingly, under the name of *New South Wales*, in 1788, by Governor Phillip, in His Majesty's ship

Sirius, accompanied by the *Supply* armed tender, three store ships, carrying provisions and stores, and six transports, with 778 convicts. The population of New South Wales is now about 77,100 souls, of which number upwards of 27,800 are convicts, 29,000 emancipists, and 20,300 free.

In 1828, a colony was formed at Swan River, which is on the south-west coast of New Holland, a little way north of the most extreme southern point, on the west side of the island. There is also another small settlement adjoining the latter, called King George's Sound; it is a dependency of the Swan River settlement; they are generally termed *Western Australia*.

The latest accounts of the progress of these settlements are favourable, although they do not certainly hold out any very great inducements to emigrate thither. The last return of the population, taken in 1836, amounted to no more than 1549 souls, of whom there were, above 21 years of age, only 552 males and 272 females.

In 1836 was established the

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

the subject of these pages, which is that part of *New Holland*, or *Australia*, lying between the 132nd and 141st deg. of east longitude, and, from the south coast, including the adjacent islands, northward, to the 26th degree of south latitude,

between the Swan River and New South Wales, an extent of country nearly double that of the British isles, containing an area of nearly 300,000 square miles, or 192,000,000 acres. It is about four months sail from England, or at nearly the same distance as the East Indies, and situated in the centre of the three principal, and several minor, British colonies, in this part of the world; Port Adelaide being only six days sail from Launceston, in Van Diemen's Land, and twelve from Sydney, as will be seen in the following

TABLE OF SAILING DISTANCES FROM & TO PORT ADELAIDE.

Place.	Distance in Miles.	Winds.	Time, Days.	Proper Seasons.
From Port Adelaide to				
Timor.....	2,700	Favourable at all seasons.	20	All times of the year
Java.....	2,650	Ditto.	18	Ditto.
Madras.....	4,700	Ditto.	33	Ditto.
Ceylon.....	4,500	Ditto.	32	Ditto.
Isle of France.	4,400	Ditto.	29	Ditto.
C. of G. Hope.	6,000	Ditto.	40	Ditto.
England.....	11,500	Variable.	115	Ditto.
Van D. Land.	800	Favourable.	6	Ditto.
Sydney.....	1,200	Favourable in general.	12	Ditto.
To Port Adelaide from				
Timor.....	2,700	Favourable at all times.	23	At all times.
Java.....	2,650	Favourable.	18	Ditto.
Madras.....	4,700	Ditto by proper route.	36	Ditto.
Ceylon.....	4,500	Ditto.	34	Ditto.
Isle of France.	4,400	Variable, gen. favourable.	29	Ditto.
C. of G. Hope.	6,000	Strong and favourable.	34	Ditto.
England.....	11,500	Ditto.	110	Ditto.
Launceston...	700	Always easy.	10	Ditto.
Sydney.....	1,200	16	Ditto.

The general appearance of South Australia, from the sea, is of a far more inviting aspect than any other part of the coast of this vast continent;

presenting an endless variety of beautifully verdant and secluded valleys, well watered and finely wooded plains, gently undulating, and rising towards the range of hills in the back ground. The site fixed on for the capital of the province is on the eastern coast of Gulf St. Vincent.

This gulf is without island, rock, reef, or sand bank, excepting the Troubridge shoal and those off Port Adelaide, which are timely intimated by the water shoaling; indeed, by means of the lead, the whole gulf is navigable by a stranger in the darkest night; it is protected from the heavy south sea by Kangaroo Island, an important appendage to the Province of South Australia.

This island lies about twelve miles S.W. of Cape Jervis, and comprises an area of 2,500,000 acres, containing some very fine pasture and timber. The harbour of Nepean Bay is scarcely to be surpassed, and will accommodate some hundreds of vessels. Ships of 700 tons burthen can anchor within half a mile of the landing-place. *Kingscote*, the principal settlement of the South Australian Company, is situated on the point of land which divides the *Bay of Shoals* from *Seal Bay*, and has two miles of water frontage, one mile in each of these bays; commanding a full view of Nepean Bay, from *Point Marsden* to *Kangaroo Head*, including the opposite coast of Cape Jervis.

The country from Cape Jervis, up the Gulf St. Vincent, viewed from the sea, is exceedingly picturesque, resembling, for the most part, the finest parks in England—a resemblance which is made the more striking, from being similarly interspersed with magnificent trees, just numerous enough to add beauty to the land, without encumbering it. A little to the N.W. of Cape Jervis is a small boat harbour, called by the natives “Pat Bungar.” Low hills slope down on all sides of this little bay, after crossing which, there is level land, of good quality, for a short distance, gradually descending into a valley of fine rich soil. This winds through the country to the northward, gradually trending to the west, and is open to the sea between high hills, about two miles to the north of “Pat Bungar.”

About eight miles up the gulf, a little to the north of the point, called by Flinders “N.W. High Bluff,” is a small bay, named by Colonel Light “Rapid Bay,” which is backed by a beautiful little valley surrounded by hills, from which a considerable stream is supplied, that runs through the valley between banks twenty or thirty feet high; between this bay and the next, called “Yanky Lilly,” distant about seven or eight miles to the northward, there are three or four rich valleys, abounding in fresh water streams. The hills commencing at Cape Jervis terminate at “Yanky

Lilly" valley. Above this valley the hills come down in a very bold manner to the sea, but soon recede again, leaving an undulating country for a few miles, of a singular description. The different elevations have perfectly flat tops, are covered with a very rich herbage, and are much more bare of trees than the previously-mentioned hills. This portion of the coast terminates to the northward in a gentle slope, called by the natives "Aldinghi Plains."

Until within two miles of these plains the coast is of the same picturesque character. A little to the southward are some extensive gravel pits, with deep chasms and gullies, having a very conspicuous appearance from the sea; from these, a gentle slope of nearly a mile runs along the coast into the plains, with an extensive beach of sand and shingle, forming a very narrow bay, called by Colonel Light "Deception Bay." At the northern end is a remarkable detached rock, of a tabular form; from this to within six miles of the inlet in Holdfast Bay the coast is bold and rugged, with the exception of one small sandy bay into which a fresh water stream oozes; and about four miles to the southward of this, and just to the northward of the rock before-mentioned, is the largest river that runs into the sea on this side the gulf. There is a bar at the entrance, over which boats can only pass at high water, and it

is salt as far as the tide flows, about three miles. There is no anchorage upon this part of the coast. The hills here form an arm from the Mount Lofty range coming down to the sea, lightly timbered, to the position described as six miles from the inlet in Holdfast Bay, where they have the appearance of downs, and here the Glenelg Plains may be said to commence. The range of mountains recede from the coast at this place, and so continue upwards; and a sandy beach commences, which extends to Port Adelaide, and the coast then continues low and sandy to the top of the gulf.

The anchorage in Holdfast Bay is in latitude 35 deg., Mount Lofty bearing due E. by compass. The best anchorage for large ships is in five fathoms, at about three miles distance from the landing. The holding ground is clay of a great consistency, and as the water shoals very gradually, a vessel must drag her anchor up hill for two miles before she can sustain any damage. About the middle of the bay is an inlet of the sea, in which boats can enter and discharge their cargoes at high water; but at low water they are at present obliged to discharge on the beach, owing to a bar of sand at the entrance. This, however, will shortly be remedied, by constructing a jetty; it will then be a valuable place of debarkation.

When over the bar this inlet deepens; and with the exception of some occasional obstruc-

tions from masses of sandstone and sea-weed, it is deep enough for boats to proceed a distance of two or three miles up, first in a north-east, and then in a northerly direction.

The upper part of the inlet, in the winter, is fresh, partaking of the character of a fresh-water river, having its source among the extensive lagoons in this neighbourhood. When cleared of the obstructions (which may easily be done) and a little embanking effected, it will present a safe navigation for boats, and be of great importance to the colony. Holdfast Bay will always be the place of landing and embarkation for passengers, saving the circuitous voyage to the port of landing.

Port Adelaide lies about fourteen miles to the northward of Holdfast Bay, the entrance to which is in lat. 34 deg. 45 min., between two extensive sand shoals, dry at low water, through which is a channel, running in a semi-circuitous direction for three miles and a half. To enter this channel a shoal of about 200 yards has to be passed, consisting of clay hummocks covered with sand, over which there is, at low water, only twelve feet, having a rise and fall of six feet; when over this little shoal, the depth at low water varies from two fathoms and a half to five fathoms, and the width from three or four hundred yards to three quarters of a mile. In all parts there is most

perfect shelter from any sea, as a vessel at low water is completely land-locked by hard sand, and apparently in a basin. The harbour then trends in nearly a due southerly direction for seven miles, the first two miles to the eastward being formed by an island (Torrens Island), having a channel running towards the east for a short distance, of about the same width, but of a less depth of water (Angas Inlet); it then runs to the north for a couple of miles, where it again makes a turn to the left, and flows into the sea, forming a northern entrance to the harbour, at about a mile and a half from the principal channel above described. Off Torrens Island, for nearly a mile, is a shoal, consisting of mud and sand, and the depth of water is much the same as on the shoal described at the entrance. After passing this, the depth varies from three to three and a half fathoms, and in some places five fathoms at low water, to within half a mile of the landing place, where ships generally anchor in three fathoms.

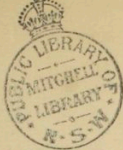
From Torrens Island to the top of the port it has all the appearance of a river, the sides being skirted with mangrove trees, and excepting off the points (which are few, as there are but slight turns in all this space), bold, and varying in width from half a mile to a mile. The land on the eastern side, called Fife Angas, is a mass of man-

grove swamps, which is the cause of the landing place being selected so far up, being on a clear spot, from whence the extensive plain extends that is bounded by the river Torrens.

The view from an elevated spot upon Torrens Island is most extensive. Beyond the port the country is a perfect plain, stretching away to the north as far as the eye can reach, with the boldest and most elevated part of the Mount Lofty range of hills running at its eastern extremity twelve or fifteen miles distant, and closing in the view to the southward about twenty miles off, gradually bending round, and terminating on the coast. The plain is in some places open, and covered with a luxuriant herbage; and in others it is well wooded, affording to the eye the most pleasing relief and contrast.

CITY OF ADELAIDE.

The city of Adelaide lies in latitude 34 deg. 57 min. S., lon. 138 deg. 38 min. E. It is divided into two unequal parts by the river Torrens (called by the natives Yatala), a pretty stream, rising in the mountains, and expending itself in the swamp into which a branch of the harbour has been



found to emerge. The situation of the city is very beautiful, either approached from the harbour or Holdfast Bay; the road from both of these places is over an extensive plain, lightly timbered. The view presented at each change of the road is very pleasing and varied, some parts are through open plains of meadow, from three to four thousand acres in extent, bounded by belts of trees, on passing which you enter another and somewhat similar plain, intersected in one part by the river, its course being indicated by a belt of magnificent gum trees growing along its banks; and in spring, the white flowers of the marsh-mallow, which border it, indicate to those acquainted with the nature of Australian botany the neighbourhood of water. Approaching from Holdfast Bay, on the right of the plain alluded to, is a slight eminence, well wooded with trees of a different character from those in the low grounds. On this gentle eminence the southern and larger part of the city is laid out. This hill, about sixty feet above the level of the plain, forms a table land. The town is therefore nearly a dead level, but the views presented by the four exterior frontages or terraces of the southern town are very dissimilar from each other, though all are delightful in their kind.

The *North Terrace* overlooks the valley of the river separating the two parts of the town and

the Park, which being studded with very fine trees, and occasional glimpses of various picturesque sheets of water, add much to the beauty of this situation, which will be greatly heightened when the river is dammed up. The *Western Terrace* overlooks the extensive plains between the coast and the town, and commands a view of the gulf, together with the vessels at anchor in the roadstead; it also overlooks the roads from both the harbour and Holdfast Bay, and is, to those who are fond of bustle, the most agreeable situation: its direct exposure to the sea breeze will also render it a desirable summer residence. The *South Terrace* is perhaps the least desirable in point of beauty, the view being more confined than the others, as the hills here approach the nearest to the town. The *East Terrace* appears to be the favourite spot for villa residences; commanding an extensive view of rich plains, backed by the range of mountains of which Mount Lofty is the most prominent feature; and it is difficult to imagine any thing more varied and beautiful than the aspect of these hills as they are illumined by the sun or enveloped in clouds. These terraces are all situated on the brow of the hill, which slopes gradually into the plain.

The town to the northward of the river (Torrens) is situated on much higher ground, and rises much more abruptly from the river; and, al-

though not likely to be so soon valuable as a place of business, the *South* and *East Terraces* will, from the peculiar beauty and extent of their prospects, be very valuable situations. And some of the sections near the river, in the low grounds on the east, are extremely valuable for gardens, from the richness of the soil and the vicinity of water. The hill on which North Adelaide is situate is the termination of a lateral branch of the Mount Lofty range.

Adelaide stands upon a limestone foundation, to the southward of the river, with a shale of about eighteen inches or two feet thick, under which is a marl for about ten feet. On passing through this a very stiff clay is found, for a considerable depth, somewhat like pipe-clay. Wells have been sunk through these strata, and water obtained in sand at from thirty to fifty feet. These wells require no steening, as the marl and clay stand perfectly well. On the north side of the river the limestone appears more compact.

CLIMATE, SEASONS, ETC.

Australia being situated at the opposite end of the globe, has the effect of reversing the seasons in their relation to ours. Their summer is our

December, January, and February; and the atmosphere during this period, though much heated during the day, is not at all debilitating in its effects on the constitution, owing to the cool bracing breeze which sets in with the evening: their winter is our June, July, and August, but which is rather a season of rain than of snow; there are sometimes slight frosts, all traces of which disappear on the rising of the sun.—A fire is agreeable during these months in the morning and evening. Australia being situated so much farther east than England, again affects the relations of time with regard to day and night. The sun rises there about ten hours sooner than with us, thus when it is five o'clock in the morning in Australia, it is about seven o'clock of the previous evening with us. These changes, however, coming gradually upon the voyager thither, he is unconscious of their taking place, and is made aware of that which has occurred in the position of the seasons only by the names of the months.

The temperature at noon is higher than it usually is in England at the same time in the corresponding seasons, but there is little difference in the temperature of the mornings and evenings. The sky is usually clear and brilliant, and the atmosphere dry, pure, and elastic. Fogs are seldom seen; a haze sometimes hangs over the lagoons and rivers in the summer season, but

these are speedily dispersed by the first rays of the sun.

It is unnecessary to go into any detail to prove the excellence of the climate of South Australia, the salubrity of the climate of Australia generally being well known and universally admitted. It may, however, be mentioned, that persons rarely feel any ill effects from sleeping on the ground, and that coughs and colds are almost unknown. A slight kind of ophthalmia is the only disease peculiar to the clime; and five cases out of six of this occurred during the early days of the settlement, when the people were badly sheltered, suffering from great fatigue, and exposed to a hot sun. The cure, however, is simple and effectual, except with the ignorant and obstinate. The invigorating influence of this climate generally on the human constitution renders it more fit for invalids, especially to Europeans, than any other in the world.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The colony has not yet been established sufficient time to allow of a very minute description of the natural productions of this important pro-

vince. A brief sketch, therefore, can only be given of a few of the most prominent objects.

