Front Cover

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Purchased from a descendant of Caroline Chisholm

No 2

<u>CAROLINE CHISHOLM</u> A folio volume containing a large number of cuttings from English and Australian newspapers; broadsides; public notices, etc. etc. all having to do with her work on emigration. The earliest entry is dated October 9, 1852 and the last July 1865. Included are accounts of the Family Colonisation Loan Society; the launching of the "W.S.Lindsay" (Kiddle page 160); extracts from Charles Dickens' magazine "Household Words"; poems about Caroline Chisholm; "Mrs.Chisholm's list of Missing Friends"; the prospectus for the Colonization Loan Society; numerous posters advertising meetings; posters and tickets concerning the Shelter, Sheds on the way to the Victorian gold diggings etc. etc.

...with the best effect (hear, hear); it had induced ... have hoped to attain in this country.—

sioners spent the money, the emigrants sent out would have the whole of their passages paid. If the society spent it, the emigrants would pay two-thirds, and the colony one, the last third having to be repaid at a future day when it would again be applicable to the same purpose. The expenditure by the society would thus be four times as valuable as that by the Commissioners, while as the character of the emigration had been frequently bad, they had reason to hope for an improvement even in this respect. He therefore supported the motion, believing it would be one of the best grants hitherto made for emigration purposes.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR would be sorry to give a silent vote on this subject. It must be evident that there never was a time when the want of labour was more severely felt. It was impossible to carry on the most ordinary works, and he was astonished that any hon. member should have attempted to throw cold water on a proposition of this kind. He quite agreed with his hon. and learned friend that the system set on foot by Mrs. Chisholm was one of the very greatest importance, and he had no doubt that, once set on foot, it would acquire strength every day and grow into a great and mighty system. It was true that the committee presided over by Lord Shaftesbury had not agitated for a grant of public money; but this was perhaps the best reason why such a grant should be made. As the misrepresentations of this City, which had been made by that noble Lord had been alluded to by others, he would take this opportunity of stating that a distinguished member of the Church of England and of the University of Oxford, who had had occasion to traverse the streets of Sydney at all hours of the day and night, had recently told him that he had never experienced the slightest annoyance on any one of these occasions, and that he had far less apprehension in going out than he would have in a country town in England where he had resided for many years; and his wife entirely corroborated his testimony. This testimony was of course entirely above suspicion, and would have more weight than anything coming from himself or any other permanent resident in the colony.

Mr. DONALDSON having declined to reply,

The motion was put and carried, Mr. MARTIN appearing to be the only dissentient.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

CORK SOUTHERN REPORTER

OCTOBER 9, 1852.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON SHIP AT WILLINGTON.

The completion of another splendid iron vessel at the building-yard of Messrs Coutts and Parkinson, of Willington, near this town, was celebrated on Thursday in a style of unusual magnificence. The vessel, which was "christened" the W. S. Lindsay, after her enterprizing owner, the celebrated London ship-owner, is 1100 tons burden, and the first of a line of ships intended for the Australian emigration trade. The launch took place at five o'clock, in the presence of a large concourse of people from this and neighbouring towns and several strangers from a distance, the ceremony of naming her being performed by Mrs. Western, wife of the commander, Captain Western of the Royal Navy. The following particulars of her size, construction and fittings-up will be interesting to many.—

Length of overall, from figure head to taffrail.. 207 ft. 0 in.
Extreme breadth .. .. 28 ft. 9 in.
Depth of main hold .. .. .. 18 ft. 0 in.

She is a full-rigged ship, and has an elliptical stern, with a shield figure head and appropriate carved work. She has three decks, presenting a clear height of 7 ft. 6in. for the cabins, which are unusually commodious, and the accommodations most luxurious, whilst no expense has been spared to ensure the health and comfort of the passengers, by thorough ventilation, &c., &c. The vessel is coated with the Anti-Sargassian paint of Peacock and Buchan, by whom information has been received from India, that the Pottinger and Shanghai steam ships, now nine months on the India and China stations, which had been coated with the paint, were, upon being docked, found to be perfectly clean. The number of cabins is 282, of which 60 are of the first class, each being fitted up with every convenience. These are situated on the upper decks, in the centre of which is a magnificent saloon, the sides of which are decorated with beautiful marine views. The W. S. Lindsay was commenced in March last, and she is advertised to sail about the middle of November. She has thus been completed with a rapidity seldom equalled. Good judges speak of her as being a beautiful model, and in every respect a fine specimen of naval architecture. The Northumberland Yeomanry Cavalry band was on the ground, and their spirit-stirring strains increased the pleasure and animation of the scene. The weather unfortunately was unfavourable; had it been otherwise, the attendance, large as it was, would unquestionably have been much greater. After the launch, Mr. Lindsay, who was present, received the warm congratulations of his friends.

THE DINNER.

A large company afterwards sat down to dinner in the drawing-loft, a building 120 feet long by 33 feet broad, which was admirably prepared and ornamented for the occasion. Nearly 400 ladies and gentlemen were seated at the tables, including many of the principal inhabitants of Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland. Over the principal table was a painting of the ship, and on either side the crests of the builders; behind, the excellent cavalry band were stationed. Mr. Lindsay presided, having around him Mrs. Chisholm, the eminent philanthropic promoter of emigration, Captain Western, and Mrs. Western, Mr. Pearson, the Mayor of Gateshead, the Rev. John Armstrong, and Mrs. Armstrong, William Hutt, Esq., M.P., &c. Sir John Fife, the Mayor of Tynemouth, and Mr. G. Kewney, for the Mayor of South Shields, filled the vice-chairs.

The Chairman gave the usual loyal and national toasts. The Rev. John Armstrong, Vicar of the parish of Wallsend, responded to the toast of the bishop and clergy of the diocese, and spoke of the "wooden walls" of Old England as about to be superseded by the iron ramparts of New England (applause). The "army and navy" was coupled with "memory of the Duke of Wellington," and, at the suggestion of the chairman, was drunk in solemn silence. Captain Weatherley responded on behalf of the army, and Captain Purdo on behalf of the navy. George Hawks, Esq., proposed "success to the good ship W. S. Lindsay," which was responded to with many rounds of applause, the band playing "Weel may the Boatie row." This toast was appropriately acknowledged by Captain Western, who said it would not be his fault if the W. S. Lindsay was not one of the fastest vessels afloat (applause).

Mr. Hutt, M.P., rose to propose the principal toast. He said they had that day enjoyed the gratification of seeing launched on the bosom of the Tyne, a ship bearing the name of one of the largest, most enterprising, and most intelligent shipowners in the world. The honour had devolved upon him, and it was an honour which he highly appreciated of proposing to them the health of William Schaw Lindsay (hear, and cheers). He had heard in the course of the day a great deal said about the beauty of the lines of the ship, the symmetry of her bows, and the energy, spirit, and intelligence which had called that vessel into existence. Great changes have recently been made in the commercial policy of this country; whatever might be the real merit of these changes, unquestionably they had caused among many shipowners feelings of doubt and discouragement, and had in some degree exposed them to disabilities. Timid men therefore are desponding, and calling upon the legislature for measures of impossible retrogression; but men of steady purpose and sagacity did not budge an inch in this emergency, they push forward, with more prudence and circumspection indeed, but with more spirit and resolution than ever. If they find one avenue closed against them, they carve out other avenues of success to themselves—(applause)—if the old wooden walls, from circumstances to which he need not advert, did not hold out the same prospects of success as formerly, they turn to other and newer materials of construction; if shipbuilding on the Thames is too expensive for success, they turn to the cheaper materials and the aboundidg skill and ingenuity of the Tyne (cheers). As he had already said, it was not in his power to anticipate the success of the ship, but the qualities which her construction had called forth were those which will always command a certain portion of success, by deserving it; for in these they recognise that practical good sense, enduring fortitude, and indomitable will which rendered our lost Wellington a pattern of British character and the master spirit of his age (loud cheers). Those are qualities which do not possess the show and glitter so popular with some nations on the continent, but these are the qualities which establish commerce, found colonies, uphold the fate of empires, and settle the destinies of man (cheers). Believing, as he did, that their honoured host unites in a remarkable degree those lofty and eminent qualities, and unites with them a spirit of princely munificence and hospitality, he called upon them to join in drinking Mr. Lindsay's health with three times three. (Drank with enthusiastic cheers, the band playing immediately afterwards the well known air, "For he's a hearty good fellow").

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, on rising, was very warmly cheered. After thanking them for the kindly manner in which his health had been proposed and received, he observed that he would only say one word about himself. The honourable member for Gateshead had alluded to what he had done; he had done nothing more than was open to any man. He started life a poor, friendless, orphan boy, and struck out for himself a simple course, to work, work, work, his maxim being the scriptural one of doing to others as he would they should do to him. These had been his mottoes, adherence to them had placed him where he then was, and he should give these to his son (hear and applause). He would now make a few remarks on a subject in which they were deeply interested, for the safety of these realms depends upon her maratime force, and it was from the mercantile marine that the navy must draw its supplies in the hour of emergency and need. The prosperity therefore of our shipping became a matter of national concern. He was aware there would be, in that room as elsewhere, a difference of opinion as to the best mode of maintaining the mercantile marine efficiently. He would, however, give them his opinion honestly as a plain man of business, and if that opinion should be different from theirs, he was sure they would not be offended with him for expressing it. He, for one, conscientiously believed that the true way of maintaining its efficiency was free and unfettered trade (cheers). So believing, he would say to those who dissented from him, abandon the phantom protection—it is a delusion, a fallacy—the more he thought on the subject, the more he was convinced that this was the fact. When he considered the resources of England, and the skill, industry, and energy of Englishmen, he asked himself, what have we to fear from any nation on the face of the earth, only give us free and unfettered trade. He was aware that some said the laws of Oliver Cromwell had made us what we are, but this was not so—the resources of the country, the energy of our forefathers, the position of England as an island of the sea where the cause then, as now, of our prosperity, and restrictive laws only retarded our commercial advancement. Many of them would remember that when Lord Wallace and Mr. Huskisson first introduced liberal measures so far as they regarded navigation, thousands predicted ruin to the mercantile navy, but what was the consequence? From 1820 to 1825 (that being the year when Huskisson's free trade measures commenced), British shipping rose only 6, whilst foreign rose 17 per cent, inwards and outwards, and in five years that followed, instead of a broom being at the mast-head of every British ship, British shipping had increased 17, whilst foreign had only increased 12 per cent. He would take another era. During the time when the great statesman who had now gone to the home of his fathers (peace be to his memory) was in office, in 1840, he extended the liberal measures of Huskisson, and abolished the duties on many articles which had paid little more than the cost of their collection—and what were the results? In the five years that followed, British shipping increased 37 per cent., whilst foreign only increased 15 per cent. These were facts which they could neither gainsay nor overthrow. Let them take another period of still more recent date. They could not yet tell what the effect of the total repeal of the navigation laws would be, but one thing was clear—if they went to the banks of the Wear, they would find the shipbuilders more actively and busily employed than ever, larger ships being now built—ships better fitted for the open competition of the seas—than were built before. He had heard it said that these vessels were built on speculation, but he did not believe such stories; and even if this were the fact, it would make no difference, for he understood nearly all the vessels were sold. This convinced him that instead of the repeal of the navigation laws having done injury to the British shipbuilders and shipowners, it had done them a great deal of good, by teaching them to depend on themselves, instead of clinging to the back of the chair of protection (applause). He was opposed to the manner in which those laws were repealed. He thought the late administration did not use sufficient energy in inducing other countries to give us advantages in return, and had thereby allowed a clever and 'cute people, the Americans, to steal a march upon us. He had, however, since learnt that for 15 years our governments had been privately in negociation with those of other nations to induce them to open their ports to our ships, provided we do so to theirs, without effect. At length, the late government determined that, if other nations would do nothing for us, we ought to do something for ourselves, and he was now convinced that they arrived at a sound conclusion. At one time he desired reciprocity, but he was now satisfied that legislation could not be based upon that principle. He admitted the hardship of existing facts. For instance, as the head of a large ship-broking firm he one day chartered two ships from Calcutta, one an inferior French vessel, and the other a high-classed British ship—the first received £5 10s., the latter £3 15s. per ton. But why was this? Whilst the French ship could freely enter British ports, the English vessel could not enter any port in France without a differential duty being charged, far more than the difference in the freight. This appeared a great hardship, but who paid the difference of freight? The French people on the articles of consumption; it was therefore a question for them rather than us; and he trusted their eyes would soon be opened to the injustice and impolicy of maintaining differential duties. But if this were not so, was England to follow the beggarly policy of France and Spain? If those countries would not adopt our policy were we to return to theirs—a policy which had brought anarchy to their throne, ruin to their merchants, and destruction to their trade? The eyes of Holland had already been opened, and she was following to a large extent our example, and they might depend upon it, that in time other nations would see it to be their interest to follow in our footsteps (cheers). He trusted therefore that the shipowners would banish from their minds all ideas of protection and reciprocity (which was but protection in another shape and under another name), and making the best use of all their energies, advantages, and resources, he knew that the flag of England—that flag which had braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze, and which everywhere had been the harbinger of peace, Christianity, and civilization—would never be furled (cheers). Let them, as it became them as Englishmen, move onwards, removing those clogs which pressed unfairly and injuriously upon their industry and skill. There were many things which might be borne in the days when they leant upon the state for protection, which, now that they were left to the free competition of the world, should be removed. He had felt this, and as most of them were aware, he desired to enter the House of Commons in order that he might do what in him lay to remove the burdens which press upon the shipowners of England. He was sorry he found the ordeal necessary for him to pass through to enter the senate of his country such as he would not undergo. He had occasion the other day to ask a plain man but a great man, one who would have honoured them with his presence that day had not unavoidable engagements prevented him, he asked him who was to take the lead of the shipping interest in the House of Commons—that gentleman was none other than the man of unadorned eloquence, Richard Cobden (cheers). He would read them part of a note which he had received from Mr. Cobden, because that gave him reason to hope that he would look after the interests of the shipowner. [Mr. Lindsay read portions of the letter, in the course of which Mr. Cobden said—"As respects the removal of all restrictions and exclusive burdens from the shipowners, nobody will more heartily co-operate for that end than myself, but to give a chance for the co-operation of free traders, they must cease to invite us to listen to bleatings after protection."] It would occupy too much of their time were he to enter upon the burdens which ought to be removed. On this point he was not satisfied with the conduct of the late administration, who ought to have accompanied the repeal of the navigation laws with a removal of these fetters on their energy, and by a simplification of the maritime code, so that instead of having 14 acts to guide the shipowners, they might have had one act level to the meanest comprehension (hear). There remained, however, various metters to which it was the duty of the present government to attend—such as the system of consulage abroad, the Trinity House, and the Dover and Ramsgate dues. And now that the great general who held the office of Warden of the Cinque Ports had gone to his rest, he could not help expressing his surprise that Lord Derby, the First Minister of the Crown, who had always said that he felt for the ship-owners and desired to see their burdens removed, should have stepped into one of these burdens himself, and appointed himself to this sinecure of £3,000 a year, the revenue for the maintenance of which is drawn from the pockets of the shipowners of England (hear, hear). It would have better become him, considering the professions he had made, if, instead of accepting that office, he had abolished it (cheers). He would only add one word, and it should be connected with iron shipping. They were aware that twenty years ago, some persons would not believe that iron would swim, and it was a long time before steam-boats were built of iron; now there were scarcely any of wood. He believed that in five or six years, there would be very few ships built of wood, and what a marked superiority that would give them over the nation which most interfered with them as competitors. America laboured hard to maintain the supremacy of the seas, but we have now a material for building ships which America does not possess, and for which she will have to come to us. This would open her eyes to the impolicy of maintaining a duty of 30 per cent. on manufactured iron, for the freight and charges alone would be quite sufficient to operate as a protection to the British shipowner (hear, hear). The Chairman then proceeded to give the health of Mrs. Chisholm, whose name he said was known and respected throughout the world, and whose anxiety to promote the improvement of ships destined to convey emigrants to the country of her adoption had led her to come from London at this inclement season. After speaking of her intelligence and philanthropy, he adverted to a suspicion which had been expressed by some present as to the true nature of her mission, arising from the circumstance that she was a Roman Catholic, and mentioned that about two months ago, whilst at Gravesend, he saw the Bethel flag flying at the head of a ship chartered by Mrs. Chisholm, and found that service in accordance with the rites of the Church of England was being conducted on board. On inquiry he ascertained only 7 per cent. of the crew and passengers were Roman Catholics. This was perhaps the best answer which could be given to the taunts of bigotry which had been made against this good and excellent lady. [The toast was drank with the usual honors].

Mrs. Chisholm then rose, and after the cheering with which she was greeted had subsided, said:—The honor they had done her in drinking her health demanded some return, and having no one present who could undertake the duty, she was under the pleasing although trying necessity of discharging it herself. Beautiful as had been the sight which they had that day witnessed with so much delight and pleasure, to her there was something connected with it of a much more important character—something which she had been thinking of and longing for during many years, and which she could now hardly imagine was a reality. Many of them were now probably aware that for thirteen years she had been engaged in looking after emigrants. Large funds had been raised in the Australian colony for emigration purposes, but the constant complaint there was, "the emigrants who arrive are not the classes of people whom we require;" and she felt assured they never would obtain the right class until they had better ships to convey them, and a better class of men engaged in emigration (hear and applause). The evils which had crept into emigration were of such a serious character that it would be utterly impossible for a lady to bring them before the public, but having seen them, she could only hope by directing the attention of good people to frightful evils which had prevailed, she might in time be able to bring to bear their influence in the removal of the depravity which she had been compelled to witness (hear). As the chairman had said, she had laboured under some disadvantage from the circumstance of being a Catholic, but whilst this had been a trying difficulty, it had, perhaps, also been a blessing to her. It had made her cautious, and in some occasions of that kind, when the favour she had received might fill her with vanity, a little thorn of persecution kept down her pride (applause). Mr. Lindsay had alluded to the number of Catholics on board one of the ships; seven was the number, but if seventy had applied she would have felt it her duty to do the best she could for them, for she never made religion a question in the matter (hear, hear, and loud applause). She did all she could for them, and secured to all on board every opportunity of following out their religious observances in a peaceable and respectful manner. In the ship alluded to, there were Baptists, a large party (considering the number of their body) of Quakers, Wesleyans, and members of the church of England (hear). A notice was put up, by her direction, stating the hours at which service would be held at the different churches on the sabbath, and that boats would be placed at the side of the ship, free of cost, for those who preferred attending service at these public edifices. She allowed no distribution of tracts on board of any ship with which she was connected, no matter from what quarter they came, and never allowed them to pressed in any way upon the passengers on board, but there was a small recess left for their reception, and people might go there and take what books they pleased, consequently the passengers could not be influenced by any feeling of gaining the favour of any person on board by taking books from any individual. She thought that was the only plan she could pursue. Being an Englishwoman herself she knew the prejudices of the English people, and when a feeling takes a root in their minds, she also knew how deep and lasting it is, but she had confidence in time, and was well aware that they had a desire to do what is right, and to see what is right done. When she explained her views on emigration to one of the wisest men in London, he said her plans were too gigantic for her to attempt, and that, as it had always been the pride and boast of England that when a national work is to be done there is always a man found to do it, he recommended her to go among the shipowners, and try if she could not find a man of public spirit who would undertake what she desired to accomplish. She followed the advice, and not succeeding in London, she went to Liverpool and spent three weeks there in seeing shipowners on the subject, and had almost given up the work in despair, when she met with Mr. Lindsay, and she trusted that gentlemen would do the work required, raise the character of emigration, and make it what it ought to be. After expressing a hope that the Sabbath would be duly observed on board the ship W. S. Lindsay, that the disgraceful and revolting ceremony of "shaving," on crossing the line would not be permitted, and that the rights of conscience would be respected, she observed that in a very short time a still larger vessel would sail, in which she intended to leave with four or five hundred single females, having on board a clergyman of the Church of England, and also one of her own faith. She took all who offered, not asking what creed they professed. Clergymen live in the same neighbourhood here in peace and comfort, and she did not see why they should not do so on board ship. All that was wanted was a spirit of Christian charity and forbearance, and that the clergymen should be religiously honest, keeping to their own preserves and looking after their own flocks, not neglecting their own in running after others (applause). Mrs. Chisholm concluded by expressing the gratification which she felt at seeing so many ladies present, and resumed her seat amidst hearty plaudits.

Several other toasts were drunk, and the company shortly after separated.—*Newcastle Guardian.*

NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE,

OCTOBER 8, 1852.

MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

[This benevolent lady having recently visited our locality, we feel assured that the following details concerning her and her exertions in the cause of emigration (which have been supplied by a correspondent having ample sources of information) will be read with interest].

CAROLINE JONES was born ~~near~~ at Northampton, about the year 1814, her father being at that time a respectable tradesman in that neighbourhood. Of her childhood there is nothing of public interest to record. The name with which the world is now so familiar, she obtained in her twentieth year, by her marriage with Captain Archibald Chisholm, of the Madras Native Infantry. After a lapse of two years she embarked for India with her husband, and immediately upon her arrival there she commenced those extraordinary efforts with which the reading public are already familiar. Our space compels us to recite in a brief paragraph the labours of years—labours, perhaps, such as no other woman ever yet attempted, much less accomplished. In estimating these labours, it must be borne in mind that Mrs. Chisholm commenced them in a strange land, and in opposition to the preconceived notions of many of the constituted authorities. For several years the establishment of a School of Industry for soldiers' children at Madras occupied her attention, and with so much success, that it still exists as a memento of her exertions. In 1838 the health of Capt. Chisholm and the children rendered a visit to Australia advisable, and the family proceeded to Sydney. Here Mrs. Chisholm found an ample field for her activity and philanthropy in attending to the necessities of the numerous emigrants, male and female, all of whom were nearly equally endangered for want of protection and employment. After meeting with much opposition in the very quarters where aid *should* have been readily given, Mrs. Chisholm succeeded in establishing the Emigrants' Home, which afforded shelter to hundreds of females, whose ruin must ere long have been accomplished but for her friendly intervention. When we say that this fact has since been *officially* confessed, we have said enough. To run up the remainder of Mrs. Chisholm's colonial labours in a sentence (which we are reluctantly compelled to do), she next successfully reformed the bounty emigration system; alleviated the distress of thousands of unemployed labourers in Sydney; established eleven thousand souls in the interior, many of whom were starving in the towns; and finally, during her lengthened journeys day and night, with no better shelter than that afforded by a covered cart, collected an invaluable body of evidence regarding the character and resources of the settlers of New South Wales. All these things were done by a young married woman, having several children of her own to look after, with very limited means, and in spite of that opposition, both official and general, which always attends upon all who dare to be courageous enough to begin any reform, by stepping out of the beaten track which time has rendered familiar. Eight years having been thus employed, in 1846 Mrs. Chisholm returned with her husband and family to England.

Having thus briefly sketched Mrs. Chisholm's career abroad, we will now contemplate her at home. About a twelvemonth since, we paid our first visit to Charlton Crescent, Islington, where the very unpretending residence of Mrs. Chisholm is situated. We went one Monday evening, accompanied by a lady. We were spared the trouble of knocking at the street door by the simple fact of its being wide open, and so large a crowd in the very small passage that it was impossible to close it. Upon presenting our card to the elderly female in attendance, we were informed that the social missive should be given to her mistress as "soon as ever she could get *at* her," and we certainly had serious misgivings that our patience would be submitted to an inconvenient trial. But we soon found that the art of removing obstacles was well understood in the establishment; and after a few good-natured remonstrances from several folks of both sexes, whose corns we depressed in our progress, we succeeded in getting up a narrow flight of stairs, and found ourselves in the hall of audience, where sat the object of our visit, behind a sea-chest raised upon a couple of benches. Having been, with some difficulty, singled out as the individuals named on our card, we were told that a special audience would be granted us after the group meeting was over; but as a ship was about to sail two days hence, there was much then and there to be done. The room was on the first floor, of very small dimensions, and most inconveniently crowded, every bench being filled, and the avenues between them crammed with standing visitors. With the exception of ourselves and three or four others, all were about to try their fortunes in another hemisphere, and it was quite evident that there were faint hearts as well as courageous ones in the assemblage. All parties desirous of making any inquiry as to their comforts during the contemplated voyage were requested to do so, and likewise all complaints regarding their berths in the ship were solicited. We were certainly quite unprepared to find that people were so helpless as many appeared to be. We confess we should have lost our temper very speedily, but not so Mrs. Chisholm. However frivolous the complaint, it was received with the utmost gravity, although we occasionally detected a momentary curl of the lip, as she noted down the alarming fact that in berth No. 13, occupied by a stalwart six-foot-two, a button was not well put on to his door, or a nail came through his partition, which his fist seemed horny and hard enough to clinch, supposing the looking for a hammer were too great an exertion. But we found ere long that trivial grumblings universally emanated from those who, apparently, were most physically capable of remedying the evils complained of. The evening's business concluded by the distribution of baggage tickets to all who required them, and a little common-sense advice from Mrs. Chisholm to the emigrants regarding their behaviour towards each other during the voyage. A more attentive audience we never witnessed.

On being shown down stairs into the little front parlour, my fair companion sought in vain for those appliances which generally adorn the sitting rooms of London ladies. Most prominent among the furniture was the full-sized model of a sleeping-berth, a specimen of an improved filter, and an ominous-looking life-buoy, "capable of sustaining five persons!" The latter article could hardly be considered as an inducement to an Australian voyage, one would think. A sofa, two chairs, a huge box that had evidently recently emerged from the hold of a ship, and a large round table (with writing implements thereon), completed alike the utilities and luxuries of the apartment. To say that the table was strewed with letters, would give no idea at all of the real state of affairs; we have heard of tables "groaning," but Mrs. Chisholm's table had passed that period of suffering a long time since, when the Family Colonization Society was in its infancy. As facts are far better than similes, we will at once state that at the period of our visit seventy letters a day was by no means uncommon; but latterly, during the "emigration fever," two hundred was frequently below the daily average! Autograph collectors and used-up postage-stamp accumulators, fail not to apply to Mrs. Chisholm. The former you might obtain by the hundred, the latter by the bushel. The quality of the epistles was scarcely less remarkable than their numerical extent. Alongside of the exquisitely-embossed envelope and chastely-designed seal lay the dirty bit of foolscap clumsily folded, and visibly impressed with a hardened thumb! Here was a republic of letters beyond all doubt. Belgravia and Spitalfields were here on an equality, and were both alike attended to, if time permitted and circumstances required it.

As most of your readers have seen the numerous portraits which have been published of Mrs. Chisholm, I need not attempt a personal description of that lady. Our interview with her was a brief one, for we soon found that she had no inclination for mere gossip; and as we were not ourselves contemplating emigration, we were not justified in intruding upon her for a lengthened period. Nor would it have been easy to have done so. The leading characteristic of Mrs. Chisholm is a semi-military decisiveness of manner, which impresses itself strongly upon the visitor. Add to this an indomitable enthusiasm on the subject of Australian emigration, and you have the key to these extraordinary reforms and improvements which she has in so short a time effected, and to which we shall now briefly direct the attention of our readers.

The Family Colonization Society, established by Mrs. Chisholm in May, 1850, is the medium through which that enterprising lady has of late years become so universally known in England. The aims and objects of that society have been made public through so many channels that it is quite unnecessary here to recapitulate them, the more especially as its operations have terminated for the present year, and when resumed in the ensuing spring, its laws will be completely remodelled, in order to meet the exigencies arising from the extraordinary increase in the discovery of gold in Australia. But, apart from these reasons, there is another and a stronger one why too much importance should not be attached to that one result of Mrs. Chisholm's labours. With all its usefulness, it exhibits but a tithe of the services which Mrs. Chisholm has rendered to the cause of emigration. It is in the increased morality, the increased propriety, the improved sanitary ar-

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LLOYD'S WEEKLY
LONDON NEWSPAPER.
AUGUST 22 1852.

"AUSTRALIAN REMITTANCES.

The following extract from a letter, written by Mrs. 'Chisholm to the Times, is so interesting as it is valuable:

"Until very recently there have been no channels through which the Australian settler could safely and cheaply remit small sums to England.

"When I was resident in Sydney many emigrants were anxious to send small sums to their friends 'at home,' and came to me with money for that purpose, but I found that the banks,

50/., and that they altogether declined to take the trouble of remitting small amounts. On making a representation of this fact to his Excellency Sir George Gipps, his Excellency, and they consented to receive small remittances from labouring people if I personally accompanied the depositor; but, with my other engagements, it was impossible for me to spare many hours in the week to introducing shepherds and stockmen, with their 5/. or 10/. to the cashiers of the banks. Many a man, within my knowledge, has gone away on finding that he could not remit his intended present to his relations, and spent the amount in a 'drunken spree.' I therefore determined that on my return to England I would endeavour to organise some plan which should enable labourers remitting their little tributes of affection to their friends nearly as easy as posting a letter.

"As soon as the Family Colonisation society was organised, Messrs. Coutts and Co. consented to appoint agents and receive the remittances for the society. But, in order to teach and encourage the labouring colonists to take advantage of the power of remitting to England, my husband saw that it was necessary that some one devoted to the work should proceed to the colonies. The society was not rich enough to pay an agent, or even to pay the expenses of an agent; but when would work without salary; therefore we determined to divide our income and separate. My husband proceeded to the colony to collect and remit the loans of the society's emigrants, and the savings of those emigrants who wished to be joined by parents, wives, children, brothers, sisters, or other relations. I remained here to assist such relations to emigrate in an economical, safe, and decent manner, as well as to carry on the correspondence needful for this a difficult task. We determined to work thus until the labourers' remittances should swell to such an amount as would render it worth the attention of bankers as a matter of business, if the society were not inclined to continue the trouble and responsibility.

"I am happy to say my faith in the generous and honest disposition of British emigrants, English, Scotch, and Irish, has not been shaken, and that I may look forward with confidence to a very early date when the remittance-connexion of the Australian emigrants will be eagerly competed for by the money-orders granted from the Post-Office Department of the society. Mr. Chisholm writes me that the people are filled with joy at finding that they can safely send their earnings, and secure the passage of their friends. In seven weeks, he received 2,000 in gold-dust or cash, and confidently expects to remit 15,000/. within twelve months, and could collect double that sum if he were able to visit the diggings. These remittances are not only from the emigrants sent out by the society, but from various persons of the humbler class who desire to be joined by their relations, and wish them to come out under my ship arrangements.

"It is my intention to return to Australia in the early part of next year, and there endeavour to still further promote the reunion of families. I have addressed this letter to your widely-spread and influential columns in order to call the attention of the emigrant sent to the colonies, which may be obtained by ministering to a demand which is arising among a humble class—in order to call the attention of statesmen and philanthropists to a new element of peace, order, and civilisation, more powerful than the first to smile at her notions, and view them as Utopian. Five years ago, the emigrant ships from the port of Liverpool were a scandal to humanity. Even now, they are a long way short of what ought to be."—Mrs. Chisholm's hopes on.

In the above lately sketch of Mrs. Chisholm, [illegible] have been required to omit all mention of her exertions in the years 1847-8—a period in which she was [illegible] remembered at the Emigration Commissioners' Office, at any rate; it was there during the hard and snowy winter months, that she fairly tormented the Commissioners into the performance of a long-neglected duty—the sending over to Australia all those wives and children of emigrants whose husbands and fathers had been sent out by them, leaving those dependent upon their exertions exposed to their respective parishes. The policy, no less than the humanity and justice of this step, has since been fully acknowledged by the Commissioners themselves, who now refuse to separate families at all.

But we must close our narrative. Possibly some day we may return to the subject of emigration generally, and Mrs. Chisholm's views regarding it—a matter upon which there are some singularly erroneous notions. We have said enough, we think, to prove to our readers that Mrs. Chisholm is one of those individuals of whom England may well be proud. She has succeeded in rendering her name a household word in every social history, which contrasts singularly with that which it therefore owes to the Scottish annals. A very general impression prevails that Captain Chisholm is connected with the mercantile marine, in consequence of his partner being so intimately associated with ships. Such, however, is not the case, he being, as before stated, a Captain in the Madras Native Infantry. His term of service having expired, he came to Australia, for the purpose of aiding his energetic lady in her benevolent and praiseworthy endeavours to reunite families in present sixteen thousand miles apart. Mrs. Chisholm herself purposes to join him in the course of next year. Should he do so, we feel assured that the good wishes of every English heart, and the fervent prayers of hundreds of comparatively helpless mothers and children, will attend one whose mission is but yet half accomplished—one whose life has been devoted entirely to the service of others, at a sacrifice of all minor indulgences, all those common comforts, which constitute the charms of home, and the attractions of society. Those who would give honour where honour is due, must bestow it unreservedly upon Caroline Chisholm.

We give in another column, a report of an interesting meeting on [illegible] Chisholm attended here on Saturday, and we also lay before our readers some particulars of the life of this remarkable woman, which have been kindly communicated by a friend, and we believe are mostly new to the public generally.

MRS. CHISHOLM—MR. W. S. LINDSAY—AND THE PROSPERITY OF THE TYNE.

Newcastle has been honoured within the last few days with the presence of two rather remarkable individuals, engaged, it is true, in different pursuits, but both distinguished by peculiar excellence. Mrs. Chisholm has been long known for her benevolent exertions on behalf of emigrants to Australia, and Mr. Lindsay has raised himself from a comparatively humble position to occupy, though still a young man, the first rank among the merchants of England. Both being present at the launch of the great iron emigrant vessel, the "W. S. Lindsay," which we noticed last week, advantage was taken of the opportunity to obtain from Mrs. Chisholm some practical knowledge respecting Australia, which might be useful to parties intending to emigrate from this town. A meeting was, therefore, hastily called on Saturday evening, and it would appear that the fame of the benevolent lady had penetrated every circle, for notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, the Lecture Room was crowded to the door by people of all classes. It was a pleasing thing to see her stand, ing with serene composure before that great assemblage, and detailing with minute exactness the various wants which an emigrant is likely to experience on landing in a strange country, and suggesting means for obviating much hardship and inconvenience. There was no attempt at eloquence or straining after effect, her address was simple, practical, and to the point; but she possesses the natural music of a remarkably sweet voice, and her diction being at once elegant and concise, she was listened to with marked attention. The fine conception of the poet—

"A woman still and bright,
"Winn with the grace of an angel light,"

seemed realized in the presence of the benevolent lady thus toiling quietly for the good of others, and providing the means of comfort and happiness to many a hard worked artizan. We were proud of the warm reception she received, which we hope will stimulate her, if need be, to continue her distinguished labours.

Mrs. Chisholm's great object appears to be not only to secure the comfort and proper accommodation of emigrants on their passage and after they land, but to encourage the cultivation of family affections, and raise the standard of morality among the working classes. It is not enough for her that she secures abundance and happiness for the young, the healthy, and the able-bodied; the father and mother who have been left in penury in England—it may be in the workhouse—must follow to participate in the enjoyments of their children. Even grandmothers of four score years are not beyond the reach of the good lady's care, some of that extreme age having ventured across the great ocean to enjoy for a brief period the society of their children. Mrs. Chisholm drew a touching picture of Christmas Day in the colony. On one occasion she had visited about forty families, and in each house she found not less than forty pounds of beef, and two roast pigs gracing the table. What say our hardworking men to this?

But we must leave Mrs. Chisholm, to say a few words of Mr. Lindsay, to whom she has found an able coadjutor. It appears the vessel which was launched the other day was fit up entirely in accordance with Mrs. Chisholm's views, and so pleased

DEPARTURE OF THE BALLANGEICH FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

An important event in the modern history of Southampton took place on Wednesday. The occasion was a most interesting one, and introduced a gentleman to public notice, whose exertions on behalf of those of the working classes who seek to better their condition by emigration to Australia is not yet sufficiently known to be appreciated. The occasion we allude to was a crowded meeting of the passengers by the Ballangeich, the first full ship that has left Southampton dock, whose passengers have paid the whole of their passage-money. The vessel had been fitted out under the superintendence of Mrs. Chisholm, and had all the advantageous characteristics that peculiarize those vessels already dispatched by the Family Colonisation Society. The Ballangeich is a fine and large vessel well known in the Australian trade, and stands A 1 at Lloyd's, and carries about 850 emigrants. She is fitted up with enclosed cabins, ventilators, washhouses, &c., and in every respect is well fitted for the comfort of the emigrants during their tedious passage.

On our arrival at Southampton dock, we found the vessel gaily decked with numerous flags, and at least 5,000 persons assembled on board and on the quay, so great was the interest manifested on the occasion.

Precisely at two o'clock, Mrs. Chisholm, accompanied by Mr. Andrews, the mayor of Southampton, Mr. Wyndham Harding, Mr. Samuel Bewley, and other gentlemen, reached the vessel. They took up their position in a commanding part of the poop, from where they were enabled to address the immense assemblage both in and around the vessel. The interest that was felt in the subject was manifested by a repetition of cheers (only broke by enthusiastic cheers), seldom experienced at public meetings, even of the better classes.

The mayor having opened the proceedings in a brief speech,

Mrs. Chisholm addressed the meeting. She said that for twenty years she had followed the camp—ten years as a soldier's wife, and ten in doing as much good for emigrants as had lain in her power. She had many difficulties to overcome, and was consequently accustomed to a rough life. The emigrants who were going out in the ship on the deck of which she stood, must not be disheartened at the confusion which reigned around them; it was a necessary confusion, which would after a short time lead to order and comfort. For their consolation, she told them that the provisions were the same as those which had been purchased of the contractor; they had been kept under lock and key, so that there was no fear that an inferior article would be substituted. The provisions had been furnished by a very respectable firm—she wished them patronage to remember the manner of the provision merchants—that firm was Messrs. Finnis and Fisher, of Tower-hill. She did not mean to say that this was the only respectable firm in that line, but the principal reason why Mr. Finnis's contract had been accepted was, that that gentleman was a candidate for the popularity of freedom, and that fact she thought would be a sufficient guarantee that he would give them good beef, or he would never obtain that high distinction. The emigrants, continued Mrs. Chisholm, will be placed in messes of eights and twelves, during the first week or so, and not with their friends or relations, until order can be obtained, and they recover from sea sickness, &c., when the proper arrangements would be put into operation. She (Mrs. Chisholm) would now enlist their sympathy for some friendless children whom she had on board, and also contradict a rumour that had been circulated, that a London boy-thief was going out in that ship. The fact was, that the boy whose case was given in Lloyd's Newspaper on Sunday last, under the head, "Romance of Real Life," was going out under the care of the gentleman who had volunteered to take charge of him, and on his arrival at his destination Captain Chisholm would place him under proper care. It was her sincere hope, that before eighteen months elapsed, there would be an opening for at least a thousand children; and on her return to the colony next year, it would be her first duty to attend to the welfare of the gold diggers. There were many of them without wives, and they were leading dissolute lives, and losing by degrees all that was precious to them as men. While many of these men were married had left their wives and families in anxiety at home. She was anxious to get at least 1,000 females should be sent; but not until a means of protection had been provided for them. Females were going out under the protection of families that ship, but it was only on a small scale, and nothing like large enough for the wants of the colony. She wanted to see more ports open to emigrants, so that they might have the benefit of the competition, and more protection than there was at present. Some time since, some gentlemen connected with the Southampton docks company came to her to solicit her assistance in promoting emigration from that port. Her reply was, "If you provide a ship fitted upon proper principles, I will fill her." Eighteen months of silence ensued, and no answer being received, Mr. Wyndham Harding, the secretary of the South-Western Rail-

way, who had assisted her (Mrs. Chisholm) in carrying out her system of emigration, engaged the ship which was then about to sail, on his own responsibility and at his own risk. Everything had been carried on based upon the principles of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, and she could assure the meeting that not a sixpence profit would be made by any person. The ship was fitted out at a great expense, and the Ballangeich was a great inducement to emigrants to join ships sailing from the port of Southampton, for it saved a great deal of knocking about in the cabs, coaches, sickness, &c. As she had said, the ship had not been fitted out with a view to gain, but with the sole intention of benefiting the emigrants. The docks did not pay, the directors were anxious to bring trade; and they must be encouraged to doing so, for the value that must result from competition. Mr. Wyndham Harding had made an investment which would bring upon him the blessings of many a family. In making inquiries into the circumstances of the passengers, Mr. Harding had found that two or three men were obliged to separate from their wives and families; he would not, however, consent to such a sacrifice being made, but had accepted the bills of those men for the passage of their wives and families. As it was her intention to address the emigrants in the evening, she would not now detain them, further than to remind them that they were not going out, not as convicts, as in years gone by, but as free colonists. There was no occasion to leave children behind (as formerly) as now the facility of succession for families to be long divided, for remittances can be forwarded in less than ten months, and relatives can now proceed to join their friends in Australia. All we want, urged Mrs. Chisholm, is the confidence of the working classes. Other classes had confidence in each other; and why not the working classes? The sums invested in that vessel she trusted would find parallels in all parts of the United Kingdom; and she hoped to see the day when young females generally would be sent out to Australia under the protection of families proceeding thither. With respect to the luggage, she trusted there would be no confusion either during the passage, or on landing, for the vessel carried no dues, with the exception of 100 barrels of porter—all the rest of the room being devoted to passengers' luggage, consisting, amongst other things, of carts, waggons, cradles, shovels, picks, &c. This was another guarantee, that no charge of profit was made, so that the poor emigrant might be enabled to take with him a few articles of furniture on board, she earnestly entreated them to give them up freely to the chief officer, for nothing could be fraught with greater danger to the whole of the persons on board. In the last ship that went out she found a packet of gunpowder in a cabin, close to a little child. Against such carelessness she particularly cautioned them, and with this caution retired amidst enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Andrews, the worthy mayor, then addressed the meeting. He was sorry that he had to speak to both pleasure and regret on the occasion,—pleasure at seeing so many of his countrymen emigrating under such gratifying circumstances—regret at seeing so many of our industrious and deserving fellow-countrymen. He was glad, however, to learn the intelligence of a spirit that would so many of our working classes to emigrate, and no doubt they would prosper. A neighbouring town was in the habit of emigrating to Australia. He was willing to Southampton to see such a different aspect in the ship they were now in; and Mr. Harding said he was ready to charter more vessels on a similar plan. He was earnestly exhorted the emigrants to keep their word with Mr. Harding, and they would enable him to serve thousands of their fellow-countrymen. He passed a high eulogy on Mrs. Chisholm, who, he said, had been down at Southampton since January, working for the comfort of the emigrants; and he said, if the railway company wanted to assist her and save themselves, they would grant free tickets to the mayor and the chief officer of the dock. The dock company's property had lately increased 25 per cent., and he felt assured, if they were interested in the success of Mrs. Chisholm and Mr. Harding, it would soon go up another 25.

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EMIGRATION CORRESPONDENCE.

H. H. Hunt: Write at once to the commissioners. You must sail in June or July to effect the object you desire.—*Charles Ranworth:* There is a great quantity of building going on now in the principal towns; but with the small capital you possess we should recommend you to go to work as a journeyman. Wages are good, and work is plentiful; you will be able to increase your capital (if industrious and steady), and gain experience for the position of a master at the same time.—*J. Norbury:* Your friends in London, and that fact she thought would be a sufficient guarantee that he would give them good beef, or he would never obtain that high distinction. The emigrants, continued Mrs. Chisholm, will be placed in messes of eights and twelves, during the first week or so, and not with their friends or relations, until order can be obtained, and they recover from sea sickness, &c., when the proper arrangements would be put into operation. She (Mrs. Chisholm) would now enlist their sympathy for some friendless children whom she had on board, and also contradict a rumour that had been circulated, that a London boy-thief was going out in that ship. The fact was, that the boy whose case was given in Lloyd's Newspaper on Sunday last, under the head, "Romance of Real Life," was going out under the care of the gentleman who had volunteered to take charge of him, and on his arrival at his destination Captain Chisholm would place him under proper care. It was her sincere hope, that before eighteen months elapsed, there would be an opening for at least a thousand children; and on her return to the colony next year, it would be her first duty to attend to the welfare of the gold diggers. There were many of them without wives, and they were leading dissolute lives, and losing by degrees all that was precious to them as men. While many of these men were married had left their wives and families in anxiety at home. She was anxious to get at least 1,000 females should be sent; but not until a means of protection had been provided for them. Females were going out under the protection of families that ship, but it was only on a small scale, and nothing like large enough for the wants of the colony. She wanted to see more ports open to emigrants, so that they might have the benefit of the competition, and more protection than there was at present. Some time since, some gentlemen connected with the Southampton dock company came to her to solicit her assistance in promoting emigration from that port. Her reply was, "If you provide a ship fitted upon proper principles, I will fill her." Eighteen months of silence ensued, and no answer being received, Mr. Wyndham Harding, the secretary of the South-Western rail-

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SOUTHAMPTON AS A PORT OF EMIGRATION.

We are happy to inform our readers that an effort is about to be made, the result of which, we doubt not, will be to show the advantages of the port of Southampton as a port of departure for emigrants to our various Colonies, notwithstanding the advantage of the port of London. An arrangement has been made by some parties interested in the prosperity of our town by which several vessels will be dispatched with emigrants who have been induced to proceed to Australia under the care of Mrs Chisholm, whose exertions to promote the comfort and welfare of emigrants are so well known. The first vessel will start from Southampton instead of from Plymouth, as has heretofore been many a family. In making inquiries into the circumstances of the passengers, Mr. Harding had found that two or three men were obliged to separate from their wives and families; he would not, however, consent to such a sacrifice being made, but had accepted the bills of those men for the passage of their wives and families. As it was her intention to address the emigrants in the evening, she would not now detain them, further than to remind them that they were not going out, not as convicts, as in years gone by, but as free colonists. There was no occasion to leave children behind (as formerly) as now the facility of succession for families to be long divided, for remittances can be forwarded in less than ten months, and relatives can now proceed to join their friends in Australia. All we want, urged Mrs. Chisholm, is the confidence of the working classes. Other classes had confidence in each other; and why not the working classes? The sums invested in that vessel she trusted would find parallels in all parts of the United Kingdom; and she hoped to see the day when young females generally would be sent out to Australia under the protection of families proceeding thither. With respect to the luggage, she trusted there would be no confusion either during the passage, or on landing, for the vessel carried no dues, with the exception of 100 barrels of porter—all the rest of the room being devoted to passengers' luggage, consisting, amongst other things, of carts, waggons, cradles, shovels, picks, &c. This was another guarantee, that no charge of profit was made, so that the poor emigrant might be enabled to take with him a few articles of furniture on board, she earnestly entreated them to give them up freely to the chief officer, for nothing could be fraught with greater danger to the whole of the persons on board. In the last ship that went out she found a packet of gunpowder in a cabin, close to a little child. Against such carelessness she particularly cautioned them, and with this caution retired amidst enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Andrews, the worthy mayor, then addressed the meeting. He was sorry that he had to speak to both pleasure and regret on the occasion,—pleasure at seeing so many of his countrymen emigrating under such gratifying circumstances—regret at seeing so many of our industrious and deserving fellow-countrymen. He was glad, however, to learn the intelligence of a spirit that would so many of our working classes to emigrate, and no doubt they would prosper. A neighbouring town was in the habit of emigrating to Australia. He was willing to Southampton to see such a different aspect in the ship they were now in; and Mr. Harding said he was ready to charter more vessels on a similar plan. He was earnestly exhorted the emigrants to keep their word with Mr. Harding, and they would enable him to serve thousands of their fellow-countrymen. He passed a high eulogy on Mrs. Chisholm, who, he said, had been down at Southampton since January, working for the comfort of the emigrants; and he said, if the railway company wanted to assist her and save themselves, they would grant free tickets to the mayor and the chief officer of the dock. The dock company's property had lately increased 25 per cent., and he felt assured, if they were interested in the success of Mrs. Chisholm and Mr. Harding, it would soon go up another 25.

Mr. Wyndham Harding next addressed the meeting. He said that he had undertaken the chartering and fitting out of the Ballangeich entirely on his own shoulders, without any connexion with the railway authorities. There would, however, he was happy to say, be no risk. He would not say what he would do with the profit; he would get it first, if he could. With regard to the provisions, the purchase of which he had himself superintended, he had selected the highest tender, in hope of getting the best article, and he trusted he would not be disappointed. He would now state to them how this plan was originated. Some years ago he was interested in agents connected with emigration wrote to the South-Western railway for tenders to convey emigrants from London down to Southampton, intimating that if their offers were at all reasonable they would make Southampton the starting point for government emigrants. The directors met in their court which was thirty per cent. lower than any other, for the convyance and accommodation of emigrants, up to the time of their embarkation, and offered depôts for emigrants at Nine Elms, on the banks of the Thames, and in the docks, away from crimps and other pests that lead emigrants astray. Captain Lean, the emigration agent, further reported Southampton as the best port for embarkation, but other influences prevailed, and the bulk of the emigrants continued to be sent from the Thames, under the superintendence of a man who knew nothing about it. In fact was, he (Mr. Wyndham) had spent a great deal of money in patching up old depôts (Peter the Great's house, at Deptford, amongst the rest), &c., so that there was a great cry for a new tender. Determined, however, to see justice done to Southampton, he wrote to the new government. He got civil answers; but the old connections being in office, nothing of course was done; so he (Mr. Harding) determined to see if they could not have a ship from Southampton. Then came the discovery of the gold diggings, and the consequent increase of emigration. He paid a high price himself, and got a ship, and he trusted that it would not be allowed to be the last, as it was the first experiment. It was a 3,000/. job, but he hoped to get out of it free. He had great reliance in the working classes, and he did not think he should find that confidence abused. He further urged the institution of a new branch of railway ships from Southampton to Australia, because it would do good to Southampton without hurting London or Liverpool; it would be convenient to the emigrant because it would save him from the perils of the Downs and the Goodwin sands, and because it would be economical in the saving of provisions.

The mayor here suggested that the working classes should prove for an ocean penny postage, and that, if it taken up strongly, it might be obtained in less than three months.

Mr. Harding observed that no loss could accrue to the revenue from such a measure, because the average amount of correspondence between emigrants and their friends was larger than that of the same amount of population at home.

Mr. S. Sidney having addressed the meeting, and forcibly sketched the life of Mrs. Chisholm, describing the great good she had done in the furtherance of true colonisation, the meeting broke up amidst loud cheering.

The emigrants were inspected by the surgeon in the course of the afternoon, and on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, the Ballangeich set sail with her living

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION
FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

(Originated by Mrs Chisholm.)

