



**SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN THE COLONIES.**

**NORTH AMERICA.**

*Canada.*—By a provincial Act of 1841 Crown lands are to be sold at a price to be from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council. The prices fixed for the present are as follows:—For Canada, West (Upper Canada), 8s. currency (about 6s. 7d. sterling) per acre; for Canada, East (Lower Canada), in the county of Ottawa, and south of the river St. Lawrence, to the west of the Kennebec Road, 6s. currency (about 4s. 11d. sterling); and elsewhere in that division of the province, 4s. currency (about 3s. 3½d. sterling) per acre.

These prices do not apply to lands resumed by Government for non-performance of the conditions of settlement on which they were granted under a former system now abolished, nor to lands called Indian Reserves, and Clergy Reserves; which three classes are, as well as town and village lots, subject to special valuation.

The size of the lots of country lands is usually 200 acres; but they are sold as frequently by half as whole lots.

The following are the conditions of sale at present in force:—

1st. The lots are to be taken at the contents in acres marked in the public documents, without guarantee as to the actual quantity contained in them.

2nd. No payment of purchase-money will be received by instalments, but the whole purchase-money, either in money or land scrip,\* must be paid at the time of sale.

3rd. On the payment of the purchase-money, the purchaser will receive a receipt which will entitle him to enter on the land which he has purchased, and arrangements will be made for issuing to him the patent without delay.

The receipt thus given not only authorizes the purchaser to take immediate possession, but enables him, under the provisions of the Land Act, to maintain legal proceedings against any wrongful possessor or trespasser, as effectually as if the patent deed had issued on the day the receipt is dated.

Government land agents are appointed in the several municipal districts, with full power to sell to the first applicant any of the advertised lands which the return open to public inspection may show to be vacant within their districts.

To persons with sufficient capital to enable them to enter upon the occupation of land, this colony continues to offer great inducements. The improvements of the internal communications have enabled the farmers in the interior to avail themselves of the highest markets for the disposal of their surplus produce; and the prices realized during the autumn

\* This is Scrip issued by the Local Government in satisfaction of certain old militia claims.

of 1848 in Western Canada for wheat must have left farmers considerable profit.

*Nova Scotia.*—The public lands are here also sold at a fixed price of 1s. 9d. sterling per acre, payable at once. The smallest regular farm lot contains 100 acres. Any less quantity of land may be had, but the cost would be the same as for 100 acres, viz. 8l. 15s., the minimum sum for which a deed of grant is issued.

*New Brunswick.*—The mode of sale in this province is by auction. The upset price is generally about 2s. 6d. sterling (3s. currency), but varies according to situation, &c. Fifty acres is the smallest quantity usually sold. Twenty per cent. discount is allowed for immediate payment.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Sale by auction prevails. The upset price was formerly 20s. per acre for wild land, and 10l. to 30l. per acre for town pasture and river lots. These rates were in 1837 reduced in certain localities on the application of the House of Assembly, and on a renewed application from the same body the further alterations embodied in the following table were made in 1848:—

Situation of Land.	Quantity of Crown Land remaining unsold.	New upset Prices.
Township No. 15 . . . . .	7,000 acres	5s. per acre.
Township No. 35 . . . . .	2,540 acres	10s. per acre.
Third Class of Pasture Lots, 8 acres each, in the Royalty of Georgetown . . . . .	Not stated	5s. per acre.
Town Lots in Prince Town, having a front of 60 feet . . . . .	480 lots	Not reported.

*Newfoundland.*—There exists no official return of the surveyed and accessible land at the disposal of the Crown in this colony. The area has been estimated at about 2,300,000 acres, of which about 23,000 have been appropriated. By a Colonial law, Crown lands are to be sold by auction at an upset price, to be fixed by the Governor, at not less than 2s. per acre. Land exposed to auction more than once on different days may afterwards be sold, without further competition; at the last upset price. Although the agriculture of the province is progressively increasing, there are yet comparatively few persons exclusively employed in it, the population being nearly all engaged in the fisheries.

**AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.\***

The following are the regulations now in force

\* Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand have been withdrawn from the operation of the Australian Land Sales Act by the 8 and 9 Vic., c. 93 (August, 1845), and 9 and 10 Vic., c. 104 (1846). In the disposal of land in New Zealand, however, the same rules, substantially, will be followed as in the other Australian colonies.

The Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 104, also empowers the Crown to grant leases and licences of occupation, for any term not exceeding 14 years, of the waste lands in New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia.

under the provisions of the Australian Land Act, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 36, for the disposal of the Waste Lands in the Colonies of New South Wales (including the Sydney and Port Phillip districts, and any other districts that may hereafter be opened), South Australia and Western Australia.

1. All lands will be disposed of by sale alone, and must have once at least been exposed to public auction.

2. The lowest upset price will be not less than 1*l.* per acre; but the Government will have power to raise the same by proclamation, though not again to reduce it.

3. The lands will be distinguished into three different classes, viz., Town lots, Suburban lots, and Country lots.

4. Upon town and suburban lots, as well as upon a proportion not exceeding one-tenth of the whole of the country lots offered for sale at any auction, the Governor will have the power of naming a higher than the general or lowest upset price; the country lots on which such power is exercised to be designated "Special Country Lots."

5. Town and suburban lots will in no case be disposed of except by public auction, but country lots which have already been put up to public auction and not sold, may be disposed of afterwards by private contract at the upset price.

6. No lands will be sold by private contract except for ready money. When sold by public auction, one-tenth at least of the whole purchase-money must be paid down, and the remainder within one calendar month, or the deposit will be forfeited.

7. Lands will be put up for sale in lots not exceeding one square mile in extent.

8. As an exception to the general regulations, and subject to certain restrictions laid down in the Australian Land Act, the Governor will have it in his discretion to dispose, by private contract, at a price not less than the lowest upset price for the district, of blocks comprising 20,000 acres or more.\*

9. Persons will be at liberty to make payments for colonial lands in this country, for which payment or deposit they will receive an order for credit to the same amount in any purchase of land they may effect in the colony, and will have the privilege of naming a proportionate number of emigrants for a free passage, as explained in the next article. The deposits must be made in one or more sums of 100*l.* each at the Bank of England, to the account of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; and the depositor must state at the time the Colony in which the land is to be selected, and give notice to the Commissioners of the deposit. Upon production of the Bank's receipt for the money, the Com-

\* In the peculiar circumstances of South Australia, the Lieutenant-Governor has, for the present, ceased to sanction the disposal of the public lands otherwise than by auction, and in lots of moderate size.

missioners will furnish the depositor with a certificate, stating the amount which he has paid, and entitling him to obtain credit for that sum in any purchase which he may effect in the Colony, subject to all rules and regulations in force in the Colony at the time such purchase may be made.

10. For every sum of 100*l.* deposited as above, the depositor will be entitled, for six months from the date of payment, to name a number of properly qualified emigrants, equal to five adults, for a free passage. Two children between one and fourteen are to be reckoned as equal to one adult. The emigrants are required to be chosen from the class of mechanics and handicraftsmen, agricultural labourers, or domestic servants, and must be going out with the intention to work for wages. They are to be subject to the approval of the Commissioners, and must, in all respects, fall within their general regulations on the selection of labourers. The purchaser and his family cannot receive a free passage under this privilege.

#### THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The lands in this colony are now open for sale. The mode of sale is the same as that adopted in the Australian Colonies. The upset price of country lands is, for the present, 8*s.* per acre. Town lots of half an acre each, and suburban lots of fifty acres each, will be put up at 50*l.* Deposits of purchase-money may be made in this country, in the mode prescribed for the Australian Colonies, but the depositors will be entitled to nominate for a free passage six, instead of five, adult labourers, for every 100*l.* deposited.

#### WEST INDIES.

In the West Indies Crown Lands are to be sold by auction at an upset price of not less than 1*l.* per acre.

In Antigua and Dominica the smaller size of the lots sold is 40 acres, except in certain localities intended for villages.