Timber forms an important part of the spontaneous productions of South Australia, and although very few trees are here described, it is only from the limited extent of the information obtained at present, there being a great variety of others, but their names, and the purposes to which they can be applied, have not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. The same observations apply to all other descriptions under the above head.

The Blue Gum is found in great abundance; those of the largest dimensions growing near the rivers and fresh-water lagoons. The timber is heavy, with a close, compact grain, and of a red colour. Specimens which have been brought home very much resemble fine Spanish mahogany.

White Gum also is abundant; it is of a light colour, and the grain not so compact as the blue gum. It is a tough wood, and will probably make good flooring and weather-boards, and may be fit for wheelwrights' work.

Stringy Bark. This is a most useful tree to the colonist. The bark being of a fibrous texture, and parting easily from the wood, renders it very useful in constructing huts or temporary buildings. The wood itself is of a brown colour, good quality, splits and saws well, and is exceedingly useful in building, fencing, and paling.

The Oak, Pine, Tea-tree (a kind of myrtle), *Wattle*, &c. have also been seen. The leaves of the tea-tree have been used as a beverage when gathered and dried, which though not equally good, is little inferior to the tea of China.

The foliage of the trees is of a dark sombre green, the trunks for the most part bare, and limbs scraggy; and when standing isolated, the appearance generally is not very beautiful, but when they stand in clumps this defect is not discernible.

Of shrubs and flowers there are very great varieties, but every one has hitherto been too much engaged in more important affairs, and time too valuable to expend in investigating the beauties of nature. There is, however, no doubt that many of them will eventually afford important materials for chemical and medicinal purposes.

The grasses and wild herbage are not the least valuable productions of the colony; the kangaroo grass grows very luxuriantly, and sheep fatten on it very rapidly. There are several varieties of rib grass, also chicory, trefoil, burnet, and some other herbs which stand the winter, and in that season afford good feed for sheep.

The useful fossil or mineral substances hitherto discovered are very few.

Limestone of a very good quality is in abun-

dance at Adelaide; slate and ironstone also are found, the latter in great abundance at Kangaroo Island, where there is also said to be granite. Gravel also is found in several parts.

This colony, like New South Wales, is extremely favoured, in being almost totally exempt from ferocious animals. The native dog may be said to be the only beast of that description; it is of a blackish brown or red colour, about the size of an English fox, but stands higher, and is stronger made. This animal commits serious depredations among sheep, unless the flocks are carefully attended to. It is not very swift, and is easily taken with good dogs.

Kangaroos are of five different species, viz. the forest, the brush, the wallaby, the kangaroo-rat, and the kangaroo-mouse.

The forester is the largest, frequently weighing 150 lbs.; it is generally found in forests. This animal is exceedingly swift, but soon tires; and when hard pressed it turns upon its pursuers, standing erect, and fighting the dogs most ferociously.

The wallaby seldom weighs more than 30 lbs., but is like the former in appearance; it frequents swampy places, and feeds upon grasses and leaves. The flesh is much superior in flavour to the others.

The brush kangaroo is found among rocks, and

places difficult of access. It differs from the other species in having a long bushy tail.

The kangaroo-rat and kangaroo-mouse are two varieties of the same species; the former is about the size of a rabbit—the latter is considerably smaller; they also have the ventral sac, or pouch, on the lower part of the stomach. They are night animals, sleeping during the day.

The flesh of all the species of kangaroo is wholesome and nutritive: it has no fat, except a small quantity round the root of the tail; this part of the kangaroo makes excellent soup, highly esteemed in the colony. The skins make good leather, and form an article of export in New South Wales.

Two or three species of the flying squirrel, and two kinds of opossum, the common and grey, inhabit the trees. They are perfectly harmless and inoffensive, and their skins are of little value.

The bandicoot is about the size of the common rat; it burrows in the earth, and feeds upon roots: its flesh is highly esteemed by the natives.

The feathered tribes of South Australia are as numerous as in the sister colonies, and many of them remarkable for their singular character and beautiful plumage.

The emu is the largest bird,—it is very nearly allied to the ostrich in form and habits; when standing erect it is sometimes five or six feet high;

it has no wings, but runs very swiftly ; it is covered with feathers of a very singular kind, having more the appearance of hair : there is a large quantity of fat immediately under the skin, which yields a fine oil, very useful in oiling shoes and other leather articles.

The black swan is found upon the lakes and rivers, but is very shy. Wild ducks are very abundant, of two or three varieties, and are excellent eating. Pigeons, of several species, are found ; as also snipes, plovers, and quails ; they are easily shot, and are fine eating. The finest bird of the game kind is the wild turkey ; it is nearly as large as an English goose, and of delicious flavour.

The parrot and cockatoo tribes are very abundant, with most beautiful plumage. The tribes of small birds are very dissimilar to those of Europe ; they are exceedingly numerous, but none deserve the character of singing birds.

The inlets, bays, and waters of South Australia, abound with fish. The best kinds are, snappers, rock cod, bream, mullet, whiting, rock and bed oysters, prawns, and many others not described.

Whales abound in the various bays of the colony ; and the establishment of the South Australian Company in Encounter Bay has already been very successful in that fishery.

The reptile tribe is not very numerous, though

some of them are rather dangerous, of these the brown snake is the most fatal. Scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas, are also found, but their poison is not often fatal.

The insects of South Australia afford a wide and entertaining field for the naturalist, many of them being extremely beautiful and curious. Locusts are plentiful in the summer, but do no injury. Flies are very abundant and troublesome in summer, and great care is requisite to protect meat and other articles from their ravages. Mosquitoes, except in low situations near water, and where there are thick woods in the neighbourhood, are not very numerous, and seldom of any serious inconvenience.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COLONY.

The first clause of the Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 William IV., cap. 95, enacts that His Majesty may erect one or more provinces in that part of Australia lying between the 132nd and the 141st meridians of east longitude, and between the Southern Ocean and the 26th deg. of south latitude, and that all persons residing within the said province or provinces shall be free, not subject to the laws or constitution of any other part of

Australia, but bound by those only which shall be constructed especially for their own territory.

It is also enacted that Her Majesty may empower any persons, who shall seem fit to her privy council, to frame laws and establish courts, to appoint officers, chaplains, and clergymen of the established church of England or Scotland, and to levy such duties and taxes, as shall be necessary to the well-being of the colony: such laws to be laid before the Queen in council with all convenient expedition. Three or more Commissioners to be appointed by the crown, to carry this act into execution; their proceedings to be laid before parliament once a year.

The Commissioners are empowered to declare all the lands of the colony (excepting only portions which may be required for roads and foot-paths) to be open to purchase by British subjects, and to make regulations for the surveying and sale of such lands at such price as they may from time to time deem expedient, and for the letting of unsold portions thereof for any period not exceeding three years. It is directed, that all monies received as purchase-money or rent, be employed in conducting the emigration of poor persons from Great Britain or Ireland to the South Australian province or provinces. The Commissioners may sell the lands either by auction or otherwise, as they may deem best, but it

is rendered imperative that they sell in public, for ready money, and in no case for a lower price than 12s. sterling per English acre; but the upset or selling price is to be uniform, that is to say, the same price per acre, whatever the quantity or situation of the land put up for sale. The whole of the cash proceeds, without any deduction whatever, except in the case provided for in a subsequent clause, are to constitute an "Emigration Fund," to be employed, as before stated, in conveying poor emigrants: but it is provided, that the poor persons so conveyed at the expense of the "Fund" shall, as far as possible, be adult persons of the two sexes in equal proportions, and not exceeding the age of thirty years.

It is also enacted, that no poor person having a husband or wife, or a child or children, shall, by means of the "Emigration Fund," obtain a passage to the colony, unless the husband or wife, or the child or children, of such poor person shall also be conveyed thither.

It is provided that a Commissioner of public lands be resident in the colony to act under the orders of the board of Commissioners, who are further to appoint a treasurer, surveyors, and other officers connected with the disposal of the public lands and the purchase-money thereof.

The Commissioners are required, at least once a year, to submit to the Secretary of State for the

Colonies a full and particular report of their proceedings; and every such report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Previously, and until the sale of public lands in the province shall have produced a fund sufficient to defray the cost of conveying such a number of poor emigrants to the province as may be desirable, the Commissioners are empowered to borrow and take up on bond or otherwise, at interest not exceeding 10*l.* per cent. per annum, any sum or sums of money not exceeding 50,000*l.*, for the sole purpose of defraying the costs of the passage of poor emigrants from Great Britain or Ireland to the said province or provinces.

Also, that for defraying the necessary costs, charges, and expenses of founding the said intended colony, and of providing for the government thereof, and for the expenses of the said Commissioners, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to take up on bond, on terms as before-mentioned, any sum of money not exceeding 200,000*l.*; such bonds to be termed "South Australian Colonial Revenue Securities," and are declared to be a charge upon the ordinary revenue or produce of all rates, duties, and taxes to be levied within the province.

The Commissioners may reduce the rate of interest by taking up any sum of money at a lower rate, and therewith pay off any existing security.

The lands of the colony to be deemed a collateral security.

The 22nd section is of great importance to the new colony, securing it from the great obstacle by which emigration to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land has been seriously impeded; namely, their convict population. It is enacted, "*That no person or persons convicted in any court of justice in Great Britain or Ireland, or elsewhere, shall at any time, or under any circumstances, be transported as a convict to any place within the limits herein-before described.*"

The 23rd clause enacts that it shall be lawful to establish a constitution of local government for any of the South Australian provinces possessing a population of *fifty thousand souls*, in such manner, and with such provisoes, limitations, and restrictions, as by Her Majesty in council may be deemed meet and desirable: but it is provided, that no alteration shall be made in the before-mentioned mode of disposing of the public lands, and of the "Fund" obtained by the sale thereof, otherwise than by Act of Parliament; and it is further provided, that in the said constitution of local government, provision shall be made for the satisfaction of the obligations of any of the afore-said Colonial Revenue Securities which may be unsatisfied at the time of framing such Constitution.

As a security that no part of the expense of

founding and governing the intended colony shall fall on the mother-country, the Commissioners are empowered, out of the monies borrowed, under the previous sections of the Act, to invest the sum of 20,000*l.* in the purchase of Exchequer Bills, or other Government Securities in England, in the names of trustees appointed by Her Majesty.

The 25th clause enacts that if, after the expiration of ten years from the passing of the act, the population shall be less than 20,000 natural born subjects of Her Majesty, the lands remaining unsold shall be disposable by the crown; any obligations created by the South Australian public lands securities still existing to be esteemed a charge upon them, to be paid to the holders of such securities out of the purchase money obtained by such sale.

MANAGEMENT AND SALE OF LAND.

The business of the Commissioners appointed under the South Australian Act is to superintend the management of the Emigration Fund, to see that it is devoted to the object assigned by the act of parliament, and so to regulate the tide of emigration, as to secure a constant supply of labour without overstocking the market. Previ-

ously to commencing operations, the Commissioners were compelled, in compliance with the conditions of the act of parliament, to raise a fund of 35,000*l.*, by effecting the sale of a portion of land in the province.

The Commissioners therefore issued in June, 1835, their first regulations for the sale of land, in which it was stated, "that the sole condition of purchase shall be the payment of money at the rate of 1*l.* per acre; and nothing, whether above or below the surface of the land, will be reserved by the Crown." It soon became apparent, however, that this price was considered too high by the public; and after the lapse of two months from the commencement of the sales, considerably more than half the required quantity of land remained unsold. At this time a number of gentlemen proposed to form the South Australian Company, with a large capital, to be employed in the improvement of the colony. These gentlemen offered at once to purchase the remaining lots of land, provided the price was reduced to 12*s.* per acre

The Commissioners, being anxious to secure for the colony the important advantages which must result from the formation of such a company, determined to reduce the price to 12*s.* per acre, extending the reduction to the previous

purchasers, by increasing their lots of land proportionably.

The required investment was thus secured, by the disposal of 437 lots of land at 12s. per acre, consisting each of a country section of 134 acres, and a town section of one acre, called "preliminary sections." At the same price 20 country lots, consisting of 80 acres each, were also sold, over and above the amount required by the South Australian Act.

It may not be amiss to describe here the advantages obtained by the purchasers of the "preliminary sections." It was determined by the Commissioners that the first town, or capital of the colony, should consist of, and be divided into, 1000 sections of an acre each, exclusive of streets, quays, and public walks; and that the first 437 purchasers of the preliminary lots (the number necessary to raise the required investment) should each have one acre of town land at the same price, viz. 12s. an acre. The remaining 563 acres to be put up to auction in the colony, at the upset price of 1*l.* per acre, and sold to the highest bidder. These purchasers were also entitled to priority of choice in their sections, which was another considerable advantage. Indeed, with respect to town sections, the value of priority of choice can scarcely be conjectured; one acre of land in Adelaide, bought at the first sale in the

colony for little above 6*l.*, having already been resold in this country for 50*l.*

On the first of March, 1836, the price of all country land was advanced to 20*s.* an acre, at which price it continues to be sold in sections (only) of 80 acres each; and the parties making such purchases in this country are allowed the privilege of selecting servants and labourers for *a free passage*, at the rate of one person for every 20*l.* expended in land, provided that the selection is made within a reasonable time, that such labouring emigrants are married, or selected with due regard to an equality of sexes, and in conformity, in other respects, with the existing regulations for the selection of emigrant labourers.

The following is a statement of the land sold to the 1st of January, 1838:—

	Acres.	£.
437 Land Orders (included in the preliminary sales), each Order containing 135 acres, at 12 <i>s.</i>	58,995..	35,397
20 Land Orders for 80 acres each, at 12 <i>s.</i>	1,600..	960
40 Land Orders for 80 acres each, at 1 <i>l.</i>	3,200..	3,200
563 town acres sold in the Colony by auction..	563..	3,594
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total....	64,358	43,151

GOVERNMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE COLONY.

South Australia is governed precisely as the other colonies of the Crown not possessing a Legislative Assembly, that is, by a Governor appointed by the Queen, assisted by a Legislative Council, nominated by Her Majesty, who have the power of imposing taxes and making laws, subject, however, to confirmation by Her Majesty.

There is a Judge to administer the laws ; also an Advocate General, or Crown Solicitor. When the population amounts to 50,000 the colony will be entitled to a local Constitution. The powers of the Governor in South Australia are the same as other Governors, except in so far as the disposal of the public lands is concerned, which, by the Act, is under the especial control of a Resident Commissioner, acting according to the instructions of the Board of Colonization Commissioners for South Australia, in London. The duties of the Resident Commissioner are, to have the lands of South Australia surveyed, divided into sections, and maps of those surveys prepared, and hung up for public inspection in the Land Office of the principal town of the province. The land in South Australia is not put up to auction as in the neighbouring colonies, but a person walks into the Land Office, points out the section

he requires, and, if unsold, on his paying the deposit-money, the Commissioner is bound to register him the *bonâ fide* purchaser.

A complete system in reference to the titles of land, as well as for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and for facilitating the transfer of property, has been arranged by James H. Fisher, Esq., the Resident Commissioner. By Mr. Fisher's plan, already in part approved of by the Governor, the transfer of land in Australia will be effected with as much ease as, and not much more expensively than, funded property in England. The importance of proper regulations on these subjects cannot be too highly estimated, particularly as we believe they combine the greatest simplicity with perfect security.