GENERAL COMMITTEE IN ENGLAND.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury
The Right Hon Sidney Herbert, M.P.
The Right Hon R. Vernon Smith, M.P.
W. Monsell, Esq M.P.
John Todd Frank, Esq
P. G. P. Nelson, Esq
Charles Buxton, Esq
Wyndham Harding, Esq
Robert Brooks, Esq
P. W. Flower, Esq
Edmond Gore, Esq
W. Jackson, Esq
W. Fawcett, Esq
James Levick, Esq
W. Walker, Esq
Thomas Learmouth, Esq
Frederick R. Gore, Esq
Robert Lowe, Esq
G. H. Donaldson, Esq
T. Alpass, Esq
J. A. Jackson, Esq
D. Q. Henriques, Esq
R. S. Atkins, Esq
Sir Kinnard, Esq
J. P. Morrison, Esq
E. Armitage, Esq
Thomas Lowden, Esq
W. M'Ilkin, Esq
S. Jackson, Esq
J Wheeler, Esq
H G Smith, Esq
James Alexander, Esq
Lewis Nathan, Esq
Joseph Webb, Esq

TREASURERS.
For Donations—Messrs Williams, Deacon, Labuchere and Co, London.
For Deposits—Messrs Currie and Co, London.
For Colonial Remittances—Messrs Coutts and Co, London.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
Captain Chisholm, H.E.I.C.S.
Wyndham Harding, Esq
P. G. P. Nelson, Esq.

HON. SECRETARY.
Captain Chisholm, Melbourne, Port Phillip.

THE VICTORIA BRANCH COMMITTEE.
The Right Rev Dr Perry, Lord Bishop of Melbourne
The Very Rev Dr Geoghegan, Vicar General
Rev Irving Hetherington
Rev G M Drummond, of Geelong
Rev Wm Butters
Rev Alexander Morison
Rev Dr Braim of Belfast
Dugald Bromage, Esq
John Campbell, Esq. MLC
F G Dalgety, Esq
Arthur Davies Esq
John Pascoe Fawkner Esq, MLC
James Graham Esq
James Henty Esq
Colonel Kemmis
John McLaren Esq
Alaster McKenzie Esq, Colonial Treasurer
Henry Moor Esq. JP
A McLachlan Esq
D. C. McArthur, Esq., Manager Bank of Australasia
Wm Nicholson Esq
John O'Shanassy Esq, MLC
Capt Parson, of Mount Ridley
Wm Rutledge, Esq., M.L.C.
Wm Stawell, Esq., M.L.C., Attorney-General
John Thomas Smith, Esq., M.L.C., Mayor of Melbourne
S M South, Esq
Evelyn E P S Hunt, Esq.
Wm Westgarth, Esq. MLC

TREASURER:
The Bank of Australia,

HON. SOLICITOR:
S M South, Esq.

The Reunion of Families.—The above Society—which is of a purely benevolent character—not only endeavours to aid struggling Families and individuals of approved character in their emigration from Europe, but has for one of its chief objects the re-union of separated members of Families. Persons therefore, in Port Phillip who wish to get out to this country from England, Ireland or Scotland, their wives or daughters, fathers or mothers, brothers or sisters, or other near relatives; or husbands who have been necessitated to leave their wives and children behind, are informed that they and their relatives at home will be aided and advised by this Society in their mutual exertions to effect this object.

The Society has already despatched from England four ships with emigrants for this colony, the Sir Edward Paget, Marchioness of Londonderry, Lord Dundrill in October last, the Athenian in February, 1852, and the Mariner last month, conveying upwards of one thousand passengers, every one of whom, with the exception of 2,500 paid their own passages, the balance required being lent to them by the Society. Since October last upwards of 1,000 persons have been remitted by the Society to Port Phillip through the medium of the Victoria Branch Committee to the Society in London for the emigration, and in some instances for the support of 113 parents, 248 brothers and sisters, 71 children left behind, 41 wives, with 35 children, 70 nephews and nieces, and other near relations, in all more than five hundred souls.

ARCH. CHISHOLM,
Agent and Hon Sec.
No 110 Swanston street, north.
Melbourne, July 14, 1852.

THE TIMES, FRIDAY,

Nothing is more difficult to comprehend than the causes which direct the practice of what is usually called charity. The giving away of money to others without the expectation of any equivalent springs, we must presume, from a kindly feeling; but it would be too much to assert that a disinterested wish to do good actuates those who pursue it ever open to the beggar, and whose ear to the uninvestigated tale of complaint. They who know that mendicity in this metropolis has become a regular trade and mystery, that it has its doctors and professors to instruct its neophytes and apprentices, and that thousands derive from this nefarious calling an ample and easy subsistence, are inexcusable for continuing to nourish a pest so fatal to the welfare of society. You cannot open a paper without discovering traces of some gross imposture practised on the so-called benevolent. A purly mendicant will become, without the slightest difficulty, in succession, or perhaps all at the same time, a distressed clergyman, the widow of a distinguished officer, the daughter of a banker who has failed, or assume any other shape of malcolm or female distress, and under all these forms will lay the charitable public under contribution. Yet, never weary of being deceived, these victims of daily and systematic deception are ever ready with their guinea or their half-crown. There was an old gentleman the other day whose propensities to indiscriminate bounty are so notorious, that the moment he gets into an omnibus the outside places are all occupied and paid for by a host of beggars, ready to pounce from the top upon their prey the moment it emerges from the inside. If he walks in the street the public pathway is obstructed by the eager and clamorous applicants for his bounty, which warms like the sun the bad and the good, and falls like the rain on the just and the unjust.

Again, we announce to-day, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and the Solicitor-General,—the appropriate emblems of civic and political wisdom,—the inauguration of a new soup-kitchen for the city. We are glad to see the patronage of such an institution left to the ultra-Protectionist Solicitor-General, though we can hardly understand on what principle the advocate of highly taxed bread has become the dispenser of gratuitous soup. Still, the inconsistency is rather apparent than real, since both tend to the same point—the degradation and misery of the lower orders. Of taxes on bread we are not now to speak; but what can tend more to encourage mendicity and idleness than the establishment of such an institution, at a time when every ablebodied man and woman in the country can find abundance of labour? The business of a mendicant generally provides those who practise it with good food and good lodging; but it is, like other trades which depend on the caprice of the public, subject to sudden and serious vicissitudes. The beggar is not generally a provident person, and the consequence is that our workhouses are prohibited by the stern exigencies of his trade, he is careful to comfort his inner self with a superabundance of the good things of this life. He may dine off costly delicacies to-day, and not have wherewithal to buy himself a dinner to-morrow. Such uncertainties must naturally detract much from the attractions of mendicancy, as the union workhouse will generally only consent to relieve the wants of notorious beggars on condition of their performing a certain quantity of work,—a requisition extremely distasteful to gentlemen and ladies used to no harder exercise than the gentle perambulation of the streets, and to no greater exertion than the endless repetition of the same tale of distress. Here, however, a difficulty has stepped in to the aid of the embarrassed mendicant. A soup-kitchen which supplies food, but asks

(cheers). Believing, as he did, that their honored host unites in a remarkable degree those lofty and eminent qualities, and unites with them a spirit of princely munificence and hospitality, he called upon them to join him in drinking Mr Lindsay's health with three times three. (Drank with enthusiasm; one cheer, the last playing immediately afterwards the well-known air, "For he's a hearty good fellow").

Mr W. S. Lindsay, on rising, was very warmly cheered. After thanking them for the kindly manner in which his health had been proposed and received, he observed that he would only say one word about himself. The honorable member for Gateshead had alluded to what he had done; he had done nothing more than was open to any man. He started life a poor, friendless, orphan boy, and struck out for himself a simple course, to work, work, work, his maxim being the scriptural one of doing to others as he would they should do to him. These had been his mottoes, adherence to them had placed him where he then was, and he would give these to his son (applause). He would now make a few remarks on a subject in which they were all deeply interested, for the safety of these realms depends upon her maritime force, and it was from the mercantile marine that the navy must draw its supplies in the hour of emergency and need. The prosperity therefore of our shipping became a matter of national concern. He was aware there would be, in that room as elsewhere, a difference of opinion as to the best mode of maintaining the mercantile marine efficiently. He was aware that some in this opinion honestly as a plain man of business, and if that opinion should be different from theirs, he was sure they would not be offended with him for expressing it. He, for one, conscientiously believed that the true way of maintaining its efficiency was free and unfettered trade (cheers). So believing, he would say to those who dissented from him, abandon the phantom protection—it is a delusion, a fallacy—the more he thought on the subject, the more he was convinced that this was the fact. He would ask them to consider the resources of England, and the skill, industry, and energy peculiarness of England, and the skill of Englishmen, he asked himself, what have we to fear from any nation on the face of the earth, only give us free and unfettered trade (applause). He was aware that some said the laws of Oliver Cromwell had made us what we are, but this was not so—the resources of the country, the energy of our forefathers, the position of England as an island of the sea were the cause then, as now, of our prosperity, and neither navigation laws nor bounties had our commercial advancement. Many of them would remember that Lord Wallace and Mr Huskisson first introduced liberal measures so far as they regarded navigation, thousands predicted ruin to the mercantile navy, but what was the consequence? From 1820 to 1825 (that being the year when Huskisson's free trade measures commenced), British shipping rose only 17 per cent. inwards and outwards, and in five years that followed, instead of a broom being at the mast-head of every British ship, British shipping had increased 17, whilst foreign had only increased 12 per cent. He would take another era. During the time when the great statesman who had now gone to the home of his fathers (peace be to his memory) was in office, in 1840, he extended the liberal measures of Huskisson, and abolished the duties on many articles of which had paid little more than the cost of their collection—and what were the results? In the five years that followed, British shipping increased 37 per cent., whilst which they could neither gainsay nor overthrow. Let them take another period of still more recent date. They could not tell what the effect of the total repeal of the navigation laws would be, but one thing was clear—if they went to the banks of the Mersey, they would find the shipowners more actively and busily employed than ever, larger ships being now built—ships better fitted for the open competition of the seas—than were built before. He had heard it said that these vessels were built on speculation, but he did not believe such stories; and even if this were the fact, it would make no difference, for he understood that nearly all the vessels were sold. This convinced him that instead of the repeal of the navigation laws having done injury to the British shipbuilders and shipowners, it had done them a great deal of good, by teaching them to depend on themselves, instead of clinging to the back of the chair of protection (applause). He was opposed to the manner in which those laws were repealed. He thought the late administration did not use sufficient energy in inducing other countries to give us advantages in return, and had thereby allowed a clever and shrewd people, the Americans, to steal a march upon us. He had, however, since learnt that for 15 years our governments had been privately in negociation with those other nations to induce them to open their ports to our ships, provided we do so to theirs, without effect. At length, the late government determined that, if other nations would do nothing for us, we ought to do something for ourselves, and he was now convinced that they arrived at a sound conclusion. At one time he desired reciprocity, but he was now satisfied that legislation could not be based upon that principle. He admitted the hardship of existing facts. For instance, as the head of a large ship-building firm he one day chartered two ships from Calcutta, one an inferior French vessel and the other a high classed British ship—the first removed £3 15s, the latter £3 15s per ton. But why was this? Whilst the French ship could freely enter British ports, the English vessel could not enter any port in France without a differential duty being charged, far more than the difference in the freight. This appeared a great hardship, but who paid the difference of freight? The French people on the articles of consumption; it was therefore a question for them rather than us; and he trusted their eyes would soon be opened to the injustice and impolicy of maintaining differential duties. But if this were not so, was England to follow the beggarly policy of France and Spain? If those countries would not adopt our policy, were we to return to theirs—a policy which had brought anarchy to their throne, ruin to their merchants, and destruction to their trade? The eyes of Holland had already been opened, and she was following to a large extent our example; and they might depend upon it, that in time other nations would see it to be their interest to follow in our footsteps (cheers). It was therefore that the ship-owners would banish from their minds all ideas of protection and reciprocity (which was but protection in another shape and under another name), and making the best use of all their energies, advantages, and resources, he knew that the flag of England—that flag which has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze, and which every where had been the harbinger of peace, christianity and civilization—would never be forled (cheers). Let them, as it became them as Englishmen, move onwards, removing those clogs which pressed unfairly and injuriously upon their industry and skill. There were many things which might be borne in the days when they leant upon the state for protection, which, now that they were left to the free competition of the world, should be removed. He had felt this, and some of them were aware, he desired to enter the House of Commons in order that he might do what in him laid to remove the burdens which press upon the shipowners of England. He was sorry to say, he found the ordeal necessary for him to pass through to enter the senate of his country such as he would not undergo. He had occasion the other day to ask a plain man but a great man, one who would have honoured them with his presence that day had not unavoidable engagements prevented him, he had asked him who was to take the lead of the shipping interest in the House of Commons—that gentleman was none other than the man of unadorned eloquence, Richard Cobden (cheers). He would read them part of a note which he had received from Mr Cobden, because that gave him reason to hope that he would be with them the interests of the shipowner. [Mr Lindsay read portions of the letter, in the course of which Mr Cobden said: "As respects the removal of all restrictions and exclusive burdens from the shipowners, nobody will more heartily co-operate for that end than myself, but I give a chance for the co-operation of free-traders, they need cease to invite me to listen to bleatings after protection."] It would occupy too much of their time were he to enter upon the burdens which ought to be removed. On this point he was not satisfied with the conduct of the late Administration, who ought to have accompanied the repeal of the navigation laws with a removal of these fetters on their energy, and by a simplification of the maritime code, so that instead of having fourteen Acts to guide the shipowners, they might have had one Act level to the meanest comprehension. There remained, however, various matters to which it was the duty of the present government to attend—such as the system of consulage abroad, the Trinity House, and the Dover and Ramsgate dues. And now that the great general who held the office of Warden of the Cinque Ports had gone to his rest, he could not help expressing his surprise that Lord Derby, the First Minister of the Crown, who had always said that he felt for the shipowners and desired to see their burdens lightened, had have stepped into one of these burdens himself and appointed himself to this sinecure of £3000 a year; the pockets for the maintenance of which is drawn from the pockets of the shipowners of England (hear, hear.) He would have better become him, considering the professions he had made, if, instead of accepting that office, he had abolished it (cheers.) He would only add one word, and it should be connected with iron shipping. They were aware that twenty years ago, some persons would not believe that iron would swim, and it was a long time before steam-boats were built of iron; now there were scarcely any of wood. He believed that in five or six years, there would be very few ships built of wood, and what a material loss would that would give them over the nation which most interfered with them as competitors. America laboured hard to maintain the supremacy of the seas, but we have now a material for building ships which America does not possess, and for which she will have to come to us. This would open her eyes to the impolicy of maintaining a duty of 30 per cent. on manufactured iron, raising the freight and charges alone would be quite sufficient to operate as a protection to the British shipowner (hear, hear). The Chairman then proceeded to give the health of Mrs Chisholm, whose name he said was known and respected throughout the world, and whose anxiety to promote the improvement of all those destined to convey emigrants to the country of her adoption had led her to come from London at this inclement season. After speaking of her intelligence and philanthropy, he adverted to a suspicion which had been expressed by some present, as to the true nature of her mission, arising from the circumstance that she was a Roman Catholic, and he mentioned that about two months ago, whilst at Gravesend, he saw the Bethel flag flying at the head of a ship destined for Mrs Chisholm, and found that service in accordance with the rites of the Church of England was being conducted on board. On inquiry, he ascertained that more than 7 per cent. of the crew and passengers were Roman Catholics (hear, hear). This was perhaps the best answer which could be given to the taunts of bigotry which had been made against her, and he felt sure that which had been made against the noble and benevolent lady. [The toast was drank with the usual honors].

Mrs Chisholm then rose, and after the cheering with which she was greeted had subsided, said:—The honor they had done her in drinking her health demanded some return, and having no one present who could undertake the duty, she was under the pleasing although trying necessity of discharging it herself. Beautiful as had been the sight which they had that day witnessed with so much delight and pleasure, to her there was something connected with it of a much more important character—something which she had been thinking of and longing for during many years, and which she could hardly now imagine was a reality. Many of them were probably aware that for thirteen years she had been engaged in looking after emigrants. Large funds had been raised in the Australian colony for emigration purposes, but the constant complaint there was, "the emigrants who arrive are not the classes of people whom we require;" and she felt assured they never would obtain the right class until they had better ships to convey them, and a better class of men engaged in emigration (applause). The evils which had crept into emigration were of such a serious character that it would be utterly impossible for a lady to bring them before the public, but having seen them, she could only hope by directing the attention of good ships to frightful evils which had prevailed, she might in time be able to bring to bear their influence in the removal of the depravity which she had been compelled to witness (hear, hear). As the chairman had told them, she laboured under some disadvantage from the circumstance of being a Catholic, but whilst this had been a trying difficulty, it had, perhaps, also been a blessing to her. It had made her cautious, and if on some occasions of that kind, when the favor which she had received might fill her with vanity, it had been the persecution which kept down her pride (applause). Mr Lindsay had alluded to the number of Catholics on board some of her ships; seven was the number, she thought, but if seven had applied she would have felt it her duty to do the best she could for them, for she never made religion a question in the matter (applause). She did all she could for them, and seemed to all on board every opportunity of following out their religious observances in a peaceable and respectful manner. In the ship alluded to, there were Baptists, a large party (constituting the number of their body) of Quakers, Wesleyans, and members of the Church of England. A notice was put up, "Prayers at 10 o'clock, stating the hours at which service would be held at the different churches on the Sabbath, and that boats would be placed at the side of the ship, free of cost, for those who preferred attending service at these public offices. She allowed no distribution of tracts on board of any ship with which she was connected, no matter from what quarter they came, and never allowed them to be pressed in any way on the passengers on board, but there was a small recess left for their reception, and people might go there and take what books they pleased, consequently the passengers could not be influenced by any feeling of gaining the favour of any person on board by taking books from any individual. She thought that was the only plan she could pursue. Being an Englishwoman herself she knew the prejudices of the English people, and when a feeling takes a root in their minds, she also knew how deep and lasting it is, but she had confidence in time, and was well aware that they had a desire to do what is right, and to see what is right done. When she explained her views on emigration to one of the wisest men in London, he said her plans were too gigantic for her to attempt, and that, as it had always been the pride and boast of England that, when a national work is to be done there is always a man found to do it, he recommended her to go among the shipowners, and try if she could not find a man of public spirit who would undertake what she desired to accomplish. She followed the advice, and not succeeding in London, she went to Liverpool and spent three weeks there in seeing shipowners, but she failed, and had almost given up the work in despair, when she met with Mr Lindsay, and she trusted that gentleman would do the work required, raise the character of the emigration, and make it what it ought to be. After expressing a hope that the Sabbath would be duly observed on board the ship W. S. Lindsay, that the disgraceful and revolting ceremony of "shaving," or crossing the line would not be permitted, and that the rights of conscience would be respected, she observed that in a very short time a still larger vessel would sail, in which she intended to leave with four or five hundred single females, having on board a clergyman of the Church of England and also one of her own faith. She hoped that she was offered, not the sailing what creed they professed. Clergymen live in the same neighbourhood here in peace and comfort, and she did not see why they should not do so on board ship. All that was wanted was a spirit of Christian charity and forbearance, and that the clergymen should be religiously honest, keeping to their duties and looking after their own flocks, not neglecting their own in running after others (applause). Mrs Chisholm concluded by expressing the gratification which she felt at seeing so many ladies present, and resumed her seat amidst hearty plaudits.

The next toast was the health of the builders, Messrs Coutts and Parkman, proposed by Sir John Fife, the latter gentleman responding.

Captain Dundas, of Dundas Castle, gave "Success to the Tyne;" and the Mayor of Newcastle and neighbouring boroughs followed, to which the Mayor of Gateshead responded.

The Chairman closed with "The Ladies," and the room being cleared of the tables, the dance began with great spirit, and was kept up till near the midnight hour, when special trains conveyed home the visitors from Newcastle, Shields, and other places in the vicinity.

WEEKLY LONDON NE

IMMIGRATION CORRESPONDENCE.

M. N. O. (emigrant, Walsall). Take no notice of the advertiser. The object is only to obtain possession of the deposit money. T. STATHAM. You cannot do better than apply to Chisholm and Son, emigration agents, of Fort Philip, Arcade, E. I. The building is emphatically the best trade

MRS. CHISHOLM'S FAREWELL.

Sir,—At the present time when corn is scarce, and the weather gives no prospect of a good harvest next year, how is it that we hear no cries of distress? How is it that from the manufacturing districts, and from the agricultural interest, no dirge was sounded? Because food is dear but only at a very heavy price; yet no classes of the people are starving. All people are employed, wages are everywhere good. Now, this state of things contrasted sadly with that condition of affairs which induced me, six, long while ago, to address you. Then the struggle to live was hard throughout the land; labour was a drug. The master could treat his servant as it pleased him. Most working men were compelled to take any wages their employers chose to offer them, for hundreds were ready to scramble for the first vacant place. Yes, indeed, the struggle for bread was in those times a terrible one, and people had long said to themselves, that room should be found abroad for the superabundant labour at home. This had been said hundreds of times; had been feebly, very feebly tried. But the machinery was not adapted to its work. It would not move: it had many screws loose in it very soon. People had abundant emigration theories; but the practical working out was wanting. And then Mrs Caroline Chisholm came among us—came with a stout heart and a clear head, and a resolve to allow no obstacle has shaken, to do the work she had undertaken. She plodded on steadily through difficulties; she linked herself with no creed; she did not depend upon high patronage; she did not make her mission a mere selfish money-getting one. In Australia, she had already achieved great triumphs, by placing hundreds of young women in honourable positions, by stimulating the moral instincts of those who were falling away to an evil life, by quelling for life at her work. Mrs. Chisholm was then, therefore, with the best credentials. Quietly at first she began her work—she mastered all the hundred details of the emigrant's life from the moment of his leaving his home, till he reached his new settlement in Australia. And with these details she dealt in her own masterly fashion. She organised her Family Colonisation Society; she facilitated the transmission of the money of the poor in Australia to their relatives in England, and about female emigrants she threw a potent guardianship. More, through her influence, example, and writing, she helped largely to popularise emigration. But all that is so apparent; they came out under the protection of a family intending going to Sydney, and the mother or father of a family, with their young ones, would be sure to find a home. Let all that be compared with the poor emigrant unprotected, and the difficulty of arranging this at this distance is considerable. I may also observe that Mrs Chisholm came to England in 1846, she had upwards of four thousand applications from different parts in Great Britain and Ireland, from a great proportion of whom had near relatives in New South Wales, I therefore appeal to you, gentlemen, to take such steps as may enable me, by relieving me of the labours of this office, to proceed to Sydney. I hope to be able to place at your disposal a large number. I have lately had from the Speaker there, Sir Charles Nicholson. I am not so vain as to suppose I can do all he says, but I feel I can do much, and which I am thankful to think I shall leave in such good hands as Port Phillip. I observed that he had heard with much regret Captain Chisholm announce his intention of leaving the Australian colonies. He felt that to the presence of Captain Chisholm here, mainly was attributable the success of the emigration cause, and that the Australian colonies owed much to her. His lordship concluded with a warm eulogium on the disinterested exertions of Captain Chisholm and his lady, and added that he felt it was a duty to think the right to attempt by any remarks of his to keep Captain Chisholm from carrying out his intention after the expression of the society so far sufficiently established and supported by influential men of all parties, that she could with propriety hand over her work to others, so in like manner I have reason to hope, that the reunion of families has gained a firm footing here, for I must observe, that it is with extreme pleasure, that I now find that various gentlemen of the Committee, have lately resolved to hold a meeting of your Committee, once a month, today I have been pleased to preside at the last two meetings. I felt convinced in my own mind, that as the work wend on, it would deserve and receive your warmest attention, and I embrace this opportunity of thanking you, my Lord and gentlemen, in the most fervent manner, for the confidence you have pleased to place in me, in resting satisfied for a time with my publishing the proceedings of your committee monthly, in the public papers. I must confess to you that my heart and will are so much engaged in this work, the reunion of families, that I came out from England with the full intention of visiting each of the Australian Colonies for the purpose of ascertaining the number of relatives, by a memorandum with me from Messrs Cautt and Co, of London, to hom-s in Sydney and Hobart Town, as well as Port Phillip and Adelaide, to receive and transmit to them the remittances of the people. You may perceive by my Roll Book of Port Phillip, that I have not shrunk from this duty, but I have had, and it is now my most ardent wish to proceed without loss of time to New South Wales, to aid in establishing a Branch Society there, like the one which has been formed here and at Adelaide; but this I cannot do without co-operation, that is, I cannot leave for the duties of this office are too sacred, unless you appoint some person to succeed me in it, and a time for me. A case lately by the Mariner forces the necessity of this step more strongly upon my mind. Two young children, a girl and a boy, the eldest about aged fourteen and eleven, have safely arrived by this vessel, whose mother resides at West Maitland, near Sydney. Her husband died through the heat, under the care of a respectable Captain, as intermediate passengers; but the conveyance of the orphans to their parents is apparent; they came out under the protection of a family intending going to Sydney, and the mother or father of a family, with their young ones, would be sure to find a home. Let all that be compared with the poor emigrant unprotected, and the difficulty of arranging this at this distance is considerable. I may also observe that Mrs Chisholm came to England in 1846, she had upwards of four thousand applications from different parts in Great Britain and Ireland, from a great proportion of whom had near relatives in New

Captain CHISHOLM said—My Lord and Gentlemen, your kindness will permit me to offer a few remarks, relative to the letter which I addressed to the Central Committee in London, dated June 1st, and read at the last meeting of the Committee, therein tendering my resignation of this office, of Honorary Secretary to the Family Colonisation Loan Society. I approached some of you may suppose that I might be influenced to do so in consequence of the opposition this Society lately met with from some one or two, perhaps influential individuals. Allow me to assure you, that however painful such unkind and opposition, as evinced in the communication I received relative thereto, must be to my own feelings, that such did not in the least influence me in the step I have thus taken—I have too strong a conviction in the goodness of the objects of the Society, to fear that any petty opposition of this nature will injure it; quite the reverse, for I firmly believe that it will lead to a public question being thoroughly sifted, and the cause, but I was solely induced to address the Parent Committee in England in the manner I did, from having observed, with sincere satisfaction, the important stand the Family Colonisation Loan Society has lately taken in England, and this I hold it to be owing to the ability of the Committee, I concluded from the movement in the City of London, that Mrs Chisholm had, in a great measure, succeeded in her object, in seeing

In another part of our paper will be found a memoir, taken from the *Illustrated London News*, of the benevolent Mrs. CHISHOLM, to whose expected visit to Cork we alluded in our last. We are sure it will be gratifying to our readers, to learn that other particulars connected with this excellent lady and her system shall be brought under the notice of our readers, previous to her arrival, in order that she may be welcomed in Cork as she deserves.

THE REUNION OF FAMILIES.

Capt. Chisholm has the pleasure to inform the holders of Receipts for moneys remitted for relatives, that since last returns, the following numbers have been settled, by the sums having been either paid to the parties at home, or applied for their emigration:

Money paid to the relatives for support or emigration of Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 55, 56, 58, 61, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 78, 83, 88, 95, 97, 100, 101, 111, 121, 122, 124, 125, 130, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 206, 211, 215, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326.

Relatives who had sailed prior to the 31st March, 1853, or were absent on the sail of Nos. 9, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 27, 30, 41, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 59, 62, 64, 74, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 90, 92, 96, 98, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 123, 126, 131, 133, 143, 147, 158, 159, 160, 177, 180, 182, 183, 185, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 235, 241, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326.

For further particulars, apply at this office, if by letter, post paid.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Acting Hon. Sec.

Great Collins-st. East, above "Argus" office,
Next door to Messrs. Allison and Co.

The Argus.
(PRINTED DAILY.)
I am in the place where I am under a debt of honour not to speak of myself, therefore she treats I am not thought it which is."
THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1852.

THE FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

The letter from Captain Chisholm to which we alluded yesterday is as follows. It has been forwarded to the parties to whom it is addressed some weeks since, and it is considered desirable that it should be published here without delay:—

Melbourne, Port Phillip,
June 1st, 1852.

Gentlemen—A friend having handed to me a number of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, containing a report of the proceedings held by some of the merchants and others in London connected with the Australian trade, on the 19th and 20th of January last, and in which meetings several prominent gentlemen have stated themselves into a Committee, with the view of forming a Branch of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, and carrying out the objects of the Society in the best manner, I feel that I could not consistently with that spirit, and that zeal which I have ever evinced in the cause, accept the appointment, however legitimate it may be in another to do so. I feel that I should be wanting in duty to myself, for Mrs Chisholm as well as for myself to act as I have done, if I did not, at once, tender to you, what I should end in the same spirit in which it began, namely that of aiding the cause, the resignation of my office of Honorary Secretary to the Society, which we could not work together in the cordiality, which we could not work together in the cordiality, which we could not work together in the cordiality

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responsibility was attached to the married women on board to superintend all the arrangements with regard to them (hear, hear). That arrangement was found to be productive of the best results, and he believed only those who knew what the previous state of emigrants to the colonies was, while on their passage, could form any estimate how valuable that arrangement had been to the parties sent out. In every position in life in which the emigrants were afterwards placed the advantages they derived from having been sent out under that system of Mrs. Chisholm was sure to be felt by them, and he could give no better evidence of that than he had himself at the meeting at which he was present in London. That meeting, he thought, must have included between 3,000 and 4,000 people, and, as far as his judgment could enable him to estimate, the number present he did not believe were under what he had stated. They were persons either going out by the "Mariner"—of course only a small proportion of those present could proceed by that vessel—or persons who intended at some future period to emigrate to Australia, or those who had friends in the colony, but it was a meeting so constituted that the persons who were present were eminently acquainted with the good that Mrs. Chisholm had done. They had practical experience of it—they had had fathers or mothers, sisters, brothers, or friends in Australia, who had gone out there through the agency of Mrs. Chisholm, and it was impossible to witness the enthusiastic character of that meeting, and the manner in which it received the name of Mrs. Chisholm, without feeling she had conferred on them and theirs an incalculable amount of good (hear, hear). He used as strong a word as he could use, because he believed it to be deserved (hear, hear). Well, if it were true that those advantages were conferred by Mrs. Chisholm's system was it not their bounden duty to do all in their power to encourage that lady to further exertions, to give her every aid in their power, for their population was a population of all populations in the world that was most likely to want such assistance. He was not going at that moment to enter upon, or touch, at all, on the vexed question as to whether the emigration that was going on from this country was or was not an advantage; the question was not whether emigration was desirable or not desirable, Mrs. Chisholm did not come here to say "they ought to go to Australia," she did not interfere at all, but she said there was the fact that the people were going, and, if they went, let them go as men ought to go—if they went let them go as christians, let them go as men who had self-respect, let them go as men whose industry and energy would be combined with higher qualities which would enable them in future days to build up, on that mighty territory, for it was no less, with its three millions of square miles, the foundation of a nation perhaps greater than the world had ever yet seen (hear, hear). Mr. Barry, in conclusion, thanked the meeting on behalf of Mrs. Chisholm, and, at the same time, strange as it might appear on the part of a person returning thanks, so far from Mrs. Chisholm owing them much of obligation, he considered the debt was all on their side (hear, and laughter).

The Chairman said he had now to introduce to them a toast which he thought they would receive with enthusiasm. It was the name of Capt. Chisholm, the husband of their guest (cheers). He was now in Australia, carrying out the good work which she had first started (cheers). His object was appointing agents throughout the colonies, so that they who might emigrate from those shores would find upon their arrival parties to whom they might make reference with confidence that they would be fairly and properly taken care of. That was an object of the greatest possible importance to all who might be disposed to emigrate (hear, hear). He was also there to make arrangements for forwarding money from those who had already got out and wished to send it to their friends at home that they might follow them. It was most important to all parties, as Mr. Barry had very properly stated, that it was not a charitable matter, but that it enabled them to go as independent individuals to the colonies (hear, hear). He believed he was correct in stating that for about £17 or £18 parties could emigrate in Mrs. Chisholm's ships, which would cost, in any ordinary emigration vessels, nearly £30 (hear). Now that was a circumstance which in itself ought to be, apart from other considerations, a very great inducement to those about to emigrate, the saving of what must be to them so enormous a sum of money as the difference between £17 and £30 (hear, hear, and cheers). He would then briefly give them as a toast the health of Captain Chisholm, and prosperity to the Australian colonies.

The toast was received by the meeting with the most general expressions of applause.

Mr. John Besnard, who was called upon to respond, said he came forward with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure upon behalf of his esteemed and valued friend, Captain Chisholm, whose acquaintance he had the pleasure of making almost immediately upon his arrival in England, after the overwhelming benefits conferred upon emigrants by his most excellent lady and himself. And it was to him a source of the deepest satisfaction to assure them that it would be utterly impossible the important and arduous task which Captain Chisholm had undertaken could have fallen into abler or kinder hands (hear, hear). Facts were stubborn things, and he had the pleasure to state to them that since his excellent lady's arrival in that city she had received two communications from him giving convincing proof of the soundness of the principles laid down by her, and the admirable manner in which he had up to that period worked them out. These communications went simply to say that after a residence in the colony of a period, he supposed, not more than five weeks, having only a short space of time to explain to the emigrants the plans which she had laid down, on Friday last she had received one letter from her excellent husband communicating the pleasing intelligence that he was forwarding no smaller sum than £1040 collected by him, and upon the principles laid down by her, although he was only five weeks in the colony; and on Saturday she received a letter from the Earl of Shaftesbury setting forth the gratifying intelligence that he had received a communication stating that a further sum of close upon £500 would be received (hear, hear). All that was effected through the exertions of her excellent husband, in the short space of five weeks (cheers). He thought no stronger evidence could be given, not only of the soundness of the principles but of the fitness and untiring exertions of Captain Chisholm (cheers) in carrying out the plans which had been so ably laid down by his amiable lady (renewed cheers). Now, with reference to the prosperity of the Australian colonies, he could unaffectedly state that from the earliest period of his association with Australian emigration he had long and sincerely felt a deep interest in the prosperity of that colony (hear, hear). And for two reasons—first because female emigration was suggested by his lamented father to the government of the day, and he confessed that he felt an honest pride in remembering the fact (hear), for he firmly believed that that colony presented, and would continue to present, one of the finest fields for enterprise in any part of the habitable globe, and particularly for the female sex, of the want of employment for whom in that country he thought there could not be any doubt (hear, hear). In addition to that fact, he had in the colony of Australia a brother to whom he was attached by every feeling which could bind one brother to another, and, therefore, for those reasons felt a deep and lively interest in everything connected with that colony (hear, hear, and cheers). Upon the part of Captain Chisholm he felt that it was the greatest possible compliment he could pay him if he stated the fact that in all his acts and all his movements he was desirous to carry out to the letter the regulations and the system laid down by his excellent lady, which were of such incalculable value to all who might commit their interest to his or her care (cheers). Mr. Besnard thanked the meeting upon the part of Captain Chisholm, and resumed his seat, amid loud and general acclamation.

Mrs. Chisholm rose and said she should like to tell the meeting that she had been for some time engaged in promoting industrial schools, but her husband, believing that she had some talent which she might devote to a useful object, said he knew her better than she did herself, and that emigration was her field (loud cheers). She followed his advice, and acted accordingly, merely in obedience to him, so that it was not so much a matter of praise to her (cheers).

The Chairman then said he could not allow the present company to separate without drinking the health of the ladies who had honoured them with their presence that evening (cries of hear, hear, and loud cheers). These ladies had heard the views of Mrs. Chisholm put forward so clearly by Mr. Barry, and they had also heard what had fallen from her own lips, and he felt sure, therefore, that they could not have a doubt that if emigration were the destiny of any members of their family, and if they reached that colony under the auspices of Mrs. Chisholm and the Colonial Society, they would be in every way protected on their arrival (cheers).

The toast having been received with enthusiasm,
The meeting then broke up.

CORK SOUTHERN REPORTER,

APRIL 22, 1852.

MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Our portrait of Mrs. Chisholm represents her in the act of reading one of the 240 letters which, on the average of the year, are daily addressed to her on the subject of emigration. The founder of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, the progress of which we have frequently reported and illustrated (28th Feb.), is at present on a tour through the manufacturing districts for the purpose of explaining her plans and affording interviews to her numerous correspondents among the humbler classes. At Birmingham she held her first *conversazione* on the 8th instant, where a local committee was formed, which included amongst others, L. Chance, Esqr., the manufacturer of the glass for the Crystal Palace, whose exertions to promote education among the villages of workpeople employed in his two gigantic manufactories, have been frequently noticed in the reports of the government Inspectors. We gave Engravings of Mr. Chance's glass manufactory in the *Illustrated London News* of December 21, 1850. But several clergymen declined to join the Birmingham committee, fearing that Mrs. Chisholm's emigration plans were connected with Romish propagandism.

In these time of Papal aggression, when the Roman Church is found linked with enemies of freedom and of free England in every state of Europe, it is not unnatural that many should, at first sight, look with suspicion on the efforts of a Roman Catholic lady of so much talent and energy; but, fortunately, Mrs. Chisholm can appeal, in proof of her tolerant, impartial, unproselytising spirit, to a long life of action. She is the wife of a Captain Archibald Chisholm, late of the Madras army, and the mother of six children, between the ages of twelve months and sixteen years.

In 1838, Captain Chisholm, with his family, successively visited all the Australian colonies on sick leave. On his return to India he left Mrs. Chisholm in Sydney. At that time crowds of friendless young girls were poured into the colony by the bounty emigrant ships; and those not immediately engaged had no home. "Many slept in caves and among the shrubs of the domain, rather than face the contamination of the streets." There were also a great number of unemployed mechanics and labourers supported on government work, although 100 miles in the interior the demand for labour was at famine wages.

Mrs. Chisholm began by applications to the Governor. Energetically, perseveringly, most annoyingly, she repeated, "Give me house-room for them, and the rations you now give, and I will gratuitously give up my time to protect them and place them in situations."

At length, in the latter part of 1841, Sir George Gipps, the Governor, gave up part of the immigrant barracks, a low wooden building, 14 feet square, infested with rats, for a female home. To protect and control the girls, it was necessary Mrs. Chisholm should live on the premises. In this place she lived two years, except when travelling through the bush. She established a registry office and a system of written engagement, sent out circulars to the interior, learned where servants were wanted, and endeavoured to send them under the charge of trustworthy people: the girls, fearful, refused to go. She took them herself, and established sixteen branch committees and depot "homes." Among thriving settlers, who had never had a servant before, she created a new demand for female emigration. The girls married these people's sons; girls she took up the country destitute came to her to engage servants for themselves, and wrote home for their friends and relatives.

While dealing with the young women she came in contact with their parents and brothers. She extended her system to them. At her own risk she hired steam-boats, lent men money to travel to their situations in the bush, to be repaid by the masters; and out of £1,200 so lent, only lost £16. She formed caravans, and with from three to eleven waggons, marched through the bush, trusting to the hospitality of the squatters and settlers to feed her army—often exceeding 200 souls. With a saddle-horse and a light tandem cart, she rode through districts where there were no roads, fixing men and women in situations and collecting provisions for the remainder. At night she taught the raw emigrants how to make a camp, and cook supper in the open air, and then retired to a covered cart, with a few of the children, to sleep. She was nobly seconded by the settlers.

Between 1841 and 1845, Mrs. Chisholm provided for eleven thousand individuals, young and old, removed the distress previously crowded into Sydney, and created a new demand for labour which has never since ceased. At the same time she collected upwards of six hundred biographies, showing the progress of the labouring classes, which she named "Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales, taken down in their dwellings, by the road side, and in the ploughed field." Welcomed by and known to all, they invariably related the history of their rise and progress to independence with readiness and truthfulness.

Mrs. Chisholm gave important evidence on colonisation before committees of the Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1843, 1844, and 1845. Her system of *dépôts* and local committees is still in operation.

In 1846, when on the point of leaving the colony, a committee, which included eight members of the Legislative Council and the principal magistrates and landowners, without distinction of religion or politics, raised a subscription of £150 for a testimonial to Mrs. Chisholm, and presented an address, in which, after thanking her for "her zealous exertions on behalf of the emigrant population," they say, "the extraordinary efforts which you have made have been dictated by a spirit of most enlightened benevolence In the establishment of an emigrants' home, in procuring the advantageous settlement of great numbers of the emigrant population in the interior as servants and occupants of small farms, in the large collection of statistical facts and voluntary information derived from the labouring classes, your exertions have proved of singular benefit to the community." Dr. Lang subscribed to this testimonial.

Mrs. Chisholm accepted the testimonial "to expend it in further promoting emigration, by restoring wives to their husbands, and children to their parents;" and added "It is my intention, if supported by your co-operation, to attempt more than I have hitherto performed."

At the close of 1846 she landed in England with Captain Chisholm, almost as unknown as when she landed in Sydney among the higher classes; but charged with hundreds of commissions from humble colonists, to forward to them their parents, their wives, their children—to become, in fact, an unpaid emigration agent on the largest scale.

Between 1846 and 1850 Mrs. Chisholm, quietly but energetically pursued her work, fighting bravely against both neglect and detraction; in the latter year she brought out her well-matured Family Colonisation Loan Society, under the auspices of the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. On this self-supporting plan one thousand souls have been enabled to emigrate. That it is a sound plan, is best proved by the fact that the City merchants engaged in the Australian trade, deeply interested in stimulating emigration to those colonies, after serious deliberation, have decided that, in a commercial point of view, their best mode of obtaining value for a large sum they are engaged in raising (upwards of £10,000) will be to expend it on the plan and under the personal direction of Mrs. Chisholm. In fact, she is not merely a writer or a talker, although she talks and writes with vigour, humour and pathos, but an actual worker, whose theories of colonisation are all founded on facts within her own experience. In the words of Mr. S. Sidney,* "The distinguishing characteristic of Mrs. Chisholm is philanthropy, extending to all classes and to all sects, directed by a degree of common sense that almost amounts to genius, and united with an energy, a zeal, an untiring perseverance, that renders nothing she undertakes impossible."—*Illustrated London News.*

* "Emigrant's Journal," vol. ii. p. 285.

REMARKS ON THE PHRENOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF MRS. CHISHOLM.

BY A BRIGHTON PHRENOLOGIST.

[FOR THE BRIGHTON HERALD.]

The writer of this sketch invariably derives a peculiar pleasure in comparing the brains of persons with good cerebral developments, as in them we discover the source of high intellectual attainments and of great moral elevation; and, therefore, as a synthetical study of the harmony existing between the character and the connate mental powers, may be presented the head of Mrs Chisholm, which accounts alike for her influence on others and for her philanthropy and practical sympathy. These qualities, so important in themselves, originate in her powerful brain, under the energetic stimulation of a *moral sense* and *great benevolence*—guided and enlightened by her massive intellectual powers, whose combined activity has rendered the cause she advocates stamped with the genius and elevation of her own *individuality*.

It was the late excellent Sir Charles Bell who said, "There are no accidents in Nature." And this is true, not only in the world without, but also in the conduct of men. Hence the idea of *chance* is in itself a miserable fallacy. Thus self-taught persons, who rise above the adverse circumstances of birth, do not owe their elevation to accident, but to their natural powers of observation and reflection.

The cerebral philosopher could not have a more important organization to study than that of Mrs Chisholm; for all her mental powers are above mediocrity. Placed any where, she would have found materials for thoughts, and matured plans for the amelioration of those whose lot may have been unpropitious. Her sympathy for the helplessness of childhood, and the importance of "training them in the way they should go," is an inexhaustible source for keeping her energies in the cause she has engaged in, constantly active. And her great and powerful benevolence, under the direction of her noble intellect, must be constantly urging her to rouse the working-classes to learn to be self-dependent; and to eschew the workhouse or the gaol—places peopled, for the most part, by the improvident, the ignorant, and the criminal-minded.

With her intellectual resources, she can never be at a loss in any exigency; and physical and moral suffering would always make her reflect on the surest means for their mitigation, and prevention in the future. And it may be affirmed that a mere inspection of her head will render it very evident that her *reflective faculties* have been well worked. It is to this source and not to cunning (secretiveness), that she owes the tact and quickness of distinguishing those who would help themselves, if they had the opportunity, and those whose indolence and improvident habits would make them avoid even the effort to be self-dependent. And as she would only select those who have the anti-pauper feeling, this power of reading character is indeed invaluable. Thus, there is more than presumptive evidence of her great natural capacity, and that she has studied human nature in all its varying phases.

Like all who possess from the Creator a patent of nobility, she does not depend on her information to the "*jargon of the schools*"; but being endowed with what the poet calls "the spark of Nature's fire," she is not likely to err in what her intellect and moral attributes decide to be right. As she does not permit her strong feelings to act merely with their impulsive instincts, she is not one who moves in leading-strings, as if the world were to be a large kind of nursery. She thinks—she feels—she acts! and that always from the highest motives. Born with a brain much above the average size of even the sterner sex, she is doing a vast good in her day and generation; and, with a sense of self-dependence, she is still the woman, not indifferent to the good opinion of others. But she would not sacrifice any principle or compromise any duty to obtain that opinion; and she shows her best gratitude to our common Father by using her powers for the benefit of her species.

HAMPSHIRE INDEPENDENT

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1852.

Emigration from Southampton.—The following correspondence on the subject of Emigration from this port has taken place between Mrs. Chisholm and the Mayor of Southampton:—

3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, London,
August 7, 1852.

Dear Sir,—The ship "Ballengiech" will leave Southampton on the 18th inst., and I am anxious to have a "Farewell Group Meeting" of the Emigrants on that day at two o'clock, thinking—as this is the first attempt at sending on the voluntary principle an emigrant ship from that Port to Australia, there may be some advantage in giving a little publicity to the matter; and if your Worship should be of the same opinion I hope you will do me the favour to allow me to announce the same in an advertisement. It would take a few ships, and incur some loss, to establish the Port amongst the emigrating classes, whose dread of sea sickness is so great that when they come to understand the comfort of saving a few days' sea sickness, the Port of Southampton would soon become a favourite one. My friend Mr. Harding is a member of my Committee, but anxious as I always feel to serve my friends I never allow my feelings to get the better of my judgment in these things, but as the best proof of friendship to place my friend in the *best position to meet an enemy*. When I was at Southampton, the large body of people who met at my group meeting convinced me that many came to hear something of the character of my intentions towards the Port; the glistening, listening eyes showed me the earnest feeling in favour of the Port, and I saw that by filling the ship with *Loan* Emigrants of the Society I should be doing that port *more harm* than good, giving the enemy the power of saying that the ship was filled by those who had no freewill in the matter. To avoid this being *said at any time*, I determined to fill the ship with people who paid fully for their own passages, and who would go with their money to any part they pleased; this has been done, and I have now 130 who have paid their own passages, and by the time she leaves she will, in all probability, be quite full, as I have only put on the list four of the Loan Society's emigrants. There is no doubt but when this comes to be known it will do more towards carrying out Mr. Harding's wishes towards the Port than three ships full of girl emigrants. The present desire to emigrate amongst the industrious classes will give Southampton a fair chance if its friends will at once take advantage of it.

I hope you will excuse this lengthy letter.
I have the honor to remain,
Your Worship's very Faithful Servant,
Caroline Chisholm.

Southampton, Aug. 10th, 1852.

Madam,—In answer to your kind communication of this day, I beg to assure you that I shall feel it a duty and a pleasure to assist and promote your philanthropic undertaking in any and every way I can be useful. The voluntary principle in all things I admire and practise, and no doubt it will work as well in emigration as in other public undertakings.

I am happy to see you have observed the advantages the Port of Southampton has over London and other ports eastward, by avoiding the most dangerous parts of our coast, as well as saving many days at sea to those who dread the sea-sickness of a long voyage; and I am sure that whatever is done by any one to lessen human misery amongst our fellow-creatures, will bring ample reward to their own bosoms, and gratitude from those who have been cared for by us. I have found it so invariably from the industrious classes, by thousands in all parts of the country, and I have no doubt you will in the course of a few years, if God should spare your valuable life, feel the same satisfaction at receiving tokens of gratitude and love from all parts of the civilised world.

Assuring you that every attention and facility shall with pleasure be afforded you at your farewell Group Meeting, or any other public meeting that you may please to suggest,

I remain, madam,
Your sincere wellwisher,
R. Andrews, Mayor.

Mrs. C. Chisholm.

An advertisement in another column publishes the arrangements for the group meeting which is to be held on board the Ballengiech on Wednesday next.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

"Not only is an eligible stream of qualified emigration imported into the labour market of the colony, but the benevolence of the originators of the Association has condescended to consult the natural feelings of family attachment. The tendency of this society to bring about the reunion of distant families, merits the warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community. Intended principally for the emigration of entire families, surely the public will not close their eyes to the deserving claims of this Institution."—*Melbourne Morning Herald.*

To the Editor of the Melbourne Morning Herald

Sir,—

I feel that the working classes stand much indebted to you, as I do individually, for so ably bringing before your readers, in two leading articles, in your numbers of the 29th and 30th ultimo, the objects which this society are anxious to see carried out, viz., a social, moral, and healthy system of emigration. Your remarks relative thereto run so much in unison with the tenor of the accompanying important letter, and which I beg to forward to you for perusal, and if convenient, publication, that I consider I cannot more appropriately head my letter than extracting your own apt sentiments.

As it is an object of paramount importance to a large body of the working classes that the purport and working of this society should be fully understood by them, I purpose, with your permission, to furnish you occasionally with some articles relative to the progress and constitution of the Family Colonisation Loan Society. I am happy to have to inform you that in the same spirit in which you remark, "This Society merits the warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community," the Rev Dr Braim, of Belfast, has in this spirit of benevolence, and previous to your notice, offered his services to the society in the District of Port Fairy, and expressed his willingness to form one of the committee, and this gentleman has already made some remittances to this office in behalf of his people; and who can doubt then that the well-considered attention which the Melbourne Press has called to the subject, will evoke many such humane and christian like spirits to co-operate in this work. It is also that innate spirit of philanthrophy which mainly constitutes the christian man, that has influenced Mr Samuel Munckley South, Solicitor, to offer his professional services gratuitously to the society, should such be required. It is such kindred minds as these that will come forward and promote the reunion of families. Herewith I beg to forward to you a list of remittances made by the people since the last advertisement, and have to observe to them, that each depositor will find the No of the receipt he holds in hand, and the amount he paid therein, acknowledged and remitted.