In the Bahamas the mode of sale is also by auction, but the Lieutenant-Governor is, from time to time, to name the upset price, which is never to be less than 6*s.* per acre. Land once exposed to auction may, in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be afterwards sold by private contract, at not less than the upset price of such land. The ordinary size of the lots in the Bahamas is to be twenty acres, but lots of five acres may, if thought expedient, be disposed of.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AND NATAL.

1. The unappropriated Crown lands in this Colony are sold in freehold, and by public auction only.

2. Unless it is otherwise notified, the upset price will be at the Cape two shillings (2*s.*) per acre, (one acre is about half a morgen), and at Natal four shillings (4*s.*) per acre, but the Governor, for the time

being, will have the power to fix such higher upset price as the locality, or other circumstances, may render expedient, of which due notice will always be publicly given.

3. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers will apply, in writing, to the Secretary to Government respecting the land they wish to have put up for sale; stating in what division it is situated, and as far as practicable, its position, boundaries, and probable extent.

These applications, after being recorded in the Colonial Office, will be transmitted to the Surveyor-General, who, if he see no objection to the land being disposed of, will call upon the applicant to deposit with him the probable expense of the survey; which expense will be calculated upon the following tariff, and be borne by the eventual purchaser.

	£.	s.	d.
For a piece of ground, and dividing the same into small lots, or erven, for the first four lots, each	0	12	0
For any beyond that number	0	9	0
For the measurement of any piece of land up to 10 morgen	0	12	0
For every morgen above 10 up to 100, per morgen	0	0	3
For 100 morgen	1	14	6
For every morgen above 100, as far as 500, per morgen	0	0	1½
For 500 morgen	4	4	6
For every morgen above 500, per morgen	0	0	1
For 3,000 morgen	14	12	10
For every morgen above the same	0	0	1
For every diagram	0	12	0

4. Should the applicant not become the purchaser, the amount deposited by him will be refunded when paid by the eventual purchaser; but should no sale take place, no refund can be made.

5. Lands offered for sale will be advertised for two months in the *Government Gazette*, at the expiration of which time they will be sold by public auction.

6. Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale, and the balance, (with the expenses of the survey, if the purchaser did not make the deposit,) within one calendar month from the day of sale; in default of which, the 10 per cent. so paid will be forfeited to the Colonial Treasury.

7. Persons desirous of acquiring Crown Lands at the Cape or Natal will be at liberty to make deposits at the Bank of England to the credit of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, upon the same conditions, and with the like privileges as are prescribed in the case of the Australian colonies, (see *ante*, p. 11, pars. 9 and 10,) with this exception, that for every 100*l.* so paid in, the depositor will be allowed to name for a free passage to the colony 7, instead of 5 properly qualified emigrants. The rules affecting the selection of emigrants for the Cape are printed at page 16. These rules will also apply generally to emigrants to Natal in case they be proposed for a passage by purchasers of land, or in case funds should be provided for carrying on emigration at the public expense. The persons eligible for

passages to Natal would be agricultural labourers, mechanics, skilled labourers, and small farmers accustomed to some manual labour, and intending to work for their subsistence.

CEYLON.

In this colony the Crown Lands are sold by auction, at an upset price, which is to be fixed by the Governor, but which is not to be less than 1*l.* per acre. Before being exposed to auction, the lands are surveyed by the Government, and duly advertised.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Lands will not be alienated in perpetuity, but let on leases, which are to be offered for sale at public auction. The duration of the leases will not exceed 21 years for country lands, intended for purposes of cultivation; but country lands required for erecting residences, and all lands for building purposes will be let on leases for 75 years, not renewable of right, but at the option of the Government, and on the holder's paying an increased rent. Powers will be reserved, when necessary, for regulating the character of the buildings to be erected in particular situations, and for avoiding the lease if within a specified time the buildings be not completed or in progress.

The rent to be paid for lands designated as marine, town, or suburban lots, will be determined exclusively by public auction; but leases of country lots, if they have been once exposed to auction and not sold, may be afterwards sold by private agreement at the upset price.