The protection of the colony has not been overlooked. No danger can reasonably be apprehended from the natives, for it is well ascertained that they are a tractable and inoffensive race when treated with kindness; one tribe, with their wives and children, having already located themselves at Adelaide. Parties of them frequently visit the different houses; they are, for the most part, remarkably well made and muscular, and ready to do any work they are capable of and understand. Their principal employment is fetching wood and water, for which work they are paid in biscuit, of which they are very fond, or any little

article of clothing. They are described as possessing great quickness of perception, liveliness of character, and, with a very few exceptions, a consciousness of right and wrong. The men are mild and dignified, expert and patient in the chase, and extremely fond of dancing. The condition of the native tribes and the proper course to be adopted in dealing with them have already come under the consideration of the Commissioners. It has been their duty to guard these people against personal outrage, and to promote among them the spread of civilization and the peaceful and voluntary reception of the Christian religion. The instructions to the Resident Commissioner have been framed to this effect.

Lord Glenelg has appointed an officer, whose especial duty is indicated by his title, the *Protector of the Aborigines*; by whom every exertion will be made to cultivate their good will and to improve their social condition.

PROGRESS OF THE COLONY.

On the 24th of March, 1836, the *Cygnets* sailed from Gravesend, being chartered by the Commissioners for the purpose of carrying out part of the surveying staff, and for use in the colony

during the progress of the survey. The *Cygnets* carried out the deputy and five assistant surveyors, the harbour-master, store-keeper, and a surgeon; also several labourers to assist in the surveys, and some gardeners.

On the 1st of May following, the brig *Rapid*, purchased by the Commissioners as a surveying vessel, left the City Canal, and sailed direct for Nepean Bay, Kangaroo Island, where she arrived, being a fast sailer, on the 20th of August, 1836. The *Rapid* carried out the Surveyor-General, Colonel Light, who, having served with great distinction many years in the navy as well as the army, was appointed to the command of her, and entrusted with the important duty of selecting the site for the capital of the province, and to mark out the ground for the first town, before the arrival of the Governor and the main body of emigrants. The *Rapid* also carried out two assistant surveyors, a surgeon, and a few labourers, and had on board a set of surveying instruments, with provisions for twelve months, besides clothing, ordnance stores, surgical instruments, medicines, &c.

The *Cygnets* arrived at Nepean Bay on the 11th of September, 1836, and there landed the store-keeper, gardeners, and females, and disembarked such stores as would not be required during the surveys.

On reaching Nepean Bay, Colonel Light took command of the whole expedition, and after examining Kangaroo Island, and exploring the entire eastern coast of Gulf St. Vincent, he visited Port Lincoln in Spencer's Gulf, where the *Buffalo*, with the Governor and principal officers of the colony on board was expected; but upon examination, it was found that in the immediate vicinity of this port there were no requisites whatever for a capital. There was no good or clear land, and but one spring of water, and that below high water mark. These circumstances, therefore, together with the difficulties and dangers encountered at the entrance of the Gulf and in the immediate vicinity of Port Lincoln, determined the Surveyor-General upon fixing the site for the capital on the eastern coast of Gulf St. Vincent, whither he immediately returned.

The *Buffalo* anchored at Holdfast Bay in St. Vincent's Gulf on the 28th of December, 1836; and on the same day his Excellency the Governor landed, escorted by a party of marines, and accompanied by the various official personages who had gone out in the *Buffalo*, together with the ladies of their several families. They were received by the officers and gentlemen who had previously arrived, and fixed their habitation on the plain. His Excellency met the other Members of Council in the tent of the Colonial Secre-

tary, where the Orders in Council, erecting South Australia into a British Province and appointing the Colonial officers, were read, as was also his Excellency's commission as Governor and Commander in Chief. The customary oaths were administered to the Governor, Members of Council, and other officers present.

The commission was afterwards read to the settlers, of whom about three hundred were present, and the British flag displayed under a royal salute.

The survey of the town of Adelaide having been completed on the 10th of March, 1837, the representatives of the preliminary sections were put in possession of their allotments on the 23d, and on the 27th of the same month the remainder of the 1000 acre sections of which the capital consists were sold by public auction, realizing an average of 6*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* an acre.

The first Court of gaol delivery was holden at Adelaide on the 13th of May, before his Honour Sir J. W. Jeffcott, her Majesty's Judge of the province, and a grand and petit jury.

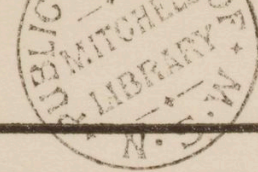
On the 23d of May a meeting was held, when the streets, squares, &c. of Adelaide were named, and on the 25th of the same month Port Adelaide was proclaimed a legal port.

Sixteen vessels had arrived in the colony from England up to May, 1837, conveying upwards of

one thousand souls, together with large supplies of provisions, stores, &c. Among these may be mentioned an emigrant depôt, consisting of thirty-five double cottages, and a number of tents and iron bedsteads. The Sydney and Van Diemen's Land Papers shew that upwards of *twenty-five* vessels have left their ports for South Australia, laden with provisions, merchandize, &c., conveying also many intended settlers.

In order to guard against scarcity and too high a price of provisions in the colony, the Commissioners have sent out a large supply from this country, which, as directed, have been sold to the colonists, but at prices sufficiently high not to interfere unnecessarily with the private trader. A large stock of sheep have also been imported by the Commissioners from Van Diemen's Land, and cattle from the Cape of Good Hope. The latter have been resold to the colonists, thus enabling many persons to purchase at a moderate rate, whose means would not permit them to import stock themselves.

Every precaution has been taken, not only to insure a sufficient supply of provisions in the colony, but also to keep down the price. To effect this object, the Commissioners have latterly engaged to send a given number of emigrants at a certain rate of passage-money per head, by any ship, (such vessel being approved



STATEMENT OF SHIPS WHICH HAVE PROCEEDED TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WITH THE NUMBER OF LABOURING EMIGRANTS AND PERSONS OF A SUPERIOR CLASS, TO FEBRUARY, 1838.

Date of Departure	From what Port.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Name of Commander.	Persons of a superior class.			Emigrants of the Labouring class.			Total	By whom despatched.	How freighted.	When arrived in the Colony.
					M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.				
1836. Feb. 22	London	John Pirie	105	G. Martin	—	—	—	19	4	5	28	South Australian Company	Provisions and general stores	1836. Aug. 16
— Feb. 24	Ditto	Duke of York	190	R. C. Morgan	5	4	—	29	—	—	38	Ditto	Whaling stores	— July 27
— Mar. 20	Ditto	Cygnets	239	J. Rolls	11	4	7	38	14	10	84	Commissioners	Surveying instruments, provisions, &c.	— Sep. 11
— Mar. 30	Liverpool	Lady Mary Pelham	206	Robert Ross	1	1	—	26	1	—	29	South Australian Company	Whaling stores	— July 30
— April 21	London	Emma	164	J. Nelson	2	1	—	12	3	4	22	Ditto	General stores	— Oct. 5
— May 1	Ditto	Rapid	161	William Light	7	—	—	16	1	—	24	Commissioners	Provisions, ordnance, and surveying stores	— Aug. 20
— June 28	Ditto	Africaine	316	— Duff	11	7	5	27	13	10	73	Various parties	Provisions, bricks, and building materials	— Nov. 2
— July 20	Ditto	Tam O'Shanter	360	— Freeman	6	—	—	35	16	17	74	Ditto	Timber, iron bedsteads, building materials, provisions	— Oct. 5
— July 23	Portsmouth	H. M. S. Buffalo	850	J. Hindmarsh, R.N.	21	16	5	52	35	47	176	Commissioners	Provisions, &c. for emigrants, and ordnance stores	— Dec. 28
— Aug. 12	London	William Hutt	260	— Fleming	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Various parties	Provisions, timber, stationery, and building materials	1837. Jan. 16
— Sep. 9	Deal	Coromandel	662	William Chesser	4	2	1	62	56	31	156	Commissioners	Timber, tents, and building materials	— Jan. 12
— Sep. 26	Hull	Sarah and Elizabeth	269	J. Wakeling	1	1	—	34	2	2	40	South Australian Company	Whaling stores	— April 24
— Oct. 18	Gravesend	John Renwick	403	W. Linnington	4	3	2	55	44	32	140	Commissioners	Timber, bricks, and emigrant depôt	— Feb. 10
— Dec. 20	Cape of G. Hope	Mary and Jane	196	R. Todd	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	Ditto	Oxen, cows, bulls, sheep, &c.	— Feb. 21
— Dec. 22	Plymouth	South Australian	236	Alexander Allan	5	2	—	27	12	14	60	South Australian Company	General stores for the Company	— April 22
1837. Jan. 8	Gravesend	Schah	161	R. H. Leesse	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	Various parties	General cargo for various settlers	— May 4
— May 11	Gravesend	Hartley	322	R. Fewson	12	3	21	25	17	30	86	S. A. Com. & other parties	Ditto	
— June 9	Hamburgh	Solway	337	R. Pearson	2	—	—	29	7	—	38	South Australian Company	Provisions and stores for Company's whalers	
— June 28	Gravesend	Katharine Stewart Forbes	457	A. Fell	4	2	9	71	66	70	222	Commissioners	General cargo	
— Aug. 5	Ditto	Lady Emma	231	J. Hurst	11	5	9	24	27	33	109	Various parties	Ditto	
— Aug. 26	Ditto	Navarino	463	C. A. Warming	5	5	8	69	72	58	217	Commissioners	Ditto	
— Sep. 25	Falmouth	Royal Admiral	413	— Grieves	4	—	—	71	64	69	208	Ditto	Ditto	
— Oct. 15	Gravesend	Lord Goderich	461	Andrew Smith	47	25	30	21	18	16	126	Various parties	General cargo for settlers	
— Dec. 3	Ditto	Trusty	365	Alex. Jamieson	7	3	7	42	44	26	129	Ditto	Ditto	
— Dec. 15	Ditto	Canton	507	J. Mordaunt	11	7	10	31	34	50	143	Ditto	Provisions for sale and general cargo	
1838. Feb. 26	Portsmouth	Eden	523	W. Cook	6	2	2	70	71	77	228	Commissioners	Provision, ordnance stores, and general cargo	
— Feb. 26	Falmouth	Henry Porcher	485	J. Hart	7	5	1	43	44	40	140	Various parties	Provisions for sale and general cargo	
— Feb. 26	Ditto	Rapid	161	W. Field, R.N.	4	1	—	19	1	—	25	Commissioners	Ordnance stores, provisions, and buoys	

	Males.	Females.	Total.
LABOURING CLASS	951	666	1617
} ADULTS	—	—	641
} CHILDREN	202	99	291
SUPERIOR CLASS	—	—	118
} ADULTS			2667
} CHILDREN			

by their surveyor) provided the owners, or other parties on their account, will ship on board such vessel a stated quantity of provisions, *to be landed for sale in the colony.*

Several vessels have lately been despatched, and others are preparing to sail early in the Spring of the present year on these terms.

Twenty-eight vessels have sailed for the colony since January, 1836, being an average of more than two a month since the date of the first departures; an occurrence unprecedented in the annals of colonization.

The number of souls conveyed from Great Britain is about 2,500; but this must not be taken as the total population of the province, a great many persons having emigrated from the neighbouring colonies.

The annexed statement will shew the various ships which have sailed, and the relative proportion of the emigrants of the superior and the labouring classes.

The Bank of the South Australian Company* is in active operation at Adelaide, and affords great assistance to the inhabitants. One fact will prove both the benefit of this establishment and the growing capital engaged in the settlement, viz.—That at the close of the last year, 1837, upwards of 7,000*l.* had been deposited with the Company

* See Appendix.

in London, for remittance to the settlers in the colony.

In order to maintain between the colony and the mother country the most intimate union and affection, an association has been formed in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to assist the colonists now settling in South Australia, in providing for themselves the means of public worship and religious instruction, according to the doctrines of the Church of England.

The committee have received subscriptions* amounting to 811*l.* 6*s.*, which has enabled them to build and send to the colony a church, containing sitting room for 350 persons, provided with communion plate and books; to complete and send out a parsonage-house; to grant the Rev. C. B. Howard, M.A., (who has been appointed to the chaplaincy by Lord Glenelg,) 100*l.* towards the heavy expenses of his outfit, and to furnish him with a credit of 50*l.* in the colony. The expenditure for these purposes has exceeded the subscriptions by 21*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and the funds raised have not enabled the committee to provide a school room, or to furnish the church steeple with a bell.

By recent advices from the colony it appears that the incidental expenses have been so nume-

* Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Curries and Co., Bankers, Cornhill.

rous and heavy as to retard the erection of the church, and a subscription had been opened for the purpose of defraying the same; the result of this measure, it is to be hoped, has accomplished this important object.

All persons who feel the necessity, at the first planting of a colony, of providing Christian instruction for all its members, are respectfully solicited to contribute towards this good work, which may be considered the most important in the colony.

Among the numerous individuals who, with their families, have emigrated to the new colony, are several members of dissenting congregations, who formed also a Society, aided by some of the most highly-respected dissenting ministers, for the support of their different forms of worship.

The friends of Wesleyan Methodism have already a rather numerous congregation; the site for a chapel had been fixed upon, and a tender accepted for its erection, which was expected to be completed by the end of last year (1837). A subscription for defraying the cost of building, and for the establishment of a Sunday-school, had been opened, and the call most generally responded to.

Arrangements have been made to provide sound moral and religious education for the rising generation of South Australia, by the establishment of

a school for the children of the emigrants, and one, upon an extensive scale, for the purpose of providing the means of superior education for the children of the higher classes of the colonists, not only of Australia, but of Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. Madras is only six weeks' sail from Port Adelaide, and it is conceived that many children of Anglo-Indian parents, instead of being separated from home for years, would be sent to school in the colony, if an establishment of a superior kind were founded.

An institution has also been established in London under the designation of "The South Australian School Society,"* the objects of which are to establish and conduct Infant, British, and Labour schools in the colony of South Australia, and to render their influence subservient to the advancement of true religion, the promotion of civilization, and the general welfare of the inhabitants of that colony. A gentleman, considered in every respect suitable for the important office of head teacher, and director of the schools, having made himself acquainted with those different plans and systems of education, to qualify him for this great undertaking, has already proceeded to South Australia, and ere this has commenced operations.

It is confidently expected that after a few years the whole expense of the establishment

* See Appendix.



will be raised in the colony, so that no more assistance from the mother country will be required than what is necessary for the erection of the buildings, the proper establishment of the institution and its support during the infancy of the colony.

Donations to the amount of 250*l.* have already been received in furtherance of this object.

A weekly journal, under the title of the "South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register," has been issued in the colony. The Gazette contains the official acts and orders of the Colonial Government. The portion of the paper called the Register was intended to have been devoted to the elucidation of the principles of colonization, to the record of the establishment and progress of the colony, and the general news of the place and of the day, and to be altogether *non-official*, and under independent controul.

This journal, however, is considered by many of the most respectable and influential colonists to have failed in carrying out the proposed objects. A large body of colonists and their friends have therefore considered it desirable that another journal should be established, and measures to that effect have been adopted. The first number of a new colonial journal may therefore be shortly expected in this country.