Yours faithfully,
ARCHD CHISHOLM.

Melbourne, May 8, 1852.

To the Committee of the Family Colonisation Loan Society:

The Lord Ashley, M.P., the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P., John Tidd Pratt, Esq., W Mossell, Esq. M.P. F. G. Niwson, Esq.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—

Our knowledge of the Australian Colonies induces us to address you on the important subject of emigration and to express to you our warmest thanks for the unwearied care and energy with which you have carried out the benevolent and ingenious plan of Mrs Chisholm, and further to assure you that by the extension of that plan of colonisation you will confer the greatest benefit on the Australian Colonies, because we may fairly assume that persons who have been so frugal with their limited means in this country as to save so large a proportion of their passage money on emigrating would very shortly after their arrival at their destination repay the sum advanced them by the Family Colonisation Loan Society, more especially as we know they would have the advantage of immediate employment, and the remuneration for their labour affording them ample means to meet their engagements honourably.

Whilst the land fund of the Colony has been exhausted and burthened with a heavy debt, the demand for labour is as rife as ever, and we know of no greater boon that could be conferred on Australia than the substitution of a self-supporting system of colonisation for the present expensive, imperfect, and irregular supply of emigrants.

We desire to record our admiration of the spirit of economy that your Society is carrying out, and congratulate you on the moral reformation you have commenced by giving to each family an enclosed cabin and the use of the poop for exercise. This arrangement we are certain will be highly appreciated by thousands in the colonies anxious to assist their relations in their emigration, it being so conducive to the morality and health of the people.

Having the fullest confidence in the discretion, energy, integrity, and impartiality, of Mrs Chisholm, and feeling convinced that you have carried out in conjunction with that lady the common object in a fair and comprehensive spirit, free from any contracted bias or indirect motive, we feel assured that if these facts were fairly made known to the public generally the objects of the Society would be readily responded to, and your lordship and the gentlemen with whom you are acting be enabled to extend and make continuous the advantages you are conferring both on the mother country, her colonies and the industrious emigrant.

We have heard with much satisfaction that Captain Chisholm is about to proceed to the Colonies in order to effect those arrangements necessary to promote the re union of families, and with regard to the carrying out of which we have communicated with our friends in the Colonies and believe ourselves to be justified in stating that your Society may fully depend on the co-operation of the colonists.

We have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen, your faithful servants.

Robert Lowe, late M C. for Sydney, W P Trevalyan, J.P., H G Hamilton, J.P. 71 Colchester, Jas C Crauford, J P. W Fane, J.P. Robt Owen, alderman, George Clive, J P., K Salting, J P., George Hay Donaldson, J P J Ruddell Todd, J.P., Jno F Leslie Foster, J P. and late M.C. for Port Phillip, Henry G Smith, late of Sydney, NSW, Alex F Ridgway, H C Wentworth, Molesworth R Greene, Thos Cooper.

London, August, 1851.

The Southern Reporter.

CORK, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. CHISHOLM.

This most benevolent lady arrived in this city, at 11 o'clock yesterday, by the *Ocean* steamer, and proceeded at once to her lodgings, 18, Patrick's-hill. Mr. Dunbar, the Secretary of the Cork and Passage Railway, supposing that the *Ocean* would arrive late on Sunday night, with that consideration due to Mrs. Chisholm's station, kindly placed a special train to convey her to Cork, at the disposal of Mr. J. Besnard, jun., who, along with his Worship the Mayor and some other gentlemen were waiting at Passage, to receive Mrs. Chisholm on her arrival. We regret to hear for the sake of the numerous persons anxious to obtain information from her, that Mrs. Chisholm's stay in this city cannot be prolonged beyond Tuesday next. In order to give some public proof of the sense entertained of this excellent lady's untiring exertions to protect our poor in a strange land, it has been resolved to invite her to a Soiree in the Imperial hotel on next Monday night; and the following gentlemen have kindly consented to act on a committee on the occasion, with Mr. Besnard as Secretary:—The Mayor, the High Sheriff, Sir W. Lyons, J.P., Sir T. Deane, Horace Townsend, D. L., Wm. Fagan, J. P., President of the Committee of merchants, J. R. Burke, J. P., President of Committee of Merchants, Alderman Dowden, A. M'Namara, Felix Mullan, Lieutenant Hodder, R. N., M. J. Barry, M, Cagney, Professor Shaw, Daniel Meagher, John Shea, T. C., J. F. Maguire, Francis Jennings, C. Sugrue, jun., John Adams, Edmond Burke, John Carmichael, Quintin Kenedy, and John Benson, Esqrs.

THE Melbourne Morning Herald, AND GENERAL DAILY ADVERTISER.

"IMPARTIAL,—NOT NEUTRAL."

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1852.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the M. M. Herald.

Sir,—I have, from time to time, perused, with much interest, the various plans and advertisements which have appeared in your columns relative to the improvement of the Town and Port of Melbourne, such as the new proposed outfall for the River Yarra, intended to admit the shipping from the Bay to the Town, the proposed Railway from Williams Town to Melbourne and the late projected one "The Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company," all aiming at one great point, viz., to place the shipping and the Capital of Victoria in close proximation, that exports and imports may have a speedy egress and ingress, and also facilitate the transmission of passengers, &c.

Propositions and suggestions respecting works of this nature, and magnitude for the question is of wide-spread importance at this moment, may prove useful at times. To make such, it is not needful that a person must be a professed engineer, though it may require a scientific engineer to carry them out, to improve upon such, to estimate their outlay, or to shew their impracticability. It is under such feelings, and in deference to the opinion and judgment of others, that I venture to make the following remarks and suggestions:—

With respect to this important question now before the public, I must confess that my labours here, and with which you are conversant, have enabled me but to take a very superficial view of the proposed line of the new cut for the river Yarra; however, it is not difficult to comprehend the intended line, from viewing the river and the bay from Batman's Hill, and parallel with which it is now, I believe, proposed to lay the tram railroad. Viewing the question as a whole, and in all its bearings, may it not be asked cannot these three projections or plans, viz., the Williams Town Railway, the Hobson's Bay Railway, and the Canal, be converged into one great undertaking?

I have not only viewed the intended cut from Batman's Hill, but from the highest point of what is called the Emerald Hill,—one has a bird's eye view of the whole circuit round from this point: the Bay, the River Yarra as it runs, the line of the intended cut, North Melbourne, St. Kilda, and that extensive and fine sloping tract of land that runs in extension from St. Kilda, until you lose sight of it as it verges round the point towards the Botanical or Government Garden,—a sweep of land at least three or four miles in extent, and of far greater dimension in depth.

I have said, that it is with deference to offer these suggestions, but when from this spot I viewed all around me, contemplated that the province of Victoria is likely to become with giant strides, and, in the space of one age, a great nation, and that present Melbourne is likely to be its capital, not only the almost absolute necessity of improving its port, forces itself upon the mind but the site of the town itself appears to require an extension that does not seem at present to be taken into due consideration. It may not be deemed desirable that the town should be carried far towards Collingwood, or Richmond Flat, but that it should have a sea face and a view of the Bay. It seems to me, then, that the site for the capital of Victoria is distinctly marked out by the hand of nature from this very spot, the Emerald Hill; present Melbourne occupies one point of it, the Emerald Hill with another, and the extensive tract of land from St. Kilda to the Prince's Bridge ought to form the third portion, thus there would be North, West, and East Melbourne; from the same spot, the highest point of Emerald Hill, may be viewed and traced by the eye the course for a canal for shipping, and which nature also seems to have laid out the outline of.

My proposition is this,—That the river Yarra should be diverted from its present course, by forming for it a new channel—that the proposed cut should be commenced from the point where a deep excavation first presents itself as you approach the Botanical garden, and nearly opposite to Captain Lonsdale's house. I would from this point cut boldly into the side of this sloping ground, and carry the channel in a natural and easy curve, until it passes the road by some hundred yards leading from Princes' Bridge to St. Kilda, keeping the cut all the way to the high ground. I calculate these points will be gained by cutting pretty deep into this elevated land.

First.—It would give a firm and durable bed to the channel of the river, by the north side of it forming a natural embankment like the south side, and which the highest floods could not possibly break through.

Second.—This natural barrier, which we may suppose will consist of firm earth, intermixed with rock and stone, if the channel is cut to a more than sufficient depth, will entirely prevent the river overflowing its banks, and forming a regular sea on every heavy and continued rain that comes on, not only inundating a portion of the town, but turning many thousand acres of valuable land into a regular swamp in summer, thus making the whole of that vast tract of land on both sides of the river almost perfectly useless, and which must give to Melbourne a most unseemly and uncivilized appearance to the eyes of the numerous European and foreign strangers now arriving on our shores.

Third.—It may be calculated that if the course of the river is carried thus almost direct south, and confined between a rocky and solid barrier, that the whole of the land on each side of the river, beginning from below Captain Lonsdale's house, now a perfect lake, in a manner a sort of reedy-muddy swamp, may be reclaimed from the present floods of inundations, and that that vast marsh to the east end of the town, at present an ocean in winter and a putrid swamp, and which must be injurious to the health of the inhabitants of Melbourne, might be drained of its waters by cutting deep channels here and there, and thus thousands of acres that we now see covered with water in winter, a marsh or a dirty plain in summer, would be left ready for the improving hand of industry and enterprise. Were this done, we might hope to see this great eye-sore, this great drawback to the rapidly increasing prosperity of this colony covered with villas, cottages and gardens, or parts of it turned into a fine common for the town.

Fourth: I calculate that the river being thus land-locked, the channel may be made considerably narrower than the present one, so that it could be easily bridged over by two or three, or more bridges, of one arch each, and of a very moderate span. And by these bridges, I conceive, some of the streets of North Melbourne could be connected with those of West and East Melbourne, or the intervening space might be turned into gardens and promenades for the inhabitants of the town.

These are some of the points which, I conceive, may be gained by carrying the great body of the river to the southward. The course of the cut might be continued in the same line, gradually, to the high ground, until it pass by a considerable distance the wooden barracks now so considerately erected by Government for newly arrived emigrants, nearly opposite to Prince's Bridge, on the way to St. Kilda. From about this point the cut might be carried in a direct line towards the Emerald Hill, cutting in like manner a channel in the side of this elevated ground, as it curves towards the Beach; after passing Emerald Hill the cut might be carried to the nearest part of the Beach, and where the water was the deepest. It would be then necessary to throw up a breakwater, which might be made in the form of a crescent, so as to shelter the shipping from the southerly winds. The channel for the shipping might be deepened and kept clear of sand in the usual mode, and if necessary, steam tugs might be used to take them in and out.

Two fine and capacious basins or docks might be formed in the intervening space, an inner and an outer one; the inner one to take up the space between East Melbourne, as assumed, and West Melbourne, or Emerald Hill; and the outer one might be commenced from the neck of land that unites these two proposed sites, taking up a portion of that extensive marsh or swamp that extends towards St. Kilda; this basin might be made into a very spacious basin, so as to hold a vast number of ships, and which would be capable of extension if required. It is here unnecessary to dilate on the particularities how the sides of [illegible] docks [illegible] be [illegible] wharfs [illegible] or a lock, two draw-bridges might be erected, one on the beach, the other at the neck of land just mentioned: water-locks could be placed at certain points, if necessary, to regulate the waters, and the channel likewise, after it passed the "fall" of the high ground might be made a dead level, so that the waters would flow smoothly along, and not create sand banks in any part.

The embankment of the proposed cut might be finished where there were no docks or places for shipping, with gently sloping sides, giving it a much greater inclination than the embankment of Prince's Bridge. The north side would require the two sides to be sloped. The top of this embankment could be levelled and macadamized to enable conveyances to drive thereon, securing the side with strong palisades, while footpaths on each side might be laid out for pedestrians; also the south side of the river and the base of the embankment on the north could be planted with trees, combining ornament with utility, and affording a shady promenade for the citizens. As this embankment was carried on on the north side to the point where the new cut is proposed first to be commenced with, it might be prolonged to the Richmond side so as to connect that increasing township with east, west, and North Melbourne.

The part which may require the highest embankment and the greatest labour will be probably that portion of the channel that would run from East Melbourne to the Emerald Hill, but if more than ample depth is given to the cut, no apprehension need be entertained from overflowing from the highest floods. The present four outlets for the flood waters on the south side of Prince's Bridge may show how such a body of water may be confined to a very limited space, which, when it is allowed to spread as at present, looks greater and far more formidable than it in reality is.

Should some such plan as this be adopted, the old channel of the river may be also greatly improved by the great body of the water being directed to the southward. The banks may be raised and improved, so that the tidal waters, and what may be allowed to flow from the new cut, may enable small coasters, as at present, to come up. The required depth of the new proposed channel may be pretty accurately ascertained by taking the standard depth and breadth of the river from the point opposite to the Lodge leading to the Government garden; here it may be seen that at the highest flood the river hardly overflows its banks and that the rise of land on the north side, to the cottage, that has stood there many a flood is very inconsiderable.

There are three important points to be considered, relative to this proposed plan, for improving the port and capital of Victoria; First—whether such a plan would be desirable, or ought to be undertaken; second, whether it would be practicable; and third, whether the advantages would justify the outlay. As to the first, I leave it open to discussion—I merely suggest the question; as to the second, it would be an insult to the science of the age, to doubt the practicability of it; and as to the third, a company might meet the difficulty; or is any project of this sort, which is of a national character, too large for this fine colony to grapple with, and which now reckons its revenue from *gold alone* at about two millions sterling a-year.

Yours respectfully,
ARCH. CHISHOLM.

Melbourne, Sept. 25, 1852.

N.B.—You may see, by the enclosed printed paper, this is not the first time I have given my attention to works of this nature.

A. C.

CORK SOUTHERN REPORTER,

AUGUST 28, 1852.

Family Colonisation.—Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Parochial School-room, Clapham common, to hear an address from Mrs. Chisholm on the subject of family colonisation. The meeting was numerously attended. The Rev. Mr. Bowyer, the rector, presided. Mr. S. Sidney first addressed the meeting, by way of introducing Mrs. Chisholm. He was sorry to have to state that just before the opening of that meeting their chairman had received a letter warning him from taking the chair, because Mrs. Chisholm was a Roman Catholic. Now, with regard to that he had an answer to make, Mrs. Chisholm had been before the public thirteen years, and there had been no complaint by any one that she had been actuated by sectarian views, and she had given a pledge to the chaplain of the Bishop of Australia that she was not, and would not be actuated by sectarian views, and that her sole object was the public good. Mrs. Chisholm then came forward and was loudly cheered. She said this was the first time she had appeared on a public platform, and she felt diffident in addressing them. It was a great trial for her to do so, but in great trials they met with great support; and it was a great comfort for her to feel that if the day of persecution had not gone by, there were some minds filled with that charity which God gave to bless (loud cheers). She believed that if she honestly did what was right the clergy of the Church of England would help her. She had had sixty families, at one time, under her care at Sydney, and, anxious that they should get a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, she had entreated them not to accept government work at a lower rate, which would have pauperised them, and she had gone with them into the interior, and though there was only one complete set of agricultural implements for thirty families, yet some of these parties were now remitting £60 each to aid in the emigration of their friends, and there was not one of them that was not now in good circumstances, and able to give his £5 subscription for any public object. In commencing her work with single female emigrants, she commenced with two, one a Roman Catholic and the other a Protestant, and she kept them till she found them situations, and hundreds and thousands had been thus provided for. Her being a Catholic was the one thing brought against her. But the Bishop of the Church of England in that colony was a noble-minded man; he did not privately slander her, but his chaplain was directed to write to her, and to put a few plain questions. These questions were as plainly answered, and to this day there was a good feeling between them. After her return to this country, on examining into the accommodation in emigrant ships, she found that aged men, and women, and children under 14, all slept in one compartment. She determined upon arranging what were called enclosed cabins, which provided for the separation of females. A benevolent nobleman, hearing of her efforts, said he would raise a few hundreds to help, but the shipowners, who were afraid she was going to ruin their trade, called upon him, and dropped the venom in. They said—"Mrs. Chisholm is a good kind of woman but people cannot trust her; she is an agent of the Propaganda. The nobleman was afraid, and the subscriptions did not come in. She persevered, however, with regard to the enclosed cabins. She had sent off ten ships with these arrangements, and now there was scarcely an emigrant who did not inquire if there were enclosed cabins. She had lately had a communication from a large shipowner in London, who said he would cut out her plan, and give more space. She told him in reply that she would help him to carry his plan out. There was nothing now wanting in emigration but that the people should have confidence in ships, and in the provisions, and that the clergy of all denominations should come forward and do their duty to meet the depravity that now prevailed, in order that emigration might be moralised. Her husband and herself had been separated now about a year, and she intended to return to the colony in the spring, and to devote herself specially to the care of the single female emigrants. Meanwhile, the work was proceeding. They had received two thousand pounds from her husband; and in a letter he had sent he stated that there were several servants paying 3s. and 4s. a week to maintain their parents with greater comfort in England. Upwards of seventy aged parents had been sent for, and a number of wives. Many young men, also, were sending for the girl they left behind them—(cheers)—and when they arrived her husband always looked up the clergyman and had then married at once (cheers and laughter). She had no doubt that this system of remittances would be effected by bankers shortly, but at present, except through this society, there were no means of remitting small sums with the certainty of their being applied to the purposes intended. Mrs. Chisholm then spoke of the hospitality of the country, and said that when she was going into the interior with emigrants' provisions, sometimes a whole cart-full at a time were laid for her on the road side. In conclusion, she stated that this was a preliminary meeting, and that she would meet them again on some future occasion, to give them the benefit of her experience as to the arrangements to be made for the passage, when she hoped that the rev. chairman, if he was not afraid, would again preside. The Chairman said he was not at all afraid, but should be happy to preside. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Chisholm, and three for the rector, and the meeting separated.

In concluding [illegible] benefactors of the present age, as the apostle of temperance in Theobald Mathew and the apostle of benevolence in Caroline Chisholm. Long may both of them be spared for the prosecution and enjoyment of their heaven-born labours.

In concluding this brief notice we cannot do better than subjoin a paragraph from a late number of the *Dublin Telegraph*, referring to a public entertainment given to Mrs Chisholm by the good folks of the "beautiful city," viz.:—

"On Monday evening Mrs Caroline Chisholm, the eminent and philanthropic patroness and safeguard of female emigration to Australia, was entertained at a *soiree*, in the Imperial Hotel, Cork. The spacious ball room was becomingly decorated, and the splendid band of the 90th regiment occupied the orchestra, and during the evening, after the proposal of each sentiment, performed some appropriate air. Mr M. J. Barry, of the *Southern Reporter*, responded to the toast of Mrs Chisholm's health; and that lady, at a later hour, when the health of her gallant husband, Captain Chisholm, was honoured, said 'she had been for some time engaged in industrial employment, previous to her taking the matter which she had then on hands, but her husband had told her that emigration was her place, and she therefore directed her attention to it. It was purely a matter of obedience on her part.' (A noble and, truly, a genial 'obedience.')"

At the date of our latest advices in England Mrs Chisholm had returned to London, and was zealously engaged in the preparations necessary for the despatch of several ships to sail for Australia, chartered by the Colonization Society.

THE DAILY NEWS,

OCTOBER 23, 1852.

FAREWELL MEETING OF EMIGRANTS.—MRS. CHISHOLM.

A public meeting (in the nature of a farewell religious service) of a number of emigrants and their friends who are about to proceed to Australia in the ship Lord Delaval, under the auspices of Dr. Campbell and a number of Christian gentlemen, who have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose, was held last evening in the school-room in Cowper-street, City-road. The meeting was advertised (by mistake as the secretary stated) as of Chisholm emigrants, and Mrs. Chisholm was present by invitation to tender her advice to the parties emigrating. Apsley Pellatt, Esq. (the member for Southwark), the Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Rev. A. P. Black, the Rev. S. Keene, and other gentlemen connected with the "Christian" emigration movement, were also on the platform.

Mr. Apsley Pellatt took the chair, and having expressed the satisfaction he felt at being invited to preside, called on the Rev. Dr. Thompson to open the business of the meeting with prayer; which over,

The Chairman congratulated those present on the advantageous circumstances under which they would leave their native shore to seek their fortune in a distant clime, and contrasted them with those which attended the emigration of the Pilgrim Fathers two hundred years ago, who were driven forth by religious and political intolerance, but who had formed the basis of what was now one of the most powerful nations of the world. He understood this to be the third opportunity of the friends of those who were seeking another sphere for the employment of their industry and energy, meeting them in Christian converse and communion, to wish them a Christian farewell. He understood that 264 Christian emigrants in connexion with the same movement had taken their departure in the Hyderabad, about 200 more in the Blackheath, and there were now about to sail in the Lord Delaval—which, he was happy to say, like the cause of Christian emigration, ranked A 1—about 180 more. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that the tide of emigration now going out was destined to be an instrument in the hands of Providence to spread Christianity and civilisation through the world.

Mrs. Chisholm, who was warmly welcomed, then came forward, as she said, to afford such information to the emigrants as would tend to their comfort on board ship, and on their landing in the country of their adoption. Many persons who went to Australia occupied their time for months previous in obtaining a knowledge of the country they were going to. This was no doubt highly useful in its way—but very few prepared their minds for the many little difficulties they would have to meet at the outset. At Gravesend it was the custom for the friends of the emigrants to crowd round them to take farewell. She believed the excitement consequent thereon prevented that care being bestowed on the arrangement of the cabins, and the preparations on board, which were absolutely necessary to health and comfort during the voyage. She advised the friends of those who were now going out to take their farewell of them as early as possible, so as to avoid that evil. Again, the friends, when they went on board at Gravesend, generally consumed those little comforts which were provided for the children on the voyage. Every biscuit and every glass of water consumed by the friends of the emigrants on their leave taking was so much taken from the comforts of the emigrants themselves. She advised them to avoid giving children pastry immediately previous to sailing, and also the avoidance of brandy as a preventative to sea sickness, suggesting instead the use of oatmeal gruel, exercise, and keeping the body in an upright position. She cautioned the male part of her audience against giving way to that ill temper which was usually exhibited when the inconvenience of being confined on shipboard were first experienced. In regard to provisions, she reminded them that meat lost 20 per cent. in boiling, so that they must not blame the cook if the full weight allowed was not received when it was in a cooked state—though she believed it was not uncommon for the cook, in order to increase his perquisite of grease, to put in soda while the beef was boiling. The usual allowance of the 1½ lb. of beef would be still further and materially reduced if the same waste of throwing aside every bit of gristle, skin, and fat, as was generally practised at home, were followed. The emigrants about to go out would have permission to remain on board after arrival six days. This looked very advantageous on the face of it; but she would remind them that wages were always much lower on shipboard than on shore—that was, that those who came on board to hire labour would give less by 20 to 30 per cent. than was given on shore. Therefore her advice was to go on shore the moment they arrived, notwithstanding what they might hear of high rents. She particularly advised the wives to leave the ship with their husbands, and to take their children with them. They were to pay no attention to what might be said of possible loss of baggage or expense. (Hear, and a laugh.) The baggage was safe in the ship, and, as to expense, a man would spend more in a public-house on shore by himself in one day than would keep his wife and family a week, besides the risk of temptation of other kinds to which he was exposed. It was also to be recollected that a man who appeared in the colony with a wife and family was looked

THE Melbourne Morning Herald, AND GENERAL DAILY ADVERTISER.

"IMPARTIAL,—NOT NEUTRAL."

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1852.

THE FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Through the unpretending but indefatigable exertions of Captain Chisholm, this colony is beginning to reap the benefits of the admirable Society formed under the auspices of his amiable and kind-hearted wife; and as a striking instance of what has been already effected towards the "re-union of families" we may mention that Captain Chisholm in his capacity of Hon. Secretary to the Victoria Branch has up to this date remitted home no less than *seven thousand pounds*.

This simple fact speaks volumes on behalf of such a cause, and is a favourable omen of what the future will bring forth. Whilst writing on this subject we are glad to find by a perusal of some late Dublin papers that Mrs Chisholm has been busily employed in the promotion of Irish Emigration to our shores; and unlike our mercenary Delegate has thrown herself generously and disinterestedly into the cause of suffering humanity. Through her exertions quite an Emigration *mania* was springing up in Dublin and other parts of Leinster, and we may expect a considerable influx of highly industrious and unobjectionable Irish immigrants before the expiration of many months. Mrs Chisholm was most gratefully and cordially received in Cork, the memorable City of Father Matthew; and it was a proud thing for the capital of Munster, if tradition is to be believed—the future capital of Ireland, to welcome within her walls at one time two such great public

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THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

August 1852.

PROVINCIAL.

EMIGRATION.

MRS. CHISHOLM.—MR. WYNDHAM HARDING.

SAILING OF THE "BALLENGEICH" FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

The present rage for emigrating to the gold fields of Australia is causing thousands of our citizens to leave the shores of Britain. In the generality of instances these shipments of living and confident cargoes present no feature calling for especial notice. We have been startled occasionally by hearing of the food not being proper for human beings, and have sorrowfully pictured to ourselves the amount of disease and death that must, from such unprincipled conduct in the shippers, ensue during the four months occupied in traversing to a new home sixteen thousand miles of the ocean. Again, we have seen the object of those engaged in sending out vessels to be merely sordid and interested, therefore not making those provisions for morality and decency which a trifling extra expense and labour would have procured, and the passengers had a right to expect, at the present high rate of fares.

Some time since the Government applied to the South-Western Railway Company for tenders to ship their emigrants from the port of Southampton. A liberal offer was immediately made on behalf of the railway company, comfortable and clean accommodations were proposed to be provided on shore for the emigrants, and the utmost facility for their embarkation, while in sailing from that port the usual dangerous passage in a portion of the channel would be avoided, and at the least two days' provisions. From some of the incomprehensible reasons that frequently influence the acts of Government, the South-Western Company's offer was not accepted, and a wretched building at Deptford, once the habitation of Peter the Great, was patched up at considerable expense, for the reception of the emigrants. The enterprising and intelligent secretary of the Railway Company, Wyndham Harding, Esq., then asked the directors to undertake the promotion of emigration from Southampton, as beneficial to the interests of the company, to the port, and to the emigrants. Some little jealousy on the part of gentlemen interested in the trade of Plymouth prevented this being carried into effect; the secretary, therefore, determined to prove by example the amount of good that could be accomplished, and as a private speculation chartered the vessel which sailed on Thursday last.

No sooner had Mr. Harding resolved on this adventure than he selected at the highest prices the best ship and the best provisions that he could obtain, and placed the fitting-out of the vessel, its rules and regulations, in the hands of that distinguished philanthropist, Mrs. Chisholm. The *Ballengeich* is rated at Lloyd's A 1, 478 tons registered, 700 tons burden, having an experienced commander in Mr. John Todd. She has beautifully polished mahogany between decks, but the Government inspector, to act to the letter of his instructions, had it painted white. In her last voyage from London to Melbourne she was 84 days—four weeks quicker than the ordinary period of the passage—and every passenger arrived in good health. The number of emigrants who have sailed in the vessel this trip count as 190 adults, or about 250 souls, two children under a certain age counting as one adult. Among the passengers is that interesting youth, whose singular history is given under the head of "Romance in Real Life." The passage money was 20*l.*, all of which was paid by the emigrants, except in some instances where the benevolent Mr. Harding took the notes of promise to pay from hard-working poor men for the passage money of their wives rather than they should be separated. May this Christian act find its reward, not only in the gentleman's own feelings, but also in the pride and pleasure of discovering that his confidence was not misplaced. Mrs. Chisholm fitted up 53 cabins with all the little details productive of decency, modesty, and morality. The single men's berths were at the fore part of the vessel, the married people's in the centre, and the single females, at the stern.

On Wednesday last an interesting group meeting was held on board. The vessel was crowded with visitors; carriage after carriage arrived, having ladies anxious to see the novel preparations in the ship. From the topmast to the deck gay flags fluttered in the breeze, and adjoining vessels testified their respect by hoisting their colours. Above all floated the blue banner of the Family Colonization Society, with the monogram of Caroline Chisholm in the centre. The booming of the guns, announcing the arrival of the ministers who had been holding a cabinet council at Osborne, did not draw away a single person from the immense concourse, so intent were they on that business which vitally concerned themselves and families. The worthy mayor of Southampton, J. Andrews, Esq., who, having the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, for three years has filled that office, presided on the occasion. As the ship would not contain the sixth of the assembled multitude, chiefly comprised of persons in the middle ranks of life, they stood on the quay and were addressed from the poop of the vessel. At the appointed hour, two o'clock,

The MAYOR having in a brief manner introduced MRS. CHISHOLM, that lady came forward and observed it was not expected that she should make an eloquent speech; but if she had nothing to say on the occasion, she would not have been there; and if she did not say something it would be a disappointment to others. She had followed the tents for twenty years; ten of those years as a soldier's wife, and ten in the Bush; so that she was, consequently, accustomed to a rough life. The confusion at present on board of the ship was such that it may have a depressing effect on the spirits of the passengers and their friends; but that confusion, she was happy to say, was one which would lead to order and comfort. The provisions they saw before them were a week ago under lock and key, so that there was no possible chance of any being foisted on them which were not perfectly good; they were ordered from the respectable firms of Finnis and Fisher, of Tower-hill, which was a sufficient guarantee for their excellence in every respect. She wished that they should remember the names of the firm that supplied the provisions, and she was sure their experience would teach them to recollect with gratitude the names of Finnis and Fisher (hear). There were other houses of equal respectability anxious to supply them, but they chose that with which they dealt, not that there was any difference in the meat, but being told that Alderman Finnis was to be Lord Mayor of London, they thought it better to get it from him, for if he gave them bad provisions, he would never attain to that distinction (cheers and laughter). Ambition in men was a great blessing to a country when it was directed for a wise and prudent purpose, and that of an aspirant to the office of Lord Mayor was a sufficient guarantee to the passengers that they would be treated with justice in the provisions supplied for their use on the voyage (hear, hear, and a laugh). The first thing done for the emigrants—was, that for the present they would be divided into messes of eight and twelve, and that arrangement would, probably, for the first week or so, cause some suffering and inconvenience, in consequence of being separated from their friends and relations on board; but it would only last for a week or ten days, until they were sufficiently recovered from the effects of their sea sickness to be able to make those arrangements necessary to their comfort. She was also most anxious to enlist the feelings of the emigrants in favour of a few friendless children, who were in the ship, and about to proceed to Australia. A report had been circulated that she had one of the London thieves on board, and she wished, on that occasion, to contradict it in the fullest manner. There was a child on board, whose history they might have read in the papers of Monday last, headed "A Romance of Real Life." He was going out under the auspices of a gentleman who took care of him, and Captain Chisholm, on his arrival there, will place him in the hands of parties who will not neglect him (loud cheers). She sincerely hoped that before fifteen months passed over their heads, they would find an opening there for thousands of little children: and when she returned to the colony, it would be one of her first duties to look after the condition of the miserable gold-diggers. There are thousands of those people without wives, a number of bachelors, who for the most part led wild disorderly lives; and it was her anxious wish that thousands of women should be sent out, but not until arrangements were made to secure that protection which was necessary to young females on their arrival. There were, she was happy to say, young females going out under the protection of families in the ship. Such a plan was a good one, and could be carried forward on a small scale, but not sufficiently large for the magnitude of the object in view. She was quite convinced that everything had been done in this vessel which could be done to promote the comfort of the emigrants. They were relieved from the often painful anxiety attendant on being driven about or delayed in the Downs. The ship was not fitted up with a view of gain, but with an earnest anxiety to encourage and promote a sound and complete system of emigration, and to benefit in every way the trade of that port (cheers). They wanted sound and honourable competition in the shipping trade; and to Mr. Harding, who had on this occasion made so many laudable exertions, she could not lose the opportunity of saying, after a full knowledge of the facts, that his conduct in the transaction was such as to bring down from heaven blessings upon himself and his family (cheers). In this vessel it was found there were two or three men who were compelled by circumstances to separate themselves from their wives and families; but what did Mr. Harding do? Rather than such a sacrifice should be made—rather than the wails of these poor women should be found to greet the departure of the ship from Southampton, Mr. Harding took their bills for the passage of the entire families; and no doubt, as honest and industrious men, when they reached the colony they would repay him (cheers). In the evening she would especially address the emigrants alone on matters connected with their new position in Australia, as she would have an opportunity of meeting them when the vessel moved out from the shore. They were now going out as free colonists to Australia, and not as had been so long the practice, as convicts to a penal settlement. Children need not now be left behind, as formerly, nor families kept long divided, for by the arrangements made respecting remittances of money, it can be done in less than ten months, and relatives can proceed to join those they love, in a new and a distant country. She was quite sure the men would be the very first to perform that affectionate duty, and for her own part, she could say, that all they wanted was, the confidence of the working classes, and their project would succeed. Merchants had confidence in their fellow merchants, and shopkeeper in shopkeeper, and why should there not be confidence among the working classes? The money invested in that vessel would, she hoped, be only a prelude to others doing the same, and she sincerely trusted that it would be followed, not only in England, but in Ireland and Scotland also. She hoped that the working classes would assist each other in every possible way, and that the day would soon arrive when young females could be placed under the protection of families proceeding to Australia. There was one other circumstance to which she wished especially to draw their attention, and that was with respect to their baggage when they landed in the colony. Passengers before they landed ought to be especially careful about their baggage in the ship. There were no other goods on board except 100 casks of porter, so there could be no danger of any confusion if proper care were taken. She would also caution them most particularly against having or keeping parcels of gunpowder in their boxes. If such should be the case, she implored them to give them up at once to the proper officer of the ship. She mentioned this particularly, because in the last ship some gunpowder was found under such circumstances, and in a locality where there were several children, who ran great risks of being injured. Young and thoughtless boys did not understand the consequences of thus acting, but it was her duty to address these instructions to the emigrants, and to caution them against any such carelessness. She would not detain them at any greater length, but, as she was told to address them, she thought it her duty to do so. Mrs. Chisholm then retired amid loud cheers.

The MAYOR next came forward, and was loudly cheered. He said it was a great benefit to them to receive information on the important subject of emigration from any one, but more especially from an individual who had so much practical experience of that important matter. He also felt a feeling of pleasure and regret on the occasion, pleasure at having so many of his countrymen so well taken care of, and so sure to be provided for, which no doubt was very gratifying, but still he could not help expressing a deep regret that a cause for emigration from the mother country existed. He was sorry to see such a set of noble, intelligent men, from a deserving and persevering class of his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, too, obliged to leave their native land. He was afraid that when they were gone the labour market would be so altered, that instead of men receiving charity, as they now did, they would feel that they had only to go into a foreign country, and earn by the sweat of their brow what would make them happy and independent. He believed that capital and labour ought to be on a fair par. It was not so at that moment, but the time was coming when such would be the case, and that labour would go to the market and be fully appreciated and rewarded (cheers). After complimenting Mrs. Chisholm and Mr. Harding, the worthy gentleman retired amid loud cheering.

Mr. WYNDHAM HARDING next, amid loud applause, addressed the assembly in explanation of the views which induced him individually to get the ship, and the benefits he proposed to confer on Southampton.

Mr. SYDNEY explained the views of the Colonization Society, begging to differ with some of the observations of the worthy Mayor, as the emigrants became customers to England, and hence promoted its commerce.

The meeting concluded with hearty cheers for Mrs. Chisholm, the Mayor, Mr. Harding, and the emigrants.

A dejeuner was given on the poop of the vessel. After the usual loyal toasts, on the health of Captain and Mrs. Chisholm and family, that lady responded, speaking of her duties as a wife and a mother in such a feeling and deeply impressive manner as to visibly affect many of the breathless auditors. The emigrants had tea provided for them in one of the sheds in the dockyard. The brightness of the day gave spirit to all the proceedings. Some of the scenes at parting were most distressing.

LITERATURE.

Caroline Chisholm: her Life and Labours. By Eneas Mackenzie. Webb, Millington, and Co.

Many books of more pretensions have come under our notice during the season just concluded—few so interesting. In taking up the life of a woman of this remarkable character, who has made for herself a fame perfectly unique, our first dread is lest the biographer should give us too much of himself and so much less of his subject; but if ever there was a biographer who can say conscientiously that he has kept himself out of sight, it is Mr. Mackenzie. It is, we suppose, because critics can never be satisfied, that we find ourselves inclined to quarrel with him on this very account. Here is a man evidently, by nature and intellectually, highly qualified to appreciate the exigence against which Providence has raised up this extraordinary woman, and to pass before his readers a panorama of the desert which she found, and the comparative paradise into which she has trained it. But though he indeed does this, he has suffered the privileges of the biographer to fall from his hands; and when he begins to warm us by an eloquent passage from his own pen, modestly retires to give place to his heroine. We know not, however, but that, after all, he is right; that he has judged wisely, as men generally do when they judge unselfishly. And certainly—whether his present success should tempt him to carry out his design at some future period upon a larger scale, which it will amply bear—he has produced a volume in which the romantic and the real are delightfully combined.

Read this life of your countrywoman, gentle readers, and be prouder than ever of your country and your sex, which have produced so extraordinary a character.

Mrs. Chisholm's father was an English yeoman, Mr. Wm. Jones, a native of Wootton, Northamptonshire. Even when important matters of business were discussed by the elders of the family, the children were suffered to remain in the room, and were even at times asked their opinions on any subject of discussion when they had been observed to pay attention. One day an old soldier was introduced, and the father, calling his children, pointed out what obligations they were under to the veteran, who had fought the enemies of England amid the perils of sea and land, and sacrificed his limbs, that they might live in ease, comfort, and security at home. The soldier excited the curiosity of the children by descriptions of other countries, the beauty of the scenery, the excellence of climate, the abundance of food, the advantages that would accrue by the possession of those paradises as colonies, and the fortunes the emigrants might reap.

This event, and family correspondence with some American settlers, set the busy mind of the infant Caroline, the heroine of these pages, to ponder over the subject, and its effects are thus recollected and described in a letter to a friend in Sidney.

"My first attempt at *colonization* was carried on in a wash-hand basin, before I was seven years old. I made boats of broad beans; expended all my money in touchwood dolls; removed families, located them in the bed-quilt, and sent the boats, filled with wheat, back to their friends, of which I kept a store in a thimble case. At length I upset the basin, which I judged to be a fac-simile of the sea, spoiled a new bed, got punished, and afterwards carried out my plan in a dark cellar, with a rushlight stuck upon a tin kettle; and, strange as it may seem, many of the ideas which I have since carried out first gained possession of my mind at that period; and, singular as it may appear, I had a Wesleyan minister and a Catholic priest in the same boat. Two of my dolls were very refractory, and would not be obedient; this made me name them after two persons I knew who were always quarrelling, and I spent hours in listening to their supposed debates, to try and find out how I could manage them. At length I put the two into a boat, and told them if they were not careful they would be drowned; and having landed them *alive*, I knelt down to pray to God to make them love each other."

An early loss of her father caused the education of the mind of the youthful Caroline to devolve upon her mother, who was left in easy circumstances, and, fortunately, being a woman possessed of surprising resolution, acute perceptions, abundant humanity, and a firm reliance on the love of God, the lessons taught ripened those extraordinary mental powers of her daughter so admirably befitting to the great works of her future destiny.

At twenty years of age our heroine married Alexander Chisholm, an officer of the British army, who has ever most ardently reciprocated all the philanthropic aspirations of his wife. In 1838—having already established in India a "Female School of Industry," which still flourishes—Mrs. Chisholm and her husband, with their infant family, left India to visit the more salubrious climes of South Australia and Van Diemen's Land, for the benefit of Capt. Chisholm's health. In 1840 [the Captain returned to his regiment,

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leaving the family at Sydney. At this time the unprotected children of poverty who landed in the colonies fell a ready prey to the laxity of morality then unhappily too prevalent.

"At the government depot in England," writes Mrs. Chisholm, "we find congregated together broken-up families; young couples without children, or single young women, perhaps perfect strangers to all around them; each party leaving behind them, in all probability, parents, brothers, sisters, &c., without almost any hope of re-union; here is a mass of human beings inwardly lamenting their separation from those most dear to them; they go on board under harrowed feelings, and the young women are placed under the care of a matron, who is viewed as a very subordinate character. These are trying situations for human nature, and a dangerous position for young women to find themselves in, for amongst these there exists no common feeling, except that of perfect indifference to each other,—the innocent and the helpless stand there exposed to the wiles of the snarer. Who has not been shocked by the frightful details we have read in the public papers, how orphan after orphan had been victimised on board emigrant ships by men calling themselves Christians; how modest maidens have been brutalised over and insulted by those whose peculiar duty it was to protect them."

"Upon the voyage being completed," continues Mrs. Chisholm, in her appeal to the clergy of Sydney, "one of the most serious evils I know is the practice of young women being allowed to make engagements on board ship. Some families of high respectability do engage servants in this way; but I also know that some people, of the very worst character, go there and engage servants—servants? No! They are not required as servants—they are not *wanted to work*. Many have I known who have been taken to houses of the worst character the first day of their arrival. Shall this evil continue? God forbid! The latter go on board ship with impunity: how can the captain or surgeon be expected to know them? They judge from appearances. A silk dress—a little talk about attending church on a Sunday, and the poor girl gets high wages—leads an idle life—visits the theatre—dresses well, and leads some of her shipmates into the same hands. Some say it is the duty of the clergy to prevent this system—others say, of the ladies: that it is a duty that *ought to be met* few will deny."

Against this evil Mrs. Chisholm resolved at once to contend, and most heroically did she endure the many discouragements through which she had to fight her way to success. Individuals pronounced her schemes impracticable—the Governor thought her touched in the head—every aid was wanting but that inspiration which the good and great woman drew from her own heart. At length the Governor grudgingly granted an interview to the "lady labouring under amiable delusions."

"I expected," said Sir George Gipps, when relating the story to an English friend, "to have seen an old lady in white cap and spectacles, who would have talked to me about my soul. I was amazed when my *aide* introduced a handsome, stately young woman, who proceeded to reason the question as if she thought her reason, and experience too, worth as much as mine."

At one of these interviews, after Mrs. Chisholm had explained what she wished and intended to effect by her Emigrant's Home, Sir George remarked, "I believe you have overrated the powers of your own mind, and believing so, and also in your disinterested views, I think it right to tell you."

Sir George, at last, on receiving a guarantee against the government being put to any expense, granted the use of a government building. It consisted of a low wooden erection. The room appropriated to Mrs. Chisholm's own occupation was not more than seven feet in length and breadth, without a fire-place. She was compelled, when requiring a cup of tea, to send for water to a public boiler, in which hundreds of kettles had been dipped. At length a prisoner, engaged in the government printing-office, brought a kettle of boiling water every morning.

Mrs. Chisholm writes—"In acknowledging this boon, I would thank Lady Gipps for her kind and generous support; she strewed a few flowers in my path—I knew them by their fragrance, and I thanked God she had a woman's heart! But I must take possession of my office. On closing the door, I reflected on what I had been compelled to endure for forty-nine square feet. My first feelings were those of indignation that such a trifle had been so long withheld; but better feelings followed. I determined to trust to Providence, to increase its size, and prove my usefulness. I soon observed, to do any good, I must sleep on the premises; and as soon as Mr. Mereweather was aware of my determination, he gave me the best room then vacant. I cannot say vacant, for it was used as a store room. This was, however, cleared for my accommodation; and having been busy all day, I retired wearied to rest. My courage was put to the proof at starting. Scarce was the light out, when I fancied, from a noise I heard, that dogs must be in the room, and in some terror I got a light. What I experienced on seeing rats in all directions, I cannot describe! My first act was to throw on a cloak, and get at the door with the intent of leaving the building. My second thoughts were, if I did so, my desertion would cause much amusement, and ruin my plan. I, therefore, lighted a second candle, and, seating myself on my bed, kept there until three rats, descending from the roof, alighted on my shoulders. I felt that I was getting into a fever, and that, in fact, I should be very ill before morning—but to be *out-generalled* by rats was too bad. I got up with some resolution. I had two loaves and some butter (for my office, bedroom, and pantry were one); I cut it into slices, placed the whole in the middle of the room, put a dish of water convenient, and with a light by my side, I kept my seat on the bed, reading 'Abercrombie,' and watching the rats until four in the morning. I, at one time, counted thirteen, and never less than seven did I observe at the dish during the entire night. The following night I gave them a similar treat, with the addition of arsenic; and in this manner I passed my four first nights at the Home."

After a time four rooms of similar size were added and thrown into one for the Home, which was then named the "Female Emigrants' Home." In regulating this institution, Mrs. Chisholm had many difficulties to contend against, which required, and proved, consummate tact. Gentlemen idlers would lounge about the building. Again—

"Although the Home was crowded," says Mrs. Chisholm, "I could not get a girl to go into the country—I found it necessary to go first myself. A party promised to be ready, but their fears overcame their good resolutions, and I had the dray to send away empty (this I kept a secret). I had ninety-six on rations—a serious number. However, I ordered two drays the next day, and sent them off in spirits. The inmates of the Home being most suited to rough country work, I proceeded into the interior, to form committees and to establish country "Homes," taking, in some cases, parties of females with me. When I commenced taking them up the country, I had to meet, in the first instance, their travelling expenses, which were afterwards refunded. The inhabitants of the district cheerfully supplied them with food; the committees afforded them protection and advice. I took them to Campbell-Town, Maitland, Liverpool, Paramatta, and Port Macquarie. The first parties of young women varied from fifteen to sixty in number. I went from farm to farm, getting them places in service. I quickly disposed of the first venture, and then returned to Sydney, after having made arrangements for the establishment of country depots. I also got married families to promise shelter and protection to such young females as might require it."

"Soon after the opening of the Sydney Home, I received sixty-four girls from ships then in harbour, and all the money they had amounted to fourteen shillings and three-halfpence; twenty-two had no money; several two-pence; others four-pence. These girls I sent into the country. The majority are married, and not one lost her character."

We are compelled for many of the most interesting passages—and especially for the touching story of "Flora," a romance in itself—to refer our readers to Mr. Mackenzie's book. But we must extract one passage more:—

"When the public had an opportunity of judging of the effect of my system," writes Mrs. Chisholm, "they came forward and enabled me to go on. The government contributed, in various ways, to the amount of 150*l.* I met with great assistance from the country committees. The squatters and settlers were always willing to give me conveyance for the people. The country people always supplied provisions. Mr. William Bradley, a native of the colony, authorised me to draw upon him for money, provisions, horses, or anything I might require, but the people met my efforts so readily that I had no necessity to draw upon him for a sixpence. At public inns the females were sheltered, and I was provisioned myself without charge. My personal expenses during my seven years' service amounted to only 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

"As numbers of the masters were afraid, if they advanced the money for the conveyance by the steamers, the parties would never reach the stations, I met the difficulty by advancing the fare, confiding in the good feeling of the man that he would keep to his agreement, and to the principle of the master that he would repay me. Although, in hundreds of cases, the masters were then strangers to me, I only lost 16*l.* by casualties. At times, I have paid as much as 40*l.* for steamers, and, from first to last, in following out my system, I have been the means of settling 11,000 souls. The largest number that ever left Sydney under my charge, at one time, was 147, but, from accessions on the road, they increased considerably. The longest journey of this kind occupied five weeks, three weeks of which were passed on the road."

We have now only to say that a pleasanter book has not come under our notice. We have one fault to find with it—it is too short.

KNOCKAN.—The paper is always sent in due time from this office. Give the local officials a gentle hint that you will apply to another quarter if the irregularity again occur.

J. O'B.—We, perhaps, are not at liberty to specify your address; but, doubtless, you will see the answer to your query. Mrs. Chisholm's address is 3, Charlton-crescent, Islington, London. In replying to you we may as well answer other questions sent us in reference to the same matter:—The office of the Fund for Promoting Female Emigration, is at No. 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The society issue what is called an application paper, containing a list of the questions to be answered. No person aged more than thirty-four need apply. There is no chance of getting a passage for yourself, your wife, and three daughters, under £45. There would be no charge for the infant. The other two girls would count as one adult. The society for assisting persons to emigrate by means of charitable subscriptions, has suspended its operations, having been overwhelmed by the number of applicants. The parties last sent out by Mrs. Chisholm had been subscribing small sums weekly or monthly for a long time.

OBSERVER, SEPTEMBER 19, 1852

MRS. CHISHOLM AND THE IRISH EMIGRATION.

On Sunday last Mrs. Chisholm held a group meeting at the Town Hall, Queenstown, to receive an address, and to offer some advice to the emigrants about to proceed to Australia by the ship Peru. The meeting was densely crowded by a most respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen; amongst the latter were several Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Presbyterian clergymen. At three o'clock Mrs. Chisholm entered the room, leaning upon the arm of Mr. W. M. Drew, and, having taken her seat, Dr. Scott presented an address of thanks and congratulations for the honour of her visit. The address was signed by a large number of most respectable names of all persuasions. The address having been read, Mrs. CHISHOLM rose and read a reply, in which, after duly acknowledging the generous welcome expressed in the address, she proceeded to state the system adopted by her for the promoting of emigration, and affording advice and the means of communication between intending emigrants. She stated that she commenced in her own little room with 15 persons, and she was anxious to point out some improvement that has been carried out in the ship now there. In the Government plan of emigration there are no separate berths in the ships for females, and many good persons held back from such a system. In the ship now in the harbour improvements had been introduced. The spaces were larger, and the ventilation was so arranged, that, even when the hatches were shut down, the passengers would be well supplied. Emigrants had been 18 hours in a ship with closed hatchways, and by this plan no inconvenience resulted; whilst heretofore suffocation ensued, as in the horrible case where the Irish emigrants were suffocated in a steamboat. But the ventilation, although the best that could be produced, is not yet perfect. As to rules to be adopted on board, any person who has been 24 hours in the ship will see the necessity of introducing order. On the first day on board a ship there is not time to consider with whom you would like to mess; but the first mess being only a temporary arrangement, the mess companions can be changed by the passengers so as to suit their respective wishes. In order to improve the moral regulations in ships, she had suggested rules, not by the way of dictation, but to be adopted when considered suitable, or to be rejected by others which passengers might deem better. She had found great advantage in the grouping system. A mess generally consisted of 12, a group of 24 or more. You may make a party of six or eight groups. The benefit of grouping is most important. In the ship now going out there are children who have left their parents, and husbands who have left their wives and children, and passengers should consider that they have duties to perform to those on board. They should consider that, if they protected those on board, God would raise protectors to their helpless children and aged parents who might follow [applause]. In grouping, be not guided by sectarian motives [hear]. Do not have an Irish group and an English group. Mrs. Chisholm then referred to special cases of emigrants on board the Peru, who were now going to join, or to be followed by relatives and protectors who had already gone forth to, or were hereafter to sail for Australia, and proceeded to say that in grouping they should consider the circumstances of those they grouped with—that the strong arm should protect the weak. Four young girls were going out to join their parents, and she implored those who had daughters to see to the grouping of these young girls. Their character is in your hands; their protection and good conduct in the ship will depend on your motherly example and care. Although you are leaving your country, you are not leaving the means of doing good. On board ship you will find, during the next four months, more opportunities of doing good and of exercising benevolence than you would here perhaps for four years. You should adopt some plan of having public worship on Sundays. This can easily be done, if you respect the consciences that God has made free [hear]; and I would also urge all to meet at least once a day to pay public respect to our Maker. A word is necessary about females. No females lose character sooner than the young and innocent. The more innocent a girl is the sooner may she be led to acts of impropriety. You must be informed of the etiquette necessary to be observed on board ship. It is generally supposed that captains are never married, but are always single men. She wished them to know that the captains have wives. Do not go sewing buttons for the bachelors. Let them do their own work. If any of the officers of the ship ask you to do a little needlework for them, it is not proper to comply, unless the request is made through a committee or some married person [hear]. A female should never remain on deck one minute after the married females retire. Her character cannot be preserved if you did. It is one of the duties of a group to look after these things. Mrs. Chisholm also advised the females to exercise judgment in selecting books for reading. As to the young men, they must do everything for themselves at sea. She hoped they were all provided with needles and thread and worsted, for you could not be seen on board with holes in your stockings [a laugh]. Brothers must remember that their sisters cannot visit them in their cabins, nor will it be proper for brothers to go where their sisters are. Show your respect to your sister by never speaking to her except in a public room in the ship or on deck. By thus acting you will go a great way to protect those young females who have no brothers with them. In the system of grouping married females, single females, and single young men should be in those groups, feeling a common interest in keeping up the character of the group. Nothing injures emigration so much as loss of character among females in a ship. They were now going to a country where they will make money fast; some had now so much money that they were begging soldiers to take care of it. But the best soldiers they could have were the young girls of their own country [hear]. Wives were wanted to look up the gold. She would advise the Irish to adopt a plan which the English had adopted, viz.: it was a point of etiquette for those young men who were leaving girls behind them to enter the girl's names for a passage in a subsequent ship, and to pay at least one sovereign as a deposit. For females in England, although attached to young men, do not like the idea of going to Australia for a husband. But by laying down a deposit for her, she thinks he is going to fulfil a promise which is held sacred. A few weeks since scarcity of water was felt on Mount Alexander, but now they complain of having too much, and an enormous rise of wages has ensued, and the diggers, being left with very little provisions, the consequences have been inconvenient, £90 per ton having been paid for carriage from Melbourne to Port Phillip—70 miles. A good man, who could manage two horses, and take them over a rough road, and who could contrive to swim across a river, where the bridge had been swept away, could make 25*s.* a day. You will understand that digging is not only rough work, but it is very hard work; and now this digging brings me to the grouping system again. The larger your party the better you can manage. You will find that a party of six going to the diggings is of very little use. My late letters say that the parties in about 30 in number got on the best. It is not necessary that all in your group should be young men. You want a man of sense to take care of the gold, as well as a man with a strong arm to dig it. It is necessary that you should have a medical man with you. It is also of great importance that you should have in your party one who understands the nice weighing of gold. All these things are very important. In travelling you will have to travel light, and you will have to leave some things behind, to be conveyed as opportunities may occur. Now, if your groups are well arranged on board ship, see what an advantage it will be, instead of 30 men looking after their boxes, to have one to look after them for the other 29. There is one thing which I wish to speak to you about. Before you leave the ship you must all get your boxes on deck; and I hope the boxes of those single girls will not be left in the hold, for the way in which those who follow you will be treated, depends in a great degree on how you will treat those who are with you [loud applause].

Mr. DREW said it was cheering to find a lady of such high talent, character, and ability, taking such interest in this matter. It had been intended to give her a public entertainment, and they regretted that the arrangements for her sudden departure rendered it necessary to postpone it to a more favourable time. They could not allow the meeting to separate without requesting her to convey to her noble minded husband their deep sense of his unceasing exertions in the benevolent cause.

Mrs. CHISHOLM again returned thanks; and asked the clergy of both churches who were present to support the cause. I feel, said Mrs. Chisholm, that the work of emigration has been neglected by the clergy of both Churches. I speak with veneration and duty [hear, hear]. Many of them have held back, feeling that it was not what they wished it to be; but it never will be what it ought to be until the clergy of all denominations come forward to help [hear, hear]. We feel in all good works that without their aid we are working against a heavy tide; and it is a glorious thing to know that they are now looking upon emigration with watchful anxiety. In the ship in which I myself am going I shall take 500 single females, and the clergy may rest assured that while I am in the ship, the rights of conscience shall be respected on board [hear]. I shall do all I can to look after the domestic and moral comfort of those on board, and I ask the ladies and clergy to come forward to help me, that it may be something we can think on with pleasure in old age, that we have raised our children to comfort and respectability, instead of to the workhouses, the streets, and crime. Mrs. Chisholm then resumed her seat amid loud applause.

The meeting then gave three loud cheers for her, after which they separated.

THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN,

SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

EARLY CONVICT LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.—I arrived in the colony fifty-six years since; it was Governor Phillip's time, and I was fourteen years old; there were only eight houses in the colony then. I know that myself and eighteen others laid in a hollow tree for seventeen weeks; and cooked out of a kettle with a wooden bottom: we used to stick it in a hole in the ground and make a fire round it. I was seven years in service (bond), and then I started working for a living wherever I could get it. There was plenty of hardship then: I have often taken grass, and pounded it, and made soup from a native dog. I would eat anything then. For seventeen weeks I had only five ounces of flour a-day. *We never got a full ration, except when the ship was in harbour.* The motto was, "kill them, or work them, their provision will be in store." Many a time have I been yoked like a bullock with twenty or thirty others to drag along timber. About eight hundred died in six months at a place called Toongabbie, or Constitution-hill. I knew a man so weak he was thrown into a grave, when he said, "Don't cover me up; I'm not dead; for God's sake don't cover me up!" The overseer answered, "D—— your eyes, you'll die to-night, and we shall have the trouble to come back again!" The man recovered; his name is James Glasshouse, and he is now alive at Richmond. They used to have a large hole for the dead; once a-day men were sent down to collect the corpses of prisoners, and throw them in without any ceremony or service. The native dogs used to come down at night and fight and howl in packs, gnawing the poor dead bodies. The Governor would order the lash at the rate of 500, 600, to 800; and if the men could have stood it they would have had more. I knew a man hung *there and then* for stealing a few biscuits, and another for stealing a duck frock. A man was condemned—no time—take him to the tree and hang him. The overseers were allowed to flog the men in the fields. Often have the men been taken from the gang, had fifty, and sent back to work. Any man would have committed murder for a month's provisions; I would have committed three (murders), for a week's provisions! I was chained seven weeks on my back for being out getting greens, wild herbs. The Rev. —— used to come it tightly to force some confession. Men were obliged to tell lies to prevent their bowels from being cut out by the lash.—*Mrs Chisholm's Papers.*

MAIDSTONE GAZETTE,
KENTISH COURIER, SURREY NEWS, AND ADVERTISER FOR KENT

JULY 27, 1852.

Notes on Passing Events, Queries, and Correspondence.

The Rush to the Diggings.

The topic of next importance in the minds of stirring people, at this moment, after the elections, is that of the emigration to Australia. Scarcely a friendly circle can be now entered without somebody connected with it having gone, or being about to go. There is no longer doubt left anywhere about obtaining employment in Australia. The range of country supposed to possess gold would afford profitable employment to probably a million of people, and if these failed, they might fall back on the production of copper, of lead, of iron, and lastly, of wool. If within ten years from this date, one half of the population of England were to be removed to Australia, it is probable that they would be absorbed in the industrial and profitable avocations now developing the extraordinary resources of that highly favored country—without more than trifling inconvenience. The export from Port Phillip, within the first six months of the discovery of gold, amounted to a million and a quarter of bullion, being five times the average quantity for the same period, derived from America during the 63 years after the discovery of that continent. The exports of gold from Port Phillip, during the above half year, amounted to £20 per head for every man, woman, and child, of the colony. The total amount of exports, including wool, &c., amounted to about £30 per head—a capacity of exportable productiveness never before arrived at by any community in the world. It is no wonder that this extraordinary result should have attracted people from all countries of the earth. Yet it is probable that the rate of exportable productiveness will be increased with the increased ratio of emigration—for the limit to the raising of gold will probably, for some years, be regulated only by the limit in the number of gold seekers. It has long been an axiom in Australia, "The more mouths the more food," for every new mouth brought a new pair of hands, which could earn more than the mouth could consume. If such was the case when the average exports were £7 for each individual, how much more profitable will emigration prove to the community, when the excess earned over the amount required for the necessities of subsistence, reaches four times that sum? This excess will be generally invested in some form or other requiring additional labor to render it reproductive, so that it is difficult to estimate the maximum of wealth to which so naturally favored a country may ultimately attain, should a continuous and increasing stream of labor be procurable. All seems to rest on this problem—how is a sufficient supply of labor to be continuously procured? The high wages of sheep-shearing and harvest work have recently been required to keep good laborers from the "diggins," and the probable result will be that all men who can, without inconvenience, lead the life of excavators, will resort to the "diggins," till by means of the extraordinary exertions and privations of such a life, they should have obtained capital enough to enable them to spend the rest of their days in the quieter avocation of sheep farming. It will soon be found that not one person out of ten who emigrates is fit for the rough life of the gold seeker. Many will go to the "diggins," look on, and return without a trial, to seek more suitable employment. Others will try and fail before they return; but it may probably be taken for granted that nine-tenths of those who go out, will, within a year after their arrival, resort to employments lighter and more congenial than those of the "navvy" and the quarryman. No doubt all the neighbouring colonies, which rely more on pastoral pursuits, are suffering, and will suffer, from want of hands; but their depression will assuredly be but temporary; The reaction will soon set in; those who have succeeded in gold-seeking will go there to invest it; and those who have failed will flock to them, to seek employment. The elements of wealth and prosperity must ultimately overflow into the neighbouring colonies, particularly into South Australia. We learn by a private letter, dated January last, that the shares of the Burra Burra copper mines, which had sold as high as £220, were down at £60, and it was expected that the mine would soon cease working for want of hands; but it appears (by the report of the Secretary of the English and Australian Copper Company, published on Friday) that the miners had returned to work on the 22nd March, at lower wages than they had received before they left for the diggings. In Melbourne the same symptoms of reaction are visible. Whilst laborers at ordinary employment can earn ten shillings per day, persons are found willing to enter the police at from four to five shillings per day. It is evident, therefore, that depressing as the convulsion has been, the process of self-adjustment is already working out a better state of things. Another plan (carried out, we observe, by Mr. Commissioner Tolmer, who is well known in Maidstone), has been wisely adopted by Sir H. Young, the Governor of South Australia; namely, the establishment of a gold escort from Mount Alexander, and a Government assay office in Adelaide, the ingots assayed at which are made legal tenders. The usual route to Melbourne, *via* Mount Gambia, is perhaps nearly 600 miles distance, but by cutting across a desert part of the country, where it is found that water can be obtained by wells at about fifty feet deep, Mount Alexander has been brought within about 400 miles distance of Adelaide; the distance as the crow flies being about 350 miles. Mr. Tolmer appears to have brought in a quarter of a ton of gold, at a premium of two per cent. from the miners; the trip occupied eleven days, and the arrival of the escort caused, as may be supposed, great excitement in Adelaide.

Our Australian friends naturally inquire "We all want to know what they say in England of our great discoveries." In answer, it may be replied, that the people of England are all alive with excitement; but the Government of England seem as indifferent to the matter as if Australia were of no more value than the Bass rock on the coast of Scotland. A miserable bi-monthly steam communication "drags its slow length along," at the bidding of Government, whilst a ship-load of emigrants are sent off daily, and several steamers are laid "on the berth" by private enterprize. Thousands of people, industrious and useful, are besieging the office in Park-street, Westminster, for free passages, whilst a portion of the land fund lies unemployed—but these people cannot be taken. They are inhabitants of towns! The commissioners' Australian Arcadia must be wholly composed of "country laborers." Whilst in the metropolis the most feverish excitement takes place if luxurious omnibus travellers are incommended by a cross seat, ship loads of passengers are daily allowed to leave the port of London, packed like pigs in a railway cattle train, without regard either to decency, life, or health; and Captain Lean, the London Government agent, is harrassed to death in seeking, with inadequate powers, to gain redress for the frauds and rascalities practiced by ship owners on their passengers; who are placed upon tainted and unwholesome meat before they clear the Downs. Meanwhile, we hear that Government are taking measures for organising a force of mounted police for South Australia out of the Irish constabulary—probably the most ingenious expedient possible for breaking rather than keeping the peace in Australia, and provoking a second edition of the Canadian rebellion. The disgracefully inadequate provisions which now exist for the protection of emigrants must be brought before parliament early in the coming session. We refer to the recommendations of Mrs. Chisholm (in another page) for a knowledge of some of the impositions which are daily practiced in emigrant ships. Mrs. Chisholm deserves a national testimonial for the energy and courage she has exhibited and the good she has done in establishing a better system; but our officials are too elevated to take a lesson from practical wisdom, and enlightened experience, out of their own dull routine.

We are glad to observe that Mr. Robert Lowe, formerly member of council for New South Wales, is returned as member for Kidderminster. Mr. Lowe has not only the knowledge but the capacity to serve the interests of Australia, and we hope to see him cordially supported by her friends in this country.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1852.

MRS. CHISHOLM AND MR. W. S. LINDSAY, ON EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

On Saturday evening a "group meeting" was held, pursuant to public announcement, in the Lecture Room, in this town, to afford Mrs. Chisholm, the philanthropic promoter of emigration to Australia, the opportunity of giving suitable information for the guidance of intending emigrants. It was also announced, that Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the eminent shipowner, would take part in the proceedings, and as might be expected, the Lecture Room was crowded to excess, and numbers who came late were unable to gain admission.

SIR JOHN FIFE, who presided, observed that if any one class of persons more than another deserved our sympathy, it was those who were obliged to leave their families and homes, to emigrate to a distant part of the world. (*applause*). Those who most needed protection were unmarried females, and Mrs. Chisholm had, in the most praiseworthy manner, directed her attention towards mitigating the trials which were especially incident to that class of emigrants. He believed that Mrs. Fry had not done more to improve prison discipline, than Mrs. Chisholm had done to make an easy bridge for the emigrant between Europe and Australia. (*applause*).

MRS. CHISHOLM, on rising, was received with hearty and repeated cheering. She observed that many persons present, expected her to say something strongly in favour of Australia, with a view of stimulating emigration. It must be borne in mind, that she intended going to that country to which she was assisting others to proceed. Consequently, it was a sort of guarantee for the truth of what she said; for she could be met with it when she arrived thither. (*hear*). Expecting that it would be her lot for some time to come, to make her way through the wilderness, it was no part of her intention to deceive those who might be about to emigrate to Australia, because she would need, in an especial manner, the help and protection of every man she met. (*applause*). The desire of emigrating, the desire which parents felt to improve the condition of their families, was now so great that no stimulus was required. Indeed the great difficulty was to raise the means to go; and these meetings had been arranged with the view of affording such information as would save expense. Many persons present were probably thinking of preparing to emigrate; or if not, they were acquainted with those who were preparing to do so. Her experience had led her to remark in the first place on the large space usually taken up by the boxes of emigrants. The first thing the working man looked out for was a cumbersome and expensive chest. Now it should be borne in mind that in Australia, at the present time, labour was so very dear, that it was impossible for the emigrant to get a man to assist him in carrying his box for less than 15*s.* per day. Where labour was so very dear, it was a great advantage, if they must purchase something additional to what they had at home, for the conveyance of luggage, to buy a cask, rather than a box, for a cask might be rolled along even by children. It was also prudent to be very careful in the purchase of articles of clothing before setting out; for they were nearly as cheap in Australia as in this country. It was necessary that all families should provide themselves with tents; for it was utterly impossible for them to obtain a room. Her husband was paying for one small room 2*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per week; so small was this room that it was impossible to put up a bedstead in it. Very good and serviceable tents were to be purchased for from 3*l.* to 4*l.* each. Whilst she recommended them to avoid waste, she must also caution them against doing some things for the saving of expense—for instance, against buying their cloth to make their own tents. The idea of living in a tent might startle some; but in a new country like Port Philip, it was absolutely necessary. She had lived ten months out of the twelve in a tent, and when she did change, it was to live under a cart. They need not fear the danger of robbery, for men could make more money by honest labour than by any roguish contrivance. At Port Philip her husband gave his time, as she did here, to assisting emigrants, and would direct them as to the course they should take, but he could not give them the slightest pecuniary assistance. Before they could fix their tent they must obtain a license from the government. This was a wise precaution; character was necessary, and respectable references must be produced before obtaining a license. For this a small sum was charged, something like 1*s.* 6*d.* per week during good conduct. Parties proceeding by sea should be careful to obtain for their money, letters of credit before they left home. A pound or thirty shillings was quite sufficient to have in their pockets. Vessels sailing for Port Philip were now advertised to touch at Hobson's Bay; and in going from the bay up the river, the emigrants would have to pay their own expenses. They would do well, therefore, to engage a steamer, and by their own labour remove their goods to the place of their destination. Hitherto, she was happy to state that single men going out had carried the boxes of single females to the places appointed for them. Cases had occurred in which the young man was told if he did not choose to take the young woman's box she would tell Mrs. Chisholm; and he then knew that he must give up all hopes of getting a good wife from that quarter (*a laugh*). Mrs. Chisholm next referred to a scheme devised by some intelligent mechanics, of building eight or ten houses, to be raised on frames with wheels, so that when they wished to remove they could have a bullock to drag their houses from one part of the country to another. It would be well if some respectable parties would take up the idea and carry it out. Speculators, however, must use caution, because changes were often occurring, and that which made a man's fortune to-day would not pay him to-morrow. The difficulty of obtaining tents in the colony had become so great that they had adopted a new style of cottage. As a place of shelter many had used a wine cask, and they had found it a very comfortable place for the night. Now this was an additional reason why a cask might be of more use to the emigrant than a chest. They might apply it to a variety of uses:—for the package of goods, for salting a bullock or two, for keeping flour, or, if need be, for a place to sleep in (*hear*). While on this subject she would relate an incident that befel a government officer who lately paid the diggers a visit in a certain locality. He made some inquiries regarding the diggings, which gave them an idea that the government were going to tax gold. They treated him with great civility, and prepared some strong liquor, which they called "dozer," a compound of brandy, rum, and wine. After he had partaken pretty freely of this, they advised him to repose for the night in a cask, one of them agreeing to give it up for the use of the stranger. He did not know the right way of going into the cask, but went in head first. The proper way to go in when retiring for the night was to go in feet foremost; but this gentleman had not been accustomed to sleep in such places (*a laugh*). When the liquor had taken effect, they rolled the gentleman along, and the following morning he found himself a considerable distance from the diggers whom he was sent specially to report upon, and he did not think it prudent to go back (*hear*). Mrs. Chisholm next adverted to the passengers on board an emigrant ship. Those in the cabin had their food provided for them, and they had nothing to do but eat, drink, and sleep; but the second class passengers had their food given them in an unprepared state. The society with which she was connected, taught the emigrants, and especially the young men, to cook their own food; and it was well to do so, for they would all have to cook for themselves when they reached the colony. They would all have to wash their own clothes, and do many other things that they were not accustomed to do here. The girls there looked out very sharply after the state of a young man's stockings. If these were in bad repair, they were apt to say—he only wants to get married that he may have his stockings mended (*a laugh*). Gentlemen going to the most respectable houses to take tea, were expected to make themselves useful in setting the cups and saucers. It was melancholy to think

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that so many persons were going to the colonies without being prepared in their minds for a great change; and it was with deep regret that she stated that with two-thirds of the parents, their greatest dread appeared to be lest their children should be obliged to work. One fine young man whom God had blessed with muscular strength, whose parents had never given him a trade, and who could not raise even 50*l.*, had got him brought up in such a manner, that he had never carried a candlestick up stairs to light himself to bed (*a laugh*). In going to the diggings young men should have some instruction from their mothers how to manage their own food well; for a great deal depended on the management of their diet. Digging parties should be so arranged, as that each party should have one cook; and it would be also very prudent to have a medical man amongst them, or one who had some knowledge of medicine. The fact of such numbers of persons being congregated at the diggings, led to the belief that it was a dangerous place for people to go to. She had great pleasure in stating that on Sundays they attended worship by some clergyman or other. Two bishops are officiating there, besides other clergymen; and if there was not a deep religious feeling amongst the people, there appeared a strong desire to avail themselves of the means at command. One of the most pleasing features in the character of the emigrants was the large remittances sent from one relation to assist another. We all know how high the Irish stood in this respect; but it would be necessary for the Irish to exert themselves if they wished to keep ahead, for the English had commenced with that steadiness and determination which led us to hope that we should soon be as proud of our people on this point as on many others. It had been a grievous thing to visit farm after farm, to see children in comfort when their parents were in workhouses in England, and no arrangement made by which money might be remitted. She however thought that difficulty would soon disappear. Christmas Day, which was a joyful day in this country, was in many respects the saddest day in Australia. Those who forgot their parents at every other time, when the large piece of beef was on the table—and the emigrant would be ashamed of a piece that weighed less than 40lb.—when two roast pigs were also smoking on the table, and when they had their wine and every comfort, then it was that it was that old England claimed her children. She had seen them weep when referring to their relatives here. She had visited in one day upwards of thirty families, and she did not find a house without tears (*hear*). Now, if she had been so far successful as to send out 70 aged parents to their children—sending them with great anxiety, because she could not attain the comfort and accommodation she wished—but still doing the best she could, she had great reason to rejoice that there was now the prospect of sending them with comfort. She had seen a ship launched the other day which it was a comfort to look at; there were splendid cabins above, and she had made a bargain with Mr. Lindsay that the best cabins were for the grandmothers (*a laugh*). Old people bore the voyage remarkably well. She had sent people to Australia 80 years of age, and they enjoyed the warm weather, and the wonders of the sea. The change was so great, that like children they enjoyed it. She had been many years anxious to see emigration carried on in a respectable manner, and to have better arrangements carried out. She had sometimes been depressed by a consideration of the difficulties which stood in the way. She had felt that day that there was something better in prospect; and if she could not promise the emigrant much of comfort; yet she believed the moral character of the people on board an emigrant ship would be secured if the people would only do their duty. When she commenced her labours in London, she was anxious to have inclosed cabins; and she had to go from house to house, and from merchant to merchant, to endeavour to obtain this object. She was told, however, that inclosed cabins were unhealthy. Though they had answered for the cabin, the moment you talked about them for the other parts of the ship, this was the answer given. Messrs. Toulmin, of Bishopsgate Street, were the first to carry out this suggestion of inclosed cabins. Men, women, and children—those above 14 years of age—had been placed together, and it was impossible for any of these females to dress or undress without being more or less unpleasantly situated, so that no respectable man could endure the thoughts of his wife being placed in such circumstances. Violence had been done to woman's feelings, and the want of propriety on board had led more to the loss of character than anything else. With what comfort, then, after going through all these difficulties, had she met with a ship here with close cabins; and she had met with a captain, too, who had said he would do all that man can do to carry out proper arrangements on board his ship. She had promised to remain here a week to visit Sunderland and other places; and she would now introduce to the meeting a gentleman who, it might be said, needed no introduction—Mr. Lindsay—well known as a man of spirit and energy (*loud cheers*). It was a comfort for her to find such a man in England. She must introduce him as a leader in emigration. He could do what she could not do; and she hoped he would raise the standard of emigration. In a few months he could accomplish what she had been labouring for years to accomplish (*cheers*).

Mr. LINDSAY, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud applause. He said, after the very beautiful lecture they had heard from Mrs. Chisholm, the greatest philanthropist he had ever met with, he was sure that the shorter time that he encroached upon their attention the better. Indeed, he must tell them candidly, that though his name was very often indeed brought before the public, as it had been in connection with this meeting; and though in connection with shipping, his name was often mentioned in both houses of parliament, yet he felt great reluctance to be thus brought forward. Feeling proud, however, at the compliment which Mrs. Chisholm had paid him in being present at the launch of the W. S. Lindsay, on Thursday, though it had been his intention, immediately after the launch, to proceed to London on business, he could not do otherwise than accede to the invitation to attend this meeting, in order to return, in however small a degree, the compliment paid by Mrs. Chisholm in witnessing the ship-launch (*applause*). After remarking that he felt more proud at the presence of Mrs. Chisholm at his ship-launch than he would have done of the presence of the Premier of England himself, or of any other titled individual, he congratulated the meeting on being presided over by such a worthy and public spirited chairman. He then went on to observe on the importance of providing as comfortable accommodation as possible for emigrants to distant lands. He had particularly directed his attention to this subject, and he had found that if emigration to Australia was to go on at all to the extent which was necessary and desirable, the first thing to be done was, that more comfortable accommodation should be provided for those who go to that far distant land (*applause*). The way in which he arrived at that desideratum, with regard to his own ships, was a very simple one. To those whom he had placed in charge of this department he said, "One thing you must most particularly bear in mind in the fitting up of these ships; that is, to attend to the wants of the passengers. You must just yourselves suppose that you were going to emigrate in the same ship, and consider what accommodation you would wish; and you will then arrive exactly at what the emigrants want" (*hear, and applause*). He well remembered the first emigrant ship which he despatched on this principle. He went to Dartmouth to see that all the passengers were comfortable before they left their native land. He went on board and walked along the 'tween decks of the ship, and asked all if there was any thing he could do for them to make them more comfortable. The only request made to him was by a young woman who asked him to fix up for her a coffee mill (*laughter*). Shortly after that he became acquainted with Mrs. Chisholm, who further impressed upon him the necessity to attend to the comfort of emigrants. He told her that he intended having a new emigrant ship, and that it should be fitted up in whatever manner she considered would be best for the emigrants. The ship was accordingly built, and it was launched the other day to proceed to Australia, fitted upon Mrs. Chisholm's plan. A few weeks ago Mrs. Chisholm told him that about June or July next she would have completed the object of her mission here, and would return to Australia. It then struck him that a lady who had come so far for no other purpose than to do good, ought to be returned home in honour. He had, therefore, this day, contracted for, to be built in the river Tyne (*applause*), a ship double the size of the W. S. Lindsay, to be fitted with all the improvements of the age, to be assisted with an auxiliary screw power, and to be built altogether on the most scientific principles, so that in July next year he might send out the lady, from whom they had just heard such an excellent lecture, in one of the noblest ships that ever crossed the Australian Sea, and named after herself, the "Caroline Chisholm" (*loud cheers*). In speaking of that ship he thought it only due to the artisans and mechanics of the Tyne, and to the builders of the W. S. Lindsay, to say, that he was satisfied with the ship. Though he had received tenders from the Clyde, and from Liverpool, he had given Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson 1,500*l.* more for building her than the offer from those other places. Yet they all knew him to be a man of business—by the way he was a Scotchman too (*a laugh*)—so that they might at once rest assured that if he had not felt sure of a return for his additional 1,500*l.* he would not have given it (*applause*). He was perfectly satisfied that those gentlemen would turn out a ship not only to do credit to themselves, but also to the Tyne, and make the Tyne celebrated as a place for iron shipbuilding. He had confidence in them, and he thought those who did their work well ought to have good pay; so great was his confidence in them, that the contract which they had entered into with him was yet lying at his office unopened (*applause*). Mr. Lindsay, after remarking on the philanthropic labours of Mrs. Chisholm in assisting industrious young women to Australia, where their services were so much better remunerated than in this country, concluded by some remarks on shipping. He observed that the ship about to be built was of a description which he had in his own mind long thought would take the lead. He had long felt that upon distant voyages, the current expenses of large steamers were so very great, that it was almost impossible to obtain a sufficient return for the outlay. The stations for coaling were very distant; the quantity of fuel to be carried was, therefore, so large, as to leave comparatively little room for anything else. In his vessel, however, these difficulties were obviated, and he did believe that that description of vessel would now take the lead. He also believed that that ship would be the means of opening out to the Tyne such a source of prosperity as the Tyne never knew before (*applause*). He even believed that the Americans, anxious as they were for maritime supremacy, would hereafter be found ordering ships to be built in the Tyne (*loud cheers*, amid which Mr. Lindsay resumed his seat).

Mr. GEORGE BRADLEY, in a few complimentary remarks, moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Chisholm, for her address (*applause*).

The Sheriff of Newcastle, (I. L. BELL, Esq.,) seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried amid loud cheers.

Capt. WEATHERLEY also moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lindsay.

The Sheriff, in seconding the motion, remarked that large speculations, such as were engaging the attention of Mr. Lindsay, could only be carried on in a mercantile way, and he was very glad that Mr. Lindsay made no attempt to conceal that he was carrying out his plans purely as a commercial speculation, because he believed that was a guarantee for the success of these schemes. He seconded the motion, having, after an old acquaintance with Mr. Lindsay, the greatest confidence in the integrity of his intentions (*applause*).

The motion was carried by loud acclamation.

Mr. LINDSAY acknowledged the compliment, and read a letter from Mr. Morrison, an eminent Australian merchant, who attended the ship launch on Thursday, but had been prevented from attending this meeting. The letter showed the prosperity of Australia before the gold discoveries, and its increased prosperity since. Mr. Lindsay concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Sir John Fife for presiding.—The motion was carried by acclamation.

Sir JOHN FIFE briefly acknowledged the compliment. His duty, that of preserving order, had been a very easy one indeed; he had been pleased with the remarks made by Mrs. Chisholm as to the manner in which emigration should be conducted, and he reminded the meeting that her excellent advice was given quite disinterestedly, her only reward being that of an approving conscience (*applause*). He also expressed his great admiration at the manner in which the "W. S. Lindsay," which he had viewed on the day of the launch, was fitted up for the convenience of emigrants.

The meeting then separated.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. [JAN. 29, 1848.

A HOME IN THE BUSH.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.—No. 14.

STATEMENT No. 38.—JOHAM STEIN, GERMANY.

"I arrived in April 1838, was engaged in Germany by Mr. M'Arthur's agent, for five years, to have 15*l.* the first year, 20*l.* the second, 25*l.* the third, 30*l.* the fourth, and 35*l.* the fifth year, with a cottage, milking cow and garden, have half an acre for a garden, very good ground; I grow in it vegetables, fruit trees, vines, &c.,—a man must work hard in Germany for 6d. a day, and be a very good workman to get 10d. a day. I have paid women here for trimming the vines 1s. 6d. per day, two men would not get such wages in my own country; pay to women for gathering grapes here 1s. 3d. a day. Get better crops of grapes here, and have no failures, not one bad crop since I have been in this country, good, always good, never saw such crops; get as large a return here in three years as in ten at home; the grapes are excellent, the wine is capital; the common wine in this country is better than the common wine in Germany. I am very glad I came to this colony; no one gets such wages in my own country as I do here, I get 50*l.*, and share of the vine cuttings, I should say altogether no less than 70*l.* a year; it's near three years I am getting these wages, it's more than Mr. M'Arthur agreed to give me for doing my best; I superintend the vineyard, I get also 10 lb. of meat and 22lb. of flour a week. Have about 200*l.* in the Savings' Bank, get 5 per cent., have 2 mares, 2 fillies, 1 horse, 2 cows, 2 calves, 1 heifer; have laid out in what I think a good way about 150*l.* I have also a spring cart to take my wife to church; I am indeed very thankful I came to this country, I wish very much my brothers were here. I have three, Joseph, Valentine, and Andrew, they live at a place called Erbach, Coburgh, Upper Saxony.

STATEMENT BY THE WIFE.—"I rears our own poultry, and attends to the house—nothing else—have 100 fowls, and about the same number of ducks,—sure I never counted them; have about 60 lbs. honey—taken it from the hive yesterday. The poorest of the poor here live some like gentlemen does in our country. I intend to send some money to my father, 10*l.*; he is poor, and I have plenty. I wish I had my poor father here; I could keep him comfortable; but he is too old to come, I fear. Provisions are cheap in my country, but it is difficult to get the money to buy them; meat is cheap here. I could keep a pig, but I won't take the trouble; all the other families have two. I make 11 lbs. butter a-week, get 1s. the pound for it; that is from two cows. I sell eggs also—get 3s. a-week, sometimes more for them; send them to Sydney for sale in Mr. M'Arthur's cart. We can do without our wages—all goes to bank—vine-cutting money also. We get four bottles of wine a-week from Mr. M'Arthur; every man is allowed one pint of wine a-day;—in Germany, no wine, no rations—no house, no firewood."

This family occupied a substantial brick-cottage with four rooms in it; it was well furnished, and the principal apartment was set off by a well sized mirror, and a good clock. In the bed-room there was an excellent bed with curtains, and round the room could be counted, hanging up, ten good dresses, while I found, on first entering, the wife employed in making a new one. She expressed the strongest desire that her father should be informed how lucky she had been in emigrating to New South Wales. The general appearance of comfort amongst the tenants and servants on the Camden Estate, could not be imagined by an English duke; for although a few fanciful cottages may decorate his estate, it is the substantial comforts within, the abundance that is everywhere visible without; the casks of beef, the flitches of bacon, the sacks of flour, the jars of butter, the basket of eggs, the stock of corn, the numbers of poultry, the well fed pigs, and the bee-hives that are to be seen, and the occupiers of which are busy from one end of the year to the other, so congenial is the climate. It is, I say, all these necessaries of life that make so favourable an impression upon the mind of the stranger, and call upon him to acknowledge that these poor people have every rural comfort around them. If again he visits the out-offices, he may see a fine team of oxen, the farmers stand by in Australia, leisurely enjoying their feed of Indian corn, or behold them steadily dragging the plough through the newly reclaimed land, or at another time, he may find the husbandman with his elder sons, with hearty spirit busily sawing down the stately trees, while the younger members of the family are at the same time merrily setting fire to those which had been sometime previously felled, and enjoying, with juvenile delight, the blaze which their puny hands help to raise, by throwing loose branches and dried leaves over the devoted tree—trees which occupy a ground which is intended to be, in a year or two, a fine productive field. There is, in this primeval scene, in seeing what was but a very few years ago a perfect wilderness, reclaimed from sterility, and turned to the support of man, a something that sends the mind back to sacred and patriarchal times; and certainly if there is any estate in Australia entitled to this appellative, it is Mr. M'Arthur's property. The servants' cottages on this estate have a very neat appearance, with the little gardens of choice fruit-trees attached, and the verandahs and windows shaded over with vines, producing the most delightful cluster-grapes, so that the chubby children about can look upon Mr. M'Arthur's crowded orchard and magnificent vineyard without envy or covetousness; and perhaps nothing impresses more strongly upon children the rights of property than having something they can call their own. In 1844, Mrs. M'Arthur made from the vintage of that year 17,000 gallons of wine, and some of which sells in Sydney at 20s. the dozen. Few, if any travellers, had the opportunity as I enjoyed of seeing this fine establishment to advantage; the season of the year was most favourable; sheep-shearing was going on; the vineyard was in its beauty, for the vines were heavily laden with fruit; the fruit trees were bending to the ground with their ripened burden, and the splendid dairy in perfection; Mr. M'Arthur himself, anxious to afford me every facility, accompanied me to the different cottages, but, that he might be no restraint, he very considerately took a turn while I heard the statements of the people, and wrote them down there and then. At the sheep-fold I enjoyed that feast of mind which is always congenial to my feelings, viz., the beholding that concord and good-will that ought always to exist betwixt land lord and tenant; there seems to be in this case a co-partnership of interest—a reciprocal return of kindly acts; I found that several of his tenants had left their plough and had assembled to give a helping hand. The good English feeling of "olden times," as we read of, is to be seen here in its full vigour; it has lost nothing by its transition to these shores. This respectful attachment on the part of tenants and servants is formed by a cement something stronger than that created by the amalgamation of gold, silver, and copper,—than the mere making of pounds, shillings, and pence. It is such acts as providing, with all the comforts of life, some old grey-headed servants of the family, as was done here, that makes the landlord beloved and respected. It is due to this worthy family to say, that they never sent a convict servant to the Benevolent Asylum to die when old age or sickness deprived him of strength. I also observed that even the airing of the spirited carriage horses was taken advantage of to give a sick servant exercise; he was sent out in his master's conveyance. The aborigines of the country could likewise be seen with their wives and children enjoying the blessing of protection and kind treatment—a blessing that can only be secured to them where flock-masters, landlords, and masters encourage matrimony. A state of society unnatural in itself, such as the fearful disparity of the sexes in New South Wales, owing to the unwise and demoralizing system pursued by the paternal government, can never afford protection to the unprotected and weak, and unless this crying evil is speedily remedied by those in power, the final extermination of the remnant of that unhappy race will be the disastrous result.

C. CHISHOLM.

January 9. 1852.

THE PROVINCE OF MUNSTER

LAUNCH OF AN IRON SHIP AT WILLINGTON

The completion of another splendid iron vessel at the building-yard of Messrs Coutts and Parkinson, of Willington, near this town, was celebrated on Thursday in a style of unusual magnificence. The vessel, which was "christened" the W. S. Lindsay, after her enterprizing owner, the celebrated London ship-owner, is 1100 tons burden, and the first of a line of ships intended for the Australian emigration trade. The launch took place at five o'clock, in the presence of a large concourse of people from this and neighbouring towns and several strangers from a distance, the ceremony of naming her being performed by Mrs. Western, wife of the commander, Captain Western of the Royal Navy. The following particulars of her size, construction and fittings-up will be interesting to many.—

Length of overall, from figure head to taffrail..	207 ft. 0 in.
Extreme breadth	28 ft. 9 in.
Depth of main hold	18 ft. 0 in.

She is a full-rigged ship, and has an elliptical stern, with a shield figure head and appropriate carved work. She has three decks, presenting a clear height of 7 ft. 6in. for the cabins, which are unusually commodious, and the accommodations most luxurious, whilst no expense has been spared to ensure the health and comfort of the passengers, by thorough ventilation, &c., &c. The vessel is coated with the Anti-Sargassian paint of Peacock and Buchan, by whom information has been received from India, that the Pottinger and Shanghai steam ships, now nine months on the India and China stations, which had been coated with the paint, were, upon being docked, found to be perfectly clean. The number of cabins is 282, of which 60 are of the first class, each being fitted up with every convenience. These are situated on the upper decks, in the centre of which is a magnificent saloon, the sides of which are decorated with beautiful marine views. The W. S. Lindsay was commenced in March last, and she is advertised to sail about the middle of November. She has thus been completed with a rapidity seldom equalled. Good judges speak of her as being a beautiful model, and in every respect a fine specimen of naval architecture. The Northumberland Yeomanry Cavalry band was on the ground, and their spirit-stirring strains increased the pleasure and animation of the scene. The weather unfortunately was unfavourable; had it been otherwise, the attendance, large as it was, would unquestionably have been much greater. After the launch, Mr. Lindsay, who was present, received the warm congratulations of his friends.

THE DINNER.

A large company afterwards sat down to dinner in the Drawing-loft, a building 120 feet long by 33 feet broad, which was admirably prepared and ornamented for the occasion. Nearly 400 ladies and gentlemen were seated at the tables, including many of the principal inhabitants of Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland. Over the principal table was a painting of the ship, and on either side the crests of the builders; behind, the excellent cavalry band were stationed. Mr. Lindsay presided, having around him Mrs. Chisholm, the eminent philanthropic promoter of emigration, Captain Western, and Mrs. Western, Mr. Pearson, the Mayor of Gateshead, the Rev. John Armstrong, and Mrs. Armstrong, William Hutt, Esq., M.P., &c. Sir John Fife, the Mayor of Tynemouth, and Mr. G. Kewney, for the Mayor of South Shields, filled the vice-chairs.

The Chairman gave the usual loyal and national toasts.

The Rev. John Armstrong, Vicar of the parish of Walls End, responded to the toast of the bishop and clergy of the diocese, and spoke of the "wooden walls" of Old England as about to be superseded by the iron ramparts of New England (applause). The "army and navy" was coupled with "memory of the Duke of Wellington," and, at the suggestion of the chairman, was drunk in solemn silence. Captain Weatherley responded on behalf of the army, and Captain Purdo on behalf of the navy. George Hawks, Esq., proposed "success to the good ship W. S. Lindsay," which was responded to with many rounds of applause, the band playing "Weel may the Boatie row." This toast was appropriately acknowledged by Captain Western, who said it should not be his fault if the W. S. Lindsay was not one of the fastest vessels afloat (applause).

Mr. Hutt, M.P., rose to propose the principal toast. He said they had that day enjoyed the gratification of seeing launched on the bosom of the Tyne, a ship bearing the name of one of the largest, most enterprising, and most intelligent shipowners in the world. The honour had devolved upon him, and it was an honour which he highly appreciated of proposing to them the health of William Shaw Lindsay (hear, and cheers). He had heard in the course of the day a great deal said about the beauty of the lines of the ship, the symmetry of her bows, and the energy, spirit, and intelligence which had called that vessel into existence. Great changes have recently been made in the commercial policy of this country; whatever might be the real merit of these changes, unquestionably they had spread among many shipowners feelings of doubt and discouragement, and had in some degree exposed them to disabilities. Timid men therefore are desponding, and calling upon the legislature for measures of impossible retrogression; but men of steady purpose and sagacity did not budge an inch in this emergency, they push forward, with more prudence and circumspection indeed, but with more spirit and resolution than ever. If they find one avenue closed against them, they carve out other avenues of success to themselves—(applause)—if the old wooden walls, from circumstances to which he need not advert, did not hold out the same prospects of success as formerly, they turn to other and newer materials of construction; if shipbuilding on the Thames is too expensive for success, they turn to the cheaper materials and the aboundidg skill and ingenuity of the Tyne (cheers). As he had already said, it was not in his power to anticipate the success of the ship, but the qualities which her construction had called forth were those which will always command a certain portion of success, by deserving it; for in these they recognise that practical good sense, enduring fortitude, and indomitable will which rendered our lost Wellington a pattern of British character and the master spirit of his age (loud cheers). Those are qualities which do not possess the show and glitter so popular with some nations on the continent, but these are the qualities which establish commerce, found colonies, uphold the fate of empires, and settle the destinies of man (cheers). Believing, as he did, that their honoured host unites in a remarkable degree those lofty and eminent qualities, and unites with them a spirit of princely munificence and hospitality, he called upon them to join in drinking Mr. Lindsay's health with three times three. (Drank with enthusiastic cheers, the band playing immediately afterwards the well known air, "For he's a hearty good fellow").

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, on rising, was very warmly cheered. After thanking them for the kindly manner in which his health had been proposed and received, he observed that he would only say one word about himself. The honourable member for Gateshead had alluded to what he had done; he had done nothing more than was open to any man. He started life a poor, friendless, orphan boy, and struck out for himself a simple course, to work, work, work, his maxim being the scriptural one of doing to others as he would they should do to him. These had been his mottoes, adherence to them had placed him where he then was, and he should give these to his son (hear and applause). He would now make a few remarks on a subject in which they were deeply interested, for the safety of these realms depends upon her maratime force, and it was, from the mercantile marine that the navy must draw its supplies in the hour of emergency and need. The prosperity therefore of our shipping became a matter of national concern. He was aware there would be, in that room as elsewhere, a difference of opinion as to the best mode of maintaining the mercantile marine efficiently. He would, however, give them his opinion honestly as a plain man of business, and if that opinion should be different from theirs, he was sure they would not be offended with him for expressing it. He, for one, conscientiously believed that the true way of maintaining its efficiency was free and unfettered trade (cheers). So believing, he would say to those who dissented from him, abandon the phantom protection—it is a delusion, a fallacy—the more he thought on the subject, the more he was convinced that this was the fact. When he considered the resources of England, and the skill, industry, and energy of Englishmen, he asked himself, what have we to fear from any nation on the face of the earth, only give us free and unfettered trade. He was aware that some said the laws of Oliver Cromwell had made us what we are, but this was not so—the resources of the country, the energy of our forefathers, the position of England as an island of the sea where the cause then, as now, of our prosperity, and restrictive laws only retarded our commercial advancement. Many of them would remember that when Lord Wallace and Mr. Huskisson first introduced liberal measures so far as they regarded navigation, thousands predicted ruin to the mercantile navy, but what was the consequence? From 1820 to 1825 (that being the year when Huskisson's free trade measures commenced), British shipping rose only 6, whilst foreign rose 17 per cent, inwards and outwards, and in five years that followed, instead of a broom being at the mast-head of every British ship, British shipping had increased 17, whilst foreign had only increased 12 per cent. He would take another era. During the time when the great statesman who had now gone to the home of his fathers (peace be to his memory) was in office, in 1840, he extended the liberal measures of Huskisson, and abolished the duties on many articles which had paid little more than the cost of their collection—and what were the results? In the five years that followed, British shipping increased 37 per cent., whilst foreign only increased 15 per cent. These were facts which they could neither gainsay nor overthrow. Let them take another period of still more recent date. They could not yet tell what the effect of the total repeal of the navigation laws would be, but one thing was clear—if they went to the banks of the Wear, they would find the shipbuilders more actively and busily employed than ever, larger ships being now built—ships better fitted for the open competition of the seas—than were built before. He had heard it said that these vessels were built on speculation, but he did not believe such stories; and even if this were the fact, it would make no difference, for he understood nearly all the vessels were sold. This convinced him that instead of the repeal of the navigation laws having done injury to the British shipbuilders and shipowners, it had done them a great deal of good, by teaching them to depend on themselves, instead of clinging to the back of the chair of protection (applause). He was opposed to the manner in which those laws were repealed. He thought the late administration did not use sufficient energy in inducing other countries to give us advantages in return, and had thereby allowed a clever and 'cute people, the Americans, to steal a march upon us. He had, however, since learnt that for 15 years our governments had been privately in negociation with those of other nations to induce them to open their ports to our ships, provided we do so to theirs, without effect. At length, the late government determined that, if other nations would do nothing for us, we ought to do something for ourselves, and he was now convinced that they arrived at a sound conclusion. At one time he desired reciprocity, but he was now satisfied that legislation could not be based upon that principle. He admitted the hardship of existing facts. For instance, as the head of a large ship-broking firm he one day chartered two ships from Calcutta, one an inferior French vessel, and the other a high-classed British ship—the first received £5 10s., the latter £3 15s. per ton. But why was this? Whilst the French ship could freely enter British ports, the English vessel could not enter any port in France without a differential duty being charged, far more than the difference in the freight. This appeared a great hardship, but who paid the difference of freight? The French people on the articles of consumption; it was therefore a question for them rather than us; and he trusted their eyes would soon be opened to the injustice and impolicy of maintaining differential duties. But if this were not so, was England to follow the beggarly policy of France and Spain? If those countries would not adopt our policy were we to return to theirs—a policy which had brought anarchy to their throne, ruin to their merchants, and destruction to their trade? The eyes of Holland had already been opened, and she was following to a large extent our example, and they might depend upon it, that in time other nations would see it to be their interest to follow in our footsteps (cheers). He trusted therefore that the shipowners would banish from their minds all ideas of protection and reciprocity (which was but protection in another shape and under another name), and making the best use of all their energies, advantages, and resources, he knew that the flag of England—that flag which had braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze, and which everywhere had been the harbinger of peace, Christianity, and civilization—would never be furled (cheers). Let them, as it became them as Englishmen, move onwards, removing those clogs which pressed unfairly and injuriously upon their industry and skill. There were many things which might be borne in the days when they leant upon the state for protection, which, now that they were left to the free competition of the world, should be removed. He had felt this, and as most of them were aware, he desired to enter the House of Commons in order that he might do what in him lay to remove the burdens which press upon the shipowners of England. He was sorry he found the ordeal necessary for him to pass through to enter the senate of his country such as he would not undergo. He had occasion the other day to ask a plain man but a great man, one who would have honoured them with his presence that day had not unavoidable engagements prevented him, he asked him who was to take the lead of the shipping interest in the House of Commons—that gentleman was none other than the man of unadorned eloquence, Richard Cobden (cheers). He would read them part of a note which he had received from Mr. Cobden, because that gave him reason to hope that he would look after the interests of the shipowner. [Mr. Lindsay read portions of the letter, in the course of which Mr. Cobden said—"As respects the removal of all restrictions and exclusive burdens from the shipowners, nobody will more heartily co-operate for that end than myself, but to give a chance for the co-operation of free traders, they must cease to invite us to listen to bleatings after protection."] It would occupy too much of their time were he to enter upon the burdens which ought to be removed. On this point he was not satisfied with the conduct of the late administration, who ought to have accompanied the repeal of the navigation laws with a removal of these fetters on their energy, and by a simplification of the maritime code, so that instead of having 14 acts to guide the shipowners, they might have had one act level to the meanest comprehension (hear). There remained, however, various matters to which it was the duty of the present government to attend—such as the system of consulage abroad, the Trinity House, and the Dover and Ramsgate dues. And now that the great general who held the office of Warden of the Cinque Ports had gone to his rest, he could not help expressing his surprise that Lord Derby, the First Minister of the Crown, who had always said that he felt for the ship owners and desired to see their burdens removed, should have stepped into one of these burdens himself, and appointed himself to this sinecure of £3,000 a year, the revenue for the maintenance of which is drawn from the pockets of the shipowners of England (hear, hear). It would have better become him, considering the professions he had made, if, instead of accepting that office, he had abolished it (cheers). He would only add one word, and it should be connected with iron shipping. They were aware that twenty years ago, some persons would not believe that iron would swim, and it was a long time before steam-boats were built of iron; now there were scarcely any of wood. He believed that in five or six years, there would be very few ships built of wood, and what a marked superiority that would give them over the nation which most interfered with them as competitors. America laboured hard to maintain the supremacy of the seas, but we have now a material for building ships which America does not possess, and for which she will have to come to us. This would open her eyes to the impolicy of maintaining a duty of 30 per cent. on manufactured iron, for the freight and charges alone would be quite sufficient to operate as a protection to the British shipowner (hear, hear). The Chairman then proceeded to give the health of Mrs. Chisholm, whose name he said was known and respected throughout the world, and whose anxiety to promote the improvement of ships destined to convey emigrants to the country of her adoption had led her to come from London at this inclement season. After speaking of her intelligence and philanthropy, he adverted to a suspicion which had been expressed by some present as to the true nature of her mission, arising from the circumstance that she was a Roman Catholic, and mentioned that about two months ago, whilst at Gravesend, he saw the Bethel flag flying at the head of a ship chartered by Mrs. Chisholm, and found that service in accordance with the rites of the Church of England was being conducted on board. On inquiry he ascertained only 7 per cent. of the crew and passengers were Roman Catholics. This was perhaps the best answer which could be given to the taunts of bigotry which had been made against this good and excellent lady. [The toast was drank with the usual honors].