The Governor will decide whether there is sufficient demand to call for public sales at fixed periods, or whether the leases should only be advertised and brought into the market as they may be applied for.

SUMMARY OF MODES OF SALE, AND PRICES, IN THE PRINCIPAL LAND-SELLING COLONIES.

COLONY.	Mode of Sale.	Price per Acre.
North American Colonies:—		
Canada (West) . . . . .	Fixed Price. . . . .	8 <i>s.</i> currency.
Canada (East) . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	6 <i>s.</i> and 4 <i>s.</i> ditto according to situation.
Nova Scotia . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	1 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> sterling.
New Brunswick . . . . .	Auction. . . . .	3 <i>s.</i> currency upset price
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	3 <i>s.</i> or upwards, according to situation.
Australian Colonies:—	By Auction.	
Sydney . . . . .	Country Lands not sold at the public sales may afterwards be bought at the upset price as a fixed price.	Lowest upset price, 1 <i>l.</i> sterling.
Port Phillip . . . . .		
Western Australia . . . . .		
South Australia . . . . .		
New Zealand . . . . .		
Falklands . . . . .	Auction.	Lowest upset price, 8 <i>s.</i> sterling.
Bahamas . . . . .	Ditto Ditto.	Ditto 6 <i>s.</i>
Other West India Colonies . . . . .	Auction.	Ditto 1 <i>l.</i>
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Lowest upset price, 2 <i>s.</i> sterling.
Natal . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto 4 <i>s.</i> sterling.
Ceylon . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto 1 <i>l.</i> sterling.
Hong Kong . . . . .	Ditto. Only leases granted.	Rent to be ascertained by auction.

INFORMATION FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS  
ABOUT TO SETTLE IN THE COLONIES.

1. The colonies in which military and naval officers are allowed privileges in the acquisition of public lands are the following:—First, the Australian Settlements, consisting of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Western Australia, and the Northern Province of New Zealand; secondly, Ceylon; thirdly, the Cape of Good Hope; and fourthly, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, the only province in North America where privileges are still allowed.

2. In the different Australian Settlements, in Ceylon, and at the Cape of Good Hope, land is disposed of by sale only; but officers purchasing land, are allowed a remission of the purchase money, according to the undermentioned scale:—

Field officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in all	£. 600
Field officers of 20 years' service and upwards, in all	500
Field officers of 15 or less years' service, in the whole	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	400
Captains of 15 years' service or less, in the whole	300
Subalterns, of 20 years' service and upwards, in all	300
Subalterns, of 7 years service and upwards, in all	200

Subalterns, under 7 years' standing, are not entitled to any remission in the purchase of land.

Regimental staff officers, and medical officers of the army and navy, are allowed the benefit of this rule.

In Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, allotments of land are granted to officers on the following scale and conditions:—

To a Lieutenant-Colonel . . . . .	1200 acres.
To a Major . . . . .	1000 acres.
To a Captain . . . . .	800 acres.
To a Subaltern . . . . .	500 acres.

3. Officers of the army or navy, proposing to proceed to the Colonies, in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide themselves with certificates from the office of the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or of the Master General of the Ordnance, showing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank and length of service. No document from the office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

4. Officers on half-pay, residing in the colony where they propose to settle, are admitted to the privileges of military and naval settlers, without referring to this country for testimonials, provided they can satisfy the Governor that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that the statement of their rank and length of service is accurate; and provided, if they belong to the navy, they produce their letter of leave of absence from the Admiralty.

5. Military chaplains, commissariat officers, and officers of any of the civil departments of the army; pursers, chaplains, midshipmen, warrant officers of

every description, and officers of any of the civil departments of the navy, and officers in the East India Company's Service, are not allowed any privileges in respect of land. Although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly, and under different circumstances, they are now excluded. Mates in the royal navy rank with ensigns in the army, and mates of three years standing with lieutenants in the army, and are entitled respectively to corresponding privileges in the acquisition of lands.

6. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to Her Majesty's service are not allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the army or navy. This rule, however, is not to affect officers who desire to quit the service, for the express purpose of settling in the Colonies: it is only required, that when they resign their commissions, they should apply for a certificate from the Commander-in-Chief, or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or from the Master General of the Ordnance, as the case may be, that they do so with the view of emigrating, and such certificate, if produced to the Governor of any of the Colonies before-mentioned within one year from its date, *but not otherwise*, will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers who are still in Her Majesty's service.

7. An actual residence of two years in the Colony must be proved before the titles can be granted, except in cases in which death may have occurred before the expiration of that period.

8. The Rules for the sale of Land in the Australian Settlements and Ceylon will be found at pages 10 and 12. The prices stated in those Rules are of course subject to a revision at any time by the proper authorities, and the pecuniary amount of the remission made to officers cannot be increased on account of an increased value set upon the lands.

EXPENSES OF CLEARING, AND PUBLIC CHARGES ON  
LAND, IN THE COLONIES.

CANADA, WEST.—The cost of clearing waste lands is stated at about 3*l.* per acre; the expense is, however, greater in the remote and unsettled districts, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring labourers. The only charge on land is a tax which seldom exceeds 1*d.* per acre on cultivated lands, and three-eighths of a penny currency on wild lands.

CANADA, EAST.—The expense of clearing amounts to about 2*l.* sterling, varying, however, with the nature of the soil and the quality of the wood. The only local charge is that of making roads and bridges.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The average cost of cutting and clearing off the trees, leaving the stumps standing, is from 3*l.* to 4*l.* currency (2*l.* 14*s.* to 3*l.* 12*s.* sterling) per acre. There are no charges except that for surveying the land, which is about 3*d.* per acre.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Woodland can be cleared for from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per acre. There is a moderate pro-

vincial tax upon all real and personal estate, the proceeds of which are applied towards county expenses and the support of paupers.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The clearing expenses vary from 2*l.* to 4*l.* per acre, according to the growth of the wood upon the land. The only charges are those made from time to time by local assessment. There is a tax imposed by the local legislature of 5*s.* currency on every 100 acres of wilderness land, and 2*s.* 6*d.* currency on every 100 acres of improved land in the possession of individuals. This tax in 1848 amounted to about 2100*l.* currency.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Much good land is to be had on which there is little or no timber. There is much more, free from underwood, on which there is timber only in such quantity as is useful and desirable for fencing, fuel, and country purposes. The expense of ordinary fencing is from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per rod.

NEW ZEALAND.—Fern-land, 10*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*; wood-land, 3*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the size of the timber. This does not include the breaking-up of the soil.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### PASSAGES —TO WHAT COLONIES GRANTED.

The Commissioners are enabled to grant passages to those Colonies only which provide the necessary funds for the purpose. These funds, which in the Australian Colonies are derived from sales or rents of Crown lands, are intended not for the purposes of relief to persons in this country, but to supply the colonists with the particular description of labour of which they stand most in need. New South Wales, South Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, are at present the only Colonies which supply the means for emigration.

#### I. PASSAGES TO AUSTRALIA.

The following are the regulations and conditions under which emigrants are to be selected for passages to the Australian colonies, when there are funds available for the purpose:—

##### *Description of Emigrants.*

1. The emigrants must consist principally of married couples, not above 40 years of age. All the adults must be capable of labour, and must be going out to work for wages. The candidates most acceptable are young married couples without children.
2. The separation of husbands and wives, and of parents from children under 16 will in no case be allowed.
3. Except in special cases, single women under 18 are not eligible, unless they are emigrating with their parents, or under the immediate care of some near married relatives.
4. Young men under 18, not accompanying their parents, are admissible only on payment of the sum in third class of the scale in Article 13.

5. No emigrants, whether adults or children, can be accepted unless they have been vaccinated, or have had the small-pox.

6. Persons intending to buy land in the colony, or to invest capital in trade there, are not eligible for a passage.

7. Persons in the habitual receipt of parish relief cannot be taken. Temporary inmates of work-houses, or persons not in the habitual receipt of parish relief, will be charged under the 3rd class.

8. No applicant will be accepted without decisive certificates of good character, and of efficiency in his professed trade or calling.

##### *Application and Approval.*

9. Applications must be made in a form to be obtained at the office of the Commissioners, which must be duly filled up and attested, as explained in the Form itself, and then forwarded to this office, with certificates of birth and marriage of the applicants.\* It must, however, be distinctly understood, that the filling up of the Form confers no claim to a passage; and that the Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept any candidates, though apparently within the Regulations, unless they are deemed desirable for the colony, and can be accepted consistently with the Board's arrangements at the time the application is under consideration.

10. If approved of, the emigrants will receive a passage as soon as the arrangements of the Commissioners will admit. *But no preparation must on any account be made by the applicants, either by withdrawing from employment or otherwise, until the decision of the Board has been communicated to them.* Those who fail to attend to this warning will do so at their own risk, and will have no claim whatever on the Commissioners.

11. After the applicants have received their Deposit Circulars, and made the payments required by Article 13, they will, as soon as practicable, receive notice of the ship in which they are to embark, and of the time and place of joining her. The selecting agents of the Board have no authority to promise passages in any case.

12. Should it be found that any of the signatures attached to the certificates are not genuine, or that any other deception is attempted, the application will be rejected;\* or should any emigrant, on personal examination at the port of embarkation, in depôt, or on board, be discovered to have made any mis-statement whatever with regard to age, trade, or calling, health, &c., such person will not be allowed to proceed in the ship. To prevent disappointment, therefore, applicants should be very careful to have their trade or calling and ages correctly stated in their Application Form.

\* NOTE.—A penalty not exceeding 50*l.* is imposed by the 51st sec. of the *New Passengers' Act* (12 & 13 Vic. c. 33) on any one making false representations, or forging or altering any signature or statement in these forms or certificates.

*Payments towards Passages.*

13. Before an embarkation order is issued, the following payments will be required from all persons of 14 years and upwards :—

CLASSES.	Scale of Payments.			
	14 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and upwards
I. Agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, and female domestic and farm servants	£ 2	£ 6	£ 11	£ 15
II. Country mechanics, such as blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, miners, wheelwrights, gardeners, and females of the working class, not being domestic or farm servants	5	8	12	15
III. Other persons of the labouring class, if deemed by the Commissioners desirable for the colony.	7	10	13	15

All children under 14 will pay 1*l.* each; and if any family contains, at the time of embarkation, more than two children under 10 years of age, for each such child 5*l.* additional must be paid.

Wives to pay the same sum as their husbands, in the several classes.

14. Out of the above payments, the bedding and mess utensils, referred to in Article 18, for the use of the emigrants during the voyage, will be provided by the Commissioners.

15. The mode of making these payments to the Commissioners will be pointed out in the Deposit Circular. The Commissioners' selecting agents are not employed by the Commissioners to receive money. If, therefore, emigrants should desire to make their payments through the agents, instead of in the manner pointed out in the Deposit Circular, they must understand they do so at their own risk.

*Subsequent Proceedings.*

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

17. If any emigrants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, or to proceed in the ship, they will forfeit out of any money that may have been paid the sum of 2*l.* for each person of 14 and upwards, and 1*l.* for each child under that age, unless they give to the Commissioners timely notice, and a satisfactory explanation of their inability to proceed. Emigrants thus making default will not be eligible a second time for a passage.

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

which articles will be given to the emigrants after arrival, provided they behave well on the voyage.

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

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

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

20. Emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their trades. Bulky agricultural implements, however, cannot be admitted; neither can furniture be received on board. Mattresses and feather beds are especially prohibited.

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

22. Each family will be allowed to take only its own luggage. Any violation of this rule will subject the party to a forfeiture of his passage.

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

24. Letters, &c. should be addressed, post-paid, to Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Emigration, No. 9, Park-street, Westminster.

## II. PASSAGES TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.\*

The regulations and conditions under which labourers are selected for passages to the Cape when

\* See description (at page 12, par. 7) of parties eligible for passages to Natal, when there are funds for emigration.

there are funds available for the purpose, are substantially the same as those given above for the Australian colonies, with the following exceptions of payment and outfit:—

Before an embarkation order is issued, the following payments, in addition to the deposits mentioned in the next Article, will be required from all persons of 14 years and upwards.

	Between the Ages of		50 and upwards.
	14 and 40.	40 and 50.	
From agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, and female domestic servants	Nil.	4l.	9l.
From blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, coopers, wheelwrights, millwrights, and bakers	3l.	6l.	9l.
From all other persons of the labouring class . . .	5l.	7l.	9l.

Two children under 14 will be conveyed free. 5l. will be required for each child in excess of this number.

In addition to the sum payable under the preceding Article, a deposit of 1l. must be paid for every person above 14, and 10s. for every child above 1 and under 14, which will be retained to meet the expense of bedding and mess utensils supplied by the Commissioners, and as some security that the people will come forward to embark.

Clothing.—The lowest quantity that can be admitted for Emigrants to the Cape is as follows:—

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

The usual length of the voyage to the Cape of Good Hope is about 70 days.

**AID TO EMIGRANTS UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.**

The Poor Law Commissioners are enabled under two statutes, 4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 76, and 11 and 12 Vic., c. 110, to sanction the application of parochial funds towards the emigration of poor persons. The first of these Acts is confined in its operation to *parishes*, and to the poor *having settlements therein*; but the second (sec. 5) empowers *Unions* to aid the emigration of poor persons *not having settlements*, but yet rendered *irremovable* by law.

By the 62nd section of the first Act, called the Poor Law Amendment Act, *parishes* are empowered to raise or borrow money for defraying or contributing towards the expenses of the emigration of poor persons *having settlements* in such parishes. This money is to be charged on the poor-rates: it

is not in any one year to exceed half the yearly average of the rate for the three preceding years, and when borrowed, it is to be repaid within five years.

In order to enable *parishes* to raise these funds there must first be a meeting of the ratepayers, and of duly registered owners of property in the parish; of this meeting, notices, specifying clearly and fully its object, must be affixed, before divine service, on or near the doors of all the churches and chapels within the parish. *Three clear days* must elapse after the posting of such notices before the meeting can be legally held: the meeting must be conducted as ordinary vestry meetings, and a resolution, to be afterwards confirmed by the Poor Law Commissioners, must be passed either for raising a sum of money, to be paid at once out of the poor-rate, or for borrowing a sum to be charged on the current and future rates.

The funds raised are required, by the confirming Order issued in each case by the Poor Law Commissioners, to be applied by the Guardians, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The party emigrating shall go to some British colony not lying within the tropics.

2. The Guardians may expend a sum not exceeding 3d. a mile in conveying each emigrant above seven years of age to the port of embarkation, and a sum not exceeding 1½d. a mile in conveying each child under seven years of age.

3. The guardians may give to each emigrant, the place of whose destination shall not be eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, clothing to the value of 1l., and may also expend a sum not exceeding 10s. for each emigrant in the purchase of bedding and utensils for the voyage.

4. The Guardians may give to each emigrant proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope clothing to the value of 2l., and to each emigrant to places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope clothing to the value of 2l. 10s.; and in either case may expend a sum not exceeding 1l. for each person above 14, and 10s. for every child above one and under 14 years of age, and in cases of free emigration 2l. for every single man above 18 years of age, in the purchase of bedding and utensils for the voyage.

5. If the emigrant be not conveyed by or under the authority of Her Majesty's Government to the place of destination, or provision be not otherwise made in a manner satisfactory to the Poor Law Commissioners for the maintenance of such emigrant on arrival at such place, a contract to be approved by the Commissioners shall be entered into for securing a sum of money to be supplied to the emigrant on arrival according to the following scale:—

	£.	s.
To each person exceeding 14 years of age.	1	0
To each person not exceeding 14 years of age	0	10

6. If the emigrant be not conveyed by or under