

# The Sydney Record.

For the Week commencing Saturday, January 27th, and ending Friday, February 2.

No. 18.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1844.

Vol. I.

## POLITICAL RECORD.

### IMMIGRATION.

(FROM TUESDAY'S GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.)

Colonial Treasury, Sydney, 29th Jan., 1844.—Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office, at any time on or before 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 15th day of February next, for the purchase of debentures to be issued by this Government, on account of the expenses of the emigration now in progress, under the direction of her Majesty's Government.

The debentures will be issued in even sums of £100 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, the interest payable half-yearly, to be paid off at the end of three years; the Government reserving to itself the option of paying the whole, or any number of them off, at any time, on giving three months' notice of its intention of so doing.

The debentures will be secured on the whole territorial or crown revenue of the colony, and will be taken in payment for land purchased from the crown.

The tenders will state the number of debentures which each person tendering is willing to take, and the premium which he will give for them.

The sum at present required will not exceed 40,000l., or four hundred debentures at 100l. each; but it is probable that an equal sum may be required before the end of the present year.

The tenders will be opened precisely at 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 15th day of February next, but the Government does not pledge itself to accept any tender unless the terms of it be approved.

The sum of 25l. on each debenture, is to be paid by the person tendering for it, within forty-eight hours after he receives notice that his tender is accepted; and the remainder, or 75l., must be paid within thirty days, reckoned from the day whereon the first payment is made.

Each debenture will be dated from the day on which the last payment is made.

In the event of any payment not being completed within the specified period of thirty days, the amount paid up will be converted into a stock bearing interest at five per cent.

C. D. RIDDELL.

The following statement of the territorial, or Crown Revenue, and of the charges upon it, is published for general information:—

Amount of the receipts on account of the territorial revenue, during the years 1841, 1842, and 1843.

Quit rents for 1841, £10,023 13s. 10d.; for 1842, £20,760 4s. 7d.; for 1843, £15,503 18s. 3d. Redemption of quit rents for 1841, nil; for 1842, £6,544 15s. 6d.; for 1843, £978 6s. 8d. Leases or licenses to occupy lands within the boundaries of location for the year 1841, £1,931 13s. 1d.; for 1842, £2,222 6s. 10d.; for 1843, £1,942 18s. 5d. Licenses to depasture cattle beyond the boundaries of location for 1841, £13,040; for 1842, £12,831 4s. 6d.; for 1843, £16,130. Licenses to cut timber on crown lands for 1841, £1,179; for 1842, £1,584; for 1843, £1,107. \*Totals: for 1841, £26,179 6s. 11d.; for 1842, £46,942 11s. 5d.; for 1843, £35,662 3s. 4d.

N.B.—In the year 1842 considerable arrears of quit-rents were collected, and a sum of about £6,200 received on account of the redemption of quit-rents; 1842 being the last year in which quit-rents could be redeemed at ten years' purchase.

ANNUAL CHARGES ON THE CROWN REVENUE.—Surveyor-General's department, about £12,000; aborigines, about £4,000; expenses of collection, about £4,000.

### RESUMPTION OF EMIGRATION ON BOUNTY.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 29th January, 1844.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 17th of September, 1843, No. 147, received by his Excellency on the 20th instant) and the correspondence with the Board of Treasury therein referred to.—By his Excellency's command,

E. DEAS THOMPSON.

\* In addition to which, the land fund of 1843 amounted to £11,116 11s. 6d.

(No. 147.)

(COPY.)

Downing-street, 17th Sept. 1843.

Sir—I transmit to you, herewith, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copies of a correspondence between this department and the Board of Treasury, and the Land and Emigration Commissioners, on the subject of the resumption of emigration on bounty to New South Wales. That correspondence will place you so fully in possession of the subject, that it is not necessary that I should add much further explanation.

The correspondence with the Board of Treasury will explain to you the grounds on which her Majesty's government have felt themselves justified in sanctioning the renewal of emigration on bounty, to an extent which will be limited to 4000 statute adults.

