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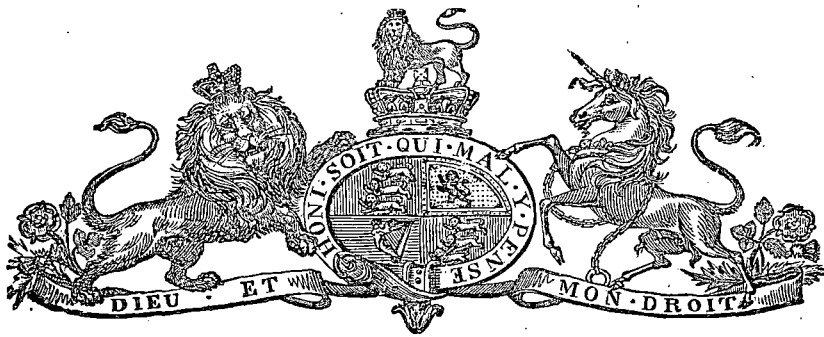
1861.

T A S M A N I A.

I M M I G R A T I O N.

R E P O R T F R O M T H E S E L E C T C O M M I T T E E.

Brought up by Mr. Sherwin, and ordered by the House to be printed,
28 January, 1862.



SELECT COMMITTEE appointed on the 3rd September, 1861, to enquire into, and report upon, the character of IMMIGRATION, as conducted at present.

MEMBERS.

MR. KILBURN.
MR. DOWLING.
MR. ARCHER.
MR. J. MEREDITH.
MR. KERMODE.

MR. DAVIES.
MR. FIELD.
MR. BALFE.
MR. BUTLER.
MR. SHERWIN (*Mover.*)

DAYS OF MEETING.

- No. 1.—5 September, 1861. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Archer, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Dowling.
No. 2.—11 September, 1861. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Archer, Mr. Field, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Davies, Mr. Kilburn, and Mr. Butler.
No. 3.—17 September, 1861. *Present*—Mr. Meredith, Mr. Davies, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Field, Mr. Kilburn, and Mr. Kermode.
No. 4.—18 September, 1861. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Field, and Mr. Balfe.
No. 5.—19 September, 1861. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Meredith.
No. 6.—20 September, 1861. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Kermode, and Mr. Field.
No. 7.—1 October, 1861. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Butler, Mr. Davies, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Archer, and Mr. Meredith.
No. 8.—9 October, 1861. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Davies, Mr. Archer, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Kermode, and Mr. Butler.
No. 9.—17 October, 1861. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Dowling, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Kermode, Mr. Davies, Mr. Butler, Mr. Meredith, and Mr. Archer.
No. 10.—25 October, 1861. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Archer, Mr. Dowling, Mr. Kilburn, and Mr. Meredith.
No. 11.—30 October, 1861. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Dowling, and Mr. Kilburn.
No. 12.—22 January, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Butler, Mr. J. Meredith, and Mr. Archer.
No. 13.—23 January, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Archer.
No. 14.—24 January, 1862. *Present*—Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Archer, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Kermode.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A. H. BOYD, Esquire, Superintendent of Police. | 6. MR. J. H. SMALES, City Missionary. |
| 2. GEORGE SMITH, Esquire, Immigration Agent. | 7. REVEREND B. DRAKE. |
| 3. The Honorable W. HENTY, Esquire, Colonial Secretary. | 8. DR. GEORGE DINHAM, Surgeon-Superintendent. |
| 4. MR. GRAY, City Missionary. | 9. DR. GEORGE TURNLEY, House Surgeon, Hospital. |
| 5. MR. COGGIN, ditto. | 10. HENRY DOWLING, Esquire, M.H.A., Mayor of Launceston. |

R E P O R T.

Your Committee, having examined several Witnesses, conceive that they will convey the most clear perception of the character of Immigration if they divide the body of Immigrants into three classes, and treat of them separately.

1. Female Immigrants, being single women selected by Mr. Parker, Secretary to the Tasmanian Emigration Agency, under the advice and inspection of certain Colonists in London, to be employed as Domestic Servants in the Colony.

2. Assisted Bounty Immigrants, sent for by Relatives, Friends, or Employers, who pay a specific price for a Bounty Ticket, to procure passages for families or others.

3. Immigrants arriving in the Colony under the direction of Colonial Associations, and selected by Agents in Great Britain.

FIRST CLASS.

Your Committee have taken great pains to enquire into the mode of selecting those Immigrants at Home, their conduct during the voyage, their character on arrival, and, so far as could be ascertained, their career since they came to the Colony; and have taken the evidence of such parties as were competent to give a correct opinion on these subjects. It is clear, from the evidence, that such a system must necessarily involve great moral evils on board ship and in the Colony, whilst a passage in Mr. Parker's letter of the 26th December, 1860, on the subject of girls already sent out from Workhouses, fully explains the aspect in which this kind of Immigration is viewed by some persons in England. Mr. Parker writes,—“for the future, no females will be taken from these Establishments, but I fear the Public will consider that this Agency conducts its Emigration in rather a narrow spirit.”

Your Committee have been pained to discover from the Police Records, and from the statements of the Superintendent of Police, the City Missionaries, and the Surgeon of the Hospital, that 21 out of the 218 women by the two last Vessels which arrived previously to the 1st January, 1862, soon adopted a profligate course of life, and became inmates at various times both of the Hospital and Gaol in Hobart Town; but it is proper to remark that the Commanders of these two Vessels did not conduct themselves with propriety during the voyage, and that their gratuities were withheld in consequence.

The evidence of the Rev. Benjamin Drake, had none other been furnished, is considered by your Committee as conclusive against this Class of Immigration. They have therefore arrived at the conclusion that it is most undesirable to continue Single Female Immigration to this Colony. In connection with this part of the question, your Committee may mention that the last Census discloses most important facts—first, that great numbers of young people of both sexes have left the Colony; and secondly, that there are more Females than Males in the Colony between the ages of 15 and 30 years to the extent of 5 to 4, the relative numbers on the Census being 9349 males to 11,075 females.

SECOND CLASS.

Under the Second Class of Immigration, that of persons sent for by relatives and employers, your Committee have unanimously adopted the following Resolutions:—

1st. That the Bounty Ticket System be continued under more stringent Regulations.

2nd. That, in order to prevent the introduction of Immigrants incapacitated for useful labour by age or infirmity, and to obviate the uncertainty and expense attendant on the employment of Emigration Agents at the various Ports in Great Britain at which Emigrants embark, it is desirable that persons applying for Bounty Tickets should deposit the total cost of the passage of each person whom they wish to introduce, upon the condition that one-third of such amount shall be returned to them on the arrival of each of such persons if it should be found that the Immigration Regulations had been complied with.

3rd. That, except in cases of parents accompanying their children no Immigrants be allowed to be introduced under the Bounty Ticket System over 55 years of age.

It appears to your Committee that, under the present Regulations, the conditions as to age, sex, and calling have been practically evaded, so that there have been brought into the Colony persons of advanced age and of various trades and professions, without reference to the actual requirements of the labor market.

So, in England, no enquiry takes place as to the moral or physical condition of the holder of a Bounty Ticket, the possession of which secures a free passage.

Again, it is believed, that in some instances, the relatives in this country of persons whose passage has been principally paid out of the Public Revenues have been in circumstances to pay the entire cost of the introduction of their connexions, who have not come out to add to the laboring population of the country.

THIRD CLASS.

The class of Immigration under the management of Local Associations of the Colonists.

These Associations have existed for several years on the Northern side of the Island, and their operations appear to have been most successful. The Immigrants introduced by these Associations have been remarkable for their moral deportment; and many of these families are thriving and respectable tradespeople and agriculturists.

Your Committee are aware that differences of opinion exist on the subject of the continuance of Immigration at the public expense at all; but the condition of our Agricultural Districts imperatively demands a small annual addition to their skilled labour, and will require this for many years to come. But your Committee are of opinion that a plan of Immigration may be arranged, involving a very small money cost to the Revenue.

ISAAC SHERWIN, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 24th January, 1862.



E V I D E N C E.

TUESDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1861.

MR. A. H. BOYD, *Superintendent of the City Police, called in and examined.*

[In reply to the Chairman.]

Has been six months in office as Superintendent of the City Police. Produces certain Returns of the number of females charged at the Police Office, Hobart Town, with being common prostitutes from 1 February, 1858, to 14 September, 1861. These Returns show that, in 1858, 1 female Immigrant was tried for being a common prostitute; in 1859, 5; in 1860, 11; and up to 14 September, 1861, 9. There are at present 100 reputed common prostitutes in the City (nominal Return handed in) 40 of whom have arrived as Immigrants, 22 who were born in the Colony, and 38 who have been convicts but who are now free by servitude. 5 of the Immigrants arrived from Sydney, 1 from Melbourne, 1 from New Zealand, and the rest from England. The Return of 100 which I hand in does not include those women who live in a state of concubinage, but merely those who are known to the Police to live in common brothels or in questionable lodgings. I find, from my Return, that 8 of the Immigrants arrived in the *Isles of the South*, and 9 by the *Aurora Australis*.

Can you say how many of the Immigrants by the *Isles of the South* and *Aurora Australis* were tried as common prostitutes in 1861 in this City? Yes; three by the former, two by the latter vessel.