A Literary and Scientific Institution was esta-

blished by the intending emigrants so far back as 1835, and an extensive library formed, which, with a collection of philosophical apparatus, has been shipped for the colony.

A South Australian Corresponding Colonial Society has also been established at Adelaide. A Benefit Society, at Kingscote, was established on the 27th of July, 1837, being the anniversary of the landing of the first emigrants (per *Duke of York*) in the colony; giving assistance to its members who may be afflicted, from sickness or otherwise, at the rate of 15s. a week during illness.

A sort of pleasure town or watering place will also be established, which in all probability will attract invalids from India, who at present are obliged either to make a long voyage to England, where the climate is inferior and less suitable than that of South Australia, or they are compelled to undergo the fatigue of an inland journey to a temperate northern latitude.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

The following hints are inserted, rather as aids than as complete instructions to emigrants, and are intended principally for the small farmer, or, more properly speaking, the "middle classes;"

the farm servant, mechanic, and labourer, will be noticed separately.

By "small farmer" is meant any one possessed of a small capital (an absolute requisite), and having some knowledge of agriculture; not that it necessarily follows the emigrant should be a farmer, for there are hundreds of persons who have settled in the various colonies, and are now thriving, who in this country never attempted such a course of livelihood. A previous acquaintance with agricultural affairs, the breeding and rearing of cattle, &c. would certainly be desirable, but the principal requisite to a settler is a taste and fondness for a country life and occupations.

A natural question with the intending emigrant will be, what amount of capital is required?—This must, of course, depend very much on the mode of living the emigrant will adopt, and on many other circumstances. If his intention is to purchase land, he should not have less, after making his purchase and paying his passage, than about 150*l.* for every section (80 acres) of land; if his intention is to rent a farm, which may readily be done, two-thirds of that sum will probably suffice.

The prospectus issued by the South Australian Company, addressed to "small farmers,"* is well deserving attention by persons of this class.

* See Appendix.

The breeding and rearing of sheep will always be a profitable investment of capital, but is not recommended to the *small* farmer; an immense tract of country is required to carry it on to any extent, a flock of three hundred requiring at least one thousand acres of good natural grass to supply them with food at all seasons; the attendant expenses are very great, and the risks from casualties and disease are also serious, and to the small breeder almost ruinous. To the settler who can invest 1000*l.* capital in an extensive sheep establishment the returns will be enormous, but for the small farmer to stake his "little all" in the purchase of sheep in a new colony, would be a very hazardous proceeding. Neither is it to be recommended to such persons to encumber themselves with goods for sale; the markets will always fluctuate extremely, and they might frequently find their merchandize unsaleable, and their capital locked up when most wanted. A good assortment of articles for their own use should, however, by no means be neglected.

On his arrival in the colony, the settler should lose no time in fixing upon his location. By applying at the office of the Colonial Commissioner, he will see plans of such sections as are surveyed, when he can instantly make his selection, and should proceed at once to the spot. Every day spent in idleness diminishes his capi-

tal, and creates a fondness for the dissipation always to be found in a town. The sooner a person sets about the earnest execution of his project, the sooner will he get his comforts around him, and the greater will be his hope of success.

The emigrant who intends to purchase land should bear in mind, that by making the purchase of the Commissioners in this country, he will be entitled to receive a free passage for four adult persons for each section (eighty acres) so purchased, according to the 17th article* of the Regulations for the selection of emigrant labourers; therefore, should he have a family of four children, viz. two sons and two daughters, above the age of fifteen years, he would obtain a free passage for them to the colony.

The accommodations in the emigrant ships to South Australia are usually divided into three classes, viz. cabin, intermediate, and steerage passages. The expense of a cabin passage for a grown person is about 50*l.*; children are charged somewhat less, in proportion to their age and the room they occupy. A man and his wife, occupying only one cabin, or the same room as a single person, are generally charged somewhat less than two single persons. An intermediate passage is about 25*l.*; the difference being principally in the dietary, many of the intermediate cabins being equally good as the others.

* See Appendix.

All passengers are entitled to put any thing they think proper into their own cabins without any extra charge, but goods put into the hold, or any other part of the ship, pay freight at the rate of about 50s. per ton measurement (40 cubic feet), and about 30s. per ton dead weight.

Cabin passengers mess with the Captain of the ship, and, it is understood, should be supplied with a good dinner of fresh meat every day, and every reasonable comfort; including a pint of wine, and a moderate quantity of spirits and malt liquor each person.

Passengers should always see the cabins and accommodations they are to occupy, and have a proper agreement, *in writing*, with the brokers or owner of the ship, of the nature and extent of the provisions, quantity of water, and comforts they are to receive (particularly as to the rations, &c. for children, and the times of their meals) before they pay their passage-money, as gross abuses have sometimes been practised in these matters; and as much expense has often been occasioned by the ship not sailing on the day appointed, it is expedient to stipulate to be received on board and victualled on a stated day, or receive a certain sum per diem for so long after as they may be detained.

To those persons who will dispense with appearances during the voyage, and particularly

those with a family, an intermediate passage is recommended; as the saving effected in the difference of cost (with the exception of a small portion, which might be expended in extra stores and comforts) would be a very desirable acquisition on landing in the colony, and amply repay the supposed distinction between the cabin and intermediate passenger for so short a period. In such case, a few pounds might be spent in some of the following articles, viz. tea, sugar, flour, suet and preserved fruit for puddings, bacon or ham, rice, arrow-root, carbonate of soda and tartaric acid, half a dozen bottles of good port wine, or bottled porter (a most excellent thing in sea-sickness), a few cases of preserved meats, &c. Five pounds, judiciously laid out, will procure a good stock of these articles, and persons disposed to be economical, or whose funds are limited, may effect a considerable saving by taking their passage in this manner.

It is recommended that all persons should inspect the ship they intend to proceed in, choose their berths, see that there is good height between decks, proper means taken to secure a free ventilation, and conveniently arranged water-closets. Great care should be taken in the packing and securely fastening boxes, packages, &c., and seeing them properly stowed away in the hold; most persons, however, would find it to their inte-

rest to employ an agent to attend to these and many other little matters, which persons who are in the habit of shipping goods can do much better than individuals unaccustomed to the routine of such business, and the moderate charges of a respectable agent* would in most cases be less to the employer than the impositions daily practised by persons about the docks, in passing entries at the Custom House, &c.

The emigrant must calculate upon not being able to have linen, &c. washed during the passage (about four months), and, consequently, should be provided with a sufficient stock; which although a considerable is an indispensable outlay, but it should be remembered that this will last a long time afterwards in the colony. The quantity and kind of apparel will of course be regulated by the means of the emigrant; the quality should be much the same as that used in England, with perhaps a larger proportion of summer clothing than winter. Calico should be substituted for linen, and very fine flannel will be

* To the stranger in such affairs, Mr. John Gliddon, South Australian Agent, and Agent to Her Majesty's Colonization Commissioners for the Sale of Land, No. 3, Austin Friars, can be recommended, as fully competent to undertake matters of the most minute as well as of the most weighty and confidential kind. Mr. G. is in correspondence with some of the most respectable and influential among the colonists who have already departed, and has been entrusted with the entire management of their affairs in England.

very serviceable. Striped shirts are much more economical, and are very generally worn in all colonies. On the voyage some very warm clothing will be required in passing the Cape. Sailors' jackets are very convenient on board, and a few of dark jean, made loose, will be found desirable. Children should be provided with a good stock of shoes and frocks for the voyage; the salt water in warm weather soon destroys the former, and the latter wear out much more than on shore.

In fitting up a cabin for the voyage, care should be taken that the door is not in the centre, as much room is lost in that case; sea chests in a cabin are inconvenient, so much room being required for the opening of the lid, as well as the difficulty of getting things out from the bottom. Chests of drawers are far preferable. Large nails and hooks to hang things upon are useful; as also a few shelves for books &c., with a rim to prevent them from falling when the ship rolls. Every thing should be most securely lashed to the bulkheads; and all articles for use in the cabin should, if possible, be of pewter; a tin can with a swing handle and a spout, for saving water in, is useful. Raspberry vinegar is a very essential article to mix with the water when not very good. A filter will be found as useful on board ship as it will afterwards in the colony; and a glass safety lantern to burn wax candles for the cabin is indis-

pensable, about 10 lbs., at 1s. 5d. per lb., would last the voyage.

If the emigrant has a family it would be desirable to take out a wooden house;* they are made on a very simple construction, easily put up, and may be removed from place to place, if required, with very little trouble; the most economical plan is, however, to take out a marquee or tent, which should be *lined*, as the rays of the sun render a tent very oppressive during the day. Tents are more portable, and more easily pitched, and infinitely less expensive. In this case, however, some deals, &c. for floors and rafters, &c. should be taken out; these may be obtained cut in bond, by which means a drawback is obtained. Doors and sashes would also greatly facilitate the erection of the settler's future dwelling, which may then be made a substantial building of stone.

The small capitalist should, however, proceed with extreme caution, and build no more than he feels absolutely and indispensably requisite. The capital required to build a good house and offices at the commencement of a settler's career, if invested in live stock, and employed in the cultivation and improvement of his land, would soon afford him the means of erecting those buildings out of the mere proceeds.

* *Mr. Manning*, builder, 251, *High Holborn*, and *Mr. Thompson*, builder, 3, *Osnaburgh Place, New Road*, have made a great many, on very reasonable terms.

But little household furniture should be taken to the colony; chests of drawers may, however, be cased with deals, and packed with various articles. A few camp chairs would be very convenient, and cost but little freight. Horse-hair mattresses are to be preferred to feather beds. A crate of crockery and glass, and a supply of useful cooking utensils, are absolute necessities. It is important to save freight by every means possible; great care should therefore be taken in packing, that nothing goes empty. All packages should be of as convenient a size as possible for moving about, and not heavier than two persons can carry; packing cases should be made of good stout deals, as they will always be useful and valuable. Linen, books, edge tools, or other articles that are liable to rust or spoil with salt water, should be packed in cases lined with tin (an article of much value in the colony), and attention must be paid to drying linen thoroughly previous to packing. Iron goods, cooking utensils, &c., may be put into tight casks, such as are used for oil or salting meat, for which a ready sale will always be found.

There are several articles which, during the infancy of a colony, it is absolutely necessary to be provided with from the mother country. The following list, with the estimated cost of some articles, will be a guide, although, as before

observed, the actual amount to be expended in this country depends upon the means and the intended pursuits of the emigrant.

One set of harrow teeth, with necessary iron work, 2*l.* 2*s.*; one Scotch plough, complete, and extra iron work, 4*l.* 4*s.*; one steel mill, at 65*s.*; two flour sieves, at 4*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.*; two spades, at 3*s.*; two shovels, at 3*s.*; two pickaxes, at 3*s.*; six sickles, at 1*s.* 4*d.*; one cross-cut saw, at 13*s.*; two hand saws, at 5*s.*; two axes, at 3*s.*; one adze, at 4*s.*; two claw hammers, at 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; two augers, at 2*s.*; two gimlets, at 3*d.*; two spike gimlets, at 1*s.* 6*d.*; one screw-driver, at 2*s.*; one carpenter's spoke shave, at 2*s.* 6*d.*; one jack plane and spare iron, at 5*s.* 9*d.*; one smoothing plane and spare iron, at 4*s.* 9*d.*; half a dozen chisels, at 5*s.* 6*d.*; six tumbler padlocks, at 2*s.*; six hasps and staples, at 2*s.* 6*d.*; locks, bolts, and hinges, for house, barn, and stable doors, according to the probable wants; with nails, spikes of four or five inches, especially the former; three inch nails for rafters, &c. batten or eightpenny single, or stout fourpenny; flooring brads; one or two cwt. of spikes will not be too many; the next in point of utility are batten and shingle nails.

Any of the following articles would be found serviceable to those whose means are sufficiently ample to allow of a larger assortment, viz. iron

axles, boxes, and tires for carts; chains, traces, and iron eames for bullocks; strong chain for drawing timber, cleaving wedges and iron rings for mauls, cleaving axes or reaving irons, for splitting palings, &c.; some large breaking-up, grubbing, and other strong hoes.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

The agricultural labourer or country mechanic may obtain a *free passage* on application to the Superintendent of Emigration, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 6, Adelphi-terrace, London, provided that they are eligible, according to the "regulations for the selection of emigrant labourers," as given in the Appendix. It will be seen by the 15th article of those regulations, that persons who do not come within the meaning of the South Australian Act to receive a free passage, may be provided with one, on payment of the passage money to the Commissioners. Such persons are strongly recommended to engage their passage through the Superintendent of Emigration, as they will be much better provided for under his judicious management, than they would be in a private ship, or under their own arrangements.

This is said without any disparagement either to shipowners or brokers; but it is the especial duty of the Superintendent of Emigration to see to all the little comforts of the emigrants; indeed the entire arrangement of the ships (as regards the emigrants) being under his direction, he is, from the experience he has had, more likely to be conversant with the minutiae in these matters, than the shipowner or broker, who is naturally more fully occupied with concerns of a weightier kind.

All emigrants must be provided with a mattress, blankets, coverlid, towels, &c., and the necessary utensils required on board, such as knives and forks, spoons, tin plates, tin mugs, &c.; and, if possible, should provide themselves with an iron kettle, a couple of saucepans, frying-pan, teapot, and tin pail, for use on the voyage; and as these things will not be very difficult to carry, they will be found most valuable on reaching the colony, so indeed will as many articles of cutlery, cooking utensils, &c., as their means will allow them to provide.

Each emigrant will be allowed to carry, free of expense, as much baggage as will measure twenty cubic feet, and not exceeding half a ton in weight; all above that quantity must be paid for. The charge for freight varies, but for the Commissioners' emigrants it is generally (by contract) at

the rate of 45s. per ton measurement, and 25s. per ton dead weight.

Mechanics should take as many tools used in their respective trades as possible, indeed, every person should be provided with a saw, plane, hammer, chisels, augers, &c. A sufficient stock of clothing for a four months' voyage should be procured, and this is of the greatest importance, as it is not possible to wash linen during the passage, excepting those persons only who are economical with their water, and save it for that purpose, or have the means of catching rain water sufficient when opportunities occur.

Females would do well to take out the materials for those articles of clothing which are not wanted for immediate use, and make them up on the voyage; as the amusement would help to dispel the sameness and languor consequently attending their passage to the country of their adoption. The following estimates will assist emigrants in the purchase of their outfits, and be a guide to parishes or individuals inclined to furnish their servants or others intending to emigrate with what is *actually requisite*.

At the same time it should be remembered, that calicoes, brown holland, fustian jackets, camlet, fine canvas, and any other articles of that description, will always be most valuable to those who can take a little extra stock.

FEMALE.

	£	s.	d.
2 gowns, or 18 yards of printed cotton, at 6 <i>d.</i>	0	9	0
2 petticoats, or 6 yards of coloured calico, at 6 <i>d.</i> ..	0	3	0
2 flannel ditto, or 6 yards of flannel, at 1 <i>s.</i>	0	6	0
12 shifts, or 30 yards of long cloth, at 6 <i>d.</i>	0	15	0
6 caps, or 3 yards of muslin, at 1 <i>s.</i>	0	3	0
6 aprons, or 6 yards of calico, at 6 <i>d.</i>	0	3	0
6 handkerchiefs, at 6 <i>d.</i>	0	3	0
6 neckkerchiefs, at 9 <i>d.</i>	0	4	6
6 towels, at 6 <i>d.</i>	0	3	0
1 pair of stays, at 5 <i>s.</i>	0	5	0
6 pair of black worsted stockings, at 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	0	7	6
2 pair of shoes, at 4 <i>s.</i>	0	8	0
1 bonnet, at 3 <i>s.</i>	0	3	0
needles, pins, buttons, thread, tape, &c., an assort- ment of	0	5	0
2 lbs. of soap, at 6 <i>d.</i> , and 2 lbs. of starch, at 6 <i>d.</i> ..	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£4	0	0

MALE.

2 fustian jackets, at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	0	15	0
2 pair ditto trousers, at 6 <i>s.</i>	0	12	0
2 pair duck ditto, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	0	5	0
2 round frocks, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	0	5	0
12 cotton shirts, at 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	1	7	0
6 pair of worsted stockings, at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	0	9	0
2 Scotch caps, at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	0	3	0
6 handkerchiefs, at 6 <i>d.</i>	0	3	0
6 coarse towels, at 6 <i>d.</i>	0	3	0
1 pair of boots, at 10 <i>s.</i>	0	10	0
1 pair of shoes, at 6 <i>s.</i>	0	6	0
4 lbs. of soap, at 6 <i>d.</i>	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£5	0	0
Female.....	4	0	0

Carried forward.... 9 0

Brought forward.....	£ 9 0 0
1 pair of blankets, at 10s.	0 10 0
2 pair of sheets, at 5s.	0 10 0
	<hr/>
	1 0 0
	<hr/>
Sum required to fit out a couple	£10 0 0
	<hr/>

Each family should provide a good strong linen or sacking bag, large enough to hold a month's supply of clothing. All other articles should be packed as closely as possible in a strong deal chest or box; these are placed in the hold of the ship, which is opened once a month, in order that the passengers may exchange the clothes they have worn for clean ones.

In the steerage no light or fire is allowed, except the lights in the lanthorns and swing stoves, and these are put out at eight o'clock. No smoking is allowed between decks in any part of the vessel, and upon deck only to leeward.

The emigrants are expected to have their own effects in their proper places; strict regard to cleanliness is required, and after meals the decks to be swept, and things cleared and put in their places by the emigrants appointed by the surgeon-superintendent for that purpose, in rotation. In fine weather the beds and bedding must be taken on deck, and every part of the between decks cleared and cleaned, according to turn.

Divine service will be performed every Sunday, when each emigrant is expected and required to

attend, in a clean and orderly manner. Books and tracts may be obtained of the surgeon-superintendent, who is furnished with a supply by the Commissioners, for the use of the emigrants during the voyage, and finally to form a lending library in the colony for the labouring classes.

There are a few expenses to agents on embarking, for shipping baggage, &c., which all emigrants should be prepared to pay.

Those persons, however, who choose to save the charges (about 1s. 6d. on each package) for shipping, may do so by going themselves to the Searcher's Office, Custom House, and asking for a printed form, which they must sign, and deliver to the Custom House officer, with a tender to allow him to examine the packets, baggage, &c., if he wishes it. He signs it, and this is all that is required from emigrants, who may then ship it without any expense, except wharfage charges.

Emigrants sent out by the Commissioners are desired to be in London by a certain day, and are provided for comfortably at a *depôt* engaged for that purpose, until the ship in which they are to embark is ready for their reception. The *depôt* is a convenient place for other parties to put up at on arrival in London, and waiting the departure of the ship, the accommodations being comfortable and the charges reasonable, and every assist-

ance rendered by the conductor, in person, to facilitate parties who are unaccustomed to shipping.

On the voyage the emigrants are placed under the care of the surgeon-superintendent, whose duty it is to see that the articles of agreement between the ship owner and the Commissioners are properly carried into effect, and to whom all complaints are to be made. One of the emigrants is usually appointed to assist the surgeon in seeing the rations served out, keeping order between decks, and to report generally on their conduct to the surgeon.

The steerage passengers are always put into messes; of six, or such other number as may be determined on by the surgeon-superintendent, and are victualled according to the following scale per head:

Bread ... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	} Daily.	Butter .. 6 oz.	} per week.
Flour $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		Mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.*		Oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	
Suet 1 oz.		Peas ... 1 pint.	
Water ... 3 qts.		Raisins .. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
Cocoa ... 1 oz.	} On alternate days.	Rice 1 lb.	
Coffee ... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Sugar ... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	
Tea $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.		Vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	

Potatoes $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 4 days in the week, and when expended 1 lb. of rice to be substituted for 3 lbs. of potatoes.

* Prime new Irish East India beef and pork, and preserved meat, alternately.

Women receive the same rations as men; children to receive rations in the proportion of two-thirds between 7 and 14 years, and one-third between 1 and 7 years; children under 12 months to be provided for by their parents.

The usual supply of medical comforts is also to be put on board for use in case of sickness, in the proportion of—for every 100 passengers, counting the children at the rates stated above—10 lbs. of arrow root; 50 lbs. of preserved beef; 400 pints of lemon juice, in stone one-gallon bottles, and 400 lbs. of sugar to mix with it; 60 lbs. of Scotch barley; 18 bottles of port wine; 300 gallons of Meux, or Reid, or Barclay, or Whitbread & Co.'s stout, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hlds.; 50 gallons of rum.

The medical comforts to be issued as the surgeon shall deem proper. It is intended that women who may be nursing shall have a pint of porter each day; also, that if the water should be bad, an allowance of spirit and water should be issued daily to all who do not receive porter, at the rate of one-eighth of a pint of spirit to each adult, mixed, before being issued, with at least half a pint of water.

Fresh meat and soft bread to be supplied until one day after passing the Downs, and whenever opportunity shall offer. Any passenger will have a right to draw his whole allowance, though he may not consume so much; the remainder he may

put by or dispose of to the owners, as he may think proper.

DAILY MEALS.—Breakfast—Tea, or coffee, or cocoa, and sugar. Dinner—according to the above scale. Supper—tea, or coffee, or cocoa, and sugar.

List of other articles provided for the passengers.—One wooden mess bowl, one ditto platter, one mess bread basket, one tin quart-pot, two three-gallon hawse buckets.—For each mess of six passengers.

Filterers, flour scales and weights, pewter, wooden, and tin measures, two swing stoves, and a head pump, with brooms, deck scrapers, and all other articles necessary for the comfortable accommodation of the passengers and cleanliness of the ship.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS.—The charge for intermediate passengers includes a cabin (six feet square) for each couple. It also entitles them to a separate table, and to one-third of a pint of wine each per day, in addition to the foregoing dietary.

On arrival at Port Adelaide the emigrants are consigned to the care of the emigration agent there, who will direct them how to obtain employment, and furnish them with every information relative to the proper mode of procedure. All persons are strongly recommended to adopt the course pointed out by that officer, disregarding the opinions (too often given unasked) of de-

signing persons, and proceed at once to carry into operation their intended objects.

In conclusion, the following paragraph* is inserted as peculiarly apt, and is worthy of attention by all classes.

“Numerous labourers, who are now suffering from cold and hunger, should be informed that instead of being looked upon as a burden on their respective parishes, they may secure a free passage to another land peopled by their own countrymen, where their value would be appreciated; where they may be certain of high wages; in a salubrious climate, that will require so little fuel and clothing as to leave their earnings almost clear gain, and which will enable them to secure their own independence, and the prosperity of their children’s children. About 3,000 emigrants have already left this country for South Australia.”

The following extracts from letters not intended for the public eye, but addressed by persons who have emigrated to South Australia to their relatives in England, speak volumes on the flourishing prospects of the colony for honest and industrious people in all ranks in life.

“We have already at least fifteen men come here as labourers from the convict colonies of Sydney and Van Diemen’s Land, whose knowledge and course of life will be decidedly useful; that is

* From the *Maidstone Gazette*, Feb. 23rd.

to say, stock keepers, shepherds, and paling and shingle splitters.'—*Letters from Mr. Morphett, agent to large holders of South Australian land, residing in England, and addressed to those persons. February 28th, 1837.*

“Labourers and mechanics will find plenty of employment and good payment.’—*Mr. Wyatt, surgeon, late of Plymouth, to his relatives.—April 8th, 1837.*

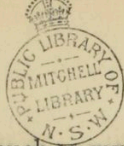
“I have got an acre of ground of my own, which cost me £3 : 15s., and I have built me a good mud house, and I am going to sow some seed in my ground. I have bought me a new suit of clothes, with plenty of shirts, and am now earning 1*l.* 1s., with all my grub, every week I live, and I have got a very good master, who is going to learn me to be a joiner and builder, and in eighteen months time I am going to have 1*l.* 16s. and victuals every week, and I am saving a little every week; and nothing would give me greater joy than for you to come and bring Mary with you, for you really would think you was in Greenwich park.’—*Thomas Newman, a free emigrant, to his mother in London. April 22nd, 1837.*

“Labouring men get very high wages, 5s. a day for the commonest labourers, and some 6s. or 7s. I would strongly recommend young able bodied labourers to come out, as, if they are sober and industrious, they are sure to do well.’—*Mr.*

Blunden to his father at Arundel. April 24th, 1837.

“I do not repent coming out here; this is a good country for a man to get a good living in— plenty of masters and good wages. A labouring man is thought the most of; they get 18s. a week, board and lodging. Tradesmen get 5s. to 7s. a day. * * * I am in a comfortable situation with Mr. H——, and am likely to do well with him. I am as happy as a king. I do not wish to persuade any one to come because I am come, but I assure you it is the very best thing any young person can do, and particularly if they could but see how comfortable I am. I have every thing any one can wish for. I can have all sorts of clothes from Mr. H—— (his employer), but we do not want much in this country, it is so very warm. I never wear a jacket day or night. I get 70s. per month and my board, and a comfortable place to live in, and a quart of porter a day.’—
William Suter, bricklayer, a free emigrant, to his mother. May 24th, 1837.

“I have begun at my trade and I can do better at it than going out to work. I get 12s. a pair for men’s dress shoes, 14s. for three holed shoes, 1l. for half boots. Journeyman’s wages are 6s. 6d. for closing and making shoes; 10s. for closing and making the water tights; 3s. for making women’s pumps; 6d. extra for welts. Susan gets double the English price for her bonnet work.



Some weeks she earns as much as myself.'—*J. W. Adams, clerk to the church of Adelaide, to his mother at Portsea. May 30th, 1837.*

“The wages of labouring men are very good, from 5s. to 6s. per day and their victuals. Mechanics are having about 2l. per week and victuals. Dear brother and sister, there is every prospect of doing well, if you come out, as you and your children need not be out of work one hour. Give our kind love to Jane and William H——. Tell them that we are very anxious for them to come, as it is a very safe passage, and there is nothing to fear.’—*Robert and Jane Bristow, to Mrs. Moore, Dean Street, Holborn. June 4th, 1837.*

“Wages still continue at an extravagant price, many men earning by digging, at piece work, 13s. 6d. per diem.’—*Mr. Morphett’s Letter of August 5th, 1837.*”

And in the *South Australian Gazette*, August, 1837, we find the following, in an address to emigrants: “We therefore recommend emigrants, wishing to live in a fine country with elbow room, and where industry is sure to be rewarded, to lose no time in shipping themselves and their children for South Australia. *We want no idlers—no drunkards*; but steady, sober men, not ashamed to live by the sweat of their brow, will be welcomed, and cannot fail to become independent in a few years.

In connection with the proceedings of the Commissioners, in the establishment and colonization of South Australia may be noticed, as one of the most important features,

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

The following are the names of the Chairman and Directors of this enterprising commercial company; the high respectability of whom is sufficient to afford a sure guarantee for the success of the undertaking.

George Fife Angas, Esq., Chairman.

Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.	John Rundle, Esq., M.P.
C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Smith, Esq.
Henry Kingscote, Esq.	James Ruddell Todd, Esq.
J. Pirie, Esq., Alderman.	Henry Weymouth, Esq.
Christopher Rawson, Esq.	

Edmund John Wheeler, Esq., Manager in England.

David Mc. Laren, Esq., Manager in the Colony.

The following is an abstract of the chief regulations of the company, viz :—*

The capital is £500,000 divided into 20,000 shares of £25 each.

* Prospectuses, with the regulations and more detailed information, can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 19, Bishopsgate Street, within.

The affairs of the Company are governed by a Board of Directors, each holding not less than 100 shares.

The Capital may be increased to £1,000,000. Shareholders may have the liberty (with the permission of the Directors) to pay up all or part of their subscribed capital, for which interest at £4. per cent. per annum is allowed, and such advance may be recalled on giving due notice to the Board.

No calls to exceed 2*l.* 10*s.* per share, of which twenty-one days notice shall be given.

The Company has now (February, 1838) been in operation only two years, but in that short interval much has been done towards the fulfilment of the objects for which it was established, which are intimately connected with the interest of the Colony at large. The Directors have presented to their shareholders reports of their proceedings, from which most of the following outline has been gleaned, our limited pages permitting only a cursory notice of their plans.

The Company was formed January 22, 1836, with the subscribed capital of £200,000, and this was enlarged in the same year to £300,000 by an issue of 4000 shares at £1 premium; during 1837 it has been increasing by another issue, at £1 : 10*s.* premium.

Their first object was to purchase a quantity of

land from the "Colonization Commissioners for South Australia," best suited to their purposes, and on terms likely to yield a profitable return. They judged it wisest, if they erred at all on this point, to do so on the safe side, to purchase only as much country land as would be necessary for their plans, and as much town land as they could obtain; on these principles 102 town acres, and 13,770 acres country land, conveying a right of pasturage to 220,160 acres, were purchased at the preliminary sales; they have also secured 320 acres on Kangaroo Island, where it is proposed to establish the first seat of the Company's commercial and shipping operations. In right of their purchase on Kangaroo Island, they can also lease 5,120 acres of pasturage.

In consequence of the extent of their purchase, the Company can call for several distinct special surveys, at any time, of any district from which it is desirable to select land; so that it may be greatly to their interests to postpone the definite choice until a very accurate knowledge of the main land has been acquired, or until the most eligible situations and fertile soils have been discovered.

The growth of Wool is one of the objects contemplated by the Company, and for this purpose they obtain, by virtue of their purchase of lands, the right of pasturage of a vast extent of terri-

tory at a rent of less than one farthing per acre, on which they will enjoy the important privilege of changing their sheep-walks every three years, if necessary; an advantage deemed, in Spain, essential to the welfare of the flocks and the quality of the wool.

For the foundation of their flocks the Company look to the adjacent colonies of Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, where sheep can be procured at moderate prices, and from whence the expense of transport is much less than from Europe. They have already imported into South Australia nearly 3000 fine woolled ewes, and to maintain a pure blood, and secure a high character for their produce, the Directors have sent from Hamburgh three parcels of superior Saxon rams and ewes, selected from some of the choicest stocks of Germany. The increase of all these sheep would rapidly extend the Company's flocks, and thereby provide a source of supply for the settlers at large. They had also imported bullocks, horses, &c.

Another branch of the Company's pursuits is *the Whale, Seal, and other fisheries*; in accomplishment of which they have purchased and equipped several vessels for the sperm and black whale fisheries, to return after each cruise to refit and exchange their casks at the Company's naval station in South Australia.

The crews of each ship are engaged for three years, and their families are expected to reside in Kingscote, the Company's establishment in Kangaroo Island, where the seamen's wages will be paid from time to time. By this plan, the officers and sailors will have frequent opportunities of enjoying the society of their families, and probably be induced, instead of returning to England, to adopt that station as their future home; thus laying the foundation of a nursery for seamen in South Australia, that will produce important advantages to a colony in such a central position, having easy access by sea to every point of its own extensive territory, and all the other established colonies in New Holland.

The whaling vessels already owned by the Company are the *Duke of York*,* Capt. R. Morgan; *Lady Mary Pelham*, Capt. R. Ross; *Sarah and Elizabeth*, Capt. J. Wakeling; and *Guiana*, Capt. G. W. Dolling;—fitted for the sperm and black whale fishery: and also the *South Australian*, Capt. A. Allen, to be employed in the coasting trade in summer, and the black whale fishery in winter. The company also possess the *John Pirie*, Capt. Martin, and the *Lord Hobart*, Capt.

* We have just heard of the total loss of this vessel, on an unknown reef in the South Seas, 300 miles north of Sydney. Crew except 2 persons saved; the company had insured the cost of ship and outfit.

Hawson, which are engaged in the trade with the neighbouring colonies. As these ships have but recently commenced their fishing voyages, time has not been afforded for ascertaining their success, except that the *Lady Mary Pelham* has been spoken, with a few tuns of oil (having reached the whaling ground); the *Sarah and Elizabeth* was so fortunate as to obtain, on the outward voyage, about fourteen tuns of sperm oil, which has arrived in England, and formed the first produce ever exported from the new colony of South Australia. This vessel had then gone black whaling, and was known to have got several fish.

In addition to their whaling operations by ships, the company have established a station on shore, for taking the black whale in the winter season; and by the last advices from the colony, this station had already yielded 130 tuns of oil, besides whale-bone.

As the waters of the settlement abound in fish of every kind, proper nets and fishing gear have been forwarded, and the cooper's establishment will furnish casks for packing the salted and cured fish. The Directors have sent out persons acquainted with that business, who can have a supply of salt from the lagoons close to Nepean Bay; and they trust their trade will prove of great value to the new colony, and become a staple article for the supply of shipping and future export.

The Company also contemplate the *salting and curing of beef and pork*, but have not yet been able to do much for its furtherance, wishing to make it one of their subsidiary measures.

The Directors allow each family in their service the use of a half acre of land, and aid in its enclosure and the erection of a cottage; and also assist in obtaining a cow and pig. Instead of rations they pay in sterling money, or its representative value.

The Directors have made every effort to insure the observance of religious worship regularly on board the ships, and at each of their stations in the colony; and they will be happy to receive at their office any useful books for the formation of a loan library. They have also endeavoured to select men of steady and temperate habits for their servants, and to adopt every possible measure to perpetuate those principles. Therefore they will not be venders of ardent spirits, nor countenance such as do; but as men of social habits require places for refreshment, they wish to encourage the establishment of coffee houses, and also a temperance hotel, in the town of Kingscote.

The tenure of all the Company's lands being absolutely fee-simple, affords a large field for the discovery of mines of coal and minerals, and quarries of lime and stone; an advantage not possessed by other colonies, but absolutely se-

cured to this by Act of Parliament. A practical geologist and mine agent, with proper labourers, has been engaged to explore their territory.

One of the chief operations of the Company, hitherto unnoticed, is their *Banking establishment*, which they were induced to form at the request of many influential settlers, and which is now in active operation in South Australia, rendering the utmost facilities for the pecuniary transactions of the inhabitants. Persons can now have in our new colony (scarcely settled one year) their regular banking account, with cheque and pass-book, as easily as in London. Interest is allowed on deposits and loans,* dis-

* By advices just received, dated Adelaide, August 25, 1837, the following were the current terms of business :

DISCOUNTS ON ENGLAND,

For Government Bills or Bills on the	
Commissioners	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
„ first rate Commercial Bills.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ second rate ditto	10 „

CURRENT PRIVATE ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed on Receipts	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. $\frac{1}{2}$ ann.
Ditto charged on payments	10 „
Commission for Management.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

DEAD ACCOUNTS,

Interest	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. $\frac{1}{2}$ ann.
Commission for Management	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

DEPOSITS,

Interest allowed when under £50	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. $\frac{1}{2}$ ann.
Ditto ditto above £50	7 „

LOANS, ADVANCES, AND COLONIAL DISCOUNTS,

Interest	10 „
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These terms are of course subject to the fluctuations of the exchanges, supply of specie, &c. &c.

counts granted, and bills negotiated on liberal terms. The Company have regular agents at all the chief Australian and Asiatic ports, so that persons having purchases or remittances to make thither, can procure at the bank in Adelaide good bills on those places, as readily taken as cash. If a farmer is going to Van Diemen's Land or New South Wales, to buy sheep or stock, he can get an order on those countries, receivable when he arrives, and so avoid the risk of carrying a quantity of specie in his pocket. This can also be done to England, as any person wanting to send money home can have an order on the Company in London, and enclose it to his friends in a letter; or if they wish to send cash to him, by going to the office in Bishopsgate-street, they can get a draft on the bank in South Australia. A merchant shipping goods, and drawing on his correspondent, can forward the bill through the Company, to procure payment in South Australia. In trying to accommodate the capitalists, the Directors have not overlooked the labouring classes, having given instructions to their manager in the colony to receive the smallest deposits; which, upon reaching 1*l.*, will be allowed interest for, at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, after the manner of savings banks.

This spirited and enterprising company have also purchased and sent out valuable machinery,

which was expected to arrive before the close of the year 1837, and probably the colony can now boast of a corn mill and a saw mill (both worked by steam), and a dockyard, with docks capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons register for repairs, a suitable patent slip having been shipped.

In this hasty notice of the South Australian Company, we must not forget one of their measures, calculated to have a most important influence upon the colony, viz. their plan for promoting the emigration of *small farmers* with moderate means, who otherwise could not settle in South Australia. The extent of the company's land is upwards of 14,000 acres of freehold, with right of pasturage to more than 220,000 acres, all included in the preliminary sales, and consequently forming a part of those which would be selected first. They let it in portions of 67, 134, or 268 acres freehold, with right of pasturage to 640 acres, giving the tenant the right of choosing it in South Australia, out of all their unappropriated sections; the lease is for 21 years, the rent very moderate, and they give the farmer the option of purchasing at any time during the term, for a price fixed before signing the lease.

They require the deposit of a small capital, proportionate to the farm taken, to prove the ability of the tenant to cultivate it, but the amount is repaid in the colony; and if more money be wanted to conduct the farm, they will

lend, at the current rate of interest, a sum equivalent to his own capital; so that a man having 150*l.* or 200*l.*, can take 67 acres of land, and work it with a capital of 300*l.* or 400*l.* Any of our readers inclined to emigrate in this manner had better apply at the Company's offices, 19, Bishopsgate-street, for the detailed particulars which are given in an address to farmers, * containing numerous extracts from letters received from South Australia, which show the opinions of the settlers themselves on the prospect of the colony. No charge is made for these papers.

The company are also large holders of the town lots, possessing 102 acres of the preliminary choice, and having since bought 66 more. Their manager at Adelaide will grant building leases of portions of this ground, and emigrants intending to settle in the metropolis or port, who will require land for the erection of stores or dwelling-houses, can receive from the directors in London a letter of introduction to their agent, requesting him to give particulars of the lots not yet leased.

The limits of these pages preclude a more detailed notice of this company, and these remarks must therefore conclude with the most sincere wishes for their success, and a hope that the settlers will never forget the obligations due to the founders and promoters of a society promising such lasting benefit to their adopted country.

* See Appendix.

APPENDIX.

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty, under the Act for Colonizing South Australia, are as follows:—

Colonel R. TORRENS, F.R.S., Chairman.

EDWARD BARNARD, Esq.

WILLIAM HUTT, Esq.

JOHN GEO. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.

WM. A. MACKINNON, Esq., M.P.

SAMUEL MILLS, Esq.

JACOB MONTEFIORE, Esq.

GEORGE PALMER, Jun., Esq.

JAMES PENNINGTON, Esq.

JOSIAH ROBERTS, Esq.

ROWLAND HILL, Esq., Secretary.

GEORGE BARNES, Esq., Treasurer.

JOHN HUTT, Esq., Superintendent of Emigration.

JAMES FRESHFIELD, Jun., Esq., Solicitor.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF LAND IN THE
COLONY.

1. The surveys of public land shall, as far as possible, be carried so much in advance of settled districts, that there shall at all times be an extent of land surveyed and open to purchase exceeding the wants of the colonists.

[The object of this regulation is to secure to intending purchasers at all times the most complete liberty of appropriation, with respect both to the quantity and the situation of land which they may desire to obtain.]

2. Surveyed lands shall be divided, as nearly as may be, into sections of 80 acres each, with the exception of the site of the first town, which was divided into acre sections; and maps of the surveyed lands, accompanied by the best practicable description of them, shall be constantly exhibited in the land-office.

[The object of this regulation is to enable intending purchasers to specify accurately the situation and quantity of land which they may desire to obtain.]

3. One month's public notice shall be given of the time when any portion of public lands will first become open to purchase.

[The object of this regulation is to provide for equality amongst intending purchasers with respect to the selection of land, so that no one may gain an advantage over any other by applying for land until all shall have had time to examine the district laid open to purchase.]

4. On some fixed day of every week, and at some fixed hour, the land-office shall be opened for the purpose

of deciding upon applications for land. All applications must be made by sealed tender, by filling up a printed form, which will be supplied at the land-office. Each tender must specify, by reference to the map, the section or sections for which the intending purchaser applies. All sections included in the same tender must adjoin each other. All tenders will be opened in public, and those received on the same day will be opened at the same time. Such tenders as do not comprise any section included in any other tender shall be first disposed of.

When the same section shall be named in two or more tenders, that tender shall be preferred which comprises the greatest quantity of land. When one or more sections shall be named in two or more tenders, comprising equal quantities of land, then the tender to be preferred shall be decided by lot. Any one holding one or more land orders under the preliminary sales, and wishing to delay his right of selection as regards the rural land, may do so, on condition that the selection when made shall be in conformity in all respects with the regulations at such time in force, the party being considered as having paid for the quantity of land contained in his order or orders, and not previously claimed; but in all other respects, being placed on an exact equality with the parties then purchasing.

The quantity of land required to complete an integral number of sections to be paid for at the price of the day.

[The object of this regulation is to render the mode in which land is disposed of perfectly fair as between all intending purchasers. By means of the tender, an intending purchaser will be secured against unfair compe-

tition from other persons, who, if the application were verbally made in public, might try to obtain the same land, merely because it was known that the first applicant had taken trouble in the selection.

It is required that all sections included in the same tender shall adjoin each other, in order to prevent as much as possible obstacles arising to the after purchase of large unbroken blocks of land. It is not intended, however, to prevent distinct applications from the same party for sections not adjoining.

In giving the preference to those tenders which comprise the greatest quantity of land, the commissioners only carry into effect a main purpose of the South Australian Act, which is, that there shall be no limit or check to the appropriation of land, but that the greatest quantity applied for shall be immediately sold.]

5. The sole condition of purchase shall be the payment of money, at the rate of 1*l.* sterling per acre; and nothing, whether above or below the surface of the land, will be reserved by the Crown. Five per cent. on the amount of the purchase money shall be deposited at the time of making the tender, and the remainder shall be paid within one week of the sale. If the remainder of the purchase money be not paid within the time specified, the land shall be again open to purchase, and the deposit shall be forfeited.

[The determination of the price of land is the most difficult duty the commissioners have to perform, and it is at the same time the most important; for upon the correctness of that determination must depend the sufficiency or insufficiency of the supply of labour, and

the extent to which it can be combined, and thus rendered efficient. Experience alone will enable the commissioners correctly to ascertain the proper price for land, and in the mean time it has been thought desirable to place the price too low rather than too high, as a future advance will be injurious to no one.]

6. Leases of the pasturage of unsold lands shall be granted on the following conditions, among others: The term to be three years, the tenant having a right of renewal in preference to any other applicant.

Cultivation of the soil and the felling of timber to be disallowed. The land, or any portion of it, to be liable to sale, and if it be sold, the lease to terminate on a notice of two months, the tenant having a right of renewal to unsold portions.

The yearly rent to be 40s. sterling per square mile, but this regulation not to apply to proprietors of land contracted to be purchased before the 31st of August, 1836. No lease to contain any fractional part of a square mile of pasturage.

[The object of this regulation is to afford the greatest facilities for the growing of wool and rearing of live stock. By the low price of pasturage, one facility will be provided for a mode of production which has been most successful in the neighbouring settlements of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, while the price of 1*l.* per acre for land in possession will provide another facility, namely, shepherds, not being convicts, but persons brought up to the management of sheep and cattle. The cheapness of pasturage would be of little use without a constant and ample supply of pastoral labour.]

7. Any one who shall hereafter pay in advance to the proper officer, either in England or in the colony, the price of 4,000 acres of land or upwards, shall have a right, for every 4,000 acres thus paid for, to call on the colonial commissioner to direct the survey of any compact district within the colony, of an extent not exceeding 15,000 acres; and within fourteen days after the publication of such surveys at the Land Office, to select his land from any part of such district before any other applicant. If two parties should apply at the same time for the same survey, the decision between them shall be according to rule 4.

8. An accurate statement of all purchases of land made, and leases of pasturage granted, specifying the quantity and station in each case, and the name of the purchaser or tenant, shall be published from time to time in the Colonial Gazette.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF LAND IN THIS
COUNTRY.

1. The commissioners continue to sell land in this country on the same terms as in the colony, viz. at 20s. an acre, in sections of 80 acres each.

2. Lands purchased in this country to be selected in the order of application in the colony; cases of equality in the order of application being decided by the order of the dates of purchase in this country.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SELECTION OF EMIGRANT
LABOURERS.

1. The Act of Parliament declares that the whole of the funds arising from the sale of land and the rent of pasturage shall form an emigration fund, to be employed in affording a free passage to the colony from Great Britain and Ireland for poor persons, "provided that they shall, as far as possible, be adult persons of the two sexes, in equal proportions, and not exceeding the age of thirty years."

2. With a view to carrying this provision into effect, the commissioners offer a free passage to the new colony, including provisions and every expense on the voyage, to persons of the following description:—

3. Agricultural labourers, shepherds, bakers, blacksmiths, braziers and tinmen, smiths, shipwrights, boat-builders, butchers, wheelwrights, sawyers, cabinet-makers, coopers, curriers, farriers, millwrights, harness-makers, boot and shoemakers, tailors, tanners, brick-makers, limeburners, and all persons engaged in the erection of buildings.

4. Persons engaged in the above occupations, who may apply for a free passage to South Australia, must be able to give satisfactory references to show that they are honest, sober, industrious, and of general good character; and they must fill up a form, to be obtained at the office of the commissioners, or of their agents in the country, and transmit it, properly attested, to the secretary.

5. They must be real labourers, going out to work for wages in the colony, of sound mind and body, not less than fifteen, nor more than thirty years of age, and married.

6. To the wives of such labourers as are thus sent out, the commissioners offer a free passage with their husbands.

7. To single women a free passage will be granted, provided they go out under the protection of their parents, or near relatives. The preference will be given to those accustomed to farm and dairy-work, to sempstresses, strawplatters, and domestic servants.

8. The children of parents sent out by the commissioners will receive a free passage if they are under one, or full fifteen years of age. For each child between the age of one and fifteen, 3*l.* must be paid by the parents or friends, or by the parish. The commissioners cannot in any way become responsible for it.

9. Emigrants will for the most part embark at the port of London, but if any considerable number should offer themselves in the neighbourhood of any port of Great Britain or Ireland, arrangements will if possible be made for their embarkation at such port.

10. The expense of reaching the vessel and taking their baggage on board must be borne by the emigrants, but on the day appointed for their embarkation they will be received, even though the departure of the ship should be delayed, and will be put to no further expense.

11. Every adult emigrant is allowed to take half a ton weight, or twenty measured cubic feet of baggage. Extra baggage is charged 2*l.* 10*s.* the ton.

12. The emigrants must provide the bedding for themselves and children; and the other articles most useful for emigrants to take with them are, strong plain clothing, and the lighter and most necessary tools of their own trades.

13. On the arrival of emigrants in the colony, they will be received by an officer who will supply their immediate wants, assist them in reaching the place of their destination, be ready to advise with them in case of difficulty, and at all times give them employment, *at reduced wages*, on the Government works, if from any cause they should be unable to obtain it elsewhere.

14. When emigrant labourers arrive in the colony, they will be at perfect liberty to engage themselves to any one willing to employ them, and will make their own bargain for wages. This arrangement, while it leaves the emigrant free to act as he may think right, manifestly renders it impossible for the commissioners to give any exact information as to the amount of wages to be obtained; they can merely state that in all new colonies, particularly in the neighbouring settlements of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, wages are much higher than in England.

15. Persons who are ineligible to be conveyed out by the emigration fund may, unless disqualified on account of character, accompany the free emigrants, on payment of the passage-money, which for a grown up person is about 20*l*. The charges made by the owners of ships for the passage of children vary, but the following may be taken as an average :

Under one year of age	-	-	no charge.
One, and under six	-		5 <i>l</i> .

Six years of age	-	-	-	6 <i>l.</i>
Seven	-	-	-	7 <i>l.</i>

and so on to fifteen, for which the charge is 20*l.*, the same as for a grown up person.

16. Parents, going out at their own cost to occupy land or engage in business, may obtain a free passage for their children and other dependents, provided that such children or other dependents go out as *bona fide* labourers, to work for their parents or others, and that they conform in age and in every other particular to the rules here laid down.

17. Purchasers of land in this country will be allowed the privilege of selecting servants and labourers for a free passage, at the rate of one person for every 20*l.* expended in land, provided that the selection is made within a reasonable time, that it is in conformity with the existing regulations for the selection of emigrant labourers, and that there is at the time a want of labour in the colony.

18. Any emigrant capitalist, or other party, who may be desirous of fitting out a vessel for the colony from any port of Great Britain or Ireland, will be allowed to carry out, at the charge of the Commissioners, any approved emigrants who may offer themselves in the neighbourhood of such port, provided that the arrangements for securing the comforts and safety of the emigrants on their passage are approved of by the Commissioners, and that the charge per head does not exceed that for emigrants leaving the port of London.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) ROWLAND HILL, *Sec.*

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE PROVINCE OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Governor, His Excellency*

Private Secretary.

Legislative Council.

President, His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. The Resident Commissioner.

His Honor, The Chief Justice.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary.

The Advocate General.

Clerk to the Legislative Council.

*Resident Commissioner, and Registrar, James Hurtle
Fisher, Esq.*

Clerk to ditto, Charles Berkley, Esq.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir John W. Jeffcott, Knt.

Colonial Secretary, Robert Gouger, Esq.

Clerk to ditto, Mr. Charles Nantes.

*Advocate General, and Crown Solicitor, Charles
Mann, Esq.*

Colonial Treasurer, Osmond Gilles, Esq.

Clerk to ditto, Mr. W. Finke.

Surveying Department.

Surveyor General, Col. Wm. Light.

Deputy Surveyor, G. S. Kingston, Esq.

* At present vacant.

Assistant Surveyors, Messrs. Finniss, Hardy, Jacob, Mc. Laren, Nixon, Ormsby, Pullen, and Winter.

Junior ditto, Mr. John Cannan.

Commander of the Surveying brig, "Rapid," Lieut. Field, R. N.

Storekeeper, Thos. Gilbert, Esq.

Clerk to ditto, Mr. Thos. Rogers.

Protector of the Aborigines, Wm. Wyatt, Esq. (pro tem.)

Colonial Surgeon, Thos. Young Cotter, Esq.

Naval Officer, and Harbour Master, Capt. Thos. Lipson, R. N.

Colonial Chaplain, Rev. C. B. Howard.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF LAND.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed by the Colonization Commissioners agents for the sale of land in South Australia. They are supplied with the printed regulations, certificates, &c., and will at all times furnish every information required. Those marked thus (*) are appointed also special agents for the selection of emigrants:—

LONDON.

Mr. J. Gliddon, * 3, Austin Friars— Mr. E. H. Mears, * 5, Leadenhall-street—Mr. S. Ritherdon, * 1, Leadenhall-street.

Arundel.....	*Henry Lear.
Ashburton.....	H. C. Creagh.
Bedford	R. W. Robinson.
Birmingham	J. Drake, New-street.

Boston	J. Noble.
Bristol	*Jas. Morcom.
Bromsgrove	Jos. Green.
Canterbury	C. Martin.
Chichester.....	*Henry Watson.
Derby.....	Geo. Wilkins and Son.
Eriswell.....	R. Rutterford.
Exeter	*Jos. Horsey.
Falmouth	*A. B. Duckham.
Gosport.....	J. B. Thorngate.
Guernsey	M. Ross.
Halifax	*H. Hughlings.
Harlow	E. Goodwin.
Hertford	S. Austin, jun.
Hull	*G. Greenwood.
Ipswich	F. Pawsey.
Jersey	P. Perrot.
Leamington	J. Merridew.
Leeds	Messrs. Baines and Co.
Lewes	*John Elliot.
Liverpool	*John Hurry.
Lymington.....	R. Galpine.
Maidstone	G. Whiting.
Monmouth	C. Hough.
Newcastle upon Tyne.....	E. Charnley.
Nottingham	R. Sutton.
Oxford	G. F. Davenport.
Penzance	G. Jennings.
Plymouth	E. Nettleton.
Portsea	S. Horsey.
Portsmouth	W. Pierce.
Reading.....	G. Lovejoy.
Shrewsbury	W. Tibnam.
Southampton	J. Wheeler.
Stockbridge	W. Busigny.

Tavistock	*J. P. Feastor.
Winchester	Messrs. Jacob and Co.
Worthing	C. Cortis.
Yarmouth	Geo. Lucas.

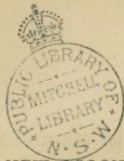
SCOTLAND.

Cupar.....	— Tullis.
Clyde, Port of	*F. Reid.
Dundee	P. Just.
Glasgow	*F. Reid.
Haddington	T. Lea.
Inverness	P. M'Intyre, R.M.
Leith	} *Messrs. Allan and Son. *Messrs. Adamson and Co.
Montrose	
Perth	L. Stalker.
Stirling	Geo. Rae.
St. Andrew's	Thos. Wallace.

IRELAND.

Cork	Messrs. Osborn and Coates.
Dungannon	Samuel Brown.
Limerick	J. F. Raleigh.
Tralee	*A. Chute.

Messrs. Harvey of Horsey, Skene of Bedford, Harrison of Hindon, Ross of Rochester, and Serjeant of Brigg, are also appointed special agents.



NEW COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

To Experienced Farmers possessing small Capitals.

The South Australian Company having purchased a considerable tract of freehold land, and leased an extensive district of pasturage in South Australia, are prepared to grant leases on the following terms to experienced farmers who may be disposed to become settlers in that free and healthy British province.

The farms will consist of a half, a whole, or a double section of freehold land (a section being 134 acres), according to the wishes and property of the tenant; each having a right to a square mile (or 640 acres) of land, for exclusive pasturage. The rent (regulated by the size of the farm) will be on a very low scale, and vary every seven years. The rent of a farm of 134 acres of freehold land and 640 acres of exclusive pasturage will, for the present, be about 15*l.* yearly, for the first seven years, and during the remainder of the term the increase will be very moderate; and should the tenant need assistance to erect farming buildings or stock his land, the South Australian Company will have no objection to aid him with an advance proportionate to the capital expended on the farm. The tenant, after repayment of the advance (if made), will have a right at any time during the lease to purchase his farm, with all fixed improvements, at a price specified in the lease; and he will also have the privilege of selecting his land in the colony. Copies of the form of lease, which is concise and simple, can be had at the Company's office.

In order to provide for the due cultivation of the farm, every applicant will be required to possess a small amount of ready money, which he will be expected to deposit (on signing the lease) with the Company in London, but for which (without any deduction) an order will be given him on their manager in the colony. He will also be required to engage for two years certain (before executing the lease) at least two labourers, married, and under thirty years of age, for whom a free passage will be provided in the same vessel which conveys the master.

By arrangements which have been made, each farmer, with his family, can have a most comfortable secondary cabin passage, in first class roomy and coppered ships, with a separate cabin, and the benefit of medical attendance, for a sum comparatively small, which will also include provisions of the best quality and of ample quantity; and the punctuality of the vessel's departure at the appointed time may be relied on.

To prevent delay, and save expense of frequent postage, every applicant is requested to mention in his letter, the age of himself and wife, and the ages and sexes of his children; also, the time by which he can engage to join the ship, and, if possible, to state the same particulars of the labourers he may contemplate engaging. This information is desired, in order that the Company may be able to ascertain the precise cost of the passage, and communicate it in their reply; but the expense of passage to the farmers is not expected to exceed from £5 to £7 for each adult, according to the style of living;

or if superior accommodation be wished, £20 to £40 ; labourers, as before stated, go quite free.

It is recommended that no bulky articles of furniture be taken, and that every thing be done to pack wearing apparel, and other needful articles of baggage, as close as possible. No freight will be charged by the ship on any articles placed within the cabin ; but for the sake of comfort and health, as much room as possible should be left therein. For farming implements, &c., in moderate quantities, room can be had in the hold of the vessel ; but the Directors feel it right to remark, that all articles stowed in the ship's hold are subject to a charge for freight, which is, however, moderate ; for heavy goods, from £1 5s. to £1 10s. per ton of 20 cwt. ; for light goods, £2 5s. to £3 per ton of 40 feet.

As the Directors, in determining on the present plan, are actuated by a desire to benefit industrious individuals, who are led, by the little prospect of success in Britain, to turn their attention to other countries, they will require from every applicant the most satisfactory testimonials and references as to ability, character, and principles ; it being their invariable rule to have no connexion with any persons of dissolute habits, or immoral principles, and whose former conduct will not bear a strict examination.

The Directors further remark that, by virtue of the Act of Parliament which erects South Australia into a British province, the colony can never be made a penal settlement, it being expressly stipulated that no convicts shall be sent to it. The Governor and a large party of

settlers have arrived out; and the number of ships which have gone to the colony (up to June, 1837) is 18, supposed to have conveyed about 1,200 emigrants. Vessels are now on the berth for the new settlement, to be followed by others at short intervals of from 20 to 40 days; but early arrangements should be made to secure a passage, on account of the number of individuals proceeding thither.

Town Lots.

The Company possessing 168 acres in the Port and Town of Adelaide, the Directors announce to settlers going to South Australia, that their Manager there will grant *building leases* of portions of the said lands, 102 acres of which were of the preliminary sections.

Persons with satisfactory references can receive an introduction to the Company's Agent, desiring him to render every particular of all lots unappropriated on their arrival.

Any questions will be duly answered, and further particulars most readily given, on application, either personally or by letter (post paid) to the Company's offices, No. 19, Bishopsgate Street Within, London.

EDMUND J WHEELER, *Manager.*

P.S.—Since June, 1837, several other ships, supposed to convey about 1000 emigrants, have sailed from England to South Australia, as well as some from the neighbouring colonies, that have taken up large supplies of sheep, cattle, pigs, &c. &c. Some farmers have also

gone out to South Australia, as tenants of the Company, upon the foregoing conditions, and others are making arrangements to follow.

BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Every arrangement having been completed, and ample supplies of Gold, Silver, Copper Coin, and Bank Notes, sent to the different Establishments,

The Directors of the South Australian Company give notice, that they continue to receive deposits of money in London, from persons intending to emigrate, or remit to the New Colony; for which they will grant Letters of Credit, or Drafts at thirty days' sight on their Banks, either at "Adelaide," or at "Kingscote," in South Australia.

The Directors will also forward Bills on South Australia, for collection by their Banks in that Colony, and remit the proceeds (when realized) to England, charging a moderate commission, and the parties, from whom such Bills are received, undertaking to pay all expenses, if returned dishonored.

As the Company have appointed Agents at Launceston, and Hobart Town, in Van Diemen's Land,—Sydney, in New South Wales,—the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and Canton, the Manager of their Bank in South Australia will be able to furnish parties, wishing to purchase or remit to those places, with drafts negociable therein.

Settlers, having to send money to England, can also be accommodated with Bills upon London.

Application for Remittances to South Australia, to be made at the Company's Offices, 19, Bishopsgate Street Within, London.

EDMUND J. WHEELER,

Manager.

P.S.—For the benefit of the Labouring Classes, the Directors have given instructions to their Manager in the Colony to receive the smallest deposits; which, upon reaching 1*l.*, will be allowed Interest for, at the rate of 5*l.* per cent, per annum, after the manner of Savings Banks.

A PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS, IN
THE NEW COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

It is proposed to establish a society in London, agreeably to the following plan;—

I.—The general designation of this Institution shall be, “*The South Australian School Society.*”

II.—The sole objects of this society shall be, to establish and conduct Infant, British, and Labour Schools in the colony of South Australia, and to render their influence subservient to the advancement of true religion, the promotion of civilization, and the general welfare of the inhabitants of that colony.

III.—These objects the Society shall endeavour to attain by the following means:—

1st.—To commence with Infant Schools, on the English plan, for children until they reach the age of 8 years.

2nd.—Schools on the British system, combining with it a small unoppressive portion of bodily labour, until they reach the age of 12 years.

3rd.—Schools on Dr. Fellinburgh's plan, for instructing the youth in agricultural and other trades, combined with the higher branches of education, until they reach 16 years of age.

4th.—The adoption of a plan, for introducing the youth after 16 years of age, into suitable employments in the colony, as regularly indentured apprentices for 5 years; with a scheme for publicly rewarding their industry and good conduct. The whole of the schools to be conducted on the soundest principles of moral and religious education.

IV.—The Society shall consist of a President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Committee, and Secretaries, and such of the public as shall subscribe to the funds.

V.—A subscription of One Guinea annually, or a donation of Twenty Pounds at one time, shall constitute a Member of the Society.

VI.—The Committee shall at first consist of six Members in Britain, and three in the colony, with power to add to their number, as occasion may require.

Provisional Committee.

John Rundle, Esq., M. P.

Raikes Currie, Esq., M. P.

John Pirie, Esq., Alderman.

J. Barron, Esq., M. D., F. R. S.

C. Hindley, Esq., M. P.

Christopher Rawson, Esq.

G. F. Angas, Esq., *Treasurer*.

Mr. J. B. Shepherdson, a gentleman considered in every respect suitable for the important Office of Head Teacher and Director of the Schools, proceeded to the Colony in the *Hartley* to fill that situation.

It is confidently expected that after a few years the whole expense of the establishment will be raised in the colony, so that the Committee hope to require no more assistance from the Mother Country than what is necessary for the erection of the buildings, the proper establishment of the institution, and its support during the infancy of the colony. Unless, indeed, they should be burdened with uneducated children from the British Isles, or other colonies; which, however, is not likely to be the case, as the emigrants must be young married people, according to the Act of Parliament; but should this even be so, the excellent system of education which is proposed for adoption will considerably lessen the expenses by the proceeds of the labour of the children, and of the youth in the higher schools; an advantage which has hitherto been derived from the system of labour schools in this and foreign countries, where it has been judiciously carried out.

The following donations have already been offered :

John Rundle, Esq., M.P., Tavistock	£20
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., Ashton	20
G. F. Angas, Esq., London	20
Christopher Rawson, Esq., Halifax	20

John Pirie, Esq., Alderman, London..	20
Henry Kingscote, Esq., London.....	20
Thomas Smith, Esq., Ramsbury Manor	20
James Hyde, Esq., London	20
James Ruddell Todd, Esq., London....	20
Henry Weymouth, Esq., ditto	20
T. Baron, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.....	20
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P., London....	20
Hon. and Rev. T. M. Rous	8
Stanfield Rawson, Esq., Halifax	5
Harry Hughlings, Esq., ditto	5
S. Smith, Esq., ditto	5

Subscriptions and donations will be received by G. F. Angas, Esq., Treasurer, at the South Australian Company's Office, 19, Bishopsgate Street, Within, London.

A SCHEDULE

Of the Occupations of the Emigrants of the Labouring Class who have sailed for South Australia, to the end of February, 1838.

		Brought up 530
Agricultural Labourers, &c. 373	Coopers	5
Bakers 13	Curriers	2
Bailiffs 13	Drapers	1
Blacksmiths 9	Engineers	1
Boatbuilders 4	Fish-curers	2
Bookbinders 1	Fishermen	
Bricklayers 15	Farmers	28
Brickmakers 14	Grocers	1
Butchers 11	Gardeners	39
Carpenters 67	Hairdressers	1
Cabinet-makers 8	Harnessmakers	2
Confectioners 2	Land-drainers	1
Carried up 530		Carried over 619

Brought up 619		Brought up 863	
Lath-renders	1	Shipwrights	9
Lime-burners	1	Shoemakers	18
Mariners	4	Smiths	13
Millwrights	1	Stone Masons	13
Millers	5	Skinners	1
Miners	17	Sail-makers	1
Navigators	1	Tailors	10
Nailmakers	3	Tallow-chandlers	1
Oil and Colourmen	1	Tanners	4
Painters	11	Tin-plate-workers	2
Printers	7	Weavers	1
Sawyers	18	Wheelwrights	8
Seamen	148	Wood-turners	4
Schoolmasters	3	Woolcombers	2
Shepherds	23	Whitesmiths	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	Carried up 863		Males 951
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Bonnet Makers	2	Brought up 26	
Dairywomen	4	Stay Makers	1
Governesses	5	Sempstresses	27
Laundresses	3	Servants	136
Milliners	10	Tailoresses	1
Mantua Makers	2	Wives of Labourers, &c.	475
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	Carried up 26		Females 666
	<hr/>		<hr/>

SELF-SUPPORTING EMIGRATION.

Extract from the Report of a Speech delivered by Colonel TORRENS in the House of Commons, 15th February, 1837, on the Motion of Sir ROBERT WILMOT HORTON for the re-appointment of the Select Committee on Emigration.

“ I AM not merely prepared to show that Emigration would cost less than maintaining paupers in their parishes

at home, and would thus prove a measure of permanent economy and retrenchment; I am prepared to go much further than this—I am prepared to prove both theoretically and practically, that Emigration may be so conducted, as to replace with interest the whole of the expenditure incurred in effecting it, and to aid the finances of the country, by opening new and not inconsiderable sources of direct public revenue.

“It can be proved, from the known properties of land, that a judiciously conducted emigration, besides creating the means of replacing the expenditure it cost, might occasion an increase of revenue. Land capable of yielding a quantity of produce greater than the quantity expended in cultivating it, acquires exchangeable value, even while in a unreclaimed and forest state, as soon as population and capital approach. While Government advances capital to the redundant population emigrating to the colony, it would at the same time be able to sell, at constantly advancing prices, land adjacent to the locations and townships it established. Under proper management, the sale of Crown lands in the Colonies might be made a considerable source of revenue. Who would undertake to calculate the amount to which this revenue might be raised? Who would venture to name the sum which the Treasury would receive for land, as the tide of population and capital flowed on from the Canadian lakes to the Northern Pacific, and as the immeasurable plains of Australia became the seat of a British nation?

“These are not the doubtful conjectures of speculative theory, they are the certain conclusions of actual experience. Should any Honourable Member conceive

that I am departing from the strict sobriety of fact, let him look to the United States of North America, and learn from the *practical* men of that untheorizing country, the gigantic scale upon which emigration and colonization may be beneficially carried on. The population of these States is nearly twelve millions; it doubles in a period of about twenty-five years, and the main annual increase may be taken at half a million. Now, of this half million annually added to the population, the far greater proportion annually emigrate to the western territory. Here their capital rapidly accumulates, the forest recedes before them, villages and towns rise as by enchantment, and the unreclaimed and unappropriated lands, bordering upon the perpetually extending circle, successively acquire exchangeable value, and are sold by the Government for increasing amounts.

“ I find, from an inspection of the documents accompanying the President’s message to Congress, that it is stated, in the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the quantity of land purchased by individuals from the Government, during the last year was, 1,274,644 acres; and that the payments made into the Treasury, on account of the sale of public lands, amounted to 2,159,165 dollars.*

“ Will it be said, that England cannot do, in her colonies, that which America is doing in her western

* It appears by the President’s message to Congress, that in the year 1835, the general Government of the United States received for the sale of waste land 11,000,000 dollars, or 2,380,000%. In the last year, the revenue derived from this source was 4,000,000%.

forests? If a considerable and increasing revenue be derived from the sale of unappropriated lands, in the state of Ohio, on the *American side of the lakes*, is it unreasonable, is it visionary to expect that a similar revenue may be obtained from the sale of similar lands, in Upper Canada, on the *English side of the lakes*? In Upper Canada, the soil, the climate, and the commercial position, are little, if at all, inferior to those of the State of Ohio. Canada, in proportion to her wealth and population, has advanced not less rapidly than the United States. Citizens of the United States have crossed the lakes in considerable numbers, and have taken up their domicile within the Canadian frontier, rather than locate themselves on the unappropriated lands of the Union. From all these facts, the inference is conclusive and irresistible, that a well regulated emigration to British America would, in a short period, not only replace the advances by which it had been effected, but bestow upon the unappropriated land, in the neighbourhood of its locations, an exchangeable value, which would yield a clear revenue to the state.

“ With respect to our Australian Colonies, the evidence that an extensive emigration to them would replace its own expenses, is not so direct; but, in the absence of experimental, we have the highest degree of presumptive proof. The prosperity of the United States, and of Canada, has been outstripped by the yet more rapid growth of the infant Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen’s Land; the climate of Australia is confessedly superior to that of North America; Colonists in New South Wales would require less sub-

stantial habitations and less expensive clothing than in Canada; their lands would be less heavily timbered; they could work all the year; their fine wool would furnish a valuable staple for exportation; their vicinity to the great Eastern Archipelago, to India, and to China, would open to them the prospect of an almost boundless commerce. All these advantages might be expected to counterbalance, and much more than counterbalance, the first disadvantage of a longer and more expensive voyage. If an extensive emigration to New South Wales would, in the first instance, be more costly than one of similar magnitude to British America, the repayment would be earlier and more rapid; while the value which the influx of population and capital bestowed upon the fertile plains of Australia might be expected to open a source of very considerable revenue from the sale of crown lands.

“ I will now conclude. I venture to hope, that in the course of the observations which I have made, I have proved to the satisfaction of the House the expediency of an extensive emigration from the United Kingdom to the Colonies. Such an emigration, judiciously conducted, would, I am fully persuaded, be the appropriate remedy—the true specific for the deep-seated disease which infects our social system. It would remove the difficulties which now render improvement impossible; it would prepare the way for the consolidation of farms in Ireland, and for an amended administration of the poor laws in England; and would thus, while correcting the actual evils of redundant population, effectually prevent their future recurrence. Such an emigration, too,

would be a measure of economy and retrenchment, *and a source of growing revenue.* The expense of locating the able-bodied poor in the Colonies would be less than that of maintaining them at home; the rapid reproduction of capital, when applied to fertile soil, would enable them in a short period to replace the expenses of their first establishment; *while the value which the influx of an industrious population bestowed upon the Colonial lands at the disposal of the Crown would become a permanent source of national revenue and of clear and unbought advantage to the country.* While we legislate for our country, we may be permitted to rejoice in the brightening prospects of the world; while our chief aim should be to endeavour to do good in our generation, we may be allowed to exult in the thought, and to derive a heightened ardour from the consideration, that the beneficial influence of our measures may extend to the generations that are to come. In time's resistless revolutions, that which is now British America will be a confederation of new independent States, stretching from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific, and rivalling their elder brethren south of the interior waters; and the vast insular continent of New Holland, more populous than Europe, must cease to be an appendage of the British isles. But throughout these extensive and remotest regions of the world, the British race, language, and institutions will prevail. In giving effect to extensive and improved plans of colonization, we are multiplying the British nation; we are rocking the cradles of giant empires; we are co-operating in the schemes of Providence; and are its favoured instru-

ments in causing Christian civilization to 'cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.' I give my most cordial assent to the original motion, believing, as I do, that Emigration is the most important subject which can come under the consideration of Parliament; and impressed with the conviction, that the Honourable Member who has brought it forward, with so much ability and zeal, deserves to be ranked among the benefactors of his country and of mankind."

The decided superiority which our Australian Colonies possess over our North American Colonies is thus stated in Colonel Torrens' work on the Colonization of Southern Australia.

"The superiority in supplying commodities extensively demanded in the foreign market is not on the side of Canada; but on the contrary, is on the side of Australia. England has a demand for timber and corn, the staples supplied by Canada; and for wool and oil, the staples supplied by Australia. Now in the production of timber, and of corn, the peculiar advantages possessed by Canada are inferior to those possessed by the North of Europe; while, in the production of fine wool, and of whale oil, the peculiar advantages possessed by Australia are superior to those possessed by any other portion of the globe. The necessary consequence of this superiority must be, that the produce of a given quantity of Australian labour will purchase, in the foreign market, a larger supply of goods, and will bear in the home market, a higher price than the produce of the same quantity of

Canadian labour can purchase abroad, or can command at home. The timber of Canada is enabled to hold its ground in the English market only by the aid of the prohibitory duties which the English Government imposes on the superior timber of the Baltic; the wool of Australia commands the English market in consequence of its intrinsic superiority. Were England to adopt a more enlightened system of commercial policy, Canadian timber would come into her markets in diminished quantities, and at reduced prices; but should England, by abandoning restrictions and monopolies, enlarge the field of employment, and increase at once her domestic manufactures and her foreign trade, the demand for Australian wool would become more extended, and more intense, and this important material of industry would at one and the same time be consumed in larger quantities, and would obtain a higher price. In the long period during which Canada has been a settled country, there are no instances on record of large fortunes having been realized by the hewers of timber in her native forests; in the brief period which has elapsed since the fine-woolled sheep was introduced into Australia, the growers of wool upon her native pastures have bounded into opulence.

“The population of New South Wales in 1833 was 60,000; the exports and imports of that colony, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1833, amounted to £986,000, being £16 for each individual. In the same year, the exports from the Colony amounted to £384,000, being upwards of £6 for each individual; and the imports, from the United Kingdom, amounted to £400,000;

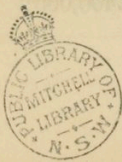
giving on the average, a consumption of British goods, to the amount of upwards of £6. 12s. 8d. for each inhabitant of the Colony.

“The population of the two Canadas, as given by the last census, in 1832, is 750,000; and the total amount of their exports and imports, for the same year, amounted to £2,520,000; being about £3 10s. for each inhabitant. The imports were £1,567,000, or a little more than £2 for each person; the exports were £1,952,000, or about £1 2s. for each. In the year 1831, the value of the declared exports from the United Kingdom, into the Canadas, amounted to £1,136,000, giving a consumption of British goods equivalent to little more than £1 10s. for each inhabitant of these Colonies.

“The Commercial superiority of the Australian colonies over the British settlements in North America, South Africa, and the East India Islands, may be perceived at a single glance, by placing the population, the exports and imports of the whole, in juxta position, under the following tabular form:—

	Popula- tion.	Total Exports and Imports.	Per Head.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Per Head.
		£.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
New So. Wales	60,000	968,000	16 0 0	400,000	6 12 6
Van Diem. Lnd.	30,000	600,000	20 0 0	353,000	11 0 0
Canadas	750,000	2,952,000	3 10 0	1,136,000	1 10 0
Nova Scotia ..	174,000	743,000	4 0 0	311,000	1 15 0
Cape Colony ..	126,000	500,000	4 9 0	281,000	2 0 0
Mauritius	94,000	148,000	0 11 6
Ceylon	950,000	620,000	0 13 0	28,000	0 0 7

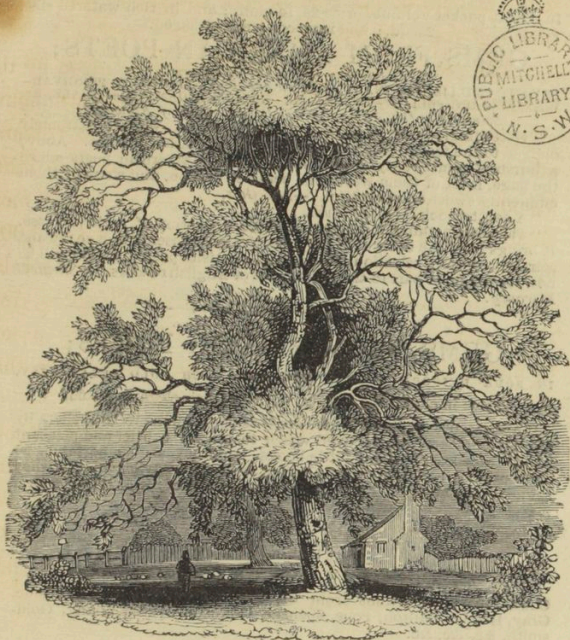
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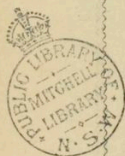
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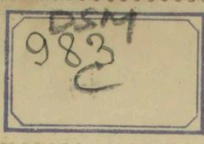
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