The correspondence with the Land and Emigration Board, and the public notice issued by them on the 15th July, 1843, show the mode in which that emigration will be conducted.

You will perceive that her Majesty's government have felt it their duty to act on the opinion which you have expressed, that the former emigration on bounty must be considered at an end, and that, for the future, contracts for introducing the emigrants ought to be made out in this country; and, adverting also to the very small number of the holders of outstanding bounty orders in this country as precluding any competition amongst them, to direct that the business connected with this emigration should be offered to public competition.

You will also perceive that her Majesty's government contemplate the possibility, in case other funds are not available, of resort being had, in order to provide for the expense of this emigration, to a temporary issue of new colonial debentures, or a temporary renewal, to the necessary extent, of those which have been already issued—the debentures to be based on the security of the land fund, to bear interest not exceeding six per cent., and to be receivable in payment of land—or, if not tendered for that purpose, to be liquidated out of the first proceeds of the land sales. The whole bounty will also be paid in the colony. One-third, as nearly as possible, of the emigrants will be sent to Port Phillip, and the rest to Sydney.

I have endeavoured to establish such supervision, on the part of the Emigration Board, of the arrangements of the contractors, as may ensure, as far as possible, a due fulfilment of their engagements.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

STANLEY.

Governor Sir George Gipps,  
&c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

Downing-street, 31st May, 1843.

Sir—I am directed by Lord Stanley, to request that you will refer the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of the decision come to in the autumn of 1841, to suspend the emigration then in progress upon bounty orders to New South Wales, and that you will state to their Lordships that Lord Stanley has had under his consideration, the question whether the time has not arrived, when the reasons which led to that suspension, have in a great measure ceased to operate; and whether a limited renewal of emigration is not more required by the interests of the colony.

As regards the demand for labour, their Lordships will perceive, by the enclosed report of the Governor, written after the arrival of the very large addition to the population, which took place in 1841 and 1842, that he was even then of opinion, that the colony could still, beneficially to itself, and to the emigrants, receive as many as 10,000 such persons in the course of the current year. The reports of the emigration committees of Sydney and Port Phillip, and of the Committee of Council,

are to the same effect; and it appears, in point of fact, that out of a number of 26,546 persons, who had been sent out from this country under the bounty regulations of June the 3d, 1840, between the 1st July, 1840, and 1st November, 1841, there remained but 144 without employ (including 30 women and 87 children) on the 14th May, 1842. Adverting to these facts, Lord Stanley desires me to state, that he has every reason to believe, that if the means can be found for defraying the expense, emigration, to the extent mentioned by the Governor, might with safety and propriety be sanctioned; and also, that an entire suspension of emigration for a much longer period, may cause serious injury to the agricultural interests of New South Wales.

With regard to the prospect of obtaining the means necessary for defraying the expenses of such emigration, Lord Stanley desires me to refer you to the accompanying extracts of despatches, or minutes from the Governor of New South Wales, and to the correspondence which took place in the year 1840, between this department and the Board of Treasury, as also to that with gentlemen connected with New South Wales, noted in the margin, as to proposals made, both in the colony and in this country, for raising a loan, to a considerable amount, for emigration purposes.—Lord Stanley directs me to state that he adheres entirely to the opinions expressed in my letter to Messrs. Brownrigg and others, of the 3rd ultimo, on the subject of a loan, which should have the effect of anticipating the ordinary revenues of the colony. He has, however, in consequence of the generally prosperous condition of the finances of New South Wales, directed his attention to the question, whether, without creating any permanent burden upon the colony, its financial prospects are not such as would justify his sanctioning the renewal to some extent at least of emigration, in the anticipation, that even, if not prior to the time at which the charges on account of it would become due, still at all events, within a moderate period after that time, the surplus revenue of the colony will of itself suffice to provide for the necessary expenditure; and as bearing on this question, he desires me to bring under their Lordships' particular notice the statement by Sir G. Gipps, in his financial minute of the 26th July, 1842, and the extracts from the Minute, enclosed in his Despatch of the 17th December, of the same year, which accompany this communication.

In addition to the favourable prospects held out by the minute of July, and in great measure verified by that of December, his Lordship desires me to remark, that the calculation of the probable revenue, consisting, as it does, mainly of duties on articles of consumption, has been made on the footing of that of 1841, while the addition to the population, in the course of the year 1852, has been equal to nearly a sixth of its whole previous numbers; and he desires me further to observe, that although the main charges upon the land fund, namely, the Surveys, are provided for in the estimates, no credit is taken for any receipts on account of the sale of lands, notwithstanding that the reviving commercial prosperity of the colony, and the opening of Moreton Bay for settlement, render the renewal of such sales highly probable.

Lord Stanley, therefore, cannot but anticipate, not only that the surplus shown by these statements on the general revenue is likely to be larger than estimated, but that there is a reasonable prospect of an increase currently on the land revenue. It would not perhaps be easy to determine, with any precision, the exact extent to which a fund, to be derived from these combined sources, can be calculated on; considering, however, that no demand could be made in New South Wales, before the close of this year, or the beginning of the next, on account of any charges for emigration from

this country, which is not yet in progress, Lord Stanley cannot doubt but that the colony could afford, by that period, (or soon after it) a sum of from 70,000l. to 80,000l. to be applied to this service.

The amount of emigration which could be carried into effect, for such a sum, Lord Stanley is well aware, would not amount to much more than half what, by the concurrent testimony both of official authorities and private persons, could be advantageously received in the colony in the course of one year; but continuing, as he does, to think that, at the present moment at all events, it would not be proper to burden, permanently, the resources of the colony by anticipation, he would not feel justified in authorising any expenditure to a greater amount than (as he hopes would be the case to the amount suggested) could be discharged out of the current revenue of the colony; and were the whole of that revenue still under the control of the crown, he would have felt no hesitation whatever in at once recommending to their Lordships to sanction a charge being incurred on account of emigration to this amount.

The circumstance, however, of the general revenue of the colony having been placed at the disposal of the local legislature, does undoubtedly, to a certain extent, diminish the certainty of funds being immediately available to meet the outlay, on account of the limited emigration proposed; because it is certainly possible, that the local legislature, having obtained the supply of labour for the moment, may refuse to make good the outlay incurred on that account, but Lord Stanley considers this a most improbable supposition. A continued stream of immigration, to a limited amount, is, and must be for some years, among the first wants of the colony, as it has been the subject of their repeated and urgent requests; and they would be well aware, that a refusal to sanction an expenditure for such a purpose, would, for the future, deprive them of all hope of a similar accommodation.

Lord Stanley sees, therefore, little reason to doubt but that her Majesty's government will be met by the local legislature in the same spirit by which they are actuated in sanctioning the plan, and that an adequate provision will be made by them for defraying the charges of its execution; but even in the very improbable event of the legislature of New South Wales declining to fulfil the engagements entered into in their behalf, the Crown has in its hands, in the colony; not only in land unsold, but in revenue arising from rents, fees for pasture licenses, and from other sources, a fund to which, if made available (as it would be his Lordship's duty to direct that it should be as speedily and effectually as possible) her Majesty's government may confidently look for an ample and ready indemnity against the liabilities which, under the proposed limited scheme of emigration, they would incur.

The question in what mode exactly it will be most advisable to carry such plan into execution, is one which his Lordship proposes to refer to the Land and Emigration Commissioners; he would wish, however, in the first instance, to obtain their Lordships' sanction for directing them to incur liabilities to the amount which I have before specified, and which it may be most convenient, with a view to receiving tenders of rates of passage money if deemed advisable, to limit rather by reference to the number, the cost of whose transport it is well ascertained it would cover—namely, about 5,000 emigrants, of all ages and sexes, than by a specification of the exact sum to be expended.—I have, &c.,

G. W. HOPE.

(COPY.)

Treasury Chambers, 12th June, 1843.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 31st ult., I am commanded, by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, to

**PLEASE NOTE**

**THE FOLLOWING PAGE  
IS INCORRECTLY  
NUMBERED:  
IT SHOULD READ 138**