By Mr. Balfe.—Do you know if one of the Matrons of the *Isles of the South* does not keep a brothel? I do not, but I will see. The Returns which I have laid on the table have been furnished by the Detectives from information obtained at the theatres and other places.

Can you furnish a Return of all Immigrant females who have been tried by the Police Magistrates in the City for all offences, for the period from February, 1858, to 14th September, 1861? I can.

By Mr. Kermode.—Are there not female Immigrants at present residing in the Female Factory? There are a number under sentence in the Factory, varying from seven days to three months, for being common prostitutes.

Do you know if any of the girls by the *Isles of the South* are in respectable service? I do not know of any. I cannot say of my own knowledge whether there are any or not. There are a great number of female Immigrants living in low public-houses, and other suspected places. Some of them have no fixed place of residence, for they sleep one night in one place and another elsewhere; there are numerous houses in the City to which women are taken occasionally, and many of these are public-houses. There are upwards of 20 known brothels in Hobart Town. In Liverpool-street, Bell's Court, there are 7 or 8 cottages, all occupied by females of irregular lives.

WEDNESDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1861.

The Honorable WILLIAM HENTY, Esquire, M.L.C., Chairman of the Board of Immigration.

[In reply to Questions.]

No special Reports were made to me, as Colonial Secretary, of the Immigrants per *Isles of the South* and *Aurora Australis*. Reports were made to me as Chairman of the Board of Immigration. I cannot say whether these Reports can be laid before the Committee without first having a Meeting of the Board on the subject,—for myself, I may say, that I have no objection to lay them on the Table.

I know how the female Immigrants are generally selected. There is an Association in London of Tasmanian Colonists, who are authorised to enrol themselves as a Committee, to pay a Clerk or Secretary, and to have an office. Mr. Parker, the Secretary, establishes an investigation into the character of the proposed Immigrants.

There was a report that four females had come from the Strand Union Workhouse. Mr. Parker's letter on this subject will be laid before the Committee. He was not authorised to select females from that Union. My impression is, that Mr. Parker, who was required to explain this, exonerated himself. I do not know that the London Committee knew of these four being sent. I believe there was some delay in getting enough women to fill up the vessel. Mr. Parker did not report this special selection of four.

There were complaints of the Sub-Matron of the *Isles of the South*; she was suspended from part of her duty, but did not forfeit her gratuity on board. She behaved badly after landing, and then it was withheld from her.

Mrs. ———, the Matron of the *Isles of the South*, was in my service. She bore an excellent character; and I did not discharge her for drunkenness. She was a respectable woman, and had been head housekeeper in a nobleman's family. She, however, wanted energy. A female Immigrant was confined in my house. She was selected for my service by the Matron, and brought to my house.

The Committee in London have ready two ship-loads of women, of about 100 each, both selected by the same Committee.

A Launceston Association has recently bought a number of Bounty Tickets. I don't think a large proportion of the *Isles of the South* and *Aurora Australis* Immigrants were inferior as servants; there were a number of young girls untrained as servants, and they remained long on hand.

GEORGE SMITH, *Esquire, Immigration Agent, was called in and examined.*

[In reply to Questions.]

There are no female Immigrants at present in Depôt or elsewhere under the care of the Government. After they leave the Depôt for private service, I am unable to keep an authentic official record of their movements from service to service, they being so changeable in their habits. I find the Immigrants which arrive by some ships better selected than those by others. The *Isles of the South* Immigrants were, in my opinion, as a class of servants, inferior to those by other ships, both on account of their youth (above 40 being under 20 years of age), and want of knowledge of their duties as domestic servants. I do not know of any of the *Isles of the South* girls having been prostitutes in England. Some of them had been inmates in Servants' Homes in England established by Benevolent Societies. I do not know of any having come from places of a penal nature. In my Report to the Board upon the females by this vessel, I said I thought four of them had been in an establishment of the kind; but, on enquiry, it was found to be otherwise. No serious complaints were made by the females per *Isles of the South* on arrival. There were some trivial complaints, but these were found, on enquiry, to be of no importance.

I think one of the females was in the family way; but, for anything I know to the contrary, she may have been a married woman.

The Doctor of the *Aurora Australis* reported that he thought one of the females had indications of suffering from *Syphilis*.

I have no evidence to warrant me in saying that there were any women from Reformatories on board the *Aurora Australis*. The women by this vessel were restless in private service. I cannot say so of the *Isles of the South* women more than those by other vessels.

I find that the women change their places frequently, to elude the repayment of the promissory notes for their passage, as, owing to the power of the master to withhold for that purpose a moiety of their wages, they imagine that they are only on half wages.

The system of demanding the payment of these notes in advance was suspended, on my recommendation, on account of the expense and delay attendant upon keeping Immigrants in the Depôts under proper control. Employers objected to pay the £5 before hiring the women, for certain reasons best known to themselves. I suppose on account of the extreme youth of those left on hand, and their consequent want of experience as domestic servants, 30 or 40 of the *Isles of the South* girls were long on hand. I found no difficulty in disposing of those per *Aurora Australis*. The employers were respectable persons. Publicans are not allowed to hire single females without natural protectors from the ships: it is one of the Board's Regulations. I can give a Return of the persons hiring, and the proportion of Town and Country employers.

I have had complaints by employers against their Immigrant servants. I have had the Surgeons' Reports of the *Isles of the South* and *Aurora Australis*, and attached them to my Report to the Board on those vessels.

Improper persons cannot obtain orders from me to go on board a vessel to hire females. A few were hired by Mrs. Anson, of the Registry Office, for employers in the country; but, as a rule, I don't allow Registry Office-keepers to obtain orders for hiring, except as agents for persons of respectability out of Town.

The Immigrants were hired more readily when the payment of the Promissory notes was relaxed; and they were hired by the same class of employers.

There was a Mrs. ———, Sub-Matron of the English Immigrants by the *Aurora Australis*, and there was a sister of her's on board. The Sub-Matron went into Mr. John Lord's service, and I believe is there still. I have never heard of one of the two keeping a bad house since her arrival here.

Mrs. ——— was Matron of the *Isles of the South*. She has gone to Melbourne. I heard no bad reports of her.

Mrs. ———, was Sub-Matron of the *Isles of the South*. She was not dismissed as Sub-Matron on board, but was suspended as captain of a mess, for quarrelling. She came to the Dépôt with the girls who remained unhired; and it was her duty to take them out for a walk in her turn. She refused to do so on one occasion; and went out herself, in opposition to my orders, after a certain hour. She told the Matron, when charged with it, that it was “an infernal lie,” and that she did not care for me or any one else, and would go where and when she liked. She must be certified to have deserved her gratuity before it was paid to her, and I could not certify to it; it was therefore withheld from her by the Board of Immigration. I have heard that one of the Immigrants per *Isles of the South* had been confined with a black child. There was a black sailor on board.

I remember seeing the Rev. Mr. Woods on board. He made no remark to me about the girls; and I observed no impropriety on their part towards him. However, I was so fully occupied with my own duties in the cabin, that I could not observe anything else. No complaints were made to me of the Surgeons of either the *Isles of the South* or the *Aurora Australis*, by the Immigrants of those ships. The Captain of the former vessel got his gratuity; but the Captain of the *Aurora Australis* did not get his, owing to the Report of a Board of Enquiry on his conduct on the voyage. That Report is in the hands of the Immigration Board.

Mrs. ——— made a complaint against the Surgeon of the *Aurora Australis*. The Surgeon of the *Isles of the South* left the Colony when he had delivered over his charge. He represented to me that he was only on leave from a Hospital in London, and he wished to see his friends in Melbourne on his way home. His gratuity was paid to him, on my recommendation, as the Emigrants had left the ship, and his services were completed.

I think, if the repayment by the Immigrant of portion of the passage-money were dispensed with, we should get a better class of servants, and they would stay longer in their services. During the last three years, only a small proportion of the Immigrants arriving here have left the Colony: prior to that time, hundreds used to go away to Melbourne.

No person can go on board an Immigrant vessel to hire servants without my orders. I often hear from Immigrants after they have entered service.

THURSDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1861.

DR. TURNLEY *examined*.

I am Resident House Surgeon of the Hospital; and keep a Record of all cases treated in the Hospital, whether free or bond, with the vessel by which each patient arrived.

I produce a Return of Female Immigrant Patients for two years past, with the diseases for which they were treated.

I find 6 by the *Isles of the South* treated as In-patients; 2 for Gonorrhœa, 1 for Hysteria, 1 for Mania, 1 Catarrh, 1 Wound=6. By the *Aurora Australis*, 4; 2 for Hysteria, 1 for Gonorrhœa, 1 for Ulcer=4.

No Immigrants by either of those vessels were admitted into Hospital, immediately on their arrival, affected with Venereal Disease. Many females are treated as out-patients at the Dispensary. I produce a Return of those treated for two years past—principally, if not all, for Venereal Diseases; and I believe all these were Immigrants, many of them giving me false names.

MR. GRAY, *City Missionary, called in and examined*.

I am a Missionary for a portion of the City; and have had brought under my notice and have come into contact with female Immigrants, who have recently arrived, who have been in Hospital, in prison, or in their own homes,—some of whom are improper characters.

The number per <i>Aurora Australis</i> is.....	6
Ditto per <i>Isles of the South</i>	5
Ditto per <i>Oriental</i>	4
Ditto per <i>Hooghley</i>	3

These are bad characters. My District is north of Bathurst-street to the Domain, and south to the Wharves. Mr. Coggin and Mr. Smales are the other City Missionaries. We visit our Districts daily; and occasionally beyond the District. Among the women I mention, by the *Aurora Australis*, there were 3 cases of theft and 3 of prostitution. Our Mission does not cover one-half of the City; we have only the thickly populated portion of the City. I see females under all circumstances, whether I visit from house to house or am asked for advice. There is a great difference in the characters of the females, for I do not find two alike. I recently visited a house in Goulburn-street where four women were residing, three of

whom ———, ———, ———, were, I believe, by the *Aurora Australis*. Two of these women, I was given to understand from conversation with themselves and subsequent conversation with their shipmates, had been prostitutes in London, viz., ——— and ———. They had, on the passage out, succeeded in attaching ———, aged 16, to their confidence. On the arrival of the vessel in harbour, they persuaded her to go with them; and took the house in Goulburn-street, where they joined in prostitution. They now live in Bell's Court. About 14 days after they went together, ——— was taken ill, and went to Hospital with some disease. She was admitted to the Penitent's Home, and left, because she appeared to be irreclaimable. I would be inclined to say the *Aurora Australis* was a well conducted ship; and, that with a few exceptions, the Immigrants were decent women. ———, aged 17, by the same vessel, was admitted into Hospital with the Venereal Disease; she admitted to me, with reluctance, that she had had the disease before in Scotland.

With regard to those women living in concubinage, I know three who were living with men, and alleged poverty as their excuse; these I got married by a Clergyman.

I have never heard of a woman named ———.

——— and ——— came by that vessel. ——— was living with a sailor, and is now married to him. I heard that ——— had been just discharged from prison in England before the vessel sailed.

I have seen letters from the parents of ———, aged 19, per *Oriental*, at home, in which they refer to visits she had from gentlemen, speaking of one in particular with a gold-headed cane; from which I gather that, by the parents' connivance, she used to be visited by persons of the other sex for immoral purposes. She has, I believe, been twice an inmate of the Hospital, and several times as an out-patient.

I know a woman named ———, per *Isles of the South*, who admitted to the Matron of the Penitent's Home that she had kept a brothel at home, and came out under a fictitious name. She tried to inculcate Atheistical principles into the girls at the Home, and was sent away. She seemed to glory in her shame.

I have visited ———, by same vessel, suffering from *Syphilis*. ———, aged 25, went prostituting for a week with other girls, and then came to the Home, claiming admission on that ground. She is utterly worthless and useless as a servant. ——— went on to the street at once on coming from the ship. She has since attempted to commit suicide. I have not the least doubt that she had been a prostitute at home.

———, by the *Hooghly*, was in Hospital with the Venereal Disease; and, from what I saw, I think it was nothing new to her.

It appears to me, from the result of my four years observation, that the great evil is in the selection at home, and in the want of fitness for service of the girls. Many have never been in service.

I believe many girls, children of parents residing in this City, are detained at home by their parents without going into service, for the mothers and daughters want too high wages. The mothers have an extravagant idea of the value of their children's services; for the moment a girl has made herself useful in service, by being taught her duties, the mother demands higher wages, and hence the girls leave their services. I believe there are more than a hundred prostitutes in Hobart Town.

TUESDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1861.

MR. W. COGGIN, *City Missionary, called in and examined.*

I have a portion of the City to visit. The City is divided into four Districts; and Mr. Smales, Mr. Gray and myself take each a portion. Mine is the northern portion of the City.

I have had ample opportunities of knowing the character of the Immigrants. Of those by the *Isles of the South*, ——— was sent to Hospital last week with Venereal Disease. There is another person by the *Isles of the South*, ———, she is married to a sailor, and her husband is at sea, and she is going on very badly. There is nothing peculiar in the case of those Immigrants; but I think the money of the Colony ought not to be wasted in introducing such persons when so many were here already. I often see prostitutes. Previous to the arrival of the Immigrants they were of the prisoner class; but now the Immigrants have superseded them, and the majority are now Immigrants.

I have had a special case in my journal, where a woman has applied for admission to the Penitent's Home; but I do not put down the names, in my journal, of every case.

WEDNESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1861.

MR. J. H. SMALES, *called in and examined.*

[In Answer to Questions.]

I am a City Missionary, employed as such by the Church of England.

The conduct of the females by the *Isles of the South* and *Aurora Australis* has come under my notice from time to time. I have received a statement from one of the *Aurora Australis*' women complaining of the conduct of the Matron and Captain of that vessel.

———, by that vessel, was, I am informed, a bad character on board, and behaved immorally with the sailors. I saw her recently with seven others in a public-house, singing ludicrous and even indecent songs, as they sat in the morning at half-past ten. I believe the whole eight were from the two ships above-mentioned. Some of them were diseased, ——— in particular; and I obtained an admission for her into Hospital. When she was there, I visited her and conversed with her on her bad courses; but she said she should go back again to her old haunts.

I have seen the females in different parts of the Town; and I should say, within compass, 25 or 30 of them are Immigrants by the *Isles of the South* and *Aurora Australis*.

I have seen them fighting in the streets; and respectable people have called my attention to them. Some of them are procuresses. And when I have tried to get girls to the Penitent's Home, the procuresses strive to keep them in evil.

———, per *Aurora Australis*, is not a well-conducted woman. She was in Mr. ———'s service, and stole some books, for which she got three months, which, as she was in delicate health, she was allowed to serve in Hospital.

I cannot say anything as to any of them living in concubinage.

The old hands, I mean the old female Convicts, have come to me complaining that now that the Immigrants have come out they cannot get *employment* in prostitution, and wished to get into the Penitent's Home; but that is not the place for incorrigibles.

I know a girl named ———, by the *Constant*. She was hired from the ship by Mr. ———; and when she went to the ship for her clothes, she was found to be too drunk to take them away, and consequently lost them. She has had four sentences in three years; and has been bad in every service she has been in. She is a prostitute of the very lowest grade.

I cannot say that the general character of the Immigrants, per *Isles of the South* and *Aurora Australis*, has been good. A great many of them are bad—very bad; worse than previous ships. Their conduct has never been so glaring as now.

I find that the Immigrants, who are living on their own resources, are not well conducted—very disreputable. In some instances, the conduct of the girls has had a bad effect upon the native-born girls, with whom I have seen them associated.

It would not be safe to have this sort of women as nursemaids. I would not willingly hire one from either of the vessels mentioned; and I have hired an Orphan School girl in preference.

Of the hundred females who have entered service, I do not know anything; they don't come under my observation.

I have heard that they are generally restless in service; and I have heard complaints of them.

I know nothing beyond ———'s statement of the conduct of the people on board; and the other women are unwilling to say much about it.

I knew the Servants' Home in Argyle-street. I have never heard anything amiss about it.

I was Religious Instructor of the *Oceana* in 1844, and brought out 300 Emigrants; and we brought them out admirably well, for we kept the single women strictly separate from the male Immigrants and sailors; the married Immigrants being in the centre of the vessel.

I say that it would be decidedly disadvantageous to the Colony were the present system of female Immigration to be continued.

Every Immigrant vessel should have a Superintendent who would be strict. I should say that persons of known character should be sent home from the Colony, as Religious Instructors, to bring out the Immigrants.

Women have recently told me that they were informed in England that here nearly all the people were Convicts, and that they should get very high wages, and "Jack would be as good as his master."

By Mr. Archer.—Do you think females contract vicious habits on the voyage; I mean women of previously good character? Yes, I do. In 1808 I took out 300 female Convicts to Sydney, and they turned out better than the late importation of Immigrants to this Colony. The women I spoke of were many of them soon married respectably; and when I was going home, in 1843, some of them became my fellow-passengers, and went home respectably.

I cannot say if any of the *Isles of the South* girls, or the *Aurora Australis* girls, are married. I have heard many male persons declare that they would not choose a wife from amongst them.

MR. COGGIN, *called in and examined.*

I have made enquiry since I attended the Committee before, and am sorry to have such a report to make. The depravity of the females is worse than ever I could have thought. From my list I give the following:—

1. ———, a common prostitute. 2. ———, per *Hooghly*, ditto. 3. ———, per *Aurora Australis*, ditto; she is now in Hospital, diseased, having married a sailor since her arrival. 4. ———, per *Aurora Australis*, lives in a brothel in Brisbane-street. 5. ———, by same vessel, lives with her in the same state. 6. ———, is a common prostitute. 7. ———, ditto. 8. ———, ditto. 9. ———, ditto. 10. ———, is a prostitute, in Collins-street. 11. ———, is a prostitute, and an actress at the Albert Theatre. 12. ———, and 13. ———, per *Isles of the South*, are common prostitutes. 14. ———, a common prostitute. 15. ———, per *Aurora Australis*, lives at the Sailors' Home in Argyle-street, in prostitution. 16 and 17, two women, ———, and ———, told me they came in the *Hooghly*; they live in Harrington-street, and are common prostitutes.

I should say there are more than 30 women by the two vessels, *Isles of South* and *Aurora Australis*, who are prostitutes, living in Argyle-street, Brisbane-street, and Harrington-street. There is scarcely a brothel in Town where there is not one of the Immigrants.

If they enter service, and remain steady, they don't come under my cognizance.

Even the very brothel keepers say that the Immigrant prostitutes are as bad as they can be,—worse than the old female convicts. Even Mrs. ———, the old brothel keeper, complains of them.

By Mr. Balfe.—I decidedly think that the Female Immigration, as at present conducted, is disadvantageous to the Colony. I believe that the present Agent in London is as cautious as possible, but it is not enough.

I believe that all these female defaulters were thoroughly corrupted before they came out. I have been in the Home Mission in England, and I know how to treat them.

I would recommend that these bad females should be collected and sent home again, for their example has a fearful influence on the native population.

I think the Jenny Lind Theatre and the Albert ought to be suppressed. They are public places of prostitution; and the way in which they are licensed is a disgrace to the Colony.

FRIDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1861.

DR. GEORGE DINHAM, *called in and examined.*

I am Surgeon-Superintendent of the *Antipodes*, which has brought out 88 females between decks, and 3 families on the upper deck.

Captain Harris was a cabin passenger, and in the cabin were Mrs. Barnes (the wife of the Immigrants' cook), and a girl named Giblin. I saw Mr. Parker in England.

I have no idea where the women came from; but I believe they are mostly London girls, from their conversation. I am not aware that any came from the Workhouses. There was a report, among the girls themselves, that some came from Reformatories.

I am not a married man. I am 29 years of age.

After I had been on board for a few days, I found that the three women who were afterwards confined were pregnant. One was confined about a fortnight after we sailed; I can furnish you with the date. She told me, when she came on board, she was unwell, and so on. The others were confined about half the passage out, or about 40 days, and within a week of each other. These girls were reputed as single women, their names are ——— and ———. The first woman who was confined was a Mrs. ———, a married woman; she said so, and came as a married woman.

By Mr. Meredith.—I don't think I looked to my list to see whether the woman was entered as a married woman when she was confined. I spoke to the Matron, and she told me she was a married woman, and that Mr. Parker knew it.

By the Chairman.—I have had no case of Venereal Disease on board. None reported to me. There were no symptoms of it on board amongst any of the women. There were some noisy girls, who were said to have come from a Reformatory. These girls, after they got together, had frequent bickerings, and told each other's secrets.

I cannot say if any of the girls had led a loose life before we sailed. Some of them were noisy and rudely behaved.

I was furnished with the Government Regulations, and they were duly pasted up. At times, the Immigrants complained of the Regulations. We had much bad weather, and I had to keep them below sometimes for a week together. We had bad weather throughout the voyage.

I know of none being pregnant at present. There have been reports amongst the girls, but I don't know it professionally.

By Mr. Meredith.—The girl Giblin did not come out under the Regulations. She had nothing to do with them. She was a steerage passenger, and so was Mrs. Barnes, but they were allowed to be in the cabin.

By Mr. Archer.—I have reported three women for bad conduct—swearing—but not for lewd conduct. The crew kept themselves away from the girls, and I never suspected any of lewd conduct on board. The girls appear to be of all sorts of occupations, such as shopwomen, &c. They have not the country brogue.

By Mr. Kilburn.—I detected the women spoken of directly they came on deck as being in the family way. This was not till they were all on board and at sea, when the sea-sickness was over. There was, I think, a great deal of sickness on board. The ages of the women average 20 years. They are now nearly all engaged, only about six left. Fifteen of them are going over to Launceston. They are respectable looking girls, and are a fair specimen of domestic servants.

There is a great scarcity of good servants in England, where wages are nearly equal to what they are being engaged at here; viz., from £15 to £20.

By Mr. Dowling.—The Matron has been a capital one.

The crew behaved very well.

I consider that the stormy weather necessitated the Immigrants being kept below deck. Their conduct was very good.

I have never been to sea before. I have always had to do with large bodies of patients in Workhouses and Dispensaries, as Assistant Surgeon with a gentleman who had part of a Parish. I was six years at the London Hospital.

I was appointed to the *Antipodes* by the Brokers; and went to the office of the Immigration Agent, and saw a Clerk there, who gave me a list of instruments. A medical man also came on board to see us.

There were two or three convalescents in the *Antipodes*, on arrival, who have gone to St. Mary's Hospital,—one with inflammation of the bowels, one with liver complaint, and the third with the dysentery.

Mrs. ——— has gone on shore on her own account. The other is on board with her infant. ——— sent her infant on shore to be nursed.

——— went home in the *Isles of the South*; and the reputed father of the child is in the Colony. She was only a short time in England.

Captain Harris was a passenger.

I saw Mr. Parker after the advertisement for a Surgeon; and he told me he had nothing to do with the appointment. I went to the Brokers, Devitt & Moore; and young Moore took me to Mr. Parker, who had seen my testimonials and approved at once. I consider I was appointed by Devitt & Moore. Mr. Parker said we look to the Brokers to nominate a Surgeon.

The salt beef is a useless thing to issue to the women; they never eat it—it is generally thrown overboard. Something should be substituted for it. They take the salt pork readily, but did not complain of any want of provisions.

I consider the ventilation of the ship to have been good.

REV. BENJAMIN DRAKE *examined.*

You are a Minister of the Congregational Church, and reside in the Colony? Yes..

QUESTION.

1. Are you acquainted with the various schemes of Immigration adopted in the Colony?
2. You have been engaged in selecting Immigrants for the Launceston Immigration Aid Society?
3. What is your opinion of the system under which Tickets are issued to residents here, for relatives at home?
4. What is your opinion of the system as carried out by the Associations of Colonists?
5. What is your opinion of the system of Female Immigration, recently adopted here; and in what respect consists its success or its failure?
6. What was your own plan of selection in England; and did it embrace single women as well as families?
7. You were engaged as Agent for a similar Association in Hobart Town?
8. It has been said, that your labors in connexion with that Association were not successful. Can you account for this?
9. Can you offer any suggestions with reference to the subject of Immigration?

ANSWER.

1. I am not perfectly acquainted with any system of Immigration but the one I was charged to carry out myself; yet I know more or less of nearly all the systems adopted from time to time,—such as the Corporation in Park-street, in London, at the head of which was Mr. Walcot. I am acquainted with the details of their plan, as carried out by Sub-agents in the Country. I knew the late Mr. Joseph Bonney's plan; met him in London; saw there how he dealt with the whole system. I am somewhat acquainted with the proceedings of the St. Andrew's Society, though not with all the particulars.

2. Yes; I have been twice to England for that purpose. I believe there are near 800 people who owe their settlement in the Colony to my agency. I have been engaged in selecting them at home, shipping them from London and Liverpool, and coming to the country three times in Immigrant ships. I have seen them pass from their settled homes in England, through all the excitement of preparation for embarkation, the dangers of the voyage, to their commencement of Colonial life.

3. As far as my experience goes, it has been the most complete failure. I know that a contrary opinion prevails in the minds of many. From my own personal knowledge, I could not name above two or three persons who were worth to the Colony a third of the cost of their introduction; and I feel fully persuaded that, if sound and reliable evidence could be obtained on this point, it would go far to correct existing mistakes on what I believe to be the most generally approved mode of Immigration, but what I think to be the least to be depended upon.

4. There can be no doubt that this system, which I understand originated with the Rev. John West, has proved the best and most acceptable in every respect. The active members of the Societies take a lively interest in the settlement of the Immigrants on their arrival, their comfort on the passage, and in their future prosperity.

5. I am not astonished that the scheme of almost exclusive Female Immigration has failed as it has, but that the failure has not been more general and complete. If it be considered that the amount of wages virtuous, well-conducted, efficient female servants can command at home is (all things considered,) above anything they can obtain by coming to this Country; for, let it be borne in mind:—(1.) That there is in all cases a loss of six months' employment, and of six months' wages and sometimes more, in preparation for sea, on the passage, and before servitude commences here; (2.) It mostly happens that another six months' wages is expended in outfit for the voyage among the friends of the departing one; so that, when all is taken into view, the single females, such as we want, or such as it is worth our while to introduce, come half round the earth to be worse off than if they staid at home. It may be said that they have the prospect of being, sooner or later, settled in life by marriage. But who are the men among the working classes seeking wives in this Country? Not one of us need be told. My conclusion on this subject is, that if single females come to this Colony in any serious numbers without relatives, they come for other purposes than earnest and honest servitude, or a well-directed virtuous purpose of improving their position in life. There is another reason for the failure of this mode of introducing female servants. It is now well known in this Colony, that there are in London what are called Mid-night Meetings, conducted by such benevolent persons as the Shaftesbury's, the Noel's, the Brook's, and other Ministers, and members of the aristocracy. All the fallen ones from the streets are invited to attend. As soon as signs of compunction and the promises of amendment are discovered, they are provided with food, physic, and clothing, and sent to service among the best families in England, where they are unknown to all but the kind-hearted receiver. There they are trusted and tested; and if by accident or mistake their past life becomes known, they are instantly removed to where they are unknown. And if they go on improving, an advertisement for Female Immigrants for these Colonies is just the thing; they are recommended by well-meaning persons, and received; and no sooner are they received on board, than by a single bound they place themselves in the old downward path! Their relapse is not a process,—it is at once. This, I think, will account for some cases which appear somewhat startling in the conduct of these females. Their former history cannot be known except when divulged by themselves.

6. The plan of selecting Emigrants which I adopted embraced lecturing, the issuing of printed bills, and the appointment of times and places for personal interviews for the hearing and asking of questions with those who wished to become candidates for Emigration. I made no direct separate effort as regards single females. As a rule, I never received female Emigrants who were not in some way or another connected with families, either by relationship or personal friendship.

7. Yes, on one occasion.

8. Yes; I have already accounted for this on two former occasions; and am glad to have the opportunity of referring to the same subject fully, and I hope finally, to this Committee. I accounted for the failure before I commenced acting for the Society. I again accounted for it to the Society after the failure had taken place; and the Society passed a Minute expressing their satisfaction at my explanation. After I had engaged to act for the Society, and was waiting for embarkation at Launceston, I received a large roll of written instructions. I saw, as soon as I had read them, they could not be carried out; and stated this to my friend Mr. Dowling, an active member of the Launceston Immigration Society. I immediately sent a letter to the Secretary of the Hobart Town Society, stating that, unless serious modifications were made in their plans, I doubted if I could do anything to give satisfaction, or words to that effect. The Secretary addressed a letter to nearly all the members of the Society, stating my views, and urging the necessity for altering the instructions. The members did not consent to any serious change. On receiving their decision, I forwarded a letter to the Secretary that I would not be responsible for any untoward results. An extract from this letter was published by Mr. Rowcroft, the Secretary, in one of the Hobart Town papers. On my arrival in this Country with the people, I explained to the Society again, and to their satisfaction, that, so far as the people for Hobart Town were concerned, I regarded my mission as involving a partial failure; and stated to them that, notwithstanding I attributed this failure to their own arrangements and conditions, I was willing to return to them any disbursements they had made to my agency. Concurrently with this reputed failure, I had been able to achieve a complete success for the Launceston Association, having brought out a similar number of Immigrants for Launceston in the same ship, all of whom hired well, and, I understand, are for the most part settled in the Colony. The reason was that their instructions were few, simple, and uniform. I did all for the Hobart Town Society that the nature of the case would admit of being done in England, but was often inclined to give up the thing in utter despair, and eventually brought back to the Colony nearly a third of the Bounty Tickets, not used. My reasons for this were, that out of the entire number of tickets issued by the Hobart Town Society, I had something under twenty, I believe, of family tickets; and in the case of all the tickets, both family and single, there was this great objection (not found in the case of Launceston), that the selections were to be of particular callings *for especial individual services in this country*, at wages in most cases limited to far below those paid to the same classes in England, especially in the case of female domestics.

9. It is a subject to which I have given some attention, but have not been in a position, since being summoned to this Committee, to arrange anything beyond a mere rough outline of a plan by which I believe a considerable number of Agricultural Immigrants could be annually brought out on a principle almost self-sustaining. This rough sketch I beg to submit;—

IMMIGRATION.

A Scheme of Emigration from Europe, arranged with a view of avoiding the two main objections to all other previous modes of introducing Settlers to this Colony.—The first, and one of the greatest, objections to all the present arrangements for this purpose is *the serious demand upon the Revenue of this Country*. The second is, after the expense of introducing Immigrants to the Colony, *to settle and keep them here*. Any plan that could be devised, that would have the effect of meeting and overcoming these two difficulties, ought to command attention. I am quite aware that the plan I would suggest is not free from objections; but quite believe they are fewer and less formidable than could be raised against any other plan that could be adopted. I will endeavour first to deal with the money part of the plan I propose, as far as it can be dealt with, apart from other arrangements included in completing the whole scheme.

I. Then I would suggest that the Government appoint two Boards, composed of Citizens who have been known to take an interest in the settlement of the Colony,—one in Hobart Town, the other in Launceston, with a permanent Treasurer and paid Secretary to each: to be known as Immigration Boards.

II. That each Secretary shall make himself acquainted with all useful agricultural land not yet appropriated, North and South.

III. That the Boards may require portions of such disposable and useful lands to be surveyed at the Government expense, and marked off into twenty acre allotments, fronting some coast, creek, river, or other sufficient market frontage.

IV. That tracings on a large scale, with bold colouring, shall be prepared, showing elevations, water supplies, or any other objects that might be desired.

V. That the land surveyed, as above mentioned, shall be transferred to the Boards, to be used for Immigration purposes.

VI. That allotments in or near townships be surveyed, and divided into sites of £16 value each, for building purposes, to meet the case of artisans and skilled workmen, who would for the most part settle in or near large centres of population.

VII. That the whole sum of money required for passage-money for Immigrants shall be placed at the disposal of the Boards by the Colonial Government, and that the Boards shall become responsible to the Government for the repayment of the sums advanced, deducting not more than five *per cent.* to meet incidental expenses in the working of the Societies. The repayment to be made in instalments, as they shall accrue, to the Boards from the Immigrants interested in the scheme.

VIII. That the amount required for passage-money for Immigrants shall be one-half paid to the Shipowner on receiving the Immigrants on board, and the balance when they are landed in the Colony.

IX. That such Immigrant, on engagement in England, shall sign a Promissory Note to the Agent of the Board for the sum of £20, to be paid to the Treasurer within a given time after arrival in the Colony. That the Promissory Note being signed, the person signing, whether male or female, shall receive a conditional claim to twenty acres of land; and after

arrival here, and as soon as the Treasurer has received the amount due, the person making payment shall receive a good and sufficient title to the twenty acres. The same to take place with respect to mechanics. These details, of course, the Boards would have to arrange.

X. That, in the case of married couples, forty acres shall be granted in same way as twenty to the single person, with this difference only, that they should have a depth of twenty chains instead of ten, and the same frontage as the single person; and in the case of a family, comprising three or more adults, each such adult beyond man and wife shall have an increased frontage of ten chains, and ten in the rear.

XI. That a priority of choice be given to the first Immigrant who should liquidate the claims the Boards would have upon him; and the second would have the second choice, and so on. Two paying at the same time might settle matter of choice by drawing lots, if necessary.

XII. Upon this plan being carried out, each Immigrant would pay to the Board holding his Promissory Note at least £4 beyond what would be advanced by the Government in the shape of passage-money. These sums would accumulate in the hands of the Boards, and would be sufficient to meet contingencies, such as deaths, sickness, cases of default, and so on; and would also be available for such other purposes as the wisdom and experience of the Boards should, from time to time, suggest.

XIII. That the land in the rear of the front allotments, to some reserved extent, shall, if required, be leased or sold by the Government on liberal terms to those occupying frontages. Perhaps *The Waste Lands Act* would apply to this case, and be all that would be required.

XIV. That, should disputes arise respecting the value of allotments, in all such cases the Boards should have power and authority to interfere and add to the area in such a way as should give the value to the aggrieved party.

XV. That the Agency at home and the Secretary here be paid by the Government; these, together with the five per cent. above mentioned, would be the only direct money charges upon the Revenue of the Colony.

The next question of difficulty to be met is, who are the most settled and the most suitable parties to be secured as Immigrants? Single females, without parents or near relatives, ought never to be encouraged to emigrate. Single men, if they come hither from near large towns, two-thirds of them rove about, and are not the best subjects that may be obtained for colonists.

I. Young married couples, before they have too many small children, are almost sure to settle on their coming to this Country; they seldom leave the Colony, or move about far in it. Married couples without children are less likely to settle and become useful and prosperous than any other parties, though the most sought after by employers. The most useful Immigrants to the Colony of all classes or conditions who can be introduced here at the public expense are large grown-up families with parents at their head. I have not known an instance of this kind to fail in the way of being settled in the Colony. The parents at the head anchor down to this land the whole fleet of sons and daughters. If any of them go over to Port Phillip they are sure soon to return.

II. By what agency can these classes be best induced to avail themselves of the benefits of the plan of Immigration here introduced? They cannot be reached by advertisement. They never read newspapers. They seldom go where newspapers are read. When out of employment, they are never guided in their enquiries by advertisements. Those persons who arrive in this Country, influenced chiefly by advertisements in newspapers, are, I believe, in most cases not worth the cost of introduction; there are exceptions, but this I believe to be the rule. The best classes for colonization, the purest in morals, the most efficient as servants, and by far the most settled in their habits, can only be reached in some such means as the following:—

Let the Agent employed give his attention entirely to the Rural Districts of the United Kingdom. Let him be furnished with large skeleton maps of the Colony, showing a coloured coast line, the main roads, rivers, &c., with the surveys which I have mentioned made the principle objects to strike the attention. Let him engage a School-room or Mechanics' Lecture-room, or Town Hall in some small Country Market Town; publish a hundred bills; and give a lecture describing all particulars respecting the mode of Immigration here sketched, our climate, soil, mountains, minerals, rivers, birds, animals, &c.; our Schools, Churches, Chapels, Ministers, Schoolmasters, Mechanics' Institutes; the social, civil, and religious aspects of society among us; our mode of hunting, our ploughing matches, agricultural shows; the rate of wages and the demand for good labourers, and other matters that would be useful; pointing them to the spots of land to be applied as directed above, and then appointing a time and place for further explanation if required, and to receive applicants, give directions, &c. It is only by this mode of *direct* dealing that the better sort of settlers can be obtained, and the foundation of a virtuous and working population rise up in the wilderness of our land.

By the Chairman.—You have stated, in the suggestions first read, that you would charge the Immigrant £20, and that this would leave a margin of £4 to go to the Boards; is not this calculation for passage-money high? Yes, but I do not think it desirable to screw down the ship-owner to a minimum; if you do, he must virtual his ship and berth the Immigrants with a view to economy, and just to come within the provisions of *The Passenger Act*. And thus discontent and disappointment are engendered in the minds of the passengers; they lose confidence at once in the integrity of the promoters of Immigration.

You contemplate that the Promissory Notes of the Immigrants for £20 each should really assume the form of paying for 20 acres of land rather than as repayment for passage? Certainly. I have observed great reluctance on the part of people to be charged with a portion of their passage-money. They never comprehend any description which can be given of the system of Immigration as we understand it.

You believe that the prospective possession of small freeholds will induce Immigration of good agricultural labourers? I do. Since 1832, a great spirit of independence has been gradually growing up amongst the intelligent working classes; the spirit of pauperism has been dying out. This is shown by the state of the Poor Law. Before the passing of the present Act relating to the relief of the poor, the rates amounted to some six or seven millions, now they have fallen to somewhere about a sixth of that sum. It is shown further, by the working of the Freehold Land Societies, in which Societies many hundred of persons invest the hard earnings and scrapings of many years, with the prospect of possessing only a small plot of ground for a cottage and cabbage garden. Let it be only shown clearly to a married couple, and at their cottage doors, that, by coming to this country and passing a diligent course for three or four years, they can secure the possession of a 40 acre freehold, and there will be no serious difficulty in settling in the ensuing ten years ten thousand persons of the agricultural and other working classes of a description that, I believe, no other system is capable of reaching—all of whom would pass through a period of service varying from one to four years, to the great advantage of the Colony and to the improvement of their own experience. Each of these, it must be remembered, would add to the Revenue of the Colony such an annual sum as would form a good

interest on the money employed for their introduction. It is very well known to those best acquainted with British subjects, comprehended in this scheme, that no reasonable inducement which could be held out to them to leave their country would act with such force and general effect as the near prospect of becoming freeholders for themselves and children in this country,—and that to an extent that it would require the savings of three generations to effect at home.

But do you think the possession of such freeholds would generally result favourably to the possessors? Yes, generally. Such a plan, embracing the prospect here presented, would begin to operate on their arrival. They would, of course, have the power of leasing their lots, subject to the approval of the Boards, for say three or four years; and every pound thus accruing to them would be a nearer approach to a hearth and home of their own, and operate as a powerful check to the roving tendencies often observed in Immigrants after being exposed to the counsel of those who are given to change.

You are aware that Immigration, through the Commissioners and other channels, has been carried on in England by Sub-agents, who issue printed forms to be filled up. Have you had any personal experience as to the working of such systems? I never employed a printed form myself in the selection of Emigrants. With the exception of say 10 or 12 persons who were recommended to me, out of the several hundreds I engaged, I selected from personal intercourse in the parishes where they lived and labored; but I am aware of the working of the systems referred to. To serve as an illustration, I knew of an instance where a Sub-agent, of the name of Botolph, in the County of Norfolk, issued Commissioners' forms of Certificates which were filled up in the booths of a fair. I cannot say these particular persons ever emigrated, but I have met one man in this Colony from Port Phillip, who came out through the agency of Botolph, and from the same neighbourhood. This man's character was very bad in his Parish. Botolph continued acting as Agent, issuing the blank forms at a small fee to any applicant, until he was convicted of having filled up one himself in the name of a party, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of 3 months in Gaol in or near Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk.

You would not recommend any selection of Emigrants at home which was not made on actual personal intercourse? Certainly, I would not.

Had you any reason to feel dissatisfied with any recommendations you received with those few persons you engaged without such personal intercourse? Yes; the number was limited, as I have already stated, to 10 or 12, excepting some few, for whose Emigration I received direct orders from persons here who knew them. In that small number, I received recommendations from gentlemen of the first standing in their Districts, from persons who were represented as their employers, and from Ministers of Religion: most of which recommendations I found to be utterly worthless; and two women out of this small number, after travelling by rail some 300 miles and shipping at Liverpool, where they were on board only two days, I discovered, on undeniable evidence, to be lewd characters, and sent them back again. From what I know of recommendations to persons desiring to Emigrate, I am sure they cannot with safety be depended upon. I wish to add that, in most cases of such Certificates, the higher source from which the recommendations proceed, the lower the morality of the party recommended.

Is there not great indisposition on the part of employers of labour in England to encourage Emigration of industrious and virtuous laborers? Decidedly so; I can speak from experience on this point. Some hundreds have made application to me, and when required to produce testimonials of efficiency from their masters, they have replied, with regret, that their masters would give them no character for the purpose of promoting their Emigration. In every case of this description, as far as I remember, I received the party, as that of itself was a stronger recommendation to my confidence as suitable candidates for Emigration than a hatful of written recommendations from parties I never saw would have been. I was never disappointed in the future of a single one of these persons. I desire to give an illustration here. In the parish I came from were two juvenile horse-stealers, who had served a short sentence in Gaol. They emigrated to Port Phillip on the written Certificates by the Clergyman of the parish and the necessary number of householders. In the same parish, an honest sober young man, an excellent mechanic, known to me, applied to the same parties for Certificates. The answer was, "No; your employer cannot spare you." This young man moved to another parish, finally emigrated and died; but, before his death, had made provision for his widow out of the proceeds of his industry.

Do you approve of female Immigration as carried on here? Certainly not. I have already said so. I condemn any system of introducing females exclusively.

HENRY DOWLING, *Esquire, M.H.A., examined.*

Have you had any experience in respect to the systems of Immigration to this Colony? I have. I have been for several years Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Launceston Immigration Aid Society.

How many Immigrants have this Society introduced? I believe between seven and eight hundred.

What are the Regulations under which the Society is constituted? Simply these:—A few gentlemen subscribed each £100, for the purpose of procuring Tickets for Immigrants from the Government. These Tickets have been sent home by an Agent. Mr. Drake has acted as such Agent. The laborers give their Promissory Note, payable here out of their first earnings, for cost of the Government Ticket and Society's

expenses. On arrival, they engage, under the advice and direction of the Committee of the Association, with settlers, the first choice being with the Members, three or four only of whom are large employers. The employer advances the amount of the Promissory Note to the Society; and is authorised, by written agreement with the people, to deduct the amount from their wages. The operations of this Society have been eminently successful; and so have those of the St. Andrew's Society, a similar Association on a larger scale. The laborers introduced by our Society have for the most part remained in the Colony, and many of them are now on farms as tenants, chiefly in the Western Districts. Some have remained in the same service, to the present time, from three to five years.

What is your opinion of the female Immigration now going on to this Colony? I believe it to be a great waste of the public money, and productive at the same time of serious moral evils. A similar experiment was made in about the years 1834-35, and with precisely the same evil results; and, with this fact on record, I have been surprised that the present importations of single females exclusively should have been authorised by the Immigration Commissioners and the Government.

Do you think the labor market is well supplied with labor at the present time? Certainly not. In the Northern Districts of the Island there is considerable apprehension on the minds of the farmers in respect to the next harvest. The wages of agricultural servants are very high in the Districts I speak of. Ploughmen, and really efficient farm laborers, have for a long time been in great demand. This demand will be partially met before harvest by the persons to be brought out by the Society I represent, and the St. Andrew's Society of Launceston. I am of opinion that Immigration, through such Societies, should be still encouraged by the Government, so as to secure a small annual addition to our farming population.

RETURN of BOUNTY TICKETS issued at HOBART TOWN between the 4th October, 1860, and 27th September, 1861, showing the Names and Address of Applicants, and, as far as possible, the Sex, Age, and Calling of Persons sent for.

Name of Applicant.	Address of Applicant.	Number of Tickets issued.			Particulars of those sent for.	Remarks.
		Family.	Single Male.	Single Female.		
Collis, Mary, coachsmith's wife	Queen-street, Hobart Town	-	-	1	Margaret Blonz, age 49, widow, housekeeper, mother of applicant. Residence, Dublin	Arrived per <i>David L. Fleming</i> , 21 June, 1861.
M'Connell, Wm., Sub-Inspector City Police	Burnett-street, ditto	-	-	1	Meade, Catherine, age 21, single, general servant, sister-in-law ditto. Balinasloe, Ireland	Ditto <i>Ocean Chief</i> , 26 July, 1861.
Maher, Peter, labourer, Corporation	59, Upper Goulburn-street	-	-	1	Moore, Mary, age 18, ditto. King's County	Ditto <i>Champion of the Seas</i> , 2 Aug., 1861.
Mulloy, Bryan, farmer	Sandy Bay	-	-	2	Figon, Alice, age 20, single, ditto, & Mulloy, Catherine, 22, widow, ditto	Ditto.
Austin, Mary Anne, wife of messenger to Executive Council	Public Offices, Hobart Town	1	-	-	Wenland, Charles, age 30, and wife, butler, and 2 children, brother of applicant. County Louth	Family declined to emigrate, Ticket cancelled.
Davis, George, labourer	Sorell	-	-	1	Flaherty, Mary Anne, age 15, single, general servant, step-daughter of applicant. County Cork	Not yet arrived.
Gilchrist, John, ditto	Old Wharf, Hobart Town	1	-	1	Harris, William, age 28, and wife, farm labourer, son-in-law ditto, & Gilchrist, Jane, age 26, single, needlewoman, daughter ditto. Ireland	Ditto.
Page, James, messenger to Colonial Treasury	Public Offices	-	-	1	Lush, Martha, age 18, single, general servant, sister-in-law ditto. London	Declined to emigrate, Ticket cancelled.
Sharland, Dr.	Hamilton	-	1	-	One male servant	Not yet arrived.
Crawford, Andrew, farmer	Huon	1	-	-	Crawford, Andrew, age 30, wife and 2 children, farm labourer, son of applicant. County Tyrone	Arrived per <i>Champion of the Seas</i> , 2 Aug., 1861.
Walton, William, ditto	Sawyer's Creek, Mountain River, Huon	-	1	1	Willock, Benjamin, age 14, single, farm lad, and Willock, Anne, age 7, single, step-children. Manchester	Declined to emigrate, Tickets cancelled.
Walch, James, Mr.	Wellington Bridge, Hobart Town	1	-	-	One family as servants	Not yet arrived.
Asbury, John, publican	Liverpool-street	-	1	-	Asbury, Alfred, age 25, single, bricklayer, brother of applicant. London	Arrived per <i>Champion of the Seas</i> , 2 Aug., 1861.
Parramore, T., Esq.	Ross	-	1	-	Cawthorn, Wm., age 19, single, farm labourer, servant. Lincolnshire	Ditto <i>Queen of Mersey</i> , 4 July, 1861.
Quick, W. A., Rev.	Horton College	-	1	-	One male servant	Not yet arrived.
Donohue, Mary, domestic servant	Rev. G. B. Smith, Battery Point	-	1	-	Donohue, John, age 35, single, farm labourer, brother of applicant. County Tipperary	Ditto.
Donohue, Thomas, butcher	Battery Point	-	-	1	Donohue, Honora, aged 26, single, general servant, sister ditto.	Arrived per <i>Champion of the Seas</i> , 2 Aug., 1861.
Cousins, Reuben, farmer	Quamby	-	1	1	Wiseman, John, age 20, single, tailor, and Wiseman, Eliza, age 18, single, general servant. County Wexford	Ditto <i>Empress of the Sea</i> , 21 Aug., 1861.
Dowling, Mary	Bishopsbourne	1	-	-	One family of servants	Not yet arrived.
Gellibrand, W., Esq.	Hobart Town	-	-	1	One female servant	Ditto.
Smith, Martha, wife of George Smith, labourer	Ware-street, New Town Road	-	-	1	Fields, Mary, age 22, single, general servant, sister of applicant. Dublin	Arrived per <i>Shalimar</i> , 2 Aug., 1861.
Studman, Mary	Risdon Road	-	-	1	Lifford, Matilda, age 27, single, general servant, ditto. Essex	Not yet arrived.
King, Patrick, office keeper	Ordnance Stores	-	-	1	King, Elizabeth, age 30, ditto, daughter ditto. County Meath	Declined to emigrate, Ticket cancelled.
MacLanachan, James, Esq.	Ross	-	1	-	Meikle, James, age 19, single, shepherd, servant. Scotland	Arrived per <i>Heather Bell</i> , 3 Sept., 1861.
Buxton, Thomas, Mr.	Little Swanport	-	3	-	Three ploughmen, single, to be under 35 years of age, from England	Not yet arrived.
Kennedy, Patrick	In service of R. Cleburne, Esq., Risdon	-	-	1	Kennedy, Eliza, age 45, widow, general servant, mother of applicant. County Clare	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	-	1	-	Kennedy, Phillip, age 18, single, farm labourer, brother ditto	Declined to emigrate, Ticket cancelled.
Boreham, Stephen	Native Corners	-	1	-	Lynch, Thomas, age 20, single, farm labourer, brother-in-law ditto. County Kerry	} Not yet arrived.
Burke Johanna, servant	Messrs. Burgess & Barrett, Hobart Town	-	-	1	Burke, Margaret, age 25, single, general servant, sister ditto. County Tipperary	
Meere, Margaret, ditto	Dr. Macnamara, Oatlands	-	1	-	Meere, John, age 17, single, farm labourer, brother ditto. County Clare	
Ditto	Ditto	-	-	1	Meere, Mary, age 19, single, general servant, sister ditto. Ditto	
M'Greavey, Margaret, farmer's wife	Strangford, Bagdad	-	1	-	Holoran, Michael, age 16, single, labourer, nephew ditto. Ditto	

Huybers, Alfred, merchant	Hobart Town	-	-	1	One female servant for Mr. Alfred Wilkins, to be brought out with him from England
Watchorn, Alfred, barrister	Ditto	-	-	1	Ditto W. B. Watchorn, ditto
Dalby, Margaret, servant	Mrs. Betts, Bothwell	1	-	-	Lillian, Mary, and infant son. County Galway
Nicholls, Charlotte, ditto	Jas. A. Dunn, Esq., Hobart Town	1	-	-	Brusnell, John, age 33, French polisher, Charlotte, his wife, age 33, and one daughter, cousin of applicant. London
Mansfield, Eliza, farmer's wife	Franklin	1	-	-	Newman, Joseph, age 25, brother-in-law of applicant, labourer, wife same age, number or ages of children not known. England
Duffy, Bridget, superintendent's wife	Signal Station, Mount Nelson	-	-	1	Hennessy, Anne, age 21, general servant, sister of applicant. Lancashire
Bache, Alfred, brewer	95, Liverpool-street, Hobart Town	-	-	1	Bache, Mahalah, age 28, milliner & dressmaker, ditto. London
Huston, G. F., surgeon	New Norfolk	-	-	1	Lawler, Kate, as a domestic servant. Dublin
Mahony, Robert, constable	Hobart Town	-	-	1	O'Brien, Catherine, age 40 years, general servant, mother-in-law of applicant. County Limerick
Guttery, Patrick, farmer	Anstey Barton	-	1	-	A male cousin. County Galway
Ditto	Ditto	-	-	1	A female ditto. Ditto
Drummond, William, overseer	Wm. Carter, Esq., New Town	-	-	2	Ward, Isabella, age 40, and Ward, Jessie, age 20, general servants, sister and niece of applicant. Fifeshire
Freeman, Thomas, farmer	New Town	-	-	1	Finn, Margaret, age 16, general servant, sister-in-law of applicant. County Clare
Davey, Martin, ditto	Castle Forbes Bay, Huon	-	1	-	Davey, Wm., age 52, weaver, father of applicant. Lancashire
Good, Alice, farmer's wife	Franklin	-	-	1	Howard, Anne, relative ditto. County Cork
Burt, Margaret, shopman's wife	Mr. A. Kissock, Hobart Town	1	-	-	Hex, Wm., age 61, leather seller, father ditto, (wife & child). Surrey
Ditto	Ditto	-	1	-	Currell, Edwin, age 28, block cutter, cousin ditto. Ditto
Littlechild, John, farmer	Oatlands	-	2	1	Two single carpenters and one domestic servant. England.
Shirley, Richard, porter	Mr. L. Roope, Hobart Town	-	2	-	Shirley, John, age 14, and a younger lad, sons of applicant. County Kilkenny
Winfield, Thomas, farmer	Sand Hill, New Norfolk	-	1	-	Winfield, Stephen, age 30, farm labourer, brother ditto. Oxfordshire
Butler, J. J., Esq.	Bagdad	-	-	1	Burns, Julia, sister of labourer in Mr. Butler's service. England
Boyle, John, farmer	Glazier's Bay, Franklin	-	1	-	Sullivan, Jeremiah, age 50, farm labourer, father-in-law of applicant. County Tipperary
Mitchell, John, Esq.	Little Swanport	1	-	-	One family as general servants. England
Burke, M., Rev.	Circular Head	1	-	-	Ditto. Ireland
Clifford, John, farmer	George's Bay, Falmouth	1	-	-	Handcock, Maria, age 30, and one boy, age 10, sister of applicant. London
Taylor, George, orderly	Government House	-	1	1	Starks, Jane, age 28, and one boy, age 5, sister-in-law ditto. Bristol
Mackison, John, farm labourer	John Lyne, Esq., Apsley	-	-	1	Mackison, Catherine, wife ditto. County Cavan
Brown, George, publican	Hobart Town	-	-	1	Emery, Jane, age 40, stay and corset maker, sister-in-law ditto. London
Charlesworth, John, farmer	Westbury	1	-	1	O'Brien, John, & family, & Mary O'Brien, relatives ditto. Ireland
Doran, John, messenger	Public Offices, Hobart Town	-	-	1	Hodges, Amelia, age 17, general servant, step-daughter ditto. Monmouthshire
Campbell, Thomas, farmer	Oatlands	-	-	2	Two female relatives. King's County
Murphy, Jane, servant	J. L. Stewart, Esq., Davey-street	-	1	1	Murphy, John, age 23, boot-maker, and Murphy, Kate, age 26, general servant, brother and sister of applicant. County Kilkenny
Greenhalgh, Sarah Jane, ditto	Mrs. A. M'Dowall, Bothwell	-	-	1	One female relative. London
Graham, A., Esq.	Swansea	-	-	1	One female servant. Warwickshire
Cruttenden, Thomas, Esq.	Prosser's Plains	1	-	-	One family as general servants. Surrey
Thomas, William, gardener	Sandy Bay	-	2	1	Burge, Elizabeth, age 48, and Burge, Thomas and William, ages 27 and 20, sons of Elizabeth. Liverpool
Paynter, George, butcher	Argyle-street, Hobart Town	-	-	1	Meadows, Elizabeth, 14, general servant, step-daughter of applicant. County Norfolk
Parramore, T., Esq.	Ross	2	-	-	Two families for Mr. Parramore's service. England
Kilmartin, Patrick, farmer	Glazier's Bay, Huon	1	-	-	Kilmartin, John, age 27, and wife, age 21, farm labourer, brother of applicant. Ireland
Grove, Mrs., nurseryman's wife	Sandy Bay	1	1	-	One family and a young man as servants. England
TOTALS		18	29	43	

Not yet arrived.

RETURN of BOUNTY TICKETS issued at LAUNCESTON between the 4th October, 1860, and 31st of August, 1861, showing the Names and Address of Applicants, and, as far as possible, the Sex, Age, and Condition of those sent for.

Name of Applicant.	Address of Applicant.	Number of Tickets issued.			Particulars of those sent for.	Remarks.
		Family.	Single Male.	Single Female.		
Salter, Elizabeth -	Launceston -	—	—	1	Rolfé, Maria, age 22, general servant, relative of applicant. County Essex	Arrived per <i>King of Algeria</i> , 22 July, 1861.
Cousins, Reuben, farmer -	Westbury -	—	—	1	Description of emigrant not given	Not yet arrived.
Farquharson, David -	Launceston -	—	—	1	Ditto	Ditto.
Docking, Robert -	Ditto -	—	—	1	Docking, Charlotte, age 13 years, niece of applicant. County Norfolk	Arrived per <i>Queen of Mersey</i> , 4 July, 1861.
Connor, Edward -	Ditto -	—	—	1	Hardinge, Catherine, age 20, general servant. County Kilkenny	Arrived per <i>David L. Fleming</i> , 13 June, 1861.
Bracken, Anne -	Ditto -	—	—	1	Description of emigrant not given	Declined to emigrate, Ticket cancelled.
Rourke, Bridget -	Longford -	—	—	1	Mulchy, Mary, age 28, general servant. County Limerick	Arrived per <i>David L. Fleming</i> , 13 June, 1861.
Flinn, Bridget -	Launceston -	1	—	—	One family, relatives of applicant. Ireland.	Declined to emigrate, Ticket cancelled.
Ayre, R. M., Esq. -	Quamby -	1	—	—	One family of servants for Sir Richard Dry. England	Not yet arrived.
Gannon, Patrick -	Benges -	—	1	1	James and Mary Cuskelly, age 25 years each, farm servants. King's County	Arrived per <i>David L. Fleming</i> , 13 June, 1861.
Nowlan, John -	Westbury -	1	1	1	Stephens, Job, 50, wife 55, son 18, daughter 22, servants. Dublin	Arrived per <i>Champion of the Seas</i> , 22 July, 1861.
Holloran, Matthew -	Cleghorn -	—	—	2	Connell, Alice, 20, general servant, Margaret Holloran, age 3. County Clare, Ireland	Arrived per <i>Empress of the Seas</i> , 21 August, 1861.
Holloran, Michael -	Launceston -	—	1	—	Halloran, Patrick, 20, labourer. County Clare	Ditto.
Malony, N. (Police) -	Ditto -	2	2	—	Malony, Dennis and wife, 32 & 22, two brothers, 21 & 14, farm labourers. County Tipperary	Arrived per <i>King of Algeria</i> , 22 July, 1861.
Currie, Mrs. -	Carrick -	—	1	—	Currie, Alexander, 19, farm labourer, son of applicant. Lincolnshire	Ditto.
Steel, Angus -	Launceston -	—	—	1	One female relative. Scotland	[cancelled]. Declined to emigrate, Ticket
Ponds, John -	Ditto -	—	—	1	Delworth, Anne, age 21, general servant, relative. Liverpool	Arrived per <i>Shalimar</i> , 1 August, 1861.
Steel, Angus -	Ditto -	—	—	1	One female relative. Scotland	Not yet arrived.
Burke, M., Rev. -	Emu Bay -	—	—	2	Bourke, Jane, 50, Swain, Kate, 24, domestic servants. County Kildare	Arrived per <i>Empress of the Seas</i> , 21 August, 1861.
Horton, Samuel, Esq. -	Ross -	3	—	—	Three families for service of Capt. Horton	2 families arrived per <i>Empress of the Seas</i> , 1 not yet arrived.
Ponds, John -	Launceston -	—	1	—	One male relative	Not yet arrived.
Veteridge, John -	Longford -	—	—	1	One female	
Little, Jane -	Patterson's Plains -	1	—	—	One family	
Rutherford, Robert -	Emu Bay -	—	—	1	One female	
Crawford, John -	Adelphi -	—	—	1	Ditto	
Hase, Bridget -	Bathurst-street, Launceston -	—	1	2	Two female and one male relatives	
Bennett, Miles -	Esk Dale -	—	2	—	Two male emigrants	
M'Cormack, Charles -	Westbury -	—	—	1	One female	
Tynan, John -	Launceston -	—	—	3	Three females	
M'Lean, James -	Quamby -	—	—	1	One female	
Heed, John -	Launceston -	—	—	1	Ditto	Not yet arrived.
Oates, Maria -	Patterson's Plains -	—	—	2	Two females	
M'Kinnon, J. M. M'G. -	Launceston -	—	—	1	One female	
Gegan, Michael -	George Town -	—	—	2	Two females	
Horton, Samuel -	Bishopsbourne -	—	—	1	One female	
Rowbotham, George -	Evandale -	1	2	—	One family and two males	
Mackie, John -	Emu Plains, Westbury -	—	—	1	One single male	
Parlane, J. -	Corra Linn -	—	—	1	Ditto	
Burke, M., Rev. -	Circular Head -	1	—	—	One single female	
Hogan, James -	Westbury -	—	—	2	Two single males	
Claghan, Thomas -	Ditto -	—	—	1	One ditto	Not yet arrived.
Cox, James, Esq. -	Clarendon -	1	—	—	One family as servants	
Pine, Phillip -	Kinlet, Longford -	—	—	1	One single female	
Carey, John -	Launceston -	1	—	—	One family	
M'Millen, John -	Kerry Lodge -	—	—	1	One single male	
Abbott, Mary -	Launceston -	—	—	1	One family	
Bolland, David -	Ditto -	—	—	1	One single male	
Baynham, Catherine -	Mr. Gell, Macquarie River -	—	—	1	One single female relative	
Aylward, Margaret -	Ditto -	—	—	1	Ditto	
Grice, William M. -	Deloraine -	—	—	1	One single male	
Bruff, James -	Launceston -	—	—	1	Ditto female	
Boutwright, William -	Emu Bay -	1	—	—	One family	Not yet arrived.
Terry, David -	Hagley -	—	—	—	Ditto	
Train, Steel -	George Town -	1	—	1	One family and one single female	
Coope, James -	Cocked Hat -	—	—	1	One male and one female	
M'Call, Bernard -	Carrick -	—	—	1	One female	
Arnott, Henry -	Rubicon -	—	—	1	One male	
TOTALS -	-	17	22	40		

RETURN showing Native Places of Single Females introduced at HOBART TOWN by the Board of Immigration since February, 1858.

<i>Name of Ship.</i>	<i>England.</i>	<i>Scotland.</i>	<i>Ireland.</i>	<i>Other Countries.</i>
Constance	108	9	20	1
Oriental	96	4	14	—
Hooghly	80	2	17	—
Isles of the South	67	19	17	3
Aurora Australis	52	44	13	3
TOTALS.....	403	78	81	7

November, 1861.

G. SMITH, *Immigration Agent.*

RETURN of Immigrants introduced into TASMANIA at the Public Expense previous to the establishment of the Board of Immigration in January, 1856.

<i>Regulations under which introduced.</i>	<i>Number of Statute Adults.</i>	<i>Total Cost of Passage, and of Superintendence during Voyage.</i>	<i>Average Cost per Statute Adult.</i>	<i>General Average.</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From Victoria, in 1853 and 1854	1395	5615 0 3	4 5 0*	—
From United Kingdom, under Regulations of 22nd October, 1852	494	13,587 1 2	27 10 1	} 21 17 1
4th May, 1853	339	8,130 7 0	21 0 8	
Indenture System	1864	41,735 2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 7 9	
Bounty Regulations of 24th January, 1854 From United Kingdom	4092	82,612 5 0	20 3 9	
From Germany	696	12,647 5 0	18 3 5	
TOTALS	7485	158,712 0 2$\frac{3}{4}$		

* Includes expenses after arrival.

November, 1861.

G. SMITH, *Immigration Agent.*

RETURN of Immigrants introduced into TASMANIA since the establishment of the Board of Immigration on 1st January, 1856.

<i>Regulations under which introduced.</i>	<i>Number of Statute Adults.</i>	<i>Total Cost of Passage, and of Superintendence during Voyage.</i>	<i>Average Cost per Statute Adult.</i>	<i>General Average.</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Under Bounty Regulations of 1st March, 1856 ..	2647	36,689 0 6	13 17 2	} 13 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of 1st July, 1856	574	7,924 0 0	13 16 1	
Ditto of 21st December, 1858.....	967	10,363 13 4	10 14 4	
Under Tasmanian Immigration Agency	646	8,922 1 5	13 16 2	
TOTALS	4834	63,898 15 3		

November, 1861.

G. SMITH, *Immigration Agent.*