Mrs. Chisholm then rose, and after the cheering with which she was greeted had subsided, said:—The honor they had done her in drinking her health demanded some return, and having no one present who could undertake the duty, she was under the pleasing although trying necessity of discharging it herself. Beautiful as had been the sight which they had that day witnessed with so much delight and pleasure, to her there was something connected with it of a much more important character—something which she had been thinking of and longing for during many years, and which she could now hardly imagine was a reality. Many of them were now probably aware that for thirteen years she had been engaged in looking after emigrants. Large funds had been raised in the Australian colony for emigration purposes, but the constant complaint there was, "the emigrants who arrive are not the classes of people whom we require;" and she felt assured they never would obtain the right class until they had better ships to convey them, and a better class of men engaged in emigration (hear and applause). The evils which had crept into emigration were of such a serious character that it would be utterly impossible for a lady to bring them before the public, but having seen them, she could only hope by directing the attention of good people to frightful evils which had prevailed, she might in time be able to bring to bear their influence in the removal of the depravity which she had been compelled to witness (hear). As the chairman had said, she had laboured under some disadvantage from the circumstance of being a Catholic, but whilst this had been a trying difficulty, it had, perhaps, also been a blessing to her. It had made her cautious, and in on some occasions of that kind, when the favour she had received might fill her with vanity, a little thorn of persecution kept down her pride (applause). Mr. Lindsay had alluded to the number of Catholics on board one of the ships; seven was the number, but if seventy had applied she would have felt it her duty to do the best she could for them, for she never made religion a question in the matter (hear, hear, and loud applause). She did all she could for them, and secured to all on board every opportunity of following out their religious observances in a peaceable and respectful manner. In the ship alluded to, there were Baptists, a large party (considering the number of their body) of Quakers, Wesleyans, and members of the church of England (hear). A notice was put up, by her direction, stating the hours at which service would be held at the different churches on the sabbath, and that boats would be placed at the side of the ship, free of cost, for those who preferred attending service at these public edifices. She allowed no distribution of tracts on board of any ship with which she was connected, no matter from what quarter they came, and never allowed them to pressed in any way upon the passengers on board, but there was a small recess left for their reception, and people might go there and take what books they pleased, consequently the passengers could not be influenced by any feeling of gaining the favour of any person on board by taking books from any individual. She thought that was the only plan she could pursue. Being an Englishwoman herself she knew the prejudices of the English people, and when a feeling takes a root in their minds, she also knew how deep and lasting it is, but she had confidence in time, and was well aware that they had a desire to do what is right, and to see what is right done. When she explained her views on emigration to one of the wisest men in London, he said her plans were too gigantic for her to attempt, and that, as it had always been the pride and boast of England that when a national work is to be done there is always a man found to do it, he recommended her to go among the shipowners, and try if she could not find a man of public spirit who would undertake what she desired to accomplish. She followed the advice, and not succeeding in London, she went to Liverpool and spent three weeks there in seeing shipowners on the subject, and had almost given up the work in despair, when she met with Mr. Lindsay, and she trusted that gentleman would do the work required, raise the character of emigration, and make it what it ought to be. After expressing a hope that the Sabbath would be duly observed on board the ship W. S. Lindsay, that the disgraceful and revolting ceremony of "shaving," on crossing the line would not be permitted, and that the rights of conscience would be respected, she observed that in a very short time a still larger vessel would sail, in which she intended to leave with four or five hundred single females, having on board a clergyman of the Church of England, and also one of her own faith. She took all who offered, not asking what creed they professed. Clergymen live in the same neighbourhood here in peace and comfort, and she did not see why they should not do so on board ship. All that was wanted was a spirit of Christian charity and forbearance, and that the clergymen should be religiously honest, keeping to their own preserves and looking after their own flocks, not neglecting their own in running after others (applause). Mrs. Chisholm concluded by expressing the gratification which she felt at seeing so many ladies present, and resumed her seat amidst hearty plaudits.

Several other toasts were drunk, and the company shortly ...

...castle Guardian.

MRS. CHISHOLM.

Since this lady's arrival, she has been waited on by many of the leading inhabitants of Cork, and we may say, beseiged by parties seeking information about Australia, and her system of emigration. The greatest interest is felt about her projects, and those of her own sex, who know what singular blessings have been conferred by her arrangements on well-conducted and unprotected girls, who would otherwise have been exposed to so many risks, are, as they should be, most anxious to compliment her. Their presence at the Soiree, on Monday next, in manifestation of this feeling, will, we are glad to learn, be numerous and fashionable, in the highest degree.

The Southern Reporter.

CORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1852.

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CORK SOUTHERN REPORTER.

THURSDAY, JULY, 8, 1852.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA—DIRECT FROM CORK.

We understand that arrangements of a most extensive and satisfactory nature have been made for sending ships direct from this port to Sydney, and Port Philip, and South Australia, under the agency of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. John Besnard—whose known attention to emigrants has ever been proverbial, his long connection with Australian emigration, and accurate knowledge of those colonies, are well known throughout Ireland; and we congratulate all persons intending to emigrate on their being able to do so direct from such a port—and under such agency. The following letters, which has been received by Mr. Besnard, will, no doubt, be interesting to many of our readers.

2, Alfred place,
Old Kent Road, London,
6th July, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—Being for many years a witness of your humane exertions in directing the progress of emigration from our long alienated country, in which I have ever known you to feel a deep interest. It occurs to me that it will afford you pleasure to hear, from an eye-witness, of the departure of the good ship Nepaul, from the London East India Docks, dispatched by that excellent lady, Mrs. Chisholm, with 370 passengers. My visits were limited to Sunday, 4th, and Monday, 5th inst., on which occasion I had ample opportunity of investigating the arrangements hitherto beyond my "ken." Nothing could be more complete or better calculated to promote the passengers' comfort. Along the space between decks, which was very lofty, ran parallel lockers and fixed seats; the whole presenting the appearance of a grand refectory for numerous guests. Over these tables is a line of lamps admirably calculated to convey, without absurd efficiency, to the dormitories at the rear and parallel to the seats along the tables, which can be easily used for conversation parties, amusing games, reading, writing, &c. Within the vessel, close to the sides, and along the sleeping apartments, runs a zinc tube through which a continual circulation of fresh air is conveyed. An ample supply of Cork pickled butter, (Burkes Brothers, and Hennis and Co.'s brands) did not escape my notice. These are at once indicative of plenty of ships' provisions and of Mrs. Chisholms affectionate care for the happiness of her people, as I may call them. All look up to her as the patriarchal mother of an afflicted nation, on their way to colonize a land of hope, happiness, and rest, provided for them by a benevolent and strikingly Providential.

Her son, a fine young fellow of about 19 years, was as amiable, assiduous, and active as possible in furtherance of his mother's wishes. Had I not seen it, I could not have imagined such an assemblage could be so docile in accommodating themselves to her instructions.

I have seen several of my former fellow citizens. The office of my individual solicitude was a fine young fellow, of energy and enterprise, the son of Mr. Lyons, of Sunnyside-hill, Clonakilty; and a deep sympathy for all his fellow-travellers, I entered an ardent heart and soul ejaculation for a safe and speedy arrival at their anxiously expected land of promise.

I hope, sir, you will pardon my trespass upon your valuable time. But I know the pleasure this account will give yourself and the many friends of those who are now gliding over the bosom of the mighty deep.—Accept, dear sir, the sincere respect and esteem of your obedient, humble servant,

T. M'ELLIGOTT.

THE PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

MRS. CHISHOLM AND EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

The high character, that truly Christian woman, Mrs. Chisholm, has earned from all parties needs no comment. It occurs to us that a plan she has laid down for the promotion of emigration to Australia ought to be known more fully than at present in this part of the world. We, therefore, give the chief particulars of a circular published by her, and the highly respectable committee associated with her:—

This society has for its object the foundation of a national and self-supporting system of colonization to the Australian colonies, by encouraging and aiding the industrious classes to effect their emigration in an independent, moral, and comfortable manner.

Payments and Loans.—Intending emigrants are, in the first instance, required to pay at least two-thirds of their passage money, which amount may be paid in instalments free of charge, the other portion of the passage money will be lent by the society, to be returned by the borrower. As a security for this loan emigrants are required to sign an agreement previous to receiving their embarkation orders, that they will refund such loans, through the intermediacy of agents in the colonies, within two years after their arrival in the said colonies, or sooner, if possible, in order that the money so repaid may be relent to others in like manner; while the borrowers can nominate their own relatives and friends for a passage and a loan, equal to the sum refunded by them, provided the persons so named meet the approval of the committee. Passages are granted only, to those persons who have paid to the society the whole proportion of money required for their voyage at least three weeks before the time appointed for the sailing of the vessel. No person can be entered on the books of the society without they consent to accept of a small loan, as by so doing all fellow-passengers are equal in position, two classes are avoided, the idea of rights of assumption destroyed; also a solicitude in each other's welfare in a new home is created by personal and reciprocal interests, cemented by mutual obligations.

Membership.—Intending emigrants, and most especially young and aged people, who desire to participate in the protection this system of emigration affords, must become members, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Society.

Family Groups.—Each body of emigrants are divided into groups containing not more than eight, nor less than three families, and a limited number of single persons. The object of this arrangement is for friends and relatives to unite and aid each other in their common emigration, and to form a social intimacy among strangers previous to embarkation, by which they enter the vessel as acquaintances and friends, ready to assist in those little services so conducive to happiness; and comfort in a sea-voyage. Families and individuals who cannot meet with persons wishing to emigrate from their own locality, have an opportunity in this society, of meeting others desirable to associate with, mutually forming a group advantageous both to their present and future views. The group of approved families and individuals being formed, the members of each group have to pledge themselves severally to assist in the recovery of loans to persons constituting their group, and further bind themselves to pay a proportionate share of the fee of ten shillings for each member of their group who may become a defaulter.

Fees.—Persons on being entered on the books of the society, as applicants for enrolment as members, have to pay entrance-fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to meet, in part, the current expenses of the office. Also a further fee of ten shillings each in addition to their passage-money by all adults, and five shillings each for all children under fourteen years of age, to be paid in the colony with the last payment of the loan.

The Re-Union of families.—Relatives and friends now separated (some being in England, others in Australia), when they are unable to pay the sum required for their passage, may jointly, in both countries, make weekly and monthly deposits, until they have, by their united efforts, raised the necessary amount, which, with the aid of a loan from the society, may enable such parties to emigrate. In like manner, parties in England anxious to emigrate, and who cannot at once pay the required sum, can make weekly and monthly payments towards their passage, either through the committee or local agents. If there happen to be a family with some grown-up children, not possessing the necessary means to emigrate, one or two of the most eligible may precede the rest to the Colonies, and through the mode of re-union of families, contribute to the emigration of the remainder of the family. It will be the duty of the Society's agent in the colony to remit these payments to the committee in England, for the specific purpose of the emigration of such parties. The rules of the society do not admit of the separation of man and wife, or of children without the consent of their parents.

Colonial Agents.—Captain Chisholm is now in the Colonies for the purpose of appointing agents to receive from emigrants all loans by the society, to remit the same to the committee in England, to keep a register of all agreements entered into, the districts to which the emigrants shall proceed, to afford advice and assistance to emigrants in obtaining employment, and to facilitate by all the means in their power, the satisfactory settlement of each in the district to which they have proceeded.

Protection to Orphan Girls and Friendless Females.—The friendless young women are grouped with, and introduced to families, at the group meetings held on the two first Mondays in every month, and seven o'clock in the evening, previous to embarking, and placed under their special guardianship; arrangements are also made to ensure mutual responsibility for good conduct during the passage. In like manner, youths and young men are associated with family groups.

Testimonials.—Certificates of good character must be produced from two respectable householders before applicants can be enrolled, and members of groups must pledge themselves not to admit into their body persons of doubtful character. If married, a certificate of marriage is to be shown before passages are granted. These testimonials are sent to the Colony before the sailing of the vessel conveying the emigrants.

Associated Groups.—A list of the associated groups embarked, with their names and ages, the place from which they emigrated, their destination and subsequent settlement, the amount advanced, repayments made, the sums still due and by whom, will be published as often as the committee may deem proper.

Cabins.—Enclosed cabins are furnished to each family of a size according to the number of individuals. Children above fourteen years of age are provided with compartments for sleeping separate from those of their parents. One enclosed cabin is allotted to seven single females, also an enclosed cabin for seven young men, in the parts of the vessel appropriated by classification for these two classes. Thoroughfare of the cabins and the parties in them are such as to provide for perfect order, decorum, and morality.

Assumed, or average Rate of Passage.—For each adult £12 10s.; for children under fourteen years of age, £6 5s. each. The reason of any fluctuation in the charge arises from the amount at which vessels may be procured; any advantage obtainable from favourable circumstances is given the emigrants.

Amount of Loan.—This is dependent on the state of the society's funds, and eligibility of the party for enlistment as emigrant; or other circumstances, but in no case will exceed one-third of the amount of the passage money for an adult.

Applicants for loans must state 1.—The name and age of each person. 2 Place of residence and occupation of each. 3. Whether married or single, male or female, and relationship to each other. 4. How much they can contribute towards their passage. 5. What part they can pay immediately. 6. If they require time, by what instalments can they complete their payments.

N.B.—Any further information that may be desired can be obtained by applying to Mr. Charles Clarkson, Charlton Crescent, Islington, London. If application be made by letter, two stamps must be inclosed for reply, or no answer can be sent. N.B.—No charge for information.

ARTICLES TO BE PROVIDED BY EACH EMIGRANT.—Knife and fork, table and tea spoons, metal plate, book pot, drinking mug, water can, washing basin, two cabbage nets, one scrubbing brush, half a gallon of sand, half a bath brick, two sheets of sand paper, two coarse canvas aprons, hammer, tacks, leather straps, with buckle to secure the beds neatly on deck when to be aired.

Bedding.—Passengers must provide themselves with bedding: the size of mattress for a double bed place, 3 feet by 6 feet; for a single berth, 2 feet by 6 feet. Feather beds are on no account permitted. Passengers should provide themselves with at least 3lbs of marine or other soap, gratuitously.

Luggage.—The bulk of luggage allowed to each adult passenger is 10 cubic feet in the hold, and 5 feet in the cabin, which includes the box, and half that quantity to children—free of charge. Each emigrant has to provide (for use in their cabin) a box 1 foot 6 inches long by 1 foot 10 inches broad, and 1 foot 4 inches deep, which box is to contain sufficient linen, or other articles, for fourteen days' use, as no other packages can, on any account, be allowed to be placed in the cabins. The remainder of the baggage, marked, "Wanted on the voyage" will be stowed in the hold, that it can be got at once a fortnight (or oftener) during the passage, for the purpose of making any required exchange of apparel. All package of baggage to be distinctly marked with the name of the passenger, and also with the words, "Wanted on the voyage," or "Not wanted on the voyage," and it must be at the docks, ready for shipment, at least five days prior to the appointed day of sailing. The society do not make arrangements for extra luggage.

Notice.—One month's notice is given of the sailing of the vessel, to which emigrants may have been nominated as that in which they can have a passage.

Place of Departure.—Vessels sent by the Family Colonization Loan Society to Australia, sail from the East India Docks, all carrying experienced surgeons. Passengers are required to be on board on the day of the vessel leaving the docks.

Children—It will be at the discretion of the surgeon to issue, three times a week, to children under seven years of age, four ounces of rice, or three ounces of sago, in lieu of salt meat.

Women with infants, for the sum of two pounds in addition to their passage-money, can have supplied to them, weekly, half a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of tea, and seven pints of beer.

It is conditioned that the ship shall be fitted with hospitals, one for males and females, in such parts as the society may approve, and two perforated pipes of tubes of inches in diameter, one on the floor and another against the roof, 'tween decks, on each side of the vessel, from stem to stern, and carried out on deck for the purpose of ventilation; also with proper apparatus for distilling water, and Bowlby's principle, both the last named to be in every respect as efficient as in the ship "Athenian," when employed by the society and to be fitted before sailing; likewise the said vessel shall be fitted with two water closets for women, and one for children, in the 'tween decks, and with four houses for men and one for children, on the main deck, and that no other closets or seats shall be fitted in order that the refuse may be conveniently thrown overboard by the emigrants,—That the cabins in the poop, with the exception of the Captain's and First mate's officers, and surgeon, are to be appropriated to the use of such emigrants as the society may desire to place there.—That fifteen cabin feet of luggage shall be taken on board and conveyed without extra cost to the passengers, and no more of that quantity for each child, and that arrangements shall be made for ready access to all luggage marked "wanted on the voyage" and stowed in the hold, at least once a fortnight during the voyage.—That fixed seats shall be provided for all the emigrants if practicable, either in the 'tween decks or on the poop.—That the parties of the second part shall ensure the passage-money of the emigrants according to the liability of 34th clause of the Passengers' Act, 12 and 13 Vic. cap. 35. That the provisions for the passengers shall be of a quality to be approved by the emigration officer, and equal in quantity to 22 weeks' consumption, calculated according to the subjoined weekly dietary scale for each adult, which are to be cooked by an emigrants' cook appointed for that purpose. Biscuit per week 3lbs., beef do. 1lb., pork do. 1lb., preserved meat do. 1½lb., flour do. 3½lb., raisins do. ½lb., suet do. 6ozs., peas do. ½ of a pint, rice do. ½lb., preserved potatoes do. ½lb., tea do. 1oz., coffee do. 2ozs., sugar do. ½lb., treacle do. ½lb., butter do. ½lb., pickles do. 1 gill, mustard do. ½oz., salt do. 2ozs., pepper do. ¼oz., water do. 5 gallons 1 quart.

The biscuit not to be lower than second quality, and a quantity requisite for eight weeks' consumption to be packed in puncheons. The beef to be prime new Irish or American East India. The pork to be prime Irish or Dantzic Mess. That a supply of medicines and medical comforts shall be put on board, in the following proportions, to the hundred statute adults, for the sick or the preservation of health.

1 cwt oatmeal, 28lbs arrowroot, 56lbs barley, 130lbs sago, 30lbs boiled beef (preserved), 20lbs boiled mutton (do.), 50 gallons lime juice, 50 gallons sugar, 10 gallons stout, 10 gallons brandy, 10 gallons rum, 10 gallons vinegar, 8 dozen pints preserved milk, 30 doz. bottles wine, 5 gallons chloride zinc, 1 cwt. marine soap.

That the following articles shall be supplied to women who may have infants under twelve months old, for the sum of £2: weekly, sugar, ¼lb; tea, ¼lb; beer, seven pints.—That the parties of the first part shall cause payment to be made in manner following (subject to the due performance by the parties of the second part of the conditions herein contained), viz., for each adult passenger on the ship can legally carry, less ten per cent., at and after the rate of and one-half that amount for all persons between the ages of 1 and 14; also one-half the several amounts for any deficiency in the number of people that can be legally carried, less ten per cent. as aforesaid, payment to be calculated according to the several ages at the time of embarkation.—That only one moiety of the stipulated passage money shall become due and payable for any person who shall die on the passage out to their destined port.—That the passage money as above agreed shall be paid as follows, viz., one third on the day of the departure of the ship from Gravesend, one third 14 days after her leaving the last port in the channel, and the remaining one-third after safe delivery of the emigrants, as above mentioned, upon receiving a certificate from the colony of the satisfactory treatment of the emigrants during their voyage, and of their safe arrival at their ports of destination.—That the parties of the second part shall maintain the emigrants at their expense for four clear days after the arrival at her ports of destination, on the same scale of victualling as in the dietary table.—That no wine, beer, or spirits shall be put on board by the owners, charters, captain, officers, or crew, for sale to the emigrants.—That shaving on certain days be allowed, but the usual practice of throwing water on the emigrants, as has been customary shall not be permitted.

THE GOULBURN HERALD.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

(From "Dickens' Household Words.")

AND what is the Colonisation Loan Society? The question is worth asking.

It is an association—devised by Mrs. Chisholm, and to be speedily carried out extensively, with the aid of several philanthropists, and the advice of two eminent actuaries—for establishing a self-supporting system of emigration, for assisting industrious people, and for promoting practically the spread of sound moral principles in a much neglected colony.

Persons desirous of emigrating form themselves into "groups," after being mutually satisfied of their respective self-respect and respectability. Each intending emigrant pays, either in one sum or by weekly instalments, as much as will amount to half the passage-money to Australia. The philanthropists of the society lend the other half, to be repaid by four annual instalments—each family becoming jointly bound for the sums lent to each member of that family, and each group being publicly pledged to assist in enforcing public repayments.

The details for securing repayment of the loans have been arranged by Mrs. Chisholm, and are the result of her large practical experience. Each emigrant, when he has paid back his loan, will have the privilege of nominating a relation or friend to be assisted in emigrating with the same amount of money. Thus, the original charitable fund will work in a circle of colonisation, at the mere sacrifice of annual interest. That emigrants among the humble classes are willing to remit for the purpose of assisting their friends and relations to follow them, is proved by the fact that, within the last three years, upwards of one million sterling has been remitted by the Irish emigrants from the United States alone, in small sums, to pay the passage of parents, brothers, sisters, wives, or sweethearts in Ireland. Australia, in proportion to her population, offers even greater opportunities of earning money-wages than the United States.

Mrs. Chisholm's plan offers several advantages of an important character. It will enable many to emigrate who, though frugal and industrious, are not only unable to raise *the whole* passage money; but, during temporary trade-depressions, would be consuming their savings. It will keep families united, and cherish an honourable, independent spirit. It will secure a class of emigrants calculated to improve the moral tone of the colony; for, as the character of each emigrant will be investigated by his fellows, there will be no room for the deceptions practised on the wealthy and charitable. The certificate of shop-mates with whom a man has worked, is more to be trusted than that of the clergyman who has only seen him in his Sunday clothes. It will afford the best kind of protection for young girls or single women desirous of joining friends in Australia, because each ship will be filled with "groups" previously acquainted and mutually *sifted*. Among minor advantages, the cost of passage and outfit, by the aid of co-operation and communication, will be much diminished.

The design is based, in the main, upon three positions. First, 'that it is melancholy to reflect that thousands of British subjects should wander about, more like spectres than beings of flesh and blood; and that hundreds should die of starvation, while our vast colonies could provide abundantly for them.' Secondly, 'that in England a society is much needed, the great moral aim of which should be to check crime, by protecting and encouraging virtue. Thirdly, 'that the zealous endeavours of the charitable, *combined with the industrious and frugal efforts of the working classes themselves*, could accomplish great ends in the way of emigration.

For these leading considerations, it is proposed that the projected society should assist persons desiring to emigrate, by loans of money for two years or longer without interest. That these loans should be made to friendly parties or groups of approved individuals, acquainted with the character of each other, and becoming jointly and severally responsible for the loans made to them. That agents should be appointed in different parts of Australia, to maintain a general knowledge of the emigrants so assisted, and a general communication with them; and that the advances should always bear a certain proportion to the amount of the funds raised by the emigrants themselves, or by their friends in the Colonies, at the time of their making application for assistance to quit this country.

The re-uniting of various members of one family when some have emigrated, while others have been left at home; and the removal of the difficulty too often found in raising sufficient funds to effect this re-union, is one important object of Mrs. Chisholm's scheme. And it must not be forgotten that money lent and repaid, would be lent again and again; and thus the good effected by one small sum would be quite incalculable.

It is admitted in the published letter setting forth the design, that the friends and wishers of the society can hardly expect the full confidence of the public at its commencement; the great moral problem being yet to be solved—'whether the various grades of our working classes can be trusted, or whether, with all our religious, moral, social, and commercial advantages, we are rearing rogues or honest men'; at the same time it is insinuated on the authority of the projectress, that in numerous cases where private advances have been made with similar objects, the rule has been gratitude and honesty—not ingratitude and dishonesty, and that her personal experience on this point, under many disadvantageous circumstances, is powerfully encouraging.

There may be difficulties in the details of such a plan; and it is possible that many persons who would retain an honourable sense of an obligation to an individual, would subside into a mere lax morality if the obligation were to a Board. The observation is trite enough, that a number of individuals united in an association will do, without any scruple, in the name of the society, what each of them would deem unworthy of his own character; but there are two sides to this question, and it is equally certain that many persons will take advantage of an associated body they can, who would hesitate to cheat any single member of it.

Reserving such questions, there can be little doubt, we apprehend, of the soundness of the three positions we have briefly stated. It is unquestionably melancholy that thousands upon thousands of people, ready and willing to labour, should be wearing away life hopelessly in this island, while within a few months' sale—within a few weeks'—when steam communication with Australia shall be established—there are old struggles shared together, of many new ties formed since, and in the salutary influence and restraint of a kind of social opinion, even amid the wild solitudes of New South Wales.

The two following instances will display the practical working of Mrs. Chisholm's plan. Among the applicants to join the Society (for already the working classes are prepared to subscribe two thousand pounds) was an artisan in the North, belonging to a trade which "strikes" periodically. When contemplating these "strikes," the leaders of the trade bass their financial arrangements for supporting the body while out of work, upon the savings made by the more frugal of their associates. The artisan in question being a Teetotaller and skilful, had three time been able to save from fifteen to twenty pounds, with the express design of emigrating; but twice his stock of cash had been melted in the common treasury during strikes. With the assistance of a loan from the Society, he will now be able to emigrate. There can be no fear of such a man not repaying it honourably. Had he been able to emigrate a few years ago, he must have been wealthy by this time, and in a position to help all his relatives to join him.

Again, a benevolent Dowager Countess has subscribed two hundred and twenty-five pounds to this Society; a sum which has been appropriated to assist the following

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.—MRS. CHISHOLM. WE said, some posts back, when referring to the contemplated visit of Mrs. CAROLINE CHISHOLM to this city, that we would, previously to her arrival here, endeavour to point out some of the chief benefits which her exertions have secured to the emigrant classes. A few weeks ago we thought we may be expected to shew the superiority of her system, over that ordinarily adopted by, or rather enforced, by their necessities, on those who seek to mend their fortunes in distant lands. We cannot enter into all the details of MRS. CHISHOLM'S arrangements, but we shall touch briefly on the principal amongst them.

The primary object of this excellent lady's plan is, we need hardly say, to guard against all dangers to morality, and in an especial degree to afford protection to young and friendless women, who might otherwise, in the long voyage to our Australian colonies, be exposed to much risk. Nor is it merely morality that is regarded by her, but what is hardly less important, strict attention is paid to those minor decencies of life, which can hardly be disregarded for any time, without destroying that delicacy of feeling which contributes so much to the preservation of moral rectitude. With this view every precaution is taken that may tend to exclude from the vessels of the "Family Colonization Loan Society" persons upon whose character a suspicion rests. And by a judicious mode of grouping the emigrants, the young persons of either sex, who are unaccompanied by their own relatives, are placed under a kind of special guardianship during the voyage, which is most valuable. Whether regarded in a moral or social view, indeed, we consider this "grouping" to be the happiest and most important feature in MRS. CHISHOLM'S plan, and that which most tends to benefit, in every way, the emigrant. Each group consists of twelve adults—the members of each family constituting part of the same group, and, joined with them, young persons who are placed under the particular charge of the heads of the family or families associated in the group. These heads of families bind themselves, by a solemn pledge, that has resulted from the loose manner in which the emigrants have been thrown together during the passage, to both these respects—namely, good conduct and reform, and with a most admirable result.

The Athenian would be allowed to carry, by the Government regulation, 235 passengers, but arrangements have only been made for 208, so that the difference will add greatly to the comfort of the emigrants. The between deck is lofty, being full seven feet in height, and there is a clean sweep from stem to stern. Down the centre of the deck, the whole length of the ship, runs a table, with seats on each side; and at intervals, are three receptacles for books, for the use of the emigrants. The space of the cabins, which of course line the sides of the vessel, are enclosed, each family occupying one, of a size proportioned to the number of individuals of which it is composed. It is in the arrangement of these cabins that the value of MRS. Chisholm's arrangements exists. A cabin adapted to single females will be placed between the cabins of families; a daughter from each of which has a berth in the former, so that the parents have an interest in the comfort of, and assume a guardianship over, the rest of the inmates. Such is also the case with the single young men—the youths, in addition, not being allowed to sleep in the same cabins with the males of an elder growth. A similar restriction applies to the girls of the same class. Children above fourteen years, it should be observed, are not allowed to sleep in the same cabin with their parents. Married persons placed out to join their husbands will not occupy the same compartments with the single young women. It we glance at one or two of the cabins, and their intended inmates, we shall at once see the beauty of these arrangements. One cabin is to be occupied by six females, as follows:—Two young married women, who are going out to join their husbands in Australia, and a young and infirm woman, a grandmother, who has been sent for from the far-off south by her relations. This poor woman is so feeble that the group to which she belongs has generously volunteered to send persons to the railway station to convey her to the ship; and the young married ones have alluded to have proffered their care and attention during the voyage, in return for the protection they experience from the society. The next inmates of this cabin are two orphan children, sent for by their brother; and a highly respectable young woman, lately a Sunday-school teacher, who will prove a valuable companion to the rest of the inmates. In another cabin we find that three young girls will be placed, who have each been sent for by their respective sisters—emigrants in the society's ship, the Slain's Castle, and who are now comfortably married. Of course, there is the same protection here as in the former case. Only one class of passengers is sent out by the society, but the best cabins are latterly given up to those whose necessities most require comfort and accommodation. In one instance, a widow and her three invalid children, who are unable to walk without assistance, are placed in a light and airy cabin on the poop, and will receive every care during the passage. Two surgeons will be attached to the ship, and a third goes out as a passenger. The hospital—in other emigrant ships placed in the forecastle, a most improper position and unsuitable position—occupies a place in the stern cabins, the best part of the vessel, sufficient space being devoted to the convenience of females, with the advantage of the surgeon occupying the adjoining cabin. The fittings of the cabins are as admirable as the arrangements. A bedstead is provided, double duty, as a sleeping place and a seat or couch, by means of a side; and the emigrants will have every opportunity of fitting up their young little domiciles with sundry conveniences, such as shelves, racks, washing stands, &c. Several model cabins are already finished, and the material for such a scheme is at the disposal of the emigrants. The cabins occupied by families, about four feet from the ground, form a deep platform. A communication is provided between the cabins by means of sliding panels, and thus a comfortable and safe place is provided for the infant children to play in, out of the way of the adult portion of the passengers. The crew have no communication with the emigrants; and the water-closets are separate, and also devoted exclusively to the passengers. An apparatus is to be fitted up for ventilating the 'tween decks; and Mrs. Chisholm is contemplating the attachment to the cooking place of an apparatus for drying and airing clothes, and heating smoothing irons, which will be the means of saving each of the emigrants, on an average, at least £2, in the reduction of the quantity of outfit required, no such conveniences having hitherto existed. The cooking apparatus is the most satisfactory, and as the surgeons partake of the same fare as the emigrants, they will have every inducement to see that the quality is good. Two pounds of solid food are allowed more than in the Government ships, and a considerable quantity more fuel. Altogether, an inspection convinces us that everything possible had been done to secure both the comfort and convenience of the emigrants, who must owe to Mrs. Chisholm a deep debt of gratitude for her disinterested exertions. A family group meeting will be held on board on Monday, the 12th inst., when, we believe, will be open to the public. We may observe, in conclusion, that, up to Tuesday, the 13th, the emigrants who intend to proceed by the Athenian had paid into the society's treasury the sum of 1,800*l.*, independent of loans and expenses.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S IMPROVED SYSTEM OF EMIGRATION.

During the past week we have had an opportunity of inspecting the Athenian, lying in the East India Docks, and chartered by the Family Colonisation Loan Society for the conveyance of emigrants to Australia. Mrs. Chisholm kindly accompanied us over the vessel, and we are indebted to her, not only for an explanation and description of the new system she has adopted in fitting out the vessel, but also for some particulars of universal interest respecting the working of the society of which she was the originator, and of the persons who have already and are now availing themselves of the benefits which it holds forth. Before proceeding to our notice of the vessel, we will just glance at the society and its objects, for the use of those amongst our readers who may still be in ignorance respecting it. The Family Colonisation Loan Society (amongst the committee of which, the names of Lord Ashley, the Right Hon. S. Herbert, and the Right Hon. V. Smith will be found) has for its object the foundation of a natural and self-supporting system of colonisation to the Australian colonies. The plan adopted, is to receive, in weekly or monthly payments, from industrious and respectable working men, two-thirds of the passage money, and to grant the remaining third, as a loan, out of funds subscribed by the public, to be repaid by instalments or otherwise, within two years after the emigrants' arrival in the colony. Thus, in the case of the Athenian, the passage money of which has been fixed at 12*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, the society advances to each adult 4*l.*, the remainder being paid by the intending emigrant. The parties joining the society are formed into groups, containing not more than eight families, nor less than three, and a limited number of single individuals; and this "grouping" becomes the means of making parties well acquainted with each other before embarking. The members of groups pledge themselves not to admit into their body persons of doubtful character; and this rule has been found to work remarkably well, one person being refused admission to no less than four groups, in consequence of its becoming known that there was a stain upon his character. By thus grouping together a number of respectable families, in the bonds of a well-regulated intimacy, Mrs. Chisholm has obtained a means of securing protection to a certain number of friendless and unprotected females, who may be seeking refuge in emigration from poverty, or, who wish to join those friends in Australia who have preceded them. The society also forwards the reunion of friends and relatives, now separated, by receiving weekly and monthly deposits, both in England and Australia, and assisting, as in the former case, by a loan. It will thus be seen that the society is powerful for a vast amount of good; and the test of character enforced by the grouping system is so effectual, that it appears to be one of the society's ships is equivalent to the most favourable testimonials.

Mrs. Chisholm, who has had great experience in emigration, both at home and in Australia, has witnessed the physical inconveniences that have hitherto been attendant upon the system of passenger-carrying adopted in the greater portion of the Australian ships; and she has also had ample evidence of the moral contamination that has resulted from the loose manner in which the emigrants have been thrown together during the passage. In both these respects, she proposes a sweeping reform, and with a most admirable result.

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MRS CHISHOLM'S LECTURE.—An advertisement in our front page announces that Mrs Chisholm, whose zealous, judicious, and disinterested exertions on behalf of those who seek to benefit their condition by emigration, have won for her well-deserved fame, will address a meeting in the Lecture-room this evening. Mrs Chisholm is one of those who supply useful emigrants and their friends with valuable and authentic information relative to Australia, at the request of several ladies and gentlemen in this town, who take a deep interest in the subject. Our talented and patriotic townsman, Sir John Fife, will preside, and W. S. Lindsay, Esq., who is now so largely embarked in emigration pursuits, and so actively employed in providing improved means for the conveyance of emigrants to the land of their adoption, will also be present.

FOR PORT PHILIP direct.—The following splendid, new, British-built SHIPS fitted upon Mr. Chisholm's plan for ventilation, &c., and second cabin berths, for sailing with greater rapidity will sail from London positively at the under-mentioned dates, viz., from the East India Docks:

ALINDA, 1,100 tons, R. D. FREEMAN, Commander, 5th October.
SAGINAW, now at Dartmouth the 15th inst.
BARRACOUTA, 1,350 tons, R. UNDERWOOD, Commander, 20th October.
W. S. LINDSAY, 1,100 tons, GEORGE WESTERN, R.N., Commander, 10th November.

The above sailing fast-clipper ships, commanded by men of great experience. An experienced surgeon will accompany each ship. For terms of passage, plans and accommodation, and all other particulars, apply to W. S. Lindsay and Co., 8, Austinfriars.

THE MUNSTER CITIZEN

THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT SHIP PERU.—This fine barque, which left London the previous week with emigrants for Australia, arrived in Cork harbour shortly after one o'clock on Saturday. She is to take up a large number of emigrants from this port for the gold regions of Australia, and is fitted out upon the system adopted by the Colonial Loan Emigration Society, under the auspices of Mrs. Chisholm. She is in every respect admirably qualified for the purposes of emigration. Her berths are light, airy, and cheerful, and her saloon a most spacious and comfortable apartment. Arrangements are made by which the passengers are divided and classified in the most suitable manner, so that married people and families have the great advantage of living together in private during the voyage. The emigrants who arrived on Saturday from London are all of the most respectable class; and those who are to sail from this port are well known to belong to many of the principal families in the middle ranks of this city. On the arrival of the vessel on Saturday a large number of the emigrants immediately went on shore and started for Cork to get a view of the Exhibition. Among them were several natives of Germany and some from Russia. Mrs. Chisholm was on board for the greater part of Saturday and inspected the arrangements in person. A resolution of thanks was adopted by the emigrants who had come from London, to Mr. Hall, one of the owners of the vessel, acknowledging the attentions which had been paid to them in every respect. This day a "group" meeting will be held in the Town-hall of Queenstown, when an address will be read to Mrs. Chisholm, who will deliver some parting words of advice to the emigrants.—*Cork Examiner.*

1852.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF COLONIZATION.—On Monday, "a public group meeting," of emigrants about to proceed to Australia under the auspices of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, was held on board the ship Athenian, lying at the sailing from Gravesend Docks, prior to her departure for Port Philip, on the evening of the 12th inst. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, on the occasion, amongst the persons present were Mrs. Chisholm, the benevolent founder of the Society; Mr. Robert Lowe, late member of council for Sydney; Mr. Leslie Foster, late member of council for Port Philip; Mr. John Stevenson, of King's-road, Bedford-row; and a great number of Indians. Previous to 2 o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting, the emigrants had taken their friends, and an immense number of persons of both sexes interested in the proceedings, had assembled on the main deck, in the fore part of the ship, the poop of the vessel, which was decorated with many men clung to the rigging during the ceremony. The day was exceedingly beautiful, and the banners which floated from the masts of the vessel in a considerable variety of form and colour added greatly to the picturesqueness of the scene. The meeting was addressed amongst other persons, by Mr. Robert Lowe, in some remarks upon the late gold discoveries in Australia, in which he pointed out to the emigrants to whom they were addressed, the propriety of their conduct in Australia, and during the voyage out, as a strong inducement to urge on the minds of the people, the evil in their future life accordingly as they conducted themselves of it, of gaining much to them, if they chose to avail themselves of it, of gaining much useful knowledge and intellectual moral training, which they would find it difficult afterwards to acquire during a laborious life in the colonies. When they arrived in the colony they would find the rate of wages very high, and they would hear a great deal of talk about the unexpected riverers of gold; his advice to them was, not to be like other people go a gold-hunting, but not to go themselves, but to let other people go a gold-hunting, and thus they would reap the benefit (

vigorous and liberal policy of co-operation for the common benefit.

OUR BENEFACTRESS.

The public have had a little time to breathe after the enthusiastic reception which they accorded to their new Governor. But the propriety of another reception has still to be borne in mind, and for a personage far greater, in a particular way, than any colonial governor that ever lived. We allude to Mrs. Chisholm. It will be recollected that by the last intelligence, this lady had just taken leave of many of her friends, and was preparing to leave in the Ballaarat, which was to sail on the 7th April. If that vessel kept to her day of sailing, she will now have been upwards of ninety days at sea, and Mrs. Chisholm may therefore be hourly expected.

We have been reminded of the necessity for the immediate consideration of this subject, by the receipt of a letter from a lady, resident here, who has before called attention, in eloquent terms, to the claims of this true philanthropist to a generous and hearty welcome from the people of this colony. We annex the letter in full, feeling sure that it breathes a spirit that will be participated in at almost every fire-side in Victoria.

By a paragraph in the London papers, recently received, it appears that the long-anticipated arrival of Mrs. Chisholm may be daily expected; and to those who have been witnesses to her zealous labors in the cause of emigration, the question naturally arises how will she be received on these shores, if she comes amongst us—not as a solitary exile; a stranger in a strange land, but as the successful pioneer of honest industry returning to her domestic enjoyments with the well-earned triumphs of an approving conscience and to find in the persons of some of our most prosperous colonists the once suffering poor, whom she aided hither? If such services as these are permitted to go unrewarded, it will be a lasting memento of an ungrateful colony.

I would suggest that immediate steps be taken and arrangements commenced for a public subscription which those whom she has benefited may have an opportunity of testifying their high appreciation of her worth. And surely the wealthy sons and daughters of toil can devote a few hours to social intercourse, and assemble together on an appointed evening to give a cordial welcome to the Immigrants' Friend, whose presence amongst us as the embodiment of all that is excellent and womanly will have a widely beneficial influence.

Hitherto Victoria has been strangely unmindful of the claims of those whose labors and discoveries have made her "a wonder amongst nations," it remains now to be proved whether the name of Mrs. Chisholm will be added to the dark list.

I am well aware that her actions and motives have been criticised with no gentle hand; for the world's slow to believe in aught of an unselfish nature. Quietly unobtrusively, unassisted, and without ostentation, she has pursued her noble task, guiding the industrious artisan to a well-paid field of labor, and, without reference to creed or nation, her aid and counsel was willingly given. *For this* it is meet she should have some public acknowledgment,—some assurance that chilling neglect and ingratitude are not the portion of Caroline Chisholm, whose total abnegation of self in the aid of suffering thousands will render her name conspicuous in the world's annals, when Victoria—no longer a colony, but proudly claiming to be recognised as a great and civilised empire—records in the pages of future history the name of its chief benefactress.

The cheerful reception lately given to Sir Charles Hotham was given to the representative of Her Majesty, as a token of respect; as a frank tendering of the right hand of friendship to one likely to act no unimportant part in our history; and as an indication of a wish upon the part of the people for the establishment of that cordial understanding between the ruler and the ruled, which should be productive of the best results hereafter. The public knew little of Sir Charles Hotham. He has rendered them no particular service. He was not even chosen by themselves. On the contrary, he was and is but a mere nominee of Downing-street, and may yet turn out very different to what we hope and are inclined to believe.

But a greeting to Mrs. Chisholm rests on very different grounds to these. For many a long year her thought by day and dream by night have been devoted to the best interests of Australia and its people. For this she has sacrificed her comfort, her time, her money, and her home. Separated from her husband by the diameter of the earth, without one other thought than doing good to others, she has labored steadily on; beating down all obstacles by the force of a resolute will; disarming all opposition by the purity of her motives and the universality of her benevolence; by the keen ardor of her high intelligence; by the boundless scope of her generous love. Combining the vigor and decision of a man with all the tenderness of a true woman, she has devoted herself with a self-sacrifice, a patient determination, and a continuity of effort which have rarely been equalled in the world. Nor has she wasted her efforts upon a vague and impracticable theory. Ten thousand happy homes in Australia speak loudly for the practical results of her endeavors. Ten thousand families in over-crowded Britain daily bless the hand which led forth one of the number to brighter scenes, lessening the pressure upon the scanty loaf, and furnishing the means of an ampler supply. Ten thousand hard-handed men have to thank that kindness and energy which have surrounded them with all the peaceful pleasures of the fireside; weaning them, unknown even to themselves, from drunken

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We publish in another place the first of a series of letters which Mrs Chisholm purposes addressing, on the subject of Family Colonization, to the working classes of the United Kingdom, through the columns of the Australian Press. We regret that the communication did not reach us in time on the previous evening to enable us to publish it simultaneously with our contemporary yesterday. We give it now, however, the benefit of our circulation. It will well repay perusal.

...the Chaplain to the Gaol, ... penitent.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.—We are informed that Mrs Chisholm has received numerous remittances (amounting in one week alone to 3,000*l*) from the emigrants sent out to Australia by her society, for the purpose of providing passages for their relatives and friends left in this country.—*Standard*.

[EM]IGRANT POPULATION WITHOUT [HOME]S; THE EVIL AND ITS REMEDY.

[From the] *Visitor, reprinted from the "Lady's News paper."*

[Emigrants] may be of two sorts;—the one a reckless [...] desire of change, full of present discomfort, [...] most commonly [form] expectations disappoin[ted and] feelings disgusted;—the other, the calm [...] of sober reflection, that weighs its [...] and wisely sets it off to the task [...] them. The one class of emigrants are [like those] who would go forth on a long journey [without] umbrella or great coat, because the [...] season they set out; the others are the care[ful ones], who have these appliances carefully [stow]ed away for use when wanted. [...] never to be forgotten by the emigrant that he [goes] from a country of cheap labor to a land where [labor is] dear; and this, which is one of the main inducements to emigration, should lead him to provide at [home] those indispensable necessaries which he must otherwise procure, at whatever cost, on his arrival. Among the first of these necessaries we must surely reckon a shelter—a home; and though in a climate like Australia we may take liberties which elsewhere would be fatal, yet it is wise to recollect, that even to the healthy and vigorous man a fit of sickness and long season of debility is too often the penalty he pays for determining to "knock along somehow," to say nothing of the exorbitant price which the meanest pigstye commands as rent, and which soon exhausts a deeper purse than would have supplied a comfortable home for the stranger, keeping him both in health and spirits.

We have more than once had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Chisholm, on the last of which occasions she very strongly expressed her conviction, that parties taking out moderate sized houses would have the comfort of them for months after landing, and finally sell them at a very handsome profit, after paying freight, and all expenses of carriage.

The manufacture of houses for the Australian Colonies is therefore become an important branch of industry, and the success of the inventor has found many to imitate, who were unable to originate. In our first visit to the factory at Clift House, we were very forcibly struck with the genius of the proprietor; we felt that there was a master-mind at work, in the careful adaptation of means to the end required. Nothing superfluous—nothing wanting. Nothing left unthought of, to be remembered when it is too late to remedy. As it was a father's thoughtfulness for his southward bound cottagers, [...] the invention, and originated the establishment, nothing was left unprovided for his comfort; and it has seemed as if the same spirit had actuated and prompted the multitudinous adaptations of the principle to every conceivable variety and style of building; and it is this which not only gives a charm to a visit to Clift House, but makes the interest of the emigrant safe in the proprietor's hands; for he has only to explain the object he wishes to accomplish, when the same genius which suggested the first fabric, will be exerted to meet his particular want.

We happen to know of one very sagacious party at a distance who fancied that it was a simple thing to put together an iron house; and as he had a quantity of materials by him, he thought nothing further was needed than an inspection of the buildings at Bristol. He forthwith came down, and Mr Hemming, with the urbanity which ever prompts him to give his time to visitors, escorted the stranger about, and with much minuteness explained the various particulars of his erections, all unconscious that instead of a customer he was arming a lynx-eyed rival with weapons to use against himself. The gentleman went home fully satisfied with the information he had gathered, put up his house, and found to his astonishment, that its cost, exclusive of the materials he had himself furnished, was more than Mr. Hemming would have charged for a better erection, including the carriage.

The church ordered by the Bishop of Melbourne, is pretty familiar to most parties from the engravings, and so satisfactory has it proved in its complete state that another has been ordered by the same parties, to give 1000 sittings, together with a parsonage more roomy than the comfortable residence now packing up to go with the church. The hotel, which has been purchased by an enterprising capitalist, (and which we have no doubt will prove an excellent investment) will make up 56 beds, each provided with means of security for the occupant's luggage. One is now in course of construction on a much larger scale. Indeed the means of accommodation in the colony are so disproportioned to the increase of population, and must continue to be so, that a building costing in Bristol about 1400 guineas, will at a fair colonial rental, return £2400 per annum. We have seen a row of two-storied houses and shops, which would not disgrace Hastings or Malvern; and where the intended site is a town, the emigrant would do well to consider the cost of ground, and increase rooms upwards instead of sideways.

The personal interest that Mrs. Chisholm has in whatever concerns the colony led her to pay two visits of inspection to Clift House, and we may rest assured that hers was not a mere lady's glance of approbation at every novelty that came under her notice, but a business-like examination and inspection of detail. We see the result in the neat office with the name of Captain Chisholm on the door, and the Maker's name and address painted on one corner by Mrs Chisholm's special permission. Besides which another house for her private use is to be immediately sent out and set up in the "Chisholm Camp Ground," near Melbourne, as evidence of her own speedy arrival. The Home consists of one apartment only, requiring very little labor to be expended on levelling or preparing the ground for its reception; and is to be purchased, we believe, for twenty guineas.

...what will be the result? Why, at a certain time of the year, when BROWN, JONES, and ROBINSON, with their respective and respected wives and little ones, begin to think the nights are "very much drawn in," and Margate and even Herne-bay are a little cold, and a little grim;—and therefore they who delighted in August and September seas, have decided upon packing up, and returning to town;—at that time the beggars, the professed beggars; the miserable outcasts born of beggars to beget beggars; old, hereditary mendicants who—were there any Herald's College for Dirt and Rags—might trace their professional pauperism haply as high up, or rather as low down, as Earl or Marquis may trace his ermine,—these beggars, when nights begin to be cold, invariably swarm to London. They may be tracked like the slime of a snail on their way to the metropolis. And they have good reason for the move. A hedge-side in October is not so comfortable a bed for them as the same hedge-side when May canopies and curtains them with blossoming hawthorn. The breath of the new-mown haycock is departed, and the autumn wind howls "London!" Even if the twopenny lodging-house may not be obtained—that horrible seed-plot of hypocrisy, and craft, and of every evil that debases human nature—if the twopenny roof and the twopenny bed may not be, every night, obtained,—still there are dry arches, there is even the London doorstep, far more comfortable, and, though a little hard, much cosier than dank November fields. And so, Rags and Dirt, and Trull and Tatters turn their filth and vice towards London; coming back for the winter season!

But what will now be the additional inducement to come from country quarters? The reader has no doubt beheld the bee-keeper rattling on a tin saucepan, clinking an old warming-pan to make the bees swarm kindly. Behold the Lord Mayor of London, with the city mace—precious, antique metal!—thumping away, benevolently thumping away at his soup-kettle; the kettle to be daily filled and daily emptied for and by "those persons who are unable to obtain the necessaries of life." How the beggars will swarm at the sound! And how—even in the nostrils of their fancy—how the soup will smell, steaming from London to every shire — steaming, more savoury than guileful JACOB's pottage! How many thousands — thousands continually multiplying — will always be unable "to obtain the necessaries of life!" Let us suppose that a few eccentric folks of wealth should combine to teach their poorer fellow-creatures the value of mortal time, by presenting to them silver watches; but only to "those who were unable to obtain the necessary silver watches of life." Why, can even a professional actuary calculate the number of people—and very respectable people, too—who would suddenly be, and continue to be, "unable to obtain" the necessary silver watches of daily existence? We should all want watches. "What's o'clock?" would be the leading question of life.

We feel it to be the duty of every man, who lives by the work of his head or hands, to protest against this Folly's Soup-kitchen — this City's *Hospice*— about to be opened in the City of London. Every impostor relieved is an honest sufferer injured. What thinks the Lord Mayor of *Sarah Hilditch, Sarah Harrigan*, and *Eliza Taylor* (the police case will be found elsewhere), arraigned before him as "common beggars and impostors"? They had beset, persecuted a weak, kind old gentleman, whose indiscriminate benevolence bordered on insanity. To make him keep his hands from his pockets it was almost necessary to put his arms in a strait-waistcoat. Now, the Lord Mayor, who—with the gravity, and even the wisdom,

of an elephant—judged the case, marvelling at the credulity of the money-giving Mr. SOLLY,—the Lord Mayor is only another SOLLY, stirring the soup of the *Hospice* with the City mace. His lordship is bringing about him impostors, not by threes, but by thousands.

We are happy to find that the *Times*—in an admirable article—has touched upon this abuse of benevolence, this mistaken philanthropy. Truly does the *Times* point out members of families yearning, struggling to obtain the means to join their kindred—wives separated from husbands, children from parents—in Australia, where competence and comfort invariably repay honest industry. Let those who, unreflectingly, would aid the Lord Mayor in his folly, send their subscriptions to Mrs. CHISHOLM: with every pound she so obtains she will make some honest, worthy heart throb with thankfulness and gratitude. Instead of establishing a kitchen for reckless vagrancy and ingrained imposture—let such subscribers charter a ship, Mrs. Chisholm's ship: let them convey suffering want and unspotted indigence to a land teeming with the blessings of nature: let them reunite those separated by want of money—and not, by indiscriminate benevolence, pay a bounty to idleness, fraud, and imposture.

When we consider the manly character of the English workman—when we reflect upon his untiring energies—upon the taskwork he sets himself that he may retain his self-respect, and provide for those near and dear to him as the pulses of his own heart—when we consider him heroically working, and as often heroically suffering—(for though we may chronicle the deeds of the battle-field, we know but little of the silent victories won by independence of spirit at the poor man's hearth,)—when we know and venerate the moral dignity of the English workman—we resent it as a great social wrong to him, as something careless and contemptuous of his own great claims to admiration, respect, and to needful help, the help needed,—that beggars by trade, born beggars, suckled by imposture, who have never eaten bread that was not alms—at times flung to them as to four-footed beasts,—that they should steal from ignorant Charity one farthing of the funds that might save and elevate those virtuously struggling,—those lowly, nobly good. Every impostor rewarded is a worthy poor man wronged.

We do not respect the philanthropy that has its especial pets. And yet these pets so abound, that with little difficulty there might be a pauper shew,—every philanthropist sending his particular pauper or group of paupers. By the way, two or three Sundays since a great Kettle Benevolence attended his chapel "lackeyed" by a troop of street-sweepers, to one and all of whom were presented a copy of the Scriptures: a copy of that Book that tells us not to blow our horn in the streets; and further, that one hand is not to know the benevolence of the other.

Now, we think philanthropy may be exercised, and not be stared at either by pew-openers or beadle.

SOUP IN THE CITY!

The city dagger—in memory of the weapon that despatched that enormous rebel, WAT TYLER—a dagger that could it be turned up from the dust-heap of time would, no doubt, be reverently kissed by the departing American minister, Mr. LAWRENCE, great worshipper of the name and fame of WALWORTH, the rebel-slaying Mayor,—the emblem dagger should be removed from the city arms; and, in its stead, a soup ladle should be quartered. Our Lord Mayor, no doubt, means well; charitably, kindly; but well-meaning folks are, at times, among the most mischievous. Fable tells us that a man once had a bear for his friend—his watchful friend: for whilst the man slept in the sun, a fly lighted on the face of the sleeper. The bear, in his deep, quick affection for the man, seized a huge stone to despatch the audacious fly; instantly, the stone was hurled at the insect, killing it, of course,—but, at the same time, killing the man. The fly was crushed, and crushed was the skull of the bear's friend. And yet the bear meant well: it was only the ignorance of his affection, the stupidity of his tenderness that committed homicide. The bear, with the calculation of bears, no doubt expected to receive the thankful caresses of his friend; and his friend—unwisely loved by BRUIN—lay murdered by the ursine paw.

We would not be thought to make any comparison between any Mayor or bear soever. Even the dullest of Mayors that ever dozed on the bench, and the wisest of bears that ever danced in Cheapside—when bears were permitted to shew their agility for remunerative halfpence—are not to be irreverently placed together; we merely take the instance of unreflecting kindness as shewn by BRUIN in illustration of the ignorant benevolence of London's chief magistrate at this time sitting,—with certainly nothing personal between them. The Lord Mayor, as patron of "the City *Hospice*"—(was there no English word good enough? Or are the soups to be purely French; and, therefore, requiring the significance of a Gallic title?)—"the City Hospice and Soup Kitchen," declares that there shall be relieved from his smoking kettles "those persons who are unable to obtain the necessaries of life, and whose only alternative has hitherto been starvation *or* the workhouse." This, no doubt, is a kind intention: its goodness has, or ought to have, a savoury smell in the nostrils of our generation; but the effect, the inevitable effect of such mistaken benevolence will be an injury done, a wrong committed upon the excellence, we may say the holiness, of Charity.

MRS. CHISHOLM.

THIS excellent lady left our city yesterday for Dublin, *en route* to London. The Misses Jennings, Mrs. Paul M'Swiney, John Besnard, Esq., and Paul M'Swiney accompanied her to the Station, where she was most politely received by F. B. Beamish, Esq., our worthy High Sheriff.

In our fourth page will be found a report of the interesting proceedings at the Soiree given to Mrs. Chisholm, at the Imperial Hotel, on Monday evening.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The Vittoria, a fine emigrant ship, is now lying in the Southampton docks, and will depart in a few days for Australia filled with passengers. Divine services have been performed on board of her during her stay here by the Rev. Mr. Wylde, a dissenting minister of the town. The Balhengiech, an Aberdeen clipper, is expected in the Southampton docks in a few days to take out emigrants for Port Phillip upon Mrs. Chisholm's plan. This is the first of Mrs. Chisholm's ships which will sail from Southampton. Although Southampton is one of the last places in the country where persons are compelled to emigrate for want of employment, yet the gold and emigration fever rages amongst the inhabitants, and a large number of respectable young men are preparing to start for Australia. Two Post-office clerks have very recently resigned permanent government situations, and have just left England—one for Port Phillip and the other for Sydney.

NORTHAMPTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHAMPTON HERALD.

Sir,—I am a member of the Northampton Mechanics' Institute. How I became one is, I think, worth relating. Mrs. Chisholm was announced to deliver an "address" on emigration last Friday evening, at the Institute. No provision was made, either in handbill or advertisement, for the admission of the public. The notice was apparently intended for "members" only. The subject excited much conversation in the town, and many persons—not members—felt a curiosity to see and hear Mrs. Chisholm. I was one of the number. But how was it to be done? There was no invitation to the public. At last it was rumoured that admission would be general, at a charge to non-members of threepence each. Relying on the report, I went, in company with a female friend who was a member. It turned out that admission was to be had for money, viz., a shilling, instead of threepence, per head. I was referred to the Librarian, paid a shilling, was politely asked for my name, received a printed "pass" from the money-taker, and was hurried on by the crowd to the lecture-room. What do your readers imagine the printed "pass" was? It was none other than a certificate of membership of the Northampton Mechanics' Institution! And so I was enrolled a member! Some persons may say—well, so far you were a gainer. That, sir, is a matter of opinion, if not of principle. But what I complain of is, that advantage was taken of my natural desire to hear Mrs. Chisholm to manufacture out of me a member of the Mechanics' Institution—an Institution that I have never belonged to, and of whose principles and management I do not at all approve. I understand that many other persons were treated in the same manner. I protest against the proceeding as a public, as well as private, fraud, and I feel bound to expose it in order to guard against the illegitimate inference which "the Committee" may possibly take an "early opportunity" of publicly drawing from the marvellous accession of members to the Northampton Mechanics' Institution. Hoping you will find room for these few remarks,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P.S. For your private satisfaction I enclose the receipt that was foisted upon me.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S EMIGRATION SCHEME.—Mrs. Chisholm has communicated copies of the first and second remittance rolls of money sent from emigrants in Australia to their friends in England. The number of persons contained in the first schedule amount to 137, in the second to 28. The total remitted by the first roll is 2,824*l.*, and the amount of loans required to meet them, at the price calculated when the money was paid in, would be nearly 600*l.* The total remitted by the first roll is 605*l.* 2s. 6d. This makes an average of money saved by each person rather more than 20*l.* Of these remittances most are destined to assist the emigration of the sender's father or mother, brothers or sisters. One carpenter sends 17*l.* for his mother-in-law; one servant, aged thirty eight years, remits 28*l.* 15s. 9d. for his mother and sister. A labourer sends as large a sum as 81*l.* 8s. from the diggings; a baker 50*l.* 12s. 6d. to aid the emigration of his father, mother, and brother. A dressmaker, aged thirty-eight, remits 4*l.* for her mother, aged seventy-seven. Another dressmaker, remits 10*l.* for her aged parent. A shopman sends 4*l.* for his adopted child, aged nine. Charitable people would greatly aid Mrs. Chisholm's benevolent scheme if they would inspect these lists, and instead of distributing their charity over a large field, gather it up and assist in the emigration of one or other family, as they might think best, or as Mrs. Chisholm would direct. The difficulty is to meet those cases where the sum paid for emigration is so disproportionate to the amount required, the prices of passages having risen from 12*l.* 10s. 6d. (the price this time last year) to 21*l.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN W——.—Mrs. Chisholm will answer any inquiry about the Family Colonization Loan Society, and give the sort of information needed, by addressing a letter to her at No. 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, London, *enclosing two postage stamps*, to cover the postage of the reply. Personal application can be made in Cork to Mr. John Besnard, jun., who will give information as to sailing of vessels, passage money, &c., &c., free of charge.

EMIGRATION CORRESPONDENCE.

F. D. H.: You can do no more than what you have already done.—*H. P.—x.*: New Zealand is, undoubtedly, the best agricultural colony in the South. Its climate is also the best.—*P. Maggs (Rangeworth)*: Write to Mrs. Chisholm; for her address, see answer to *A. J.* It is one of those cases in which that benevolent lady takes especial interest.—*D. S.*: We have no dreary fears for the future of Australia. We are, as you say, aware of the fact that in most countries where gold has been found in abundance, the people, instead of being gainers, have suffered by it; but, in Australia, already, the diggers have exhibited prudence; and, in most cases, we find them, as soon as they have procured sufficient means, purchasing a piece of land and settling down upon it.—*T. R. S.*: If you must have a gun, decidedly buy it at home; for the prices of firearms, at the present time, in New South Wales, are most extravagant.—*Thomas Party*: The demand is still as great as ever in South Australia for domestic servants. As an instance of this, we are informed that the emigrants from Shetland who reached the colony by the Charlotte Jane were at once engaged. The unmarried women were all engaged as domestic servants to respectable families, at wages averaging fourteen pounds per annum; the married persons at equally favourable terms. One proprietor took an entire family at 100*l.* per annum, rations included.—*A Fearful One*: The society is a genuine one; but if you invest in it, it must be on your own responsibility.—*F. B. R.*: Take your stock of saddlery with you: you will find a ready sale for it, at remunerative prices, in the colony. We should advise a sale of the other department of your stock. It would not pay for freightage. Our general advice is against an emigrant taking stock with him; but the case of saddlery, for which there is a heavy demand, and which in England you would have to sell off at a heavy reduction, is an exception. We cannot speak with any certainty as to the freightage. It varies according to circumstances. You must make your own bargain with a respectable [agent].—*W. Fulton*: We have no news of the Gwalior. There is no means of "a government [illegible] ... to British America.—*X. Y. Z.*: The [illegible] not yet been spoken.—*J. M. Barnes*: At [illegible] you will not obtain a *comfortable* passage to Australia under 24*l.* We cannot recommend any society that will assist you.—*W. J. (Paddington)*: No.—[illegible] Mrs. Chisholm's address is No. 2, Charlton crescent, Islington.—*A. B. C. (Epsom)*: Your question is answered in the list of "steamers laid on." Direct *via* the Cleopatra. Port-land Bay is not a very great distance westward of Port Philip. It is a pleasant and rising town.—*An Anxious Sister*: The Birmingham will, most probably, arrive at its destination early in November. We do not know when the Francis Hardy left Portsmouth.—*G. Viles*: No.—*J. D. (Finsbury)*: You will not obtain a free passage to Australia. A passage from Liverpool to Philadelphia may be obtained from 2*l.* 10s.—*Un Garcon Coiffure*: Write to Mrs. Chisholm, and explain as fully as you have done to us.—*Thomas T.*: Except in the rare case of lumps of gold picked out of clay or quartz, plenty of water to wash the dust out of the earth is essential, and the want of this water renders many diggings temporarily valueless.—*B. C.*: Mr. Wyndham Harding, we believe, has not yet announced another vessel for Australia.—*J. Mason*: The map of the gold diggings, published by Mr. Lloyd, will give all the information you require. The gold is known to extend over a country of at least one hundred miles in length, and includes hundreds of thousands of acres, and only some few hundreds are yet tried, not worked.—*X. Y. Z.*: The commissioners make it a rule to forward an answer to all applications.—*J. Stephens*: 1. The address is given above. 2. Wait awhile, until we see how the thing works. 3. A smith, understanding shoeing and farmers' work, would find plenty of work at good wages.—*A Coachman*: A man who "thoroughly understands horses" will find himself useful in any part of Australia.—*B. G. G.*: An

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MRS CHISHOLM'S EMIGRATION PLANS.

(*From the London Weekly Dispatch*.)

There is now no longer any doubt that the discovery of gold in Australia has already so seriously deranged the usual operations of industry in that valuable colony, as to render an extensive emigration from the mother country absolutely necessary to its future prosperity. This subject, we believe, is now seriously occupying the attention of the merchants connected with the Australian Colonies, and no doubt, before long, some extensive plans will be brought forward for the promotion of this object. The Government could well afford to aid projects of this kind, in the way of loan, to be repaid out of the land revenues of the Colonies; and it is needless to say, that by so doing they would afford great relief to some of our own purely agricultural districts, where labour is superabundant, and where the wages of hard working men are scarcely high enough to afford them more than the usual workhouse subsistence. But in the absence of more extensive plans, adequate to meet the necessities of the colonies, we are glad to hear that a number of the leading merchants trading to our colonial possessions have felt the necessity of adopting some measures to increase the funds of the Family Colonization Society, so as to give greater scope to the valuable services of Mrs Chisholm, by whom this Institution was originated and is fostered, and by whom it is still superintended with so much earnestness and ability. For this purpose a preliminary meeting of the leading merchants connected with the trade to Australia has already taken place, and several firms have put down their names for large sums. As this subject will, probably, in a few weeks, occupy much attention, and as the frauds upon emigrants at Liverpool have lately come under notice, it may be useful to point out some features of the Family Colonization Society, which have not been much observed. Mrs Chisholm's measures are directed to a two-fold object. In the first place, the funds of the Family Colonization Society are intended to be devoted to assist emigrants of good character with a part of their passage money, by way of loan, repayable upon arriving at the colony; and further, to receive, by a kind of savings' banks, the amount to be contributed by the emigrant by such instalments as can be afforded from time to time. But by far the most important object of Mrs Chisholm's Society is to effect a reform in the manner of conducting emigration, so as to preserve the comforts and decencies of life during a long voyage, and to protect the young and inexperienced against the vice and corruption on ship board to which they have been too frequently exposed. This is effected by the formation of family groups, by which the young are placed under the care and protection of the heads of families. Beyond this, it is Mrs Chisholm's object to afford such useful information to emigrants as will prevent them from laying out their money in stores which they do not require, or in such as will not be suitable for the voyage. Thus, a person desiring to go to Australia may, by calling upon Mrs Chisholm, see the model of the berth he is likely to occupy, and specimens of all those articles of domestic use, such as chests of a given size, hook pots, metal plates, water cans, washing basins, bedding, &c., which are absolutely required, with the prices, attached to each article, at which they can be purchased at the shops. There are other features in this mode of conducting emigration, which we can only hastily notice. In the first place, the entire available space of the vessel is fitted up for the accommodation of the passengers, without distinction of class, no cabin passengers being taken. In this way there is room for a proper classification, the married persons and children having enclosed berths, and the single persons being separated, and subjected to such regulations as are best adapted to promote their comfort and protect their morals. On the other hand, the experience of Mrs Chisholm, whose husband, Captain Chisholm, has long been occupied in marine pursuits, enables her to make such terms with ship-owners as to secure a sufficient and even abundant supply of the best provisions for the voyage, with a suitable supply of mess articles, &c., and an experienced cook, with assistants to attend to the wants of each passenger. An experienced surgeon also accompanies each vessel and all the arrangements for securing the health of the emigrants are of the best kind. Well, all this excellent accommodation, greatly superior to that which can be obtained in the ordinary emigrant ships, is furnished at a cost for each passenger of about £12 10s for the whole voyage, from the port of London to our Australian settlements! And the charge for children under 14 years of age, is £6 6s. The Family Colonization Society is managed under the direction of a Committee, consisting of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon Sidney Herbert, M P, J Tidd Pratt, Esq., &c., but its operations have been very much restricted from the want of more ample funds, which, it is to be hoped, will now be supplied by the wealthy merchants trading to our Australian colonies.

Justice.—*Ovens and Murray Advertiser.*

FEMALE SERVANTS WANTED.—The Deniliquin correspondent of the *Border Post* writes:—Mrs. Chisholm might take a trip up and down these rivers, and she might bring two or three hundred well-selected girls with her for service. She could locate them, *in propriâ personâ*, with the settlers' families. She and they would be well received, and the services of her *protégées* would be very acceptable to the residents of a very extensive and a very agreeable part of the Australian bush. People feel it to be no satisfaction when they pay nine or ten pounds for the passage of a servant-girl brought up from Melbourne to these parts overland. These girls are open to all kinds of temptation on the road: they seldom stay long in their first place, as some gallant swain among our rural population manages to persuade the girl that she would be much happier in the married state, and they get married accordingly.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S EMIGRATION SCHEME.—Mrs Chisholm has communicated copies of the first and second remittance rolls of money sent from emigrants in Australia to their friends in England. The number of persons contained in the first schedule amount to 137, in the second to 28. The total remitted by the first roll is 2,824*l.*, and the amount of loans required to meet them, at the price calculated when the money was paid in, would be nearly 600*l.* The total remitted by the second roll is 605*l.* 2s. 6d. This makes an average of money saved by each person rather more than 20*l.* Of these remittances most are destined to assist the emigration of the sender's father or mother, brothers or sisters. One carpenter sends 17*l.* for his mother-in-law; one servant, aged thirty-eight years, remits 28*l.* 15s. 9d. for his mother and sister. A labourer sends as large a sum as 81*l.* 8s. from the diggings; a baker 50*l.* 12s. 6d. to aid the emigration of his father, mother, and brother. A dressmaker, aged 38, remits 4*l.* for her mother, aged 77. Another dressmaker remits 10*l.* for her aged parent. A shopman sends 4*l.* for his adopted child, aged 9. Charitable people would greatly aid Mrs. Chisholm's benevolent scheme if they would inspect these lists, and instead of distributing their charity over a large field, gather it up and assist in the emigration of one or other family, as they might think best, or as Mrs. Chisholm would direct. The difficulty is to meet those cases where the sum paid for emigration is so disproportionate to the amount required, the prices of passages having risen from 12*l.* 10s. 6d. (the price this time last year) to 21*l.*

HOUSES FOR CALIFORNIA.—Bending sheet iron into flutes or hollows is the new way of constructing ...

THE TIMES, AUGUST 10, 1853.

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. CHISHOLM.

A meeting was held yesterday at the London Tavern, the object of which was to mark "the respect and gratitude of the friends of Mrs. Chisholm for her long, arduous, and successful efforts in improving the condition of emigrants to the British colonies, and especially in promoting the reunion of families, and to present her with a testimonial previous to her departure for Australia." The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P., presided, and some of the most eminent bankers and merchants of the city of London were present, or intimated their concurrence with the object in view. Several members of Parliament also took part in the proceedings. There were also many ladies among the company, including Mrs. Sidney Herbert and Mrs. Lowe.

The CHAIRMAN said, he had been unworthily called to the chair, in the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was on the Continent, and he should briefly explain the objects of the meeting. Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, whom they had assembled to honour, was born and bred in the town of Northampton, which he represented. On her return from Australia he had become acquainted with her. She had acquired fame and honour by the energy with which she had devoted herself to the amelioration of the condition of the emigrants, and also of the convicts. By her untiring efforts she had acquired very great influence even over the minds of the most depraved. She had exhibited the most indomitable courage, and not only ventured into the bush, but she was so beloved that men who had been punished for crimes came and asked for a night's lodging at her house. Such was the respect in which she was held that, instead of abstracting anything, as might be supposed, these men left all clean and comfortable in the morning, and did all the work they could. Mrs. Chisholm, in fact, had obtained complete dominion over these untutored men in the colonies, and when she came to England she had endeavoured to promote their interests and to gain the sympathy of this country for them. Mrs. Chisholm did not apply to the Government for assistance, but she betook herself to various sources, relying less upon the Government than upon individuals. It was upon the occasion of the establishment of the Family Colonial Loan Society that she was introduced to him (the chairman), and he might remark that upon the occasion of his first election for the borough of Northampton, she was one of his most violent antagonists. He well remembered the energy she had displayed against him, and this induced him first to consider the advantages which would arise to any cause of which she was the advocate. The exertions made by Mrs. Chisholm in behalf of emigration had led him and his noble friend Lord Shaftesbury to join the society in question. The chairman then remarked upon the exertions made by Mrs. Chisholm to improve the condition of emigrant ships sent out to the colonies. The society, he said, had to a great extent succeeded, and many of the loans were in a course of repayment, but he was anxious that there should be no confusion between the objects of that society and the views of the present meeting. They were quite distinct. Mrs. Chisholm was guided by the noblest and kindest feelings. There was no possible motive for her exertions but humanity and benevolence. She was a Roman Catholic and some opposition had been excited against her in this respect from the idea that her object was conversion. The best answer to this objection was, that he and the Earl of Shaftesbury belonged to the society, and he believed that nobody would accuse that noble earl of taking any steps to favour the Roman Catholic religion. The object in view was in conformity with the precept of the Christian religion—to do good. The view of the society was to improve the condition of emigrant ships, by establishing a guardianship over those on board. Thus, the father of a family was answerable as he would be for a wife and daughters. It was a system of God's own police to make the father of a family answerable for all under his care. The society went on well for some time, but it would have failed had it not been for the assistance of the merchants of the city of London. The chairman, in conclusion, called upon the meeting to express its sympathy with the great and admirable woman whom they had met to honour, and especially urged the fair sex to show their sympathy with her who had done so much to ameliorate the condition of women in the colonies.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, who moved the first resolution, said that, after the statement of the chairman in regard to the labours and exertions of Mrs. Chisholm, he had very little to add. He did not agree with those who believed that emigration had been carried too far. He would ask them to look at the United States, and say whether there would be half the wealth or employment we now derived from that colony had it not been for emigration. As to Mrs. Chisholm, she had laboured most beneficially in promoting emigration, and no one else could have obtained such influence over the working classes. She possessed the power of obtaining their confidence in a very remarkable degree. She taught the lessons of self-reliance, and that they were not to look to Government for assistance, but to their own exertions. To show the importance of emigration he might mention, although perhaps he ought not to do so in that assembly where there were so many ladies, that, according to the last census, there were 500,000 too many women in Great Britain (a laugh); that is to say, there was an excess of half-a-million over the males. Early marriages proved a source of morality; but that resource had been heretofore denied to the colonies from the reason he had stated. The right hon. gentleman then referred to the exertions of Mrs. Chisholm to promote female emigration, and to the advantages which had arisen from her excellent arrangements in separating the sexes in emigrant ships. With reference to the alleged desire of Mrs. Chisholm to make converts to the Roman Catholic religion, he read a letter from the Rev. J. C. Miller, dated from the Rectory, Birmingham, in which that rev. gentleman stated that, although at first he had a prejudice against Mrs. Chisholm, yet he had narrowly watched her proceedings, and being now convinced that she had only philanthropy and good objects in view, he cordially joined in the testimonial. He (Mr. S. Herbert) should, with much pleasure and with great pride, support the resolution he was about to move, which was to the effect that Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, having for the last 13 years devoted herself energetically and successfully to the interests of the humbler classes in the colonies, and to reform the abuses connected with emigration, that meeting was of opinion that she was entitled to the respect and gratitude of the public at large.

Mr. RAIKES CURRIE seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, paid a tribute to the untiring zeal and benevolence of Mrs. Chisholm. That lady had been successful, but no one knew the trials and difficulties which she had to encounter. The self-denial of that most excellent woman was above all praise. From her exertions there were thousands of happy wives and mothers, who, but for her, would now perhaps have been in a position of want and misery. In olden times such a woman would have been crowned in the Capitol, but as such ceremonies did not take place in these days, all they could do was to mark their sympathy and respect for her who had rendered such benefits. He hoped the meeting would evince their respect for that great and glorious woman, and prove by their sympathy that they had a fellow-feeling with their colonial brethren, and that they appreciated her efforts in the good cause.

Mr. LOWE, in moving the second resolution, said he had known Mrs. Chisholm for 10 years, and had seen her under various trials and difficulties, and he would say that she was one of those rare and admirable women whom Providence raised up from time to time to effect good works. The hon. gentleman then referred to the exertions used by Mrs. Chisholm to reform the system of emigration, and said that she possessed the most extraordinary influence in subjecting the minds of others to her views. She seldom failed in any plan which she projected, but with great endurance while in the colonies, and by untiring exertions in England, she had effected the most important objects. She had rendered great services to the women of England, and he humbly offered his tribute of heroine worship to her. She had made thousands of happy fathers, husbands, and wives, and although he could not make their voices heard in that room he was sure the meeting would mark their sense of her services. Mr. Lowe mentioned, that an eminent shipowner, to mark his estimation of the services of Mrs. Chisholm, had built a vessel at his own expense, named after that lady, the "Caroline Chisholm," which was intended to enable her to take out a number of female emigrants. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving a resolution, to the effect that a subscription should be entered into as a public testimony of the value of the services of Mrs. Chisholm.

Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, in seconding the resolution, said he was sure they could not reward Mrs. Chisholm too highly. It was a sufficient answer to the reports raised about the interference of Mrs. Chisholm with religion, to state that the Jews had so much confidence in her that they intended to send out a number of Jewish women under her care to Australia.

Mr. HUBBARD moved the third resolution:—"That Mr. S. Herbert, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir J. Duke, Mr. G. H. Donaldson, Mr. G. Hayter, Count Strzeleki, Mr. F. R. Gore, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Mr. Mitchell, M.P., Mr. S. Sidney, and Sir I. L. Goldsmid, with Mr. Masterman and Mr. T. Hankey as treasurers, should be a committee, with power to add to their number, to raise a subscription for the above object."

Mr. DONALDSON, in seconding the resolution, said, he had known Mrs. Chisholm a long time, and he could bear his testimony to the eulogiums which had been passed upon her. He cordially approved of the objects of female emigration which had dwelt upon the advantages of female emigration which had been so much promoted by Mrs. Chisholm.

Mr. SIDNEY made a few remarks upon the career of Mrs. Chisholm, and said that one remarkable point of her character was the manner in which she effected most important objects with very small means. She had never spared any sacrifice to carry out her benevolent objects.

The resolutions were all carried cordially and unanimously.

Mr. HANKEY moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. In doing so he said that he, as a merchant of London, felt deeply interested in the prosperity of Australia, and its prosperity was deeply connected with the morality of the people sent thither. He knew that in this respect Mrs. Chisholm had rendered important services, and he felt a pride in assisting in the benevolent object which they had in view.

Mr. MITCHELL M.P., seconded the proposition, and said he paid a willing tribute to the exertions of Mrs. Chisholm.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, said, he should only be too glad if any exertions of his could render service to her whom he must call a most wonderful woman.

The meeting, which seemed most hearty and cordial in the cause, then separated. The subscription of the day amounted to between 800*l.* and 900*l.*

THE BUCKS ADVERTISER AND AYLESBURY NEWS.—JANUARY 29TH, 1853.

Correspondence.

COLONIAL REFORM.—AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c., &c.

To the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P.

SIR,—From my knowledge of the great interest you take in Colonial matters, I have ventured to intrude on your philosophy a crude observation or two that have occurred to me in my readings relative to New Zealand and the Australias. In so doing, I trust I may not be deemed impertinent, conscious as I am that it is somewhat presumptuous in one so unlettered and ignorant to address another, possessed of so much learning and wisdom. I am, nevertheless, induced to do so, from the fact that very humble men have heretofore made themselves instrumental in doing much good to society. It has occurred to me that the great hindrance to progress in these colonies is the want of the means of speedy and efficient transit from one to the other: as for example, in New Zealand much timber, corn, or facilities for growing corn, is found; in certain portions of the Australias mines of copper, iron, and the precious metals are found in abundance; thus one portion is adapted for manufactures, the other for agriculture; in fine, it does appear to me that these Colonies do already, or can be made to, produce a great variety of those things the English pay so dearly for elsewhere, and the only thing requisite to afford them the means of success is speedy transit, always supposing that the like will not be wanting by means of well-appointed steam-vessels between each and all of them and the several ports of Great Britain. What I suggest would be a great trunk line of railway from Sydney to New Zealand; and as I do not conceive that such trunk line could, by any possibility, touch at all the principal towns, it would be necessary to have branches to such towns or other important places. Nor can I for a moment deem this idea impracticable on the ground of expense, Messrs. Peto, Jackson, and Betts having just entered into contracts to form railways in Jutland, and also in Halifax, New Brunswick, &c., &c., and it does appear to me that there is a far better prospect of a return for any outlay of capital, in connexion with railways in New Zealand and the Australias, than there can be in either Jutland, Halifax, or New Brunswick. I do not think any difficulty would be found in raising the required capital for such a purpose, either by a public company, in shares, one half the shares being allotted to England and the other in equal portions to the several colonies, or the local governments, or colonial legislatures, could take the matter up, such local governments finding one-half or two-thirds of the cash; such portions to be paid by annual instalments, as the work advances, the revenues of the said colonies being pledged in the meantime as security to the contractors—the contractors finding the other portion or portions of the capital, for which they should hold preference shares in proportion to the amount they subscribed. If this were set about in earnest, I feel convinced a very few years only would elapse before, as it were, a brother nation would spring into existence, conferring and receiving great blessings from his amiable elder relative. I am quite aware of the minor difficulties that stand in the way, such as the want of a sufficient industrial population to carry out the great designs put forward from time to time, for these colonies; but I think the flood of emigrants now pouring forth will remedy this in some measure, especially should we take the valuable suggestions thrown out by Mrs. Chisholm, viz., those of "conveying out suitable persons, taking bond or security for the repayment, by instalments of the the capital, with interest, so advanced so soon as the parties shall be located and employed," which would be the means of removing the odium attached to charity, and add another stimulant to industry and independence; also, "Establishing a Colonial and British Money Order Office," so that the frugal, thrifty, and social emigrant may have a ready and safe opportunity of forwarding his savings to bring over such portions of his family or friends he has been necessitated to leave behind them. I find there are a large surplus of females in Great Britain, whilst an equally obnoxious majority of males prevails in the colonies, and whilst Mrs. Chisholm's and Mr. Sidney Herbert's plans will do much, and are perhaps well adapted for New Zealand, Port Philip, Adelaide, and the more virtuous parts of these colonies, something more may be done for Sydney, Van Dieman's Land, &c., &c.: for instance, there are many young females make a false step—they commit a robbery, are the recipients of its produce, or do something that renders them liable to transportation—the result is, that they are sentenced to six or twelve months' imprisonment. Their character is consequently damned; and but small, miserably small is their chance of reformation. Their only alternative appears to be to return to crime, or take to the streets and lead a miserable life of prostitution and wretchedness. But could a hint be conveyed to the judges that in case of such convictions it would be convenient to pass sentence of transportation with a view to giving them full pardons on their arrival on the other side of the globe, sure am I that such a course would be hailed with gratitude by the unfortunates themselves, and be a means of restoring them to society and a consciousness of respect, and perchance elevate the tone of that portion of society to which my proposition would consign them. I think it would also tend to restore that balance of the sexes so much required, and save England from much future misery and shame.

Trusting that you will excuse the liberty I have taken (from my knowledge of your desire to serve the colonies) in troubling you with this letter, I beg to subscribe myself

Obediently your's,

A GREAT MARLOW MAN.

January 24th, 1853.

P.S. I know but little of the geography of New Zealand and the Australias. Should seas, or arms of seas interfere between the several colonies, I would obviate the difficulty by steam ships or boats plying between the several points of the trunk railway.

A. G. M. M.

MR. SIDNEY AND DR. LANG.—Mr. Sidney allows his prejudice to depreciate "the notorious Dr. Lang," who must be admitted (we know nothing of his private character or motives) to deserve well of his adopted country, for his strenuous advocacy of its rights, and for his zealous endeavours to further its industrial development. And, should Australia become, as there is every likelihood of its becoming, a land of wool and gold, it will be his destiny to rank with Mr. Macarthur and Mrs. Chisholm, as one of the greatest benefactors of the Colony.—*Morning Chronicle*.

A LIBERAL CONSTITUENCY.—The ...

THE DAILY NEWS, JANUARY 15, 1853.

LABOUR AND WOOL IN AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As one of those who are largely interested in the preservation of our important wool trade with Australia, I thank you very sincerely for your able article of yesterday; and it is rather singular that on the very day that your remarks appeared, I received from Sydney a copy of the *Empire* newspaper of 17th September last, containing similar expressions of opinion upon the subject. I send you the paper herewith; and you will find quoted at length in it a series of recommendations, which I myself laid before one of the leading members of the Yorkshire deputation in May last, and which is thus reproduced in London before the subject has grown stale or unprofitable.

I entirely agree with you as to the uselessness of mere deputations to Downing-street, however numerously or influentially attended. The thing is talked about for an hour, the Minister makes a bow; and all is quietly shelved until some fresh commotion is made with a similar result. But I urged very strongly upon the Yorkshire gentlemen at that time (many of whom were men of great ability), the propriety of not stopping there; I begged them to form local committees; to subscribe liberally to such well-considered undertakings as the Skye Emigration Society, and Mrs. Chisholm's Family Colonisation Society; and, in short, to put their own shoulders to the wheel, instead of calling upon the Jupiters of Park-street or Downing-street.

I know not what they have done; but this I know, that even now a few thousands well applied in either of the directions I have named, would be of essential service to the cause we all profess to have so much at heart.—

I am, &c., AN AUSTRALIAN MERCHANT.

London, Jan. 13.

THE TIMES, AUGUST 20, 1853.

TESTIMONIAL to Mrs. CHISHOLM.—At a Meeting, held at the City of London Tavern, on the 19th August, the Right Hon. ROBERT VERNON SMITH, M.P., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; seconded by Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.;

That Mrs. Caroline Chisholm having, during a period of 13 years (passed in this country and Australia), devoted herself to the relief of the humbler classes, especially by originating and carrying out a system of self-supporting family colonization, and to reforming the abuses of our emigrating system, with eminent zeal, talent, and success, is entitled to the warm gratitude of the public at large.

Moved by Robert Lowe, Esq., M.P.; seconded by Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart.;

That a fund be raised, and presented to Mrs. Chisholm, as a public testimonial of the appreciation of her valuable services.

Proposed by J. G. Hubbard, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England; seconded by Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq. (of Sydney),

That the following gentlemen be appointed to receive subscriptions, and to act as a Committee, for the purpose of carrying out the object of this Meeting:—

The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P.	John Masterman, Esq., M.P.
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.	Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq., M.P.	Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq. (of Sydney)
Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart.	James Alexander, Esq.
Robert Lowe, Esq., M.P.	George Hay Donaldson, Esq.
The Count Strezelecki, C.B.	Samuel Sydney, Esq.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Name	£ s. d.
Edmund Halswell, Esq., Brompton	£1 1 0
Robert Chambers, Esq.	1 0 0
Thomas Dakin, Esq.	1 1 0
John Smith, Esq.	1 1 0
E. Hunter, Esq.	1 1 0
W. Stuart, Esq.	1 1 0
Mrs. Whitby	1 1 0
Rev. Wm. Whitby	1 1 0
Capt. the Hon. Thornton Woodhouse, R.N.	1 0 0
The Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham	1 1 0
The Queen's Advocate	3 3 0
Lady Harding	2 2 0
Wyndham Harding, Esq., F.R.S.	2 2 0
Mrs. Wyndham Harding	1 1 0
The Rev. J. Harding	1 1 0
Mrs. Harding	1 1 0
H. Sanford, Esq.	1 1 0
Mrs. B. Hawes, Queen's-square	1 0 0
Mrs. Bellyard	1 0 0
Mrs. Martin	1 0 0
Mrs. Ricardo	1 0 0
C. Rolleston, Esq.	1 0 0
— Davidson, Esq.	1 0 0
J. C. Mackenzie, Esq.	1 0 0
— Balfour, Esq.	1 0 0
George Leslie, Esq.	1 0 0
Messrs. Dowling and Wilson	1 0 0
— Munro, Esq.	1 0 0
Thos. Hudson, Esq., Hornsey	1 1 0
William Skilbeck, Esq.	1 1 0
W. R., North Wales	1 0 0
— Obbard, Esq., Blackheath	2 2 0
Mrs. Montefiore	15 0 0
Horatio Montefiore	10 0 0
Miss H. Montefiore	2 0 0
Capt. Tindall	3 0 0
William Sharp, Esq.	2 2 0
Messrs. Smith and Pearce	2 2 0
Rev. J. Angell James	2 2 0
— Rowen, Esq., Bridgewater	2 2 0
Sir Henry and Lady Holland	2 0 0
Miss Stanley	3 0 0
Jos. Ewart, Esq.	2 2 0
T. E. Rathbone, Esq.	2 2 0
W. Willink, Esq.	2 0 0
W. A. Young, Esq.	2 0 0
Messrs. Sewell and Cross	2 2 0
Mrs. Buckland	2 0 0
Messrs. Smith and Rahn	2 2 0
Douglas Jerrold, Esq.	2 0 0
Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq., M.P.	5 0 0
J. G. Hubbard, Esq.	5 0 0
W. Westgarth, Esq.	5 5 0
A. Walker, Esq.	5 0 0
W. Pringle, Esq.	5 5 0
Elias Davis, Esq.	3 3 0
R. Wallace, Esq.	5 0 0
Capt. Lean, R.N.	5 0 0
Lieut.-Col. John Wilson	5 0 0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	5 0 0
John Dromgole, Esq.	5 0 0
Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.	5 0 0
Messrs. T. S. Atkins and Co.	5 5 0
Messrs. Robert Southey and Son	5 5 0
T. A. Mitchell, Esq., M.P.	5 0 0
John Gore and Co.	5 5 0
John Walter, Esq.	5 0 0
— Delane, Esq.	10 0 0
Charles Buxton, Esq.	5 0 0
Mrs. Bracebridge	5 0 0
Miss Nightingale	5 0 0
Mrs. Lushington	5 0 0
—. Salting, Esq.	5 0 0

Name	£ s. d.
Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq.	£5 0 0
W. Ewart, Esq., M.P.	5 0 0
Lady Sherbrooke	5 0 0
T. Campbell, Esq.	5 0 0
G. Dasent, Esq.	5 0 0
H. P. Bathe, Esq.	5 5 0
A. and S., per Messrs. Ingram and Cook	5 5 0
William Jackson, Esq.	5 5 0
H. Bateman, Esq.	5 0 0
Sir E. N. Buxton	5 0 0
Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.	5 5 0
Scott Russell, Esq.	5 0 0
Messrs. Ingram and Cook	5 0 0
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper	10 0 0
The Countess Manvers	10 0 0
Messrs. R. M. Rothschild and Sons	25 0 0
Baroness Lionel de Rothschild	15 0 0
Lady Anthony de Rothschild	15 0 0
Charles Sartoris, Esq.	10 0 0
Messrs. Rabone, Brothers	10 0 0
Joseph Stock, Esq.	10 0 0
Messrs. Graham and James	10 0 0
The Earl of Shaftesbury	10 0 0
Lord Lansdowne	10 0 0
Robert Lowe, Esq., M.P.	10 0 0
The Right Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P.	10 0 0
Messrs. George Rahn and Co.	10 0 0
John Gladstone, Esq.	10 10 0
The Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P.	10 0 0
Messrs. S. Silver and Co.	10 10 0
C. Sarbery, Esq.	10 0 0
Messrs. Finnis and Fisher	10 10 0
James Morris, Esq.	10 10 0
Viscount Canning	10 0 0
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.	25 0 0
Messrs. Chance, Brothers, and Co.	25 0 0
William Chance, Sons, and Co.	25 0 0
A Friend, per R. L. Chance, Esq.	50 0 0
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.	25 0 0
Messrs. Coutts and Co.	25 0 0
The Right Hon. Lord Ashburton	25 0 0
The Right Hon. the Countess of Pembroke	20 0 0
—. Dixon, Esq. (of Stanstead)	20 0 0
—. Rathbone, Esq., Liverpool	25 0 0
Messrs. Redfern and Alexander	25 0 0
W. C. Wentworth, Esq., of Sydney	25 0 0
Lady Noel Byron	50 0 0
The Baron de Goldsmid	50 0 0
W. S. Lindsay, Esq.	100 0 0
Per Messrs. Masterman and Co.	
John Masterman, Esq., M.P.	5 0 0
J. C. Pears, Esq.	1 0 0
S. B. Taylor, Esq.	1 0 0
Major W. Hough	1 0 0
Dr. Hough	1 0 0
R. B. Hough, Esq.	1 0 0
Miss Peill	1 0 0
Sir C. R. Price, Bart.	5 5 0
Rev. C. Miller	1 1 0
T. B. P., Camberwell	0 2 6
S. A. P.	0 2 6
S. C., Hackney	0 2 6
E. C.	0 2 6
A. Stevens	0 2 6

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurers (John Masterman, Esq., M.P., and Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq., M.P.), and by the following bankers:—Messrs. Masterman and Co.; Curries and Co.; Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Coutts and Co.; Hoares and Co.; and Ransom and Co.; and also at the offices, 29, Bucklersbury, London, by the Honorary Secretary, George Hay Donaldson, Esq., to whom all money-orders should be made payable.

MRS. CHISHOLM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHAMPTON HERALD.

March 8, 1853.

Sir,—I have read, with some surprise, Mrs. Chisholm's announcement that she had been requested to address the members of the Northamptonshire Religious and Useful Knowledge Society. As an old supporter of that Society, I must be permitted to express my opinion that the Committee have scarcely exercised their usual discretion in this matter. Supposing them, however, not to have acted without deliberation, what was it that influenced them to make the request? Where was the necessity or propriety of such an invitation? It could not be necessary after Mrs. Chisholm—in addition to all that has been printed on the subject—had lectured in the Mechanics' Institution, and again, gratuitously, in the Corn Exchange. And I think I may be reasonably excused for doubting the propriety of inviting a Roman Catholic to address the members of a Church of England educational institution, with a view to induce the young amongst them to place themselves under her guidance and control.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CAUTIOUS.

15

R 240 C 4 R 231 C 7 R 159 C 20 R 97 C 20 R 61 C 20 R 37 C 20

THE BRIGHTON EXAMINER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1853.

Local Intelligence.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

It will be seen, on reference to another column, that Mrs CHISHOLM will give a gratuitous address, so far as that lady is concerned, at the Town Hall, this (Tuesday) evening, which will, we have no doubt, be very numerously attended, as great anxiety is felt in the town relative to Australian emigration, especially as regards women. In consequence of some unfavourable reports that have been published by persons who have recently returned—much disappointed—from Melbourne, and some letters which have appeared in the public journals, this address is well timed. We believe that great blame attaches somewhere, for the way in which females have been shipped off to Australia, and who, on landing, often found themselves abandoned, alone, and without a friend or relation near to advise them what course to pursue. Many of these emigrants were themselves young, thoughtless, ignorant of the world, indifferently educated, and whose moral and religious training had been much neglected. It can, therefore, scarcely excite wonder, if such persons soon fall into vicious courses, from whence there is seldom any return. No person on earth is more fully aware of all this, than Mrs CHISHOLM. She has, herself, seen at Sidney and at Melbourne, the most terrible consequences arise from reckless emigration. It was the misery in which she beheld females reduced, that first induced her to exert herself, as no woman living, perhaps, ever did before,—first, to endeavour to reclaim as many as possible of her own sex, and induce them to adopt a course which, steadily pursued, rendered hundreds valuable members, instead of being outcasts of society; second, to arrange such a system for female emigration, that young women should not be placed in a state of criminality and temptation on their passage out, nor abandoned when they arrived in the colony. In this holy cause Mrs CHISHOLM has been nobly assisted by Mr S. HERBERT and his lady, and by others of high rank and standing in society; and if the whole system of emigration had—so far as females are concerned—been placed under Mrs CHISHOLM's arrangements and those who have acted with her, we believe that much suffering, sin, and misery would have been avoided. We must recollect that Mrs CHISHOLM is herself a wife and a mother—that she knows all a mother's anxiety, and how sev[ere] she is tried when sons and daughters emi[grate] [...]il for thousands of miles on, so far as the [...] [c]oncerned, limitless seas—and land in a far [c]ountry among strangers, and in a colony [...]e soil and the climate, the manners and [o]f the inhabitants, are widely different from [...] have been used to at home. [To Mrs] CHISHOLM all this is familiar. She has [gone thro]ugh such trials herself. She has rescued [...]—perhaps thousands—from a life of disgrace; and in Australia her name is revered as that of, almost, a superior being, for never, probably, was a spirit of such perfect independence, unbounded benevolence, non-self seeking for honour, profit, or applause, more happily blended than in this lady. You cannot be in her company five minutes—we speak from our own personal knowledge—before you find united in her the greatest simplicity, and an intellect enlarged by experience, benevolence, kindness; and a zeal to do good to all that comes within her sphere; and yet one who blushes to find it fame. In conversation, she goes direct to the subject in hand; speaks plain truths without giving offence; and you leave her society with the impression, that you have held converse with a noble, generous-hearted lady, who deserves to be ranked—as she is—among the benefactors of mankind, and especially of that most helpless, and often victimised portion of it—the women.

DEC. 4. Lloyds - 1853.

EMIGRANTS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

GOOD NEWS FOR EMIGRANTS.

SIR,—The government of New South Wales have carried Mr. Wentworth's motion. The sum of 100,000*l.* is to be forwarded from New South Wales to the land and emigration commissioners in Westminster, to be spent by them in sending to the antipodes more useful hands. I trust, sir, that the remittance will not be unaccompanied with conditions, and conditions that shall convince these London commissioners that the rules they have laid down with regard to the fitness of applicants for free passages are absurd in many respects. Mr. Wentworth's motion included one provision, which cannot convey, even to the eccentric minds of Park-street, the notion that the people of New South Wales are quite contented with them. It is no way flattering to their pride. The executive government of New South Wales agreed to the grant, "upon the understanding that not less than four ships a month shall be despatched to this colony (New South Wales) until this fund be exhausted." This proviso is excellent. It has probably made a great sensation in Park-street already, and the commissioners (perhaps at their respective shooting-boxes) are thinking that next season will be a very hard one, and that really and truly they will have to give their serious attention to the claims of the various systems of emigration now before the world. It will be necessary for them to know how it is that emigration, under state auspices, has proceeded so lamely—so uselessly. How it is that emigrants have not been fairly gleaned thoughout the country. The money of the state is expended; therefore, emigration should be considered in Park-street, at all events, a national question. The commissioners should not wait to have their doors besieged by applicants, but should themselves take the initiative. And in this way.

It is well known to most people—to all readers of newspapers—that certain districts of the country are prosperous, and that certain districts are pauperised:—that wages are good in the metropolitan suburbs—but infamously bad in parts of Dorsetshire. Most people know that the shiftings of commerce have left certain classes of operatives in a state of hopeless depression. Now, sir, should not these facts suggest a course of action to the commissioners? It appears to me that their proper plan would be to glean their emigrants from the cheerless homes of Dorsetshire—from the miserable lanes of Spitalfields. It is due to these depressed classes that their interests should receive attention when national funds are expended to relieve the glutted labour market.

But, say the commissioners, we have a duty to perform towards the colonies. We must send them the emigrants they want—not useless men.

This is true; and the answer to this truth is easy—is well known—has been backed by the testimony of many experienced men. It consists in the proud assertion that artisans make excellent colonists. They are generally men far in advance, intellectually, of English agricultural labourers. Most of them are ready with their verdicts on the great questions of the time. They have lived thoughtfully in their generation; they are therefore capable of understanding the new phases which a colonial life may present, and to adapt themselves to these. They will bring up their children also to understand thoroughly the bright career before them and to enter upon it cheerfully. They are not mere machines like their looms, incapable of any work save the old practice of weaving. Let me assure the commissioners that a weaver is not merely a motive power to his loom—that he can turn his mind to matters in no way connected with figured silks; and if they will once understand this, and act upon this understanding, they may employ the 100,000*l.* that is shortly to fall into their hands with marked benefit to Australia and to England.

But, sir, I have one question to ask, that your readers will readily understand; and I put it without wishing to cast any particular slur upon the emigration machinery of Park-street—machinery which I consider to be a little slow; but which, considering that it is so well greased by the state, should move faster. My question is: Why was this sum confided to the colonial land and emigration commissioners? I am inclined to think that it might have been confided into hands more capable of using it usefully. In the first place, why did not the executive government of New South Wales appoint two or three members of their legislature to travel to England and expend the money under their direct instructions? This course would, it appears to me, have been preferable to the one now adopted.

In the second place, why did not the executive government entrust, at all events, part of this grant to Mrs. Caroline Chisholm? In the hands of this lady the funds would have been fairly and sagaciously spent. She would have tolerated no jobbing: she would have refused to be bound by any narrow rules. The money would have been expended in providing hapless families the means of transplanting themselves to new and profitable fields of industry. For Mrs. Chisholm advocates family colonisation, seeing the future as well as the present; seeing in the chubby baby at the breast, the best and the most valuable Australian emigrant.

Have we again to ask, why the children of the artisan should not be cared for by the emigration commissioners, as well as the babies born near farm-houses? To adhere to the old notion that only agricultural labourers should be aided by the commissioners, is to hug a stupid and a cruel fallacy. Of this 100,000*l.* let the artisan class have their fair share. Let them demand it. To New South Wales they will be as useful as the clodhoppers of Dorsetshire. Let them not allow the commissioners to hide their heads longer under a smock-frock.

I have one more suggestion:—it is that in the ensuing session of Parliament, the House of Commons should meet the liberality of New South Wales, and vote a loan of a second 100,000*l.*: and then, during next summer, some useful work may be done both for the antipodes and for this country. Your old correspondent,

ANTIPODES.

THE TIMES,

AUGUST 18, 1853.

A CAROL ON CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

(From *Punch.*)

Come, all you British females of wealth and high degree,
Bestowing all your charity on lands beyond the sea,
I'll point you out a pattern which a better plan will teach
Than that of sending Missioners to Tombuctoo to preach.

Converting of the Heathen's a very proper view,
By preaching true religion to Pagan and to Jew,
And bringing over Cannibals to Christian meat and bread,
Unless they catch your Parson first, and eat him up instead.

But what's more edifying to see, a pretty deal,
Is hearty British labourers partaking of a meal,
With wives, and lots of children, about their knees that climb.
And, having tucked their platefuls in, get helped another time.

Beyond the roaring ocean, beneath the soil we tread,
You've English men and women, well housed and clothed and fed,
Who, but for help and guidance to leave our crowded shores,
Would now be stealing, begging, or lie starving at our doors.

Who taught them self-reliance, and stirred them to combine,
And club their means together to get across the brine,
Instead of strikes, and mischief, and breaking of the law,
And wasting time in hearing incendiaries jaw?

Who led their expeditions? and under whose command
Through dangers and through hardships sought they the promised land?
A second Moses, surely, it was who did it all,
It was a second Moses in bonnet and in shawl.

By means of one good lady were all these wonders wrought,
By Caroline Chisholm's energy, benevolence, and thought,
Instead of making here and there a convert of a Turk,
She has made idle multitudes turn fruitfully to work.

The ragged pauper crawling towards a parish grave
She roused—directed to a home beyond the western wave;
She smoothed his weary passage across the troubled deep,
With food, and air, and decencies of shiproom and of sleep.

There's many a wife and mother will bless that lady's name,
Embracing a fat infant, who might else have drowned the same,
A mother, yet no wife, compelled by poverty to sin,
And die in gaol or hospital of misery and gin.

The Reverend Ebenezer I'd not deny his dues,
For saving Patagonians, and Bosjesmen, and Zooloos;
But Mrs. Chisholm's mission is what I far prefer;
For saving British natives I'd give the palm to her.

And now that a subscription is opened and begun,
In order to acknowledge the good that she has done
Among that sort of natives—the most important tribe—
Come down like handsome people, and handsomely subscribe.

EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.

29 Patrick's Hill, Jan. 29, 1853.

DEAR SIR—Perhaps you could find room for the annexed; it will be a guide to persons wishing or intending to consult Mrs. Chisholm. The mortality which unfortunately took place on board some emigrants ships lately arrived at Port Philip, should induce persons to consider well before they secure passages. My own opinion is the space allowed by the Passengers' Act is not sufficient, and that the "'tween decks" of all ships should be ventilated on the plan invented by Dr. Bowie.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN BESNARD, junior.

"NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

"12 Bell's Buildings, Salisbury Square,

"Fleet street, London

"Mrs. Chisholm desires it to be distinctly understood that she is no longer responsible for the accommodation of emigrants on board of any ships whatever. Her personal control over that department of emigration has enterely ceased.

"Mrs Chisholm will be at all times willing to afford every information of a really useful kind to intending emigrants, but she cannot undertake to answer any details as regards outfit, &c., by letter, the number of applications rendering such a task impossible.

"Information daily (Sunday excepted) from eleven to two. By appointment (only) from six till eight.

"January, 1853."

We copy the above from the 'Southern Reporter.' As we purpose shortly to discuss this subject at length, we shall forbear any comment at present. Its hourly increasing importance prevents us from dismissing it in a brief paragraph. In next Saturday's COMMERCIAL we will propably take it up. Our strictures will be found worthy of the attention of parties intending to emigrate.

[...]ESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1853.

COLONIAL AND INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Society of Arts, numerously attended by the public, was held at the rooms of the society, John-street, Adelphi, last evening, "to receive and take into consideration the proposals of Postage Reform, put forth by the Colonial and International Postage Association."

Sir JOHN BOILEAU occupied the chair, who, in opening the proceedings, stated that letters favourable to the views of the Postage Association had been received from Mr. Walter, M.P.; Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; Sir J. Duke, M.P.; Mr. E Burritt; Mr. Peto, M.P.; and Sir J. Pakington, M.P. The late Colonial Secretary said in his letter:—"I greatly desire to see a system of cheap postage established between this country and our colonies. When I was at the colonial department, I pressed on the Postmaster-General my opinions of the great importance of conceding this boon; I begged his marked attention to the point; and, if I had continued in office, it was my intention to have used every exertion to effect it. I shall be happy to co-operate with your committee in any manner in my power; and I trust the present government may be induced to attach as much importance to the subject as I did. I consider it a great national subject, the interest of which is daily increasing."

These preliminaries having been concluded, Mr. G. YAPP (secretary to the Postage Society) was called upon by the chairman, and proceeded to read a well-compiled and interesting paper, which is to be regarded, in some sense, as a "report" of the society with which he is connected, illustrating the results of reduced rates and uniform systems of postage first in England, and then in the countries where her example in this respect had been followed—Russia, the United States, and India—the lesson of these statistics being, that "ocean penny postage" would, even in the financial point of view, "pay" better than the present system.

Mr. MOFFATT, M.P., and Captain OWEN followed Mr. Yapp, in addressing the meeting, and moved and seconded the following resolution, which was carried:—"That it would be sound national policy to abandon, if necessary, even the whole of the present postal revenue derived from the colonies and possessions, which is about 200,000*l.* a year, in order to promote in so eminent a degree the commerce, education, freedom of communication, and friendly relations between the colonies and possessions and the mother country."

Mr. SIDNEY succeeded, and called special attention to the circumstances of Australia, which imperatively required a cheap system of postal connexion with the mother country, and this argument was further illustrated by Mr. Leslie Forster (member of the Legislative Council of Port Phillip), who assured the association that, although their proposals would be regarded as a novelty in the colony, they would be very warmly received and heartily responded to.

A second resolution was then proposed—moved by Mr. Powles and seconded by Mr. Dillon (both of the City)—to the effect "That this meeting is of opinion that the system of uniform penny postage already in operation between the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands should be extended to the whole of the British colonies and possessions."

In support of this resolution, Mrs. CHISHOLM, who was warmly received, addressed the meeting at some length, speaking to what may be called the domestic aspect of the question, and contending that the subject was far more moral and social than financial. The resolution was carried, and after thanks to Mr. Yapp the meeting broke up.

[...]ands:—the "Derry Castle," with 360 emigrants, of whom 260 were single women, chiefly Irish; the "Seas" 310 emigrants, and the Emperor also, with a full cargo from Birkenhead; the John Fielden is also ready at the same port. The Harriett had sailed from Southampton with 400 emigrants; the Ramillies is now embarking there: the Meteor, Dash, and Mary Green, American, will sail thence early in March, as also the Commander for Hobart Town. The Boston, with 250 emigrants, sailed on the 22nd instant from Plymouth for Sydney. The Australia is now in the Sound having embarked her complement also for Sydney, and will sail on the 26th. On the 17th instant, the Commissioners took up the Elizabeth for Sydney, to embark emigrants at Plymouth, 20th March; and the Harpley for your port, to embark at Southampton 4th April. The Australian direct Steam Navigation Company via Panama, have given notice of application for a charter of incorporation. The Australian Agricultural Company have confirmed the sale of the Peel River Grant, to the "Peel River Land and Mineral Company," for the sum of £[.]00,000. A prospectus, with good names has been issued to work coal mines on the Hunter River, near those of the Australian Agricultural Company; the title of the Company is the "Australian Coal Mining Company; capital, £200,000, in £[.] shares"; 118 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 67 951 tons, have sailed from English ports for the Southern colonies during January and February. Shipments of coin are still heavy. The Australian mail steamer takes over £200 000; the Phoenician, £90,000; the Australia, £25,000, both for Sydney; and the Port Wallace £10,000 for Victoria.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th inst., Mr. R. Lowe presented a petition from 3000 resident members of the Church of England and Ireland, in the diocese of Sydney, setting forth that the state of the Church in the Colony was a subject of much anxiety to the petitioners, doubts having been expressed respecting the supremacy of her Majesty as head of the Church in the Colony. The petitioners deprecated the proposal of the Bishop of Sydney, that the Church should be formed into three separate houses—the Bishop, the clergy, and the laity—and prayed that in any alteration which might be made in the establishment, it should be provided that the Bishop, clergy, and the laity should deliberate together in one body. Mrs. Chisholm is visiting the north of England and Midland counties, and will be in Bristol in about a fortnight. The Duke of Newcastle granted this energetic and excellent lady an interview at the Colonial Office, on the 12 h instant. It is said that the Treasury has determined to increase the *employés* at the Mint, with a view of qualifying the extras for employment on the Mint establishment intended to be founded in Australia. The announcement of the Government that transportation to Van Diemen's Land and the great [...]tral Colonies, will immediately cease, will have been hailed no doubt as a great boon throughout the length and breadth of your land. This good news will have reached you by the "Harbinger." The new ministry appears to give satisfaction—working with moderation and energy. There is every prospect they will carry their more important measures. They have already [...] [illegible] *nacious* than they had been of late. Mr. Frederick Peel has obtained leave to bring in a bill, empowering the Legislature of Canada to exercise control over the clergy reserves in that province. A sweeping law reform, under the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, is to be forthwith effected. It is understood ministers are concocting a measure for Parliamentary reform. The Maynooth question and Jew Bill will form exciting themes for discussion in and out of Parliament. In the House of Commons, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Spooner moved for a committee to consider the acts connected with the College of Maynooth with a view to abolish all money grants to that College—a warm debate ensued. Mr. D'Israeli has taken smart[...] revenge on some of those who did not spare him when in office. Sir Charles Wood has been made to apologise for his attack on the French Emperor, and Sir James Graham has shuffled out of his vituperation of the same power by throwing the blame on the reporter. Our relations with France will engross public attention, and while the Emperor loses no opportunity of proclaiming with flourish of trumpets "L'Empire c'est la paix" the munitions of war are accumulating, and an anti-English feeling fostered—the translation at the expense of the public money by order of the Emperor, of Mr. Cobden's abominable un-English pamphlet, in which he accuses us of having been the aggressors in the last war with France, will do much towards exciting an anti-English feeling. The recent tumult at Milan exhibits the strong desire of the Italians to shake off the Austrian yoke. On the 20th instant, an attempt was made on the life of the Emperor of Austria, at Vienna, by an Hungarian named Lebeny; he has been arrested. The wound was trifling, and the Emperor is quite restored to health.

The rupture between Turkey and the Montenegrins is as far from adjustment as ever. The mission of Count Leiningen, the Austrian envoy, has been unsuccessful, and the aspect of affairs between these two powers looks threatening. A special embassy, in the person of the Prince Menschikoff, has been sent to Constantinople from St. Petersburgh.

The strike at Southampton of the sailors employed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company has become general, and has been followed by a strike of the seamen employed by the Royal West India Mail Company; the firemen and trimmers at Southampton are following this example, for the value of labour like that of other commodities is rising in this country; the men will probably gain their point.

By the returns published by the Board of Trade for the month ending 5th January, there is an increase in the declared value of exportation, of £971,027, over the corresponding period of last year; much of this is doubtless due to the immense shipments to Australia.

The Bishop of Lincoln and the Bishop of New South Wales have both died within a few days—two fine bits of patronage for the coalition minister.

The "Three Bells" from Melbourne, which she sailed 8th October, arrived in the Downs on the 21th inst., with 77,803 oz gold, valued at £311,209.

News from Austria states that a general rising in Perth was anticipated.

MELBOURNE MORNING HERALD,

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1853.

LETTER OF OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

Plymouth, February 25th, 1853.

The Australian, Royal Mail Company's ship sailed last evening, with a very large mail, a full complement of first and second cabin passengers, and a valuable cargo of general goods, specie, &c. She was unavoidably detained here twenty-four hours beyond her hour of sailing. By that opportunity I sent you an epitome of news, but as the Australian must call at King George's Sound and Adelaide, it is scarcely to be expected she will be at your port so soon as the Hellespont, to sail from London to-morrow, and to proceed from the Cape direct to Melbourne. I shall therefore recapitulate much which I have written by the Australian.

The long prevailing easterly winds, which have kept us so long without any arrivals from Australia, have changed to-day. We shall soon be looking for some of the homeward bound—we have had no arrival since the "Bloomer" at Liverpool on the 7th inst. For more than a fortnight we have experienced severe frost and snow, and the face of the country has resembled one of the old fashioned English winters, fine seasonable weather although we should have preferred it at Christmas.

Since the departure of the "Harbinger" from Southampton on the 11th inst., there has been a slight downward tendency in freights to Australia—within the last few days goods have been taken in London at £4 5s. per ton, and there appears no immediate prospect of the higher rates which have recently ruled being restored. This result has in part been brought about by some houses in the city largely engaged in Australian trade having chartered a considerable amount of Dutch tonnage; and owing to the long continued foul wind these vessels all arrived in the Thames nearly together—the price of passage however continues firm at the higher rates of £23 for steerage, or as it is the fashion to call this class of passage in deference to the love of being humbugged [...]—"intermediate." All the ships on the berth fill up rapidly at these rates that large numbers of passengers, even from the West of England, are proceeding to Liverpool to engage passages in the great cotton boxes which are dispatched thence. The mortality in so many of the great double decked Liverpool ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners has caused the department to decide on never again sending emigrants on more than one deck. All kinds of ships, of all conceivable plans, are now laid on for Australia—crazy timber ships, half worn out colliers, aged coasters and fruiters. The walls of our towns have been this week placarded with gigantic posters, announcing the fine clipper ship "Dantes," 500 tons, on the Temperance principle; in reference to Lloyd's book, it appears this celebrated craft is 240 tons register, built in 1830 for the coasting trade, *when she classed diphthong for 7 years;* after this fashion are the faithful now duped! The Australian Royal Mail Company's ship "Adelaide" has been unfortunately detained at St. Vincent for want of coals, the long continued westerly gales having prevented the arrival of the coal vessels chartered for the purpose. A strong desire appears to exist on the part of a portion of the English press, identified with colonial matters, to create a prejudice against this Company, in most instances too on very insufficient grounds. Neither you nor the good people of Sydney will have much cause to complain of an insufficient supply of emigrants, the following ships, chartered by the Emigration Commissioners, having recently

MRS. CHISHOLM IN IRELAND.

Mrs. Chisholm having, on Wednesday week, dispatched the ship Peru from Gravesend to Cork, with emigrants to Australia, arrived in Dublin on Saturday, and on Monday left town for Cork by mail train to meet the Peru at Gravesend, where ninety-three additional emigrants are to join that vessel. On its proceeding to sea, Mrs. Chisholm will return to Dublin to prepare for sending away her next ship, and to hold a group meeting.

[...]HE OBSERVER, SEPTE[...]

REMITTANCES FROM EMIGRANTS IN AUSTRALIA.

The attention of the reader is requested to the tabular statement of remittances received from emigrants in Australia in aid of their families and friends at home by that excellent lady, Mrs. Chisholm. This statement, with the remarks which accompany it in a separate column, is worthy of profound consideration on the part of the philosopher, as much as on that of the philanthropist. The sums so sent vary in amount, but the object is the same in all, and one feeling pervades the breasts of those who send them—namely, human affection for those from whom they have long been parted. It is, indeed, better than a homily to peruse this curious and interesting list. The number of persons contained in the first schedule amount to 137, in the second to 28. The total remitted by the first roll is £2,824, and the amount of loans required to meet them, at the price calculated when the money was paid in, would be nearly £600. The total remitted by the second roll is £605 2s. 6d. This makes an average of money saved by each person rather more than £20. The largest sum remitted is £150 from one individual, a shoemaker—who sends it to his brother-in-law, or in the event of his death to his son. Another—a labourer—remits from the diggings £130 to his mother and family, and hopes to get them all over. Who will say that time and change, distance and danger destroy affection. A carpenter sends £17 for his mother-in-law; a servant, aged 38, remits £28 15s. 9d. for his mother and sister; a labourer sends as large a sum as £81 8s. from the diggings to eight relatives; a baker, £50 12s. 6d. to aid the emigration of his father, mother, and brother; a dressmaker, aged 38, remits £4 for her mother, aged 77; another dressmaker remits £10 for her aged parent; and a shopman sends £4 for his adopted child, aged 9. Some send instalments of debts due before they left England; others send money for the support of their parents in this country; others again send it for the support of relatives less near to them in point of consanguinity, while more than one remit it as a requital for kindness received in former times at the hands of those who were scarcely friends—more properly acquaintance—still less relatives. The great bulk of the amount, however, is towards emigration, an object which the settlers seem to have so much at heart as to make it a *sine qua non,* in some instances, as regards those receiving the money. Still the sums sent in the greatest number of instances are insufficient for this purpose; and the charitable and well disposed portion of the community would therefore greatly aid Mrs. Chisholm's benevolent scheme if they would inspect these lists, and, instead of distributing their charity over a large field, they gathered it up and assisted in the emigration of one or other family, as they might think best, or as Mrs. Chisholm would council. The difficulty is to meet those cases where the sum paid for emigration is so disproportionate to the amount required, the prices of passages having risen from £12 10s. 6d. (the price this time last year) to £21. The amount of bitter disappointment that has resulted therefrom to numerous honest, hard-working, but unfortunately poor, and, in many cases, aged people, can hardly be conceived; and it is fondly hoped that this statement and appeal may enable Mrs. Chisholm to alleviate if not altogether remove it. Let it never be forgotten that this is an opportunity of permanently benefiting our fellow creatures which has never before offered itself, and which possibly may never offer itself again. "Whoso gives unto the poor lends to the Lord."

ABOUT four months ago, we had occasion to notice the intention of Mrs. CHISHOLM, the Lady of Captain CHISHOLM late of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry on this Establishment, to publish a Work entitled—"*The Voluntary Information of the People*" —containing whatever information could be collected in New South Wales on the important subject of Immigration to that Colony. We have now the satisfaction to point the attention of our readers to an Advertisement in a foregoing column stating the terms of subscription, and the probable time of its appearance. The price may seem high, but when it is considered that the Volume is a very different compilation from a Hand-Book of Roads or a Watering Place Guide; and that the information it comprises is not only of far superior importance, but that the time and labour of collecting so vast a mass of intelligence, from original sources, is, compared to the trouble necessary for the latter, the toil of a HERCULES to the pastimes of a child; it will not, we apprehend, be deemed less than money's worth for the money.

The extent of Mrs. CHISHOLM's knowledge of the subject she has spontaneously undertaken, and her intimate acquaintance with every circumstance to be taken into its connexion, are so well known to the Government of New South Wales, that she has been three times requested to give her evidence on the different points before a Select Committee on Immigration, composed of Members of the Legislative House of Assembly; and the Work itself is dedicated by permission to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of the Colony. In recommending the Work to the notice and support of the Community at this Presidency, we are not urging a private interest, but the interest of all whose fortune or whose inclination may lead them to a settlement in Australia. For fuller particulars we refer them to the subjoined Prospectus; and for the high opinion entertained of the Work and its Authoress by the Australian Press, to the *Madras Crescent* of the 18th October last.

TRADE AND EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

—The monthly shipping lists show an enormous increase in the number of vessels destined for Australia. No less than ninety-five ships are announced to sail in the month of February alone, the tonnage being nearly 40,000 tons. In addition to this number, there are eighty vessels for the same destination at Liverpool, besides others at different outports. Freights have risen considerably, as much as £7 to £8 being asked for fine goods to Sydney, and Melbourne: liquids, £2 per hhds.; rough goods, £6 to £6 15s. Steerage passenges, which might be freely obtained in first-class vessels this time last year for £15, are now charged £22. Several of the ships taken up are foreign vessels, and of small tonnage, intended for the conveyance of merchandise. There is great speculation at the present time in this branch of trade. Many new houses, attracted by the demand for ships, have embarked as commission agents, and have made engagements of vessels, out of all proportion, as it is thought by the older firms, to the reasonable wants of commerce. The large and long-established shipping houses are withholding freights, in the confident expectation that there will be a fall of £2 or £3 per ton. Emigration, even at this early season, is going on with great activity, and promises to extend itself as spring advances. The applications for passages are more numerous than usual from remote parts of the country and from rural districts. Mrs. Chisholm's offices are besieged daily with inquiring applicants and a large number of these are respectable females, who wisely take that lady's advice and experience as to the ships they select for their conveyance. Some idea may be formed of the desire to secure passages from the fact that one shipowner of known respectability has already 260 passages engaged in a vessel to sail in March, which none of the parties have yet seen.

LIST of Unclaimed Letters lying at Captain Chisholm's Office for the Reunion of Families and Missing Friends, No. 174 Elizabeth-street, Great Lonsdale street.

A.

Joseph Allen (2)—W. Alcher—W. H. Ayres—Wm. Ashley—John Archer—J. C. Atridge—Miss Akerman—R. Arthur—John Adams (5).

B.

Mrs. E. Bastings (2)—James Bryce (4)—B. Batten—Joseph Belcher—Thomas Bagg—G. H. Baker—H. E. Bryden—Mrs Butler—F. Brightwell (2)—Joseph Bunton—Christopher Baker—J hn Barville—J. Bolster—Mrs. E. Bevan—[...] Butchart—Rev Francis Biddulph (2)—Charles Bland—Anthony Boyce.

C.

S. Cramer—C. Cooper—A. Carley (2)—F. B. Cooper—James Coombs—Valentine Chisholm (2)—John Congdon—Mathew Callan—William Chisholm—Mary Carlisle.

D.

J. E. Davies—John Davis—George Dawson—Robert D'rney—Edward Doney—R. Daintree (2)—William Drawater—George Dickinson.

E.

John Evans (3)—James Evins—T. A. Ellis—Augustus Elliott—Henry Edwards

F.

Mark French (3)—George Franklin—George Fisher (2)—George Foot—Freeman—J. C. Foil (3)—Simon Fenwick.

G.

Henry Gross—Thomas Gannon—Henry G Goolding—Mathew Geary (3)—George Green—Martha Gilbert—Henry William Gibbons (2).

H.

Ann E. Harvey—Edmond S. Hunt (4)—Mary Hawkins—John Hunt (2)—George Huxley—William Hurwood—Hammond—Hartley—Haslin—Mrs. Howard—Charles Hailey—J hn Hughes—Thomas John Hudson—William Heslam—John Horrigen.

K.

Knewstub.—Hannah King—John Kelly—Thomas Knight—J. D. Kingsford.

L.

Mrs. Loban—Jam's Lockeyear—George Lanaun e, (2)—James or Thomas Lloyd—James Lord (2)—Mrs. Lanfear—J. S. Lavender—Francis Lewis—James Lacey.

M.

Edward Morris (2)—Henry Maquillan—Frederick Martin—Emma May—Edwin Mitchell—John Mills—C. E. B. Mitchell—George C. Morrison (2)—Mrs. Morley.

N.

Isaac Newton (3)

O.

James Ody—Outtrond—Miss Osborne.

P.

—Pettit—John Palmer—William Prior (4)—W. H. Percy (3).

R.

George Reyno'ds—Carboni Raffaello—Maria Rogers (3)—Thomas Roche—Jessie Ruston—F. S. Raphael.

S.

Amelia Short—Henry Spiers (3)—John Stone (2)—John Simons—Mary H Scutchey—Valentine Sharpe—Thomas Stony—George Sanderson—Miss Store—Mrs. Sturt—Ebenezer Syme.

T.

J. Tarrant—Charles Tull—Mrs. Tuller—William Tolly.

V.

Benjamin Gomes Vay (2).

W.

James Wood (6)—Charles Wright (3)—John Thomas Whittingham—Mary Walker—William Walker—Miss Walkem—Mrs. A. M. White—R. Wasey.

Z.

Carl Ziepel (2). 164

LAND TICKETS.—Mrs. Chisholm has submitted for public consideration a plan to give the small settlers, mechanics, and servants a safe bank for their savings, to encourage the circulation of capital, and to enable them by their industry to effect their object of ultimately purchasing land, that they may in their old age gather their children about them and enjoy the fruits of their industry. The following is her plan:—"LAND TICKETS.—These, I propose, should be issued at 5s. each, so that a poor man, when he has saved the amount, could purchase a ticket; these tickets to be received as cash in payment for land at the government sales. When a man is the holder of twenty tickets, he is to receive a single ticket for them of the value of twenty, bearing an interest of 7 per cent., (payable in land tickets only), ~~for twelve months; at the end of this period, if ten tickets are added to the twenty, interest to be allowed at 6 per cent. for six months, but not for a longer period; except more tickets are purchased, the value of the tickets will remain stationary.~~ I would also suggest, that in all works of a public nature the government should pay the labourer 25 per cent. of his wages in land tickets; a prudent man would save them, another would pay them away to his butcher and baker; their wives would look out to save them for their children. The tickets would become a favourite investment, and tempt these people to buy land who would cultivate it."

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.—We have been requested to remind persons requiring servants, that there is a Servants' Registry Office at the Immigrant Barracks, in Bent-street. Engagements are made in triplicate; one is given to the master, one to the servant, and the third is kept at the office, and serves not only as a record of the compact, but is an index to the residence of the party hiring, and furnishes valuable data of the rate of wages given in the colony.—A fee of one shilling is charged for registration, to defray expenses. The hours are from 9 to 4.

A FAREWELL VISIT FROM MRS. CHISHOLM.

On Monday evening, a most interesting meeting was held at the Domestic Mission, Spicer-street, Spitalfields, to receive a farewell visit from Mrs. Chisholm, prior to her departure for Australia. About 250 persons were present, and the character of the assembly was of a most enthusiastic nature. The value of the warmth of feeling exhibited towards the benevolent visitor will be appreciated when the fact is known that many of the persons were the friends of parties who had emigrated under the auspices of Mrs. Chisholm.

After partaking of tea, &c., the business portion of the evening's proceedings were opened by Mr. Corkran, the minister of the chapel in which the meeting was held. That gentleman explained the connexion of Mrs. Chisholm with the mission, and showed the benefits which had resulted from emigration to several persons with whom his duties had brought him in connexion. About two years ago one of the persons in connexion with his Sunday school first heard of Mrs. Chisholm's plan of weekly payments, had his name enrolled, and used every exertion, by diligence and honesty, for the sake of his children, to keep up his payments. He talked to another about the benefit of emigration, and another, and another, and they all joined. They are now in Australia, and the accounts from them were most favourable. It was through Mrs. Chisholm that these persons had emigrated, and thus bettered their condition, and that was why they had invited Mrs. Chisholm that evening.

Mr. Hornby, a gentleman long connected with the mission, then moved, and the Rev. William Bidler seconded, the following resolution:—"That this meeting desire to give a heartfelt welcome to Mrs. Chisholm, as the well-tried friend of the British emigrant; to express their cordial sympathy with her benevolent labours, based as they are on great practical wisdom and Christian humanity; and their earnest good wishes that prosperity may crown her future efforts, under the unerring guidance [...]

[...] shipowner [...] out the plan, for she engaged to secure to any body of shipowners that might take it up, 2,000 emigrants, without one sixpence for commission. If she could only succeed in getting parents to follow their children, and wives their husbands, she warranted that cooks and housemaids would soon follow in abundance. She would insure to shipowners—if they would raise a sum for the construction of comfortable "sheds"—she would not call them cottages—wherein the emigrants should be sheltered, on their arrival, for thirty days, paying twenty shillings for the accommodation—a return of ten per cent., even at the present rates. She had been so anxious to avoid anything of a pecuniary interest in her proceedings in carrying out her plan of a family emigration, that even her own sons had nothing to do with the shipping. She would be shortly leaving this country for Australia, and would have many members of the church of England, many of the Jewish church, many of the Roman catholic church, and of other denominations on board, and she would take care that all going should have their own clergyman to officiate for them. And she assured parents, if they would commit their daughters to her care, that she would not lose sight of them until she saw them married. She could tell them that she once had five ladies under her care to India, who wholly went out on the "speculation" of getting married. Mrs. Chisholm, after a pledge that she would have no idleness on board ship amongst those committed to her care, and that she would in every way encourage habits of industr[y] in the passengers, concluded by saying that, she wish[ed] to see the present wretched system of emigration do[ne] away with, and colonisation in its fullest sense adopted. S[he] wished to see the aged fathers and mothers of emigra[nts] left behind here in England, joining their children [at] the antipodes, and the moral effect of those old pe[ople] would soon work its influence.

Mr. Corkran then alluded to the emigrants in conne[xion] with mission, and said that one had obtained a situa[tion] at 30s. per week and his board; and had saved [...] Another, who had tried the diggings, had made 43[...] four months. This man, who had borrowed 3*l.* an[d re]ceived a gift of 2*l.* to assist him to emigrate, had not returned the loan, but the gift also, to assist other[s] emigrating.

A gentleman handed in an extract of a letter fro[m a] young man, a coppersmith, who had emigrated [to] Australia, and was much dissatisfied with his situatio[n,] but it appeared that although he did not succeed there [in] his own business, he yet made something at the "di[g]gings," and having left them, was getting when he wro[te] 10s. a day as a labourer in warehouses and at the wharves.

Mrs. Chisholm, having ascertained that the complaining young man had left his wife behind him, playfully said that this was the main cause of his unhappiness, and urged that the young woman might be sent out to him under her care, a course which she was quite sure would make him a happy and a prosperous man.

In answer to a question, Mrs. Chisholm earnestly advised young females to refrain from answering advertisements, offering engagements for the colonies. Not only were these advertisements often delusive and inserted for sinister purposes, but it was inadvisable in a pecuniary point of view for an emigrant to engage him or herself before leaving England. Let them reach Australia untrammelled, and then they could make the best bargains, and avoid disappointment.

A brief conversation ensued upon points connected with emigration, and thus closed a most interesting evening.

The Argus

(PUBLISHED DAILY.)

"I am in the place where I am demanded of conscience to speak the truth, and therefore the truth I speak, impugn it whoso list."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1853.

COLONIAL ENTERPRISE.

The very same disasters took place in Sydney, and the cure there was similar; but was effected chiefly through the benevolence of a private individual, the immortal Mrs. Chisholm. When the commercial crisis reached that city, that lady had the wisdom to observe the anomaly of a superabundant, starving population in the city, while in remote districts there was abundance of employment and food—where men, unable to use their hands, could save more money than the best artisans in the cities of Europe, and the employers possessed meat enough almost to feed the millions of Great Britain. Mrs. Chisholm fortunately was as benevolent and as energetic as she was wise. She represented the case to the settlers, to the government, to the clergy, and to the philanthropic. She begged, borrowed, and hired conveyances, clothing, food; she conveyed thousands from misery, indolence, and vice; she supplied them with employment and comfortable subsistence; she averted the worst consequences of a disastrous crisis; she exhibited a glorious example of the truest benevolence; and contributed more than any single individual in these colonies to the prosperity of her adopted country. We receive continually communications suggesting all sorts of schemes for su[...]

THE DAILY NEWS,

FEBRUARY 9, 1853

MRS. CHISHOLM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As the noble minded and practical Mrs. Chisholm will soon be leaving our shores for that land of wealth, Australia, I would suggest that a "working man's" memorial be raised and presented to her before she leaves us. If you suggest it early there will not be a workshop but will subscribe their "pence" to show that worth is valued and gratitude shown by the humblest of our countrymen.—I am, &c. C. S.

February 7.

[T]HE ARGUS: MELBO[URNE]

[TU]ESDAY, MAY 3 1853

A number of passengers from the James L. Bogert and other vessels, were landed at the wharves between seven and eight o'clock yesterday evening. The night was pitchy dark, the streets wet and muddy, and many of the unfortunate immigrants had no other idea of the place where they hoped to obtain a night's lodging than that it was some Home for Immigrants, Captain Chisholm's perhaps, or the Government Home. It is a truly disgraceful fact, that night after night, in wet and dark winter weather, the proprietors of the river steamers are permitted to land so many entire strangers at a place like the Wharf. None but those who have waded along that locality in dark muddy weather, can form an idea of the misery which stares many a respectable female in the face, when she lands for the first time on these shores. Our reporter saw, last night, several apparently respectable women. Shortly after landing, two of them were inquiring for Capt. Chisholm's residence, which they had heard was somewhere near the Flagstaff, but where that was, or how to get to it through the miry streets, was the question. A policeman was fortunately found, who undertook to pilot the poor immigrants to their destination; but policemen cannot always be called upon for this duty. Why are not the Wharves well lighted up? or rather, why are the steamers allowed to land passengers at all after dark? Surely after weeks of the usual discomforts of a long voyage, the hapless stranger should find a little prompt hospitality, a little immediate care and assistance when he so much needs it.

The Yarra Yarra reports the Queen of Sheba outside the Heads yesterday.

TESTIMONIAL to Mrs. CHISHOLM.—At a meeting, held at the City of London Tavern, on the 9th of August, the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved:—That a fund be raised, and presented to Mrs. Chisholm as a public testimonial of her valuable sevices.

Subscriptions already advertised, £1,048 5s. 6d.

	£	s.	d.
S. L. De Symons, Esq.	1	1	0
Frederick P. Ward, Esq.	2	2	0
Messrs. Dickson and Co., Glasgow	50	0	0
Mrs. Jackson, late of Toorack, Melbourne	10	0	0
Robt. Dickson, Esq., Glasgow	5	0	0
Miss Dickson	5	0	0
Miss Janet Moffatt Dickson	5	0	0
W. N. Dickson, Esq.	5	0	0
Irwin Dickson, Esq.	5	0	0
Per G. Irving Dickson, Esq.			
Messrs. J. W. Fairclough and Co., Liverpool	5	0	0
Messrs Orr and Davie, Glasgow	10	0	0
James Rae, Esq., late of Melbourne	5	0	0
Wm. Robertson, Esq., Glasgow	1	0	0
Messrs. W. M'Kinnon and Co., Glasgow	2	0	0
Messrs. John M. Smith and Co., Glasgow	10	0	0
Messrs. James Morton and Co., Glasgow	10	0	0
The Rev. W. C. Ridley, Glasgow	1	0	0
The Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, Glasgow	1	0	0
Henry Hoffman, Esq.	5	0	0
Robert Waterston, Esq., late of Sydney	2	0	0
P. Larnach, Esq., Bank of New South Wales	5	5	0
E. J. Wheeler, Esq.	2	2	0
The Right Rev. Bishop Ullathorne	3	3	0
Mrs. Gilstone	5	0	0
G. Baron, Esq.	5	0	0
Improved Order of Old Friends, Lodge 45	1	1	0
C. W., Esq., Beckenham	5	0	0
S. Majoribanks, Esq., Bushey Grove	10	0	0
Henry S. Keeling, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. Hotchkin and Mobbs	5	5	0
Alfred Davis, Esq.	10	10	0
C. S. Islington	0	5	0
Arthur Marshall, Esq., Leeds	5	0	0
E. Stanley, Esq., Canterbury	3	0	0
At Messrs. Ransom and Co.'s, in addition to subscriptions before advertised:—			
Charles Dixon, Esq.	20	0	0
Sir George Hodgkinson	10	10	0
Samuel Smith, Esq., Whitehall	5	0	0
Captain the Hon. Henry Murray, R.N.	1	0	0
At Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s, in addition.			
Mrs. Nightingale	5	0	0
Mrs. Fletcher Langridge	5	0	0
S. G. Rathbone, Esq.	10	0	0
A. Hodgson, Esq.	5	0	0
The Rev. M. H. Gurney	10	0	0
Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co.	25	0	0
Anonymous, Leicester	25	0	0
Charles Melly, Esq.	20	0	0
Jabez Hogg, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Paynter	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Hodson	1	0	0
J. F. Elliott, Esq.	3	3	0
Samuel Rogers, Esq.	5	0	0
Sir C. E. Trevelyan, Bart.	2	0	0
J. A. Gordon, Esq.	2	2	0
At Messrs. Hoare's, in addition.			
Henry Hallam, Esq.	5	0	0
John Lewis Mallet, Esq.	2	0	0
At Messrs. Masterman and Co.'s.			
The Rev B. Winthorp	25	0	0
Lady Gipps	10	0	0
Cash	5	0	0
Shakespeare Phillips, Esq.	5	0	0
George Wythes, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Mackie and North	1	1	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford	1	1	0
Messrs. Anthony Gibbs and Sons	10	10	0
John Baring, Esq.	5	0	0
J. M.	0	2	6
Bertram W. Currie, Esq.	1	1	0
Henry Currie, Esq.	10	0	0
Henry Wm. Currie, Esq.	1	0	0
The Count Strzelecki, C.B.	1	1	0
Mrs. Mary Sturch	5	0	0
M. Ustelli, Esq.	10	0	0
Miss Johnson	5	5	0
Mr. Henry Johnson	5	5	0
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle	10	0	0
Miss Lawrance, Leamington	1	1	0
Thomas Reynolds, Esq.	5	0	0
Philip H. Howard, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Jones, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. Pinta, Peney, and Co.	5	0	0
George Hyde, Esq.	1	1	0
Wm. Ed. Slaughter, Esq.	5	5	0
V. Stuart, Esq., Liverpool	5	0	0
The Rev. C. Knyvett	1	0	0
W. Westgarth, Esq., of Melbourne, 2d. don. (making £20)	14	15	0
William Walker, Esq.	10	10	0
H. Bellamy Webb, Esq.	1	1	0
Lady Hayter	1	1	0
H. P. Hughes, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. E. Homan and Co.	3	3	0
W. Delaunoy, Esq.	2	2	0
Messrs. Allen and Jolly	2	2	0
Messrs. Hind, Parker, and Co.	1	1	0
Messrs. H. E. and M. Moses	5	5	0
A Friend	1	1	0
Messrs. Sharp and Wilkins	10	10	0
Messrs. Chas. Jacomb and Sons	10	10	0
Louis Nathan, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Lumley	1	0	0
Miss Cobb	0	10	0
Messrs. Leach, Broadbent, and Co.	2	2	0
W. J. Powell, Esq.	2	2	0
F. H. Goldsmid, Esq.	5	5	0
John Moxon, Esq.	2	2	0
H. D. Hilderton, Esq.	0	10	6
Messrs. Manlove and Alliot, Nottingham	2	0	0
Messrs. Favell and Bousfield	5	0	0
Miss Holland, Evesham	2	0	0

Subscriptions will be received by the treasurers (John Masterman, Esq., M.P., and Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq., M.P.), and by the following bankers:—Messrs. Masterman and Co.; Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Coutts and Co.; Hoares and Co.; and Ransom and Co.; and also at the offices, 29, Bucklersbury, addressed to the honorary secretary, George Hay Donaldson, Esq., to whom all money orders should be made payable.

IMMIGRANTS' HOME.

To the Editor M M Herald.

SIR,—In taking a turn, yesterday, towards the suburbs of the west end of the town, I was particularly gratified to find that the Family Colonisation Loan Society had got their Immigrants' Home finished, and ready for the reception of their immigrants per Scindian, daily expected. It is highly creditable to the gentlemen forming the Committee for Victoria, of this Society, to have been the first in this good work, and in thus starting the general move that is now being made in procuring shelters for the numerous strangers daily arriving on our shores.

If I remember rightly, I read a letter in your journal of date 17th or 18th ultimo, suggesting the practicability and utility of forming a Joint Stock Company for erecting houses to meet the present crisis, and it becomes an important question to consider whether this plan is not more in character with the present state of affairs than the one that has been set on foot.

Yours,

October 8, 1852. D. E.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GLENGARRY FAMILY.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Sir—As a friend to this unhappy family, I beg to correct some mistakes which appeared in your number of the 14th inst. respecting them. It is not the case that one of the daughters was sent, or is now in the Lunatic Asylum. The mother and the youngest daughter died of dysentery, and which has proved so fatal to many lately in this colony, particularly to new arrivals. The mother died in the Melbourne Hospital, where she had the best medical attendance, and the daughter at the residence of a Highland family, who took a kind interest in them. None of them is out of service.

Melbourne Yours,

June 18, 1853. A HIGHLANDER.

A. C.

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. CHISHOLM.

Mrs. Chisholm, whose practical beneficence has often been recorded in our columns, is about to leave England, to resume in Australia the work of family colonisation. After thirteen years of hard, unrequited, most useful, successful labour on behalf of the humblest classes of the community, and in the promotion of the soundest principles of colonisation, her zeal has not slackened—she is not wearied with doing good. With undiminished energy and courage, she has determined to apply her talents and experience to the difficulties which have arisen out of the golden discoveries of Australia.

When in 1847 Mrs. Chisholm brought to this country the results of the seven years she passed in colonising New South Wales, our workhouses were crowded, employment was scarce, and the owners of property were filled with a vague dread of an invasion of devouring pauperism. At that time, although a vague notion was prevalent that emigration was the true remedy for removing the distress of the country, no one dreamed of so distant a field as Australia being available for that purpose; and, indeed, no one propounded any practical plan for carrying out the emigration which all admired in the abstract.

Mrs. Chisholm, whose peculiar characteristic it is to patronise no hobbies, to learn as she lives, and neither to sacrifice her friends nor her *protégés* to any empirical system, soon gave up the favourite colonial notion—which has been misnamed a National, but which meant a Government, a bureaucratic, system—of colonisation. She saw that it was essential that, to render Australian colonisation continuous it should be self-supporting and independent of government aid.

So rapid, so excited has been the progress of affairs, during the last six years, that we are likely to forget the very great difficulties which Mrs. Chisholm had to overcome in her imposed task of establishing self-supporting family colonisation. She had to gain the confidence of the working classes; in that she was assisted by many hundred commissions with which she was charged for discovering wives, children, and other more distant relatives of free and prisoner colonists, anxious to share their prosperous employments with their townsfolk. She had to make the advantages of Australia as an emigration field known among those whose education and reading were alike limited. In this task she was able to draw up and circulate a rich store of evidence from the many hundred statements which she had taken down word for word from the mouths of humble thriving settlers during her journeys through the "Bush" of Australia. She had to reform the system of packing poor emigrants with less comfort and not more decency than pigs in a sty, and to devise a plan which should in effect reduce the cost of passage within the means of the labouring classes. In spite of bitter interested opposition, the discouragement of neglect and ridicule, she succeeded in establishing her Family Colonisation Loan Society, which showed the emigrating classes the power of small savings and mutual association as applied to emigration,—and which, for the first time, set an example of anxious care for the preservation of the modesty and decent feelings of humble emigrants as well as for their health and comfort.

After seven years—during which her door, ever open to all who came for advice, assistance, comfort, and encouragement—day and night engaged in receiving and answering thousands of letters—often travelling the length and breadth of the kingdom without fee or reward to meet those anxious for her guiding presence—Mrs. Chisholm returns to Australia to pursue, under very different circumstances, the work she commenced in 1839.

Australian emigration no longer needs a stimulus—rather the reverse. The uses of a society like the Familiy Colonisation Loan Society have passed away. We may now trust to the competition of shipowners, the increased knowledge of emigrants, and the pressure of public opinion for the steady improvement of emigrant ships. Perfect ventilation, enclosed cabins, washhouses and baths, will soon, by the rule of self-interest, be as much the rule as they are now the praiseworthy exceptions in emigrant ships. Loans from the charitable wealthy are no more required now than premiums for making deposits in savings banks. The working classes fully understand the principles of Mrs. Chisholm's plan, and will, doubtless, whenever needed, work it out as they have worked out other benefit associations. But in Australia there still remains a wide field of usefulness for the exercise of Mrs. Chisholm's influence and vigorous common sense.

Among the successful gold diggers there are thousands who have left their wives and children in this country dependent on public or private charity. There are others who only need her well-earned influence to divert them from the waste and debauchery of towns to the cultivation of the soil, and the civilising influences of domestic life. Others, again, who have failed at gold digging, for which they were never fit, require to be directed and encouraged by Mrs. Chisholm to other more suitable employments. In 1844, it was her task to show the colonial government and the colonists how some thousand unemployed emigrants could be profitably and happily distributed through the interior. In 1854 her mission will be to reunite the helpless at home with their successful kinsfolk in the colony, and to turn the stream of gold from the purchase of imported wines to the cultivation of Australian vineyards, from the tavern to the freehold homestead.

The meeting held in the City yesterday, and reported in another column, was held for the purpose of raising a testimonial of the sense the British public entertain of Mrs. Chisholm's great services in the cause of national colonisation, and partly to raise a fund which will enable her to pursue without check from straitened means those useful labours to which she has devoted her life.

It is certain that this movement to do honour to a lady, who unites with zealous disinterested unsectarian philanthropy a degree of common sense and plain practical wisdom honourable to her sex, will be met in a manner worthy a great commercial, religious, and charitable country.

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6. *Daily News, Augt 10. 1853.*

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. CHISHOLM.

MEETING IN THE CITY.

Yesterday a number of the friends of Mrs. Chisholm, being anxious to pay to her a mark of respect and gratitude for her efforts in improving the condition of emigrants to the British colonies, and especially in promoting the re-union of families, met at the London Tavern, for the purpose of taking steps to present her with a suitable testimonial previous to her departure for Australia. Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P., presided, and with him were present Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Mr. Lowe, M.P., Mr. Mitchell, M.P., Sir Lionel de Goldsmid, Mr. Raikes Currie, Mr. Thomson Hankey, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. S. Sidney, and others. Mrs. Sidney Herbert, Mrs. Lowe, and several other ladies, were also present.

The Chairman said that he was most unworthily called on to fill the chair on the present occasion in the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was on the continent, and of other gentlemen whose avocations prevented them from giving their attendance there on that occasion. The best course which he could adopt was to explain at once the object of the meeting, and perhaps he would be allowed in so doing to state what he knew personally of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, the lady whose conduct they were assembled there to honour. She was born and bred in the town of Northampton, which he had the honour to represent, and it was through that means her name had been communicated to him on her return from Australia, where she had been in order to attend upon her husband, who went there from the Indian army to recruit his health. There, with her characteristic energy, she devoted herself to the amelioration of the condition of the emigrants and native population, and by her mildness as well as firmness she succeeded in gaining over to better ways and habits a most depraved and uncontrolled class of men. (Hear, hear.) She herself often told him that she went into the bush with them; that she often had alone in her house with her men who escaped from the penalty of the law, and who came to beg from her lodging for the night. She permitted them to remain; and instead of finding anything abstracted in the morning by her guests, they left everything clean and comfortable, and did all the work they could for her. (Hear, hear.) Such was the wonderful energy of her mind, by which she gained influence and dominion over the worst of mankind. (Hear, hear.) Then she came to England in order further to promote their interest and welfare, and she succeeded in gaining the sympathies of the people of this country in their behalf, and from all he could learn there was nothing so animating to men in colonial life as the conviction that they had the sympathies of the mother country. Well knowing the feelings of Englishmen, she applied less to governments than to private individuals, and by degrees she endeavoured to establish the Family Colonisation Loan Society. Then, for the first time, he was introduced to her by a gentleman of Northampton, who said "you may remember her being a violent antagonist of yours in your first contests for Northampton." He did remember it, and he knew that the same energy which had been displayed against him would be exerted on behalf of every cause she took in hand, and that which she particularly took up, the ameliorating of the condition of the emigrants. My right hon. friend near me, than whom no one has done more to promote and ameliorate the system of female emigration, as soon as he became acquainted with Mrs. Chisholm, entered into the good cause, and became a supporter of the Family Colonisation Society. Its principal object was to provide an improved description of ships for those who were sent out to the colonies, and in this work Mrs. Chisholm mainly exerted herself. When persons desired to go out the money was partly lent to enable them to go out—a lien being kept on their property there as a security—and partly it was a benevolent gift to those who went out to their distant colonies. To a great extent the plan succeeded, and the loans were now in the course of payment. Let no lady or gentleman who heard him give as an answer to the present appeal that they contributed money to the Colonisation Society; for the object with which they were now met was to pay a mark of honour and respect to the lady who was mainly instrumental in promoting and carrying out that work. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, let no one confound the two objects, which were perfectly distinct. Mrs. Chisholm in her efforts was always guided by the noblest and kindest feelings. (Hear, hear.) Having had some experience in these matters, he took some trouble to ascertain what possible motive she could have, except humanity and benevolence, and he could find none. (Hear, hear.) He knew he was touching on delicate ground when he said Mrs. Chisholm was a Roman Catholic in religion, and some said that her object was proselytism and conversion. His answer to that was that himself, his right hon. friend near him, and Lord Shaftesbury, were the committee for conducting the system, and even though persons should not believe that neither himself nor his right hon. friend would lend themselves to the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion, they would not for a moment suppose that Lord Shaftesbury would do so. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He had taken pains to inquire whether she had ever made use of the power placed in her hands for the purpose of converting persons to one particular religion, and the answers he received were a complete refutation of any such suspicion. (Hear, hear.) Her mind was far too liberal and too good to make use of such means for the purpose of promoting one religion in preference to another. (Hear, hear.) She established the family colonisation system, the object of which was to procure a better class of ships, and to maintain greater order and regularity during the voyage through the guardianship of the family ties. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose she fixed on the father of a family, who was answerable not only for his own family but for all the females entrusted to his care. She did not seek this system in books, she learned it from nature herself, and she carried it out successfully. He visited some of her vessels, and they exhibited the greatest superiority over those which used to sail before that time. Such was also the opinion of the most eminent shipping agents now, who were forced into that opinion by ocular demonstration of the benefits her system conferred. The society, however, did not succeed in producing such large funds as were necessary to carry out the scheme to its full development. But it was afterwards taken up by some eminent Australian merchants, and as they thought that it would have more success in more active hands, they were willing to retire from the cause. They were again, however, asked to resume their position; and so anxious were they for the success of the cause, that they had cordially assented. The loans, too, were, as he had said, in course of repayment. What he now asked of them was, that they should send out this admirable woman accompanied with the sympathies of this great city—that she might be sent out clothed with that honour and respect to which she was entitled, and which would be felt, in that land to which she was about to make her progress. It was surprising to see united in one character so much energy and mildness—to see so much good temper, combined with so much firmness—a quality which men in their own conceit attributed, but most unjustly, to themselves. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) They ought, therefore, to vie in imparting to Mrs. Chisholm, who was about to leave their shores, that glory which every one would feel to be an honour to her there, and which every one here must feel to be so well deserved. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. Herbert, M.P., said that he had great pleasure in moving the first resolution, and after the excellent remarks of his right hon. friend in the chair as to the nature and objects of the labours which gave to Mrs. Chisholm's name such extensive and such just celebrity, he would not detain them by any observations of his own on that head; but he would make a few remarks in reply to some objections which had been urged against the proceedings they were taking that day—objections founded on an erroneous view of the subject. It was said that they should not now meet to mark their sense of the success at the means of emigration, that they had enough of emigration, and that there would be danger in going too far. Even supposing that to be so, it was no reason why they should not meet to honour those who had laboured in the past. (Hear, hear.) But he disagreed with the objection. (Hear.) Depend on it, if any one thought that this question of emigration—this great motive power by which continents were peopled, and by which the English name, power, and freedom were propagated over the globe—could be lessened or repressed by the efforts of individuals, or any combination of individuals, such a man had an unjust and overweening estimate of his own powers and an insufficient sense of that overruling Providence in whose hands the destinies of populations existed. (Hear.) Was it true that emigration was carried too far? Standing there in an assembly composed in a great degree of merchants, he would ask them to look to the history of the United States, and to say whether if this country had not lost the labour as it was called, of so many persons by their emigrating to America, they would be deriving half the wealth which they were now drawing from that great continent, which was peopled by them? (Hear, hear.) The chief difficulty which met Mrs. Chisholm in the first instance—the unwillingness of the labouring class to leave their own country—to leave the certain but hard lot they had here for the chance of an existence with the nature of which they were unacquainted—was gone. No one like her could have produced such improved feelings in the working class, for she had in a wonderful degree the sympathetic power of imparting her feelings to others by which she promoted and obtained their full and implicit confidence. (Hear, hear.) She taught them lessons of self-reliance, and that they must depend for success not on government assistance or private benevolence, but on their own exertions and efforts. It was in consequence of this that they had seen a gigantic amount of emigration carried on, such as no one could dream of seeing promoted by any assistance from the state or wealthy individuals, but by the resources and efforts of the labouring classes themselves. The particular branch of emigration with which he was connected owed more to Mrs. Chisholm than to any one else alive. It was a fact, as proved by the last census—and he had no reason to think the proportion diminished—that there were, he was ashamed to say it in the presence of ladies, 500,000 women too many in Great Britain and Ireland. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) This excess was produced by many causes; but whilst in this country they were suffering from the excess of females over males, in the colonies the converse proportion held, and there they were suffering from an excess of males over females. The great object, therefore, should be to correct the deficiency on one side by the excess on the other. But the great obstacle which always stood in the way of female emigration was the difficulty of the passage; and to overcome that difficulty Mrs. Chisholm directed herself with great energy and success. It should be recollected that when persons complained of her ships in the newspapers that there was always a great amount of grumbling on board a ship. (Hear, hear.) A long voyage was most troublesome and inconvenient to persons not accustomed to the sea, and for persons perhaps with delicate appetites salt beef was not likely to put them in good humour. These were inconveniences which must be endured. But Mrs. Chisholm had been successful, because she made arrangements which heretofore did not exist, for the purpose of giving to families and the different sexes that privacy which morals and decency required. (Hear, hear.) The chairman had alluded to the suspicions which attached to Mrs. Chisholm on account of her religion. On this point he would read a letter which he had received from a gentleman whom he did not know, but of whose manliness he had a high opinion from its perusal. He had received this letter from Mr. Chance, Birmingham, who was very active in raising funds towards this testimonial, and the writer was, he believed, the rector of Birmingham:—

"Rectory, Birmingham, July 20, 1853.—My dear sir,—I can offer but a solitary guinea to the 'Chisholm Testimonial,' but this I will give with pleasure. I wish to be a contributor for a special reason. When Mrs. C. was in Birmingham you will remember that after our private conference with her, I thought it well to hold off for a time, and wait and watch. My doing so was perhaps a little misconstrued into positive hostility. But hostility I never intended. Knowing the zeal of the Romish communion in propagating their faith, I was slow to commit myself to any plan which might, even indirectly, favour the advance of their system. But having since watched Mrs. Chisholm's proceedings, I feel that I ought no longer to hesitate in expressing my conviction that her object is purely a patriotic and philanthropic one. Her exertions appear most disinterested, and I have therefore now much pleasure in contributing to the testimonial. After what occurred at the conference, I should like, if you have no objection, to have these few lines inserted in our local papers. They are at your service.—Believe me, my dear sir, most truly yours, John C. Miller.—R. L. Chance, Esq."

This was a noble and handsome testimony borne to the purity and disinterestedness of her motives by one who had watched her career for some time with suspicion. (Hear.) He had great pleasure in moving the resolution, not only because he knew that the meeting would sympathise warmly with the object in view, but because he was glad and proud at having the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction he felt at having, through means of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, obtained the acquaintance—and he hoped he might add the friendship—of Mrs. Chisholm. (Hear, hear.) No one could make her acquaintance, or hold communication with her on those subjects on which she devoted so much attention, and displayed so much ability, without being the better for it. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the resolution to the effect that Mrs. Chisholm, having for thirteen years past, both in this country and in Australia, devoted herself to relieve the distress of the humbler classes, especially by originating and carrying out the system of a self-supporting family colonisation society, and reforming the abuses of our emigration system, with eminent zeal, talent, and success, was, in the opinion of the meeting, entitled to the gratitude of the public at large.

Mr. Raikes Currie said he felt it an honour to be called on to second the resolution. He used the word advisedly, for he believed they did most honour to themselves when they were asked to honour by every means in their power those great, able, wise, and benevolent individuals who with energy and industry exerted themselves to advance human happiness and virtue. (Loud cheers.) And was not this done by Mrs. Chisholm? She had succeeded—but every one there did not know, as he did, the difficulties, trials, and self-denial exercised by her in the accomplishment of her great object. It was true that, in the midst of these difficulties and trials, there must have come to her ears across the distant waters the melody of those grateful hearts in Australia who were now happy wives and mothers, and who, but for her exertions, would be left here to misery, penury, and perhaps ruin. (Hear, hear.) In ancient times, the noble and open brow of such a woman would be crowned with a wreath in the Capitol. Such scenes were alien from their constitution and habits, but he much mistook the temper of the people of this country if they did not offer a testimony of a substantial kind to this lady for her great and noble exertions—if they did not send her from the country with a God speed, and recommended by their ardent sympathies; thus showing to their colonial brethren that they too recognised her efforts in a cause which produced benefits to all. (Cheers.)

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., in proposing the next resolution, said that for ten years he had the honour and privilege of an intimate acquaintance with Mrs. Chisholm. He knew her in Australia, and he knew her in England. He had seen her under the greatest difficulties, trials, and privations, by which persons of any sex could be tried. He had seen her under an infinite variety of circumstances, and knew her career, both in this country and elsewhere. He could therefore speak of her as one who knew of what he spoke. He was not speaking the language of exaggeration or rhetorical flourish when he said, that he looked upon Mrs. Chisholm as one of those persons who, from time to time, were raised up by Providence as often as great and benevolent ends were to be carried out. (Hear, hear.) There was here a great and benevolent end to be carried out. It was necessary—the course of events required it—that persons in this country should find a protecting hand to lead them where they would find safety and respectability. It was necessary that the prejudices and feelings of the English working men should be overcome. It was necessary they should be taught to combine together to work a position for themselves, instead of leaning on the assistance or benevolence of others. (Hear.) It was necessary that the voyage should be made, not—as he was sorry to say was too often the case formerly within his own knowledge and experience—a means of corruption and pollution, but a means of easy transit from a hard to a comparatively easy life, unaccompanied with those dangers which formerly beset the path of the innocent. (Hear, hear.) These were the ends to be worked out, and the person to work them out was worthy and adequate to the object. (Hear, hear.) Mrs. Chisholm was endowed with a singular power, which he had never seen so concentrated in any individual of either sex, over the human mind. (Hear.) No one could come within the sphere of her influence without being drawn towards her, and subjecting your will to hers. (Hear.) Combined with this, though the two were not often found together, she possessed wonderful practical ability. (Hear.) He could say that he never knew her originate any scheme which was not perfectly practicable, which was not sound in its principles, well considered in its details, and which she was not able to defend against any one who might attack it. (Hear.) He never knew her to originate any scheme which she failed to carry to a successful result by the operation of the most direct and straightforward means. (Hear.) She never asked another to do for her that which she could do herself; whilst she was prodigal of her funds, time, and trouble on behalf of others, she yielded to no privation, recoiled from no difficulties, shrunk from no hardships. (Hear, hear.) He recollected the time when she was performing in an unwholesome office in Sydney the duties of a registration agent, and when afterwards she set forward on a bullock dray over the hard roads of Sydney, sleeping at night under trees, whilst she was conducting emigrants to the means of finding employment. Whether they considered her conduct in this employment, or in bargaining and huckstering for places with the planters—many of whom being transported for crimes in this country had risen to the possession of wealth without the possession of those qualities with which it was usually accompanied—or whether they considered the feeling and kind manner in which she taught them to save and to deny themselves—in all this as in the rest of her career—the manner in which she protected female innocence, and the decency and propriety she caused to be observed in emigrant ships, the same clear and practical understanding, the same powerful will, the same unflinching industry, the same sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, and he believed of health, was manifested throughout. (Cheers.) He recognised in Mrs. Chisholm some of that heroic mould which they were in the habit of considering the exclusive property of the imaginary portraits of antiquity, to which he felt constrained to offer his hero, or rather his heroine, worship. (Cheers and laughter.) He did not wish to attempt to deny that Mrs. Chisholm had gained the same ascendant over him that she obtained over every one she came near. He always made it a point to obey her commands. Oh, if he could call back from the wild plains of Australia, from the shop and the field, and the anvil, those hundreds of thousands whom she had made happy, thriving, prosperous—the happy fathers, husbands, wives, and mothers whom she had brought together, no one in that room would say that anything he had said savoured of exaggeration. (Hear, hear.) But he hoped he had said enough to show that Mrs. Chisholm was worthy of a tribute from the enlightened mercantile community of this country. (Hear, hear.) He was informed that one of them was going to send her out free of expense, in a fine vessel called after her own name. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that she would be sent out with a substantial testimony of favour and esteem, and that when she arrived in Australia she would not be the only poor person amongst a community which her labours had contributed to enrich. (Cheers.) Mr. Lowe concluded by moving that a fund be raised for Mrs. Chisholm as a public testimony to, and appreciation of, her services.

Sir Lionel de Goldsmid said that in the course of a long life he was never called on to second a resolution with greater pleasure and satisfaction than the present. He was sure anything they could do in the present instance could be scarcely sufficient for the services rendered to the public by Mrs. Chisholm. (Hear, hear.) And when he heard it stated that what she was doing was for the purpose of bringing about conversions, the fullest contradiction that would be found in the fact that the Jews meant to entrust to her care a number of young women and men, who desired to go out to Australia for the purpose of settling themselves in life. (Hear, hear.) He wished it was in their power to give anything like the reward which they felt to be due, anything like a representation of the feelings of the heart for the benevolent exertions and devotedness of Mrs. Chisholm, who, without any regard to her own trouble or convenience, gave herself up without the least hesitation to promote the welfare of others. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that it would be unnecessary for him to say more, after what had been already said, in furtherance of the object which brought them together. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hubbard said he came into the room with no other view than to render a personal testimony to the merits of Mrs. Chisholm, but he could not hesitate to express, as a member of the mercantile community, the unalloyed satisfaction with which he rose to propose the next resolution. It was a matter of satisfaction to him also, as a member of the mercantile profession, that it was impossible for the tongue of malice to impugn her motives or for the most utilitarian philosophy to impeach the utility and goodness of her objects. (Hear, hear.) Hers was not a morbid sentiment or feeling of tenderness which, unable to see suffering, sought to relieve it by palliatives which only aggravated the evil. (Hear, hear.) Her labours not only united the most feminine tenderness with Christian kindness, but comprehended also the application of the soundest principles of political economy in order to prevent the recurrence of such evils. (Hear, hear.) In religion she was a Roman catholic, but however exclusive in her faith, her conduct was truly catholic. (Cheers.) She knew no distinction in the conduct she evinced towards those who needed her advice or support. In giving his support to the object of the meeting, and in moving the resolution, he did so, not that their humble testimony was to be the record of her future fame, but as a gratification of their own feelings and sympathy for the services which she had rendered. (Hear.) Her name would be handed down from generation to generation in Australia, the full prosperity and respectability of which would be in a great measure due to the wonderful management with which, from the outset, Mrs. Chisholm had promoted and carried forward her scheme of emigration. (Hear, hear.) Many individuals would be able to date to their removal, and the mode of their removal from this country, the respectability and position which they enjoyed in Australia, and it would not be forgotten that it was Mrs. Chisholm who presided over their starting in life. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hubbard then moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the object of the meeting into effect.

Mr. Donaldson said that he, like Mr. Lowe, had had a long acquaintance with Mrs. Chisholm, both in the colony of Australia and in England, and he could add his testimony to the goodness of her actions and the successes of her efforts. (Hear, hear.) He was a large employer of labour in Australia, and those who were at all acquainted with the progress of the colonies could not fail to observe that when a man left this country he became in Australia a reproducer of wealth, and added to the labour of others. Australia was rising fast in prosperity. Much of this was due to Mrs. Chisholm, and they were bound by every tie to do honour to the lady who sacrificed her time, her talents, and her health to such an object. (Hear, hear.) He would only add this further consideration to the others which had been already mentioned, that they were bound in virtue of her sex to mark their respect and esteem of the conduct of Mrs. Chisholm. (Hear.) Who but one possessed of the knowledge and feelings of a woman could enter into all the intimate topics connected with female and family emigration? On this ground also Mrs. Chisholm deserved their best thanks, and if it were not travelling beside the proper object of the meeting, he should be glad to move a vote of thanks to another lady of exalted position who, though surrounded by all the refinements and luxuries of life, devoted herself to the cause of female emigration, to the great benefit of the poor emigrants themselves, as well as to the colonies and mother country. (Cheers.) He might mention, also, that it was this lady who "do good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame," and three others who, feeling sympathy with Mrs. Chisholm and her cause, originated the present meeting and urged them of the City of London to do for her what she could not do for herself. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sidney said that before the resolution was put he wished to address a few words to the meeting. The thing he wished to observe was, that Mrs. Chisholm executed a great work with little means. (Hear, hear.) She took the greatest pains to send out wives to their husbands, and children to their parents. She corresponded whilst in this country with more than 5,000 persons, and by this means gradually but surely acquired the confidence of the working classes. He frequently called upon her as early as eight in the morning, and as late as ten at night, and he always found the passage of her house crowded by persons of all ranks and sexes, to receive that advice which, though she gave it unhesitatingly, she gave only after careful consideration of each peculiar case. She originated and worked out all the details of the society herself, and there was no sacrifice from which she shrunk. (Hear, hear.) Although the warmest attachment and affection existed between Captain Chisholm and his wife, when it became a question whether he should proceed to Australia to carry the work there, she did not shrink from the sacrifice. He had received a letter from Captain Chisholm since he went to Australia, in which he spoke of the hardship of separation, but he begged of him not to tell Mrs. Chisholm what he felt. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Thomson Hankey, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that as a merchant of the City of London, he felt a deep interest in the welfare of the colonists, and knew how much their moral habits and conduct depended on the position in which they were placed when they arrived at those distant parts of the world. As a representative then of the merchant class of London, and fully appreciating the benefit rendered by Mrs. Chisholm in this respect, he wished to express to that lady his satisfaction that she was going back to do more good in Australia, having done so much good here, to bid her God speed on her outward voyage, and that she might enjoy all the comforts and happiness which good deeds should justly draw down upon her. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mitchell, M.P., rose with great pleasure to second the motion, and concurred in the remarks which had been made by his hon. friend. Not being himself connected with Australia as a merchant, he might be considered on the present occasion, as a part of the unbiassed public on this occasion—(laughter)—and, as an impartial observer, to testify what Mrs. Chisholm had done—the efforts and the exertions she made. (Cheers.)

The Chairman returned thanks, and called upon the secretary to read the list of subscriptions received. He begged to observe that they did not mean to confine the subscriptions to the City of London, and should be glad if they circulated to every artery of the kingdom from this great heart. (Cheers.)

The list of subscriptions was then read, from which it appeared they amount already to between 800*l.* and 900*l.*

The meeting then separated.

ARGUS: MELBOURNE, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 185

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

FAMILY COLONISATION FOR AUSTRALIA.

On Tuesday evening a crowd meeting of intending emigrants for Australia, after a long discussion, was suggested by Mrs. Chisholm, was held at the Boys' Parochial School, Clapham-common. The Rev. Wentworth A. Bowyer, rector of Clapham, occupied the chair.

The Rev. CHAIRMAN said that the last meeting which had been held in that room on this subject was rather introductory. This evening they should have a more business meeting, and Mrs. Chisholm would let them know what was the number of persons to them which would enable them to go out, to save a great deal of money, and also those who intended to go out, to save a great deal of money, and to afford them the best means of taking their families to Australia without loss of time, with comfortable prospects, and with the prospect of getting good situations in the land of their adoption.

Mrs. Chisholm then presented herself to the meeting, and was received with loud cheers. She began by advising the emigrants not to encumber themselves with large unwieldy boxes, but only to take such as they would be able to carry about for themselves; as in the colony, where labour cost 10s. a day, porterage would be very expensive. There was no necessity either for them to have their boxes lined with zinc or tin, because all good ships, that is "A ones," were licensed to carry tea and spices of the choicest quality without injury. She would guard them against some most tempting advertisements which were put out regarding emigrant ships. They should go to Lloyd's, and look over the "A ones." There might be good ships that were not of that class, but they would not be able to judge of them; and for safety they should keep to the "A ones." By doing so a number of very good ships would probably be driven off the ocean. Emigration, to be conducted with safety, ought to pay well. She would not admit of cheap passages. Some of the most respectable homes were now engaged in emigration; and on Saturday last a new Act, called the Amended Passengers Act, came into operation which was to start objections to any proposed measure without any foundation for their comments but the rumour of the day, and the gossip to be heard in hotels and in the streets. Such, however, has not been unfrequently the case, from the selfish apprehension that their objections and remarks may be accepted as disparaging to others, and thus the subtlety of their discernment may be less applauded, and the honour due to their talents be abated.

Without having been guilty of such precipitation, we have for some time back been led to offer, with all the earnestness of the topics demanded, to public consideration, our views on the Victuallers' Licensing system—on the Night Auction traffic—and on Mrs. Chisholm's admirable plans and active services in behalf of judicious Immigration. As these very subjects are to be found amongst the most interesting of the topics discussed in our local Legislature at the present moment, being actually before it in an official shape, they form a proper basis for popular annotation and interference.

It has been on several previous occasions our obvious duty to eulogise the character and conduct of Mrs. Chisholm, as exhibited in the cause of Immigration. Most feelingly and triumphantly did this lady herself rebuke the Satanic slander of which she was made the object by a certain Yoluntary Divine. The public testimonial presented to her, under the direction of a committee at the head of which was the Rev. Dr. Lang, and the Rev. Mr. Hetherington, Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Mereweather, Mr. Hodgson, and other gentlemen, was a most appropriate one, and the sum of £3308 7s. was the result. Such, however, has not been unfrequently the case, from the selfish apprehension that their objections and remarks may be accepted as disparaging to others, and thus the subtlety of their discernment may be less applauded, and the honour due to their talents be abated.

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THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1846.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—THE AUCTIONEERS.—MRS. CHISHOLM'S EMBASSY.

It may be very irregular, and consequently injudicious, in the public journals to start objections to any proposed measure without any foundation for their comments but the rumour of the day, and the gossip to be heard in hotels and in the streets. Such, however, has not been unfrequently the case, from the selfish apprehension that their objections and remarks may be accepted as disparaging to others, and thus the subtlety of their discernment may be less applauded, and the honour due to their talents be abated.

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THE Melbourne Morning Herald, AND GENERAL DAILY ADVERTISER. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT.]
"IMPARTIAL,—NOT NEUTRAL"
FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1852.

FAMILY COLONISATION.

"In the present times, though a poor man has no land of his own, if he has a little stock, he may either farm the lands of another, or he may carry on some little retail trade; and if he has no stock, he may find employment either as a country labourer, or as an artificer."—*Adam Smith.*

THE political and [illegible] circumstances arising from the voluntary emigration of "struggling families and individuals of approved character," are so evident, and so important, that we are desirous to profit the colony, by bringing under the notice of our friends the urgent claims which the *Colonisation Loan Society* has upon the patronage of the influential, and the assistance of the benevolent. The co-operation of the public, in carrying out efficiently the objects of this association, will appear to greater advantage, and may, perhaps, be more correctly appreciated, when we undertake to explain the principles upon which it is established, and the tangible benefits it is calculated to diffuse.

Throwing that the day has gone by for indulging in [illegible] declamatory and decidedly preferring "practice" to "theory," or the certainties of energetic action to the chimerical ideas of mere profession, we have entered upon this, amongst other, [illegible] in order to encourage the settlement of industrious strangers, the lucrative resources of the colony must not only be locally developed, but universally promulgated; and, further, knowing and appreciating the influence of natural affection, and valuing the virtuous tendencies of consanguinity, we feel how futile would be the scheme, how illiberal would be the desire, how irreligious and impolitic would be the aim, to import into the Australian territories any profitable emigration which was not secured, and rendered permanent by considerations of a domestic character. We say, that to hope to encourage, or to expect to invite, the emigration of an industrious an honest, an eligible race, we must not confine our views to *individual* selection, but enlarge them into the comprehensive plan of some feasible scheme for *family colonisation*. We cannot discern, at the present critical juncture of our colonial history, any contiguous source whence to derive the more essential elements for raising up an empire of intelligent, indefatigable, honest, and moral territory. Antecedent to the discovery of gold in the now flourishing province of Victoria, the stream of home

THE
MORNING CHRONICLE.
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1846.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—THE AUCTIONEERS.—MRS. CHISHOLM'S EMBASSY.

It may be very irregular, and consequently injudicious, in the public journals to start objections to any proposed measure without any foundation for their comments but the rumour of the day, and the gossip to be heard in hotels and in the streets. Such, however, has not been unfrequently the case, from the selfish apprehension that their objections and remarks may be accepted as disparaging to others, and thus the subtlety of their discernment may be less applauded, and the honour due to their talents be abated.

Without having been guilty of such precipitation, we have for some time back been led to offer, with all the earnestness of the topics demanded, to public consideration, our views on the Victuallers' Licensing system—on the Night Auction traffic—and on Mrs. Chisholm's admirable plans and active services in behalf of judicious Immigration. As these very subjects are to be found amongst the most interesting of the topics discussed in our local Legislature at the present moment, being actually before it in an official shape, they form a proper basis for popular annotation and interference.

It has been on several previous occasions our obvious duty to eulogise the character and conduct of Mrs. Chisholm, as exhibited in the cause of Immigration. Most feelingly and triumphantly did this lady herself rebuke the Satanic slander of which she was made the object by a certain Yoluntary Divine. The public testimonial presented to her, under the direction of a committee at the head of which was the

MRS. CHISHOLM IN QUEENSTOWN.—GROUP MEETING.

(From the *Cork Reporter* of Monday.)

Yesterday Mrs. Caroline Chisholm held a group meeting in the new Town Hall at Queenstown, for the purpose of receiving an address and offering some advice to the emigrants about to proceed in the Fern, by which they might govern themselves during the voyage, and on landing in Australia. The meeting was numerously attended, the hall being densely crowded by a most respectable audience of both sexes, who appeared to feel the greatest interest in the proceedings.

Among those present we noticed—Messrs. J. Bernard, jun., W. M. Drew, J. Hammond, Rev. Mr. Hogan, O.S.F., Rev. Mr. Strickland, P. Scott, Rev. Mr. Buckley, P.P., Butevant; Rev. Mr. Simpson, Presbyterian minister; M. Bernard, H. H. O'Brien, Rev. Mr. Beuchier, Rev. Mr. O'Regan, P. Barry, G. Barry, Rev. J. Murphy, &c.

At three o'clock, Mrs. Chisholm entered the room, leaning on the arm of Mr. W. M. Drew, and having taken her seat.

Dr. Scott addressed her in the following terms:—Mrs. Chisholm, the distinguished honour has been conferred on me of presenting you with an address from the inhabitants of Queenstown and of the Great Island to congratulate you on your appearance amongst us, and to thank you for having conferred upon us the honour of visiting us, and giving us an opportunity of paying our heartfelt respects, and receiving you with the warmest gratulations of our souls. (Hear.) Dr. Scott then proceeded to read the following address, which was signed by a large number of most respectable names of all persuasions:—

"TO MRS. C. CHISHOLM, &c.

"Madam,—It is with sincere and cordial gratification that we avail ourselves of your present auspicious visit to Queenstown to convey to you the expression of the gratitude and admiration which, in common with all who know the benevolence of your character and the practical good effected by your exertions, we profoundly feel.

"The grand achievement which you have succeeded in effecting by your indefatigable efforts, was, on the occasion of your recent visit to Cork, shortly and pithily described in a single sentence of the address then presented to you by the citizens—'You have moralised emigration.' The

adopt some plan [illegible] be easily done. God has made free, although it does [illegible] enough to secure morality. [illegible] meet at least once a day, [illegible] Maker. In a letter which I [illegible] left only a few months since, they [illegible] prayer once a day publicly." The hours were [illegible] a consideration for the feelings of others, which cannot [illegible] spirit of peace to prevail through the ship. I am anxious to say a few words to the females. There are no females who lose character sooner than the young and innocent. The more innocent a girl is, the sooner is she led at times into acts of impropriety which injure her character. I am anxious that they should know a little of the etiquette that is necessary to be observed on board ship. There is one great mistake among you, and that is, your supposing captains never to be married—that they are all single men. I wish you to know that they are married—that they have wives. I am anxious you should know that if any of the officers of the ship ask you to do a little needlework for them, it is not proper you should do it, except the request be made through a committee or some married person on board the ship. (Hear, hear.) Do not go sewing buttons for the bachelors; let them do their own work. It is also necessary for you to understand that you should never remain on deck one minute after the married females retire; it would be impossible to preserve your character if you did. It is one of the duties of a group to look after those little things, to advise the young females that are on board; and above all, never to leave the deck of the ship while they are there. There is another danger I must caution you against, because it does not show itself in the same public manner, though its effects are sometimes much more fatal, and that is reading idle novels and books of a trifling character. I should be very sorry that you should think I condemn all novels, but I am anxious that you should know the character of a book before you read it, and if it does cross your mind that there is anything improper in it, put it aside at once. A great number of cheap books, of a ver-

The Re-Union of Families.

Persons in this Country who wish to send for their Relations in England, Ireland, and Scotland, are informed, that the

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT AUXILIARY SCREW SHIPS

"CAROLINE CHISHOLM"

AND THE

"ROBERT LOWE,"

Each 2250 tons register, or about 3000 tons burden, and of 240 horse power, being fitted up at the same time as regular sailing ships, will be leaving England for Port Phillip early in September next, to be followed in regular succession by other splendid and first class vessels, in which passages will be given at the lowest current rates.

These fine vessels will be despatched by the first ship owners in England, W. S. Lindsay & Co., and fitted up with every improvement that science can suggest.

Loans will be granted to Adults upon certain conditions.—If the rate of Exchange at the Banks (at present it is One per cent.) be against Remitting Money to England, the amount will be Remitted for the people at Par; that is, if a person sends £21 for the passage of his relative at home, he will receive credit for that amount, and it is also arranged that the Passage Money can be drawn in England at Sight, so as to cause no loss to the parties, or delay in their emigration.

Should the rate of Passage Money be less than the amount estimated in the Colony, the difference will be paid to the Parties at Home. In cases where parties cannot pay the whole of the Passage Money at once, it will be received in Weekly or Monthly payments.

Money for Outfits can also be sent with that for Passages.

It will not be necessary to take so large a quantity of Clothing as is generally done, for there will be well-arranged Wash-houses placed on board for the use of the Passengers.

The whole, or a portion of the Passage Money, can be paid in England if more convenient to Parties.

It is confidently expected, that the persons sent for by relatives here, will arrive in this Colony in Seven or Eight months from the date of the transmission or sending of the Money and Rolls, from the superior class of Ships that will be employed for this Emigration, and the arrangements that will be made, for it is intended to despatch a Vessel to Port Phillip about Once a Month.

For further particulars, apply to **ARCH. CHISHOLM.**

Melbourne—Great Collins Street, East,
Above Mr. Haw's, the Engraver.

Melbourne: Printed at the Herald Office, Little Collins-street.

FAMILY COLONIZATION.

The Melbourne Morning Herald, Friday, April 30, 1852.

"In the present times, though a poor man has no land of his own, if he has a little stock, he may either farm the lands of another, or he may carry on some little retail trade: and if he has no stock, he may find employment either as a country labourer, or as an artificer."—*Adam Smith.*

The political and moral advantages arising from the voluntary emigration of "struggling families and individuals of approved character," are so evident and so important, that we are desirous to profit the colony, by bringing under the notice of our friends the urgent claims which the *Colonization Loan Society* has upon the patronage of the influential, and the assistance of the benevolent. The co-operation of the public, in carrying out efficiently the objects of this association, will appear to greater advantage, and may, perhaps, be more generally conciliated, when we undertake to explain the principles upon which it is established, and the tangible benefits it is calculated to diffuse.

Presuming that the day has gone by for indulging in Utopian speculations, and decidedly preferring "practise" to "theory," or the certainties of energetic action to the chimerical ideas of mere profession, we have arrived at this matured opinion:—that, in order to encourage the settlement of industrious strangers, the lucrative resources of the colony must not only be locally developed, but universally promulgated; and, further, knowing and appreciating the influence of natural affection, and valuing the virtuous tendencies of consanguinity, we feel how futile would be the scheme, how illiberal would be the desire, how irreligious and impolitic would be the aim, to import into the Australian territories any profitable emigration which was not secured, and rendered permanent by considerations of a domestic character. We say, that to hope to encourage, or to expect to invite, the emigration of an industrious, an honest, an eligible race, we must not confine our views to *individual* selection, but enlarge them into a comprehensive plan of some feasible scheme for *family colonization*. We cannot discern, at the present critical juncture of our colonial history, any contiguous source whence to derive the more essential elements for raising up an empire of intelligent, indefatigable, honest and moral tenantry. Antecedent to the discovery of gold in the now flourishing province of Victoria, the stream of home emigration was, for the most part, in favour of our neighbouring settlements. But since the development of our abundant—nay, inexhaustible local resources, the vigilent eye, and interested attention of the inhabitants of the *whole world* have been attracted, and turned to this colony. Every day, almost every hour, brings into the port of Melbourne vessels of various burthens introducing hundreds of human beings in search of their fortunes. From these parties we have little to hope. They come as needy adventurers to enrich themselves, and after doing so, the majority of their number return to their native, or their adopted, countries. While resident in this province, they do not, in the remotest degree either stimulate trade, or encourage the circulation of capital; in the first place, they are too absorbed in acquiring wealth at the Diggings; and, in the second, the generality of them land here with barley sufficient to meet the necessaries of life, or to procure from the Government Commissioners a license empowering them to "dig." After remaining at the mines for a discretionary term, they take their departure; carrying away with them the produce of our territory to be circulated elsewhere. Again, we contend, it is not from such a class of interested emigrants—"adventurers" would be a more applicable signification—the circumstance of Port Phillip, can derive any tangible, or any permanent, benefit. But, as we before remarked in a previous article, that there is no earthly good without its concomitant ingredient of alloy, so do we experience the evils arising from our geographical position, and the strong temptations which this territory holds out to the vicious propensities of unscrupulous men. Our proximity to the penal shores of suffering Tasmania, and the knowledge of our gold resources, embolden hundreds of villains to Bass's Straits: not with any laudable intention to earn an honest and industrious support, but with a felonious design to seek another's wealth by practically illustrating the aphorism of the reckless poet:—that is, by adopting the sentiment conveyed in the subjoined quotation—

> The good old rule; the simple plan;
> That they should take who have the power.
> And they should keep, who can!

Such are a curse, instead of being a benefit. They arrive with depraved notions, and with principles which have been nourished by criminal contamination in the penal punishment gangs of Van Dieman's Land. Adepts in every scheme of villainy—and hardened to the examples, or influences, of the laws, they arrive here with an intention to maintain themselves by practising that covert system of leger-de-main, which allows a sroundrel to put his hands into the pockets of an honest man. If we are supposed to be exaggerating the fact of their imported depravity, we are prepared to refute all argument by merely pointing to the late criminal sessions held before their honors the judges, in our metropolis. Such fellows are deserving of the utmost extent of the law when they are, fortunately for the public, detected in career, and convicted of their crimes.

Whence then, shall this colony derive the necessary labour market to meet the local energies of her free inhabitants? Victoria has it not within her province, neither can she look for assistance from the neighbouring settlements. Labour is plentiful, and the local resources of the soil inexhaustible and unprecedented. By a slight metaphor in an expression which fell from the deceased Byron, speaking in the House of Peers upon the Manchester and Liverpool riots, so it is with our adopted colony, "She is perfectly willing to work, but the proper spade of her amelioration is in others' hands." At such a crisis where can she turn? We recommend her to alleviate her exigencies by a reference to the Family Colonization Loan Society. It is of a pure benevolent character, and not only endeavours to aid struggling families and individuals of approved character in their emigration from Europe, but has for one of its chief objects the re-union of separated members of families. During the three months ending the 10th April, 1852, the sum of £3308 7s. has been remitted by the Melbourne bankers to the London agent for Australian remittances. This amount as described by advertisement, is to be appropriated to the emigration of eighty-three parents, one hundred and seventy-seven brothers and sisters, thirty-six children left behind by parents, sixteen grand-children, ten wifes, with thirty-four children, forty-six nephews and nieces, and thirteen other relatives—making in all four hundred and fifteen souls. The society originated with Mrs. Chisholm, and numbers among the gentlemen composing the London and Melbourne committees are some of the most influential persons of the day. Captain Archibald Chisholm, E. I. Company's Service, is the most worthy honorary Secretary here.

While upon this subject we re-print the following passage from that gentleman's communication to this journal, dated 118 Swanston Street, which correspondence appeared in the *Herald* of Wednesday last: "In a printed circular which the Society in England have lately forwarded me, they say, 'All those interested in Australia should combine to promote a large congregation of labour at this period, and this can no way be done in so cheap or economical a manner or by assisting the institution.'"

The tendency of this Society to bring about the re-union of distant families, merits warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community. Intended, principally, for the emigration of entire families, surely the public will not close their eyes to the deserving claims of this institution. The rate of individual amount required to assist any branch of a family to emigrate to Australia, is brought within the scheme of reasonable economy. The parties introduced here under such circumstances are the very class of people whom the colonists are anxious to see among them. Labourers and mechanics, having relatives at home, may avail themselves of assistance from the funds of the Society to defray their passage out to Australia; but, unfortunately, the conditions and principles of the Society have not been so circulated among the public, as to acquaint all those emigrants now here, that upon certain terms, a re-union may be affected with absent relatives.

The particular consideration of wealthy capitalists and merchants, is recommended to the claims of the Society, in order to enable its members to enlarge the field of their operation. The Home Committee have the responsibility of selecting the most eligible individuals in the United Kingdom competent to labour, either manually or at trade: and as so much depends upon the morality of a people, there could not have been entertained so equitable a plan for the emigration of eligible parties who would impart a tone of respectability to our Colonial Empire. The local resources of the Australian settlements also promise largely to ameliorate the private condition of poor families so sent out; hence, while the colony derives a political advantage from this benevolent scheme, the interests of hundreds are closely consulted, while domestic happiness is embraced, and family re-union effected.

GREAT MEETING ON EMIGRATION IN NEWCASTLE.

On Saturday evening, a "group meeting of intending emigrants and their friends," was held in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, which it was announced would be addressed by Mrs. Chisholm, the philanthropic promoter of emigration, and W. S. Lindsay, Esq., the extensive merchant and shipowner of London. Although placards were only issued on the preceding evening, the spacious building was densely crowded, many being unable to gain admission. The attendance included several of the most influential inhabitants, and a considerable number of ladies.

Sir John Fife, who presided, observed that if any one class of persons more than another deserved our sympathy, it was those who were obliged to leave their families and homes, to emigrate to a distant part of the world (applause). Those who most needed protection were unmarried females, and Mrs Chisholm had, in the most praiseworthy manner, directed her attention towards mitigating the trials which were especially incident to that class of emigrants. He believed that Mrs Fry had not done more to improve prison discipline, than Mrs Chisholm had done to make an easy bridge for the emigrant between Europe and Australia (applause).

Mrs Chisholm, on rising, was received with hearty and repeated cheering. She observed that many persons present expected her to say something strongly in favour of Australia, with a view of stimulating emigration. It must be borne in mind, that she intended going to that country to which she was assisting others to proceed. Consequently, it was a sort of guarantee for the truth of what she said; for she could be met with it when she arrived thither (hear). Expecting that it would be her lot for some time to come, to make her way through the wilderness, it was no part of her intention to deceive those who might be about to emigrate to Australia, because she would need, in an especial manner, the help and protection of every man she met (applause). The desire of emigrating, the desire which parents felt to improve the condition of their families, was now so great that no stimulus was required. Indeed the great difficulty was to raise the means to go; and these meetings had been arranged with the view of affording such information as would save expense. Many persons, from a most probably thinking of preparing to emigrate, or if not, they were acquainted with those who were preparing to do so. Her experience had led her to remark in the first place on the large space usually taken up by the boxes of emigrants. The first thing the working man looked out for was a cumbersome and expensive chest. Now it should be borne in mind that in Australia, at the present time, labour was so very dear, that it was impossible for the emigrant to get a man to assist him in carrying his box for less than 15s per day. Where labour was so very dear, it was a great advantage, if they must purchase something additional to what they had at home, for the conveyance of luggage, to buy a cask, rather than a box, for a cask might be rolled along even by children. It was also prudent to be very careful in the purchase of articles of clothing before setting out; for they were nearly as cheap in Australia as in this country. It was necessary that all families should provide themselves with tents; for it was utterly impossible for them to obtain a room. Her husband was paying for one small room £2 4s 8d per week; so small was this room that it was impossible to put up a bedstead in it. Very good and serviceable tents were to be purchased for from £3 to £4 each. Whilst she recommended them to avoid waste, she must also caution them against doing some things for the saving of expense—for instance, against buying their cloth to make their own tents. The idea of living in a tent might startle some; but in a new country like Port Philip, it was absolutely necessary. She had lived ten months out of the twelve in a tent, and when she did change, it was to live under a cart. They need not fear the danger of robbery, for men could make more [illegible] by honest means. The [illegible] contrivance gave his [illegible] any other titled individual, he and [illegible] on being presided over by [illegible] chairman. He then [illegible] providing as grant would be ashamed of a piece that weighed less than 40lb—when two roast pigs were also smoking on the table, and when they had their wine and every comfort, then it was that old England claimed her children. She had seen them weep when referring to their relatives here. She had resided in one day upwards of thirty families, and she did not find a house without tears (hear). Now, if she had been so far successful as to send out 70 aged parents to their children—sending them with great anxiety, because she could not attain the comfort and accommodation she wished—but still doing the best she could, she had great reason to rejoice that there was now the prospect of sending them with comfort. She had seen a ship launched the other day which it was a comfort to look at; there were splendid cabins above, and she had made a bargain with Mr Lindsay that the best cabins were for the grandmothers (a laugh). Old people bore the voyage remarkably well. She had sent people to Australia 80 years of age, and they enjoyed the warm weather, and the wonders of the sea. The change was so great, that like children they enjoyed it. She had been many years anxious to see emigration carried on in a respectable manner, and to have better arrangements carried out. She had sometimes been depressed by a consideration of the difficulties which stood in the way. She had felt that day that there was something better in prospect; and if she could not promise the emigrant much of comfort, yet she believed the moral character of the people on board an emigrant ship would be secured if the people would only do their duty. When she commenced her labours in London, she was anxious to have inclosed berths; and she had to go from house to house and from merchant to merchant, to endeavour to obtain this object. She was told, however, that inclosed berths were unhealthy. Though they had answered for the cabin, the moment you talked about them for the other parts of the ship, this was the answer given. Messrs Toulmin, of Bishopsgate Street, were the first to carry out this suggestion of inclosed cabins. Men, women, and children—those above 14 years of age—had been placed together, and it was impossible for any of these females to dress or undress without being more or less unpleasantly situated, so that no respectable man could endure the thoughts of his wife being placed in such circumstances. Violence had been done to woman's feelings, and the want of propriety on board had led more to the loss of character than anything else. With what comfort, then, after going through all these difficulties, had she arrived at the ship here with close cabins; and she had met with a captain, too, who had said he would do all that man can do to carry out proper arrangements on board his ship. Mrs Chisholm added: she would now introduce to the meeting a gentleman who, it might be said, needed no introduction—Mr Lindsay—well known as a man of spirit and energy (loud cheers). It was a comfort for her to find such a man in England. She must introduce him as a leader in emigration. He could do what she could not do; and she hoped he would raise the standard of emigration. In a few months he could accomplish what she had been labouring for years to accomplish (loud cheers).

Mr Lindsay, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud applause. He said after the very beautiful lecture they had heard from Mrs Chisholm, the greatest philanthropist he had ever met with, he was sure that the shorter time that he encroached upon their attention the better. Indeed, he must tell them candidly, that though his name was very often indeed brought before the public, as it had been in connection with this meeting; and though in connection with shipping, his name was often mentioned in both houses of Parliament, yet he felt great reluctance to be thus brought forward. Feeling proud, however, at the compliment which Mrs Chisholm had paid him in being present at the launch of the W. S. Lindsay, on Thursday, though it had been his intention, immediately after the launch, to proceed to London on business, he could not do otherwise than accede to the invitation to attend this meeting, in order to return, in however small a degree, the compliment paid by Mrs Chisholm in witnessing the ship-launch (applause). After remarking that he felt prouder at the presence of Mrs Chisholm at his ship-launch than [illegible] have done of the presence of the Premier of [illegible] Mr. Lindsay, who was heartily cheered, addressed a few remarks to the meeting, in the course of which he stated that he had felt the truth of an observation made to him by Mrs. Chisholm, that passengers on board emigrant ships were treated no better than if they were bales of Manchester goods, and he had, therefore, willingly lent an ear to her suggestions; and finding them not only benevolent but eminently practical, simple, and good, he was endeavouring at the present moment, in the construction of a line of ships which he was building for the passenger traffic to Australia, to carry out those suggestions for the accommodation of the passengers, and for the management of the vessels in other respects, especially her plans of ventilation, and also that most excellent suggestion of having a separate store for the passengers' provisions, which he would have conducted on the principle of a "bonded storehouse," the keys of which should be in the hands of a person appointed for the purpose by the passengers themselves and the third officer of the ship. He had also inserted in all his agreements that there should be no "shaving" on crossing the line, so that the passengers should be saved the infliction of that degrading and cruel practice; and this clause he insisted on being observed most strictly on board all his ships. Mr. Lindsay, after hearing testimony to the extraordinary exertions of Mrs. Chisholm in inducing shipowners to erect separate cabins for individuals, so that each might have a separate compartment (which was not the case before she had interfered), proceeded to say that he meant to carry out all her suggestions, so as to make his ships truly convenient and comfortable for emigrants, and that he had already entered into a contract to build a model ship of the kind, of 2500 tons burden, in which Mrs. Chisholm was to go out to the colony next summer, and which should be called after her own name (cheers).

In reply to a question from a person in the body of the hall,

Mr. Lindsay stated that he regarded iron ships as much stronger than wooden ones, and instanced, in support of his opinion, the case of the Great Britain, which, after having run ashore in Dundrum Bay, lay there a whole winter exposed to the fury of the elements, and when towed into Liverpool the following summer was found to be scarcely injured in any respect; while a wooden ship which had been built for the Royal Steam Navigation Company, having run ashore when going down a calm river to Bristol, was so injured and strained that she had to be broken up, though quite a new vessel. The proof of his belief in the superiority of iron ships over wooden ones was that he was building iron ships, and did not intend to build any more wooden ones (hear, hear).

Mr. Lowe, M.P., next addressed the meeting, dwelling at some length on the evils of transportation and the high price of land in Australia, as things which they must labour to have corrected.

The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the rev. chairman, three cheers being given for Mrs. Chisholm.

THE MELBOURNE MORNING HERALD

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1852.

There is a prejudice (a most unfounded one), upon the minds of many against Government Emigration. They look upon it as degrading, as a system fit for paupers,—and many prefer to pay their way through the family Colonist system.

Men with these independent feelings are just the class we want to see in Victoria. Mrs. Chisholm receives a class above that from which the Commissioners select. They confine their attention most entirely to that of "Agricultural Laborers." This class is at present no wish to emigrate. They look not beyond the day, and until punished by want are content to remain as they are. Mrs Chisholm's on the other hand labours to a class, which, although earning good wages at home, prefer a colony as offering more permanent advantages. As I do not propose to interfere with the Commissioners I will not stop to enquire which are most adapted to our wants. My own opinion is altogether in favour of Mrs. Chisholm. I want to see her Society established, working *in addition* to all others, and none can doubt that her emigrants are in thousands a benefit.

At present all the work of the Society is done by Mrs. Chisholm. Her house is its office. All the aid she has—is from one clerk. She speaks of going to Australia to join Captain Chisholm very soon.

The whole system will be at an end unless we can get the Society established on a scale to be self-supporting—to enable it to keep an officer,—pay a Secretary, &c. This cannot be done from voluntary contributions alone; already it has sent out 200 souls, and if in funds could send out 5000 each year to Port Phillip.

Subscriptions are solicited, and a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Society. A loan of £1 suffices to send out an emigrant, which he repays in two years, to be expended in a similar manner. A grant of £10000 would thus bring out 10000 adults every years. Those who already sent will have to repay to the Society about £3000. And probably before the colonists can do anything, others who will have to repay a similar sum will have been dispatched. With effectual aid from public colonial funds, the Society therefore might be considered fairly afloat, without it, all will fear be eventually lost.

This plan was submitted by me to Lord Grey, with a request that he would instruct Mr. La Trobe to assent to any such vote of the Legislature, which he has promised to do; otherwise, I feared the delay of a reference to Downing-street. I feel much anxiety as to its success, as the letter from the Committee was written at my suggestion. When such men as Lindsay, Mr. J. Herbert, and others, not only work for the colony, but have gone out of their way almost to ask a favor, they should be met in a cordial and grateful spirit. Pray urge it, get it at all publicity, and a fair discussion, I have no fear that it will stand a comparison with that of paying £15 a-head through the Commissioners. But let no suggestion be adopted for giving us aid from the *Land Fund*, which appears a very obvious one. We wish to oppose and to be opposed by none; besides, we must consult the prejudices of John Bull, and I have heard from many quarters that if aid were granted from the Commissioners, the Society would be looked upon as a mere branch of their system, and subject to all their objections. This may be, and I know it quite unreasonable—but so it is—so much so that I believe we could have got considerable aid from them, having applied to them for it, but resolved to decline receiving it. Thinking it better to retain the confidence which already has been inspired.

I remain,
Yours truly,
JOHN P. LESLIE FOSTER

The Argus.

(PUBLISHED DAILY.)

I am in the place where I am bound by oath of conscience to speak the truth, and therefore this truth I speak in presence of whose ever.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1852.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S DEBTORS.

The letter from Captain Chisholm in our issue of Monday last, is a document well worthy of perusal by all who are interested—and who is not, in keeping up a constant stream of healthy Emigration into the Colony? But it demands special attention from those who have reaped the benefits bestowed by the Society founded and carried on with such untiring zeal by the benevolent lady so well known amongst us. We are very desirous that every such person should read the Captain's appeal, and respond to it as specially as circumstances will allow them. Indeed we are unwilling to suppose that any person, not utterly lost to a sense of honesty, would willingly expose himself to the imputations which will certainly lie against all those who fail to fulfil their engagements with Mrs. Chisholm's society.

Ingratitude is a very detestable vice under any circumstances. But it becomes doubly hateful when it bears the look of dishonesty also. When a man not only forgets the kindness of a generous friend, but intentionally fails to fulfil the engagements he has voluntarily entered into with

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MRS. CHISHOLM'S SPEECH ON BOARD THE BALLENGEICH.

We have been favoured with the interesting, but hitherto unreported speech of Mrs. Chisholm, delivered by her at the banquet given on board the *Ballengeich*, lately dispatched from Southampton, and chartered by the enterprise of Mr. Wyndham Harding. The excellent spirit of the address must be our apology for its insertion after so long an interval.)

I rise, as a wife and a mother, to acknowledge the toast of my friend Mr. Harding has given. And I will take this opportunity of mentioning one or two facts in my life, which may be interesting, as showing how I was led to the task in which the greater part of that life has been passed.

The idea of life being a task leading, when well performed, on to the inexpressible happiness of heaven, I learnt on the knee of Leigh Richmond, whose

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THE TRIAL OF GUERRAZZI

In the sitting of the [illegible] President [illegible] observed [illegible]

THE INVERNESS COURIER.—NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

and almost fancy we are in the old shop once more, hearing their voices as they say their lessons—showing how strong fancy leads us back again to old familiar scenes." The noble lord next remarked that the ragged school had another advantage—it might be made a great preventive system. I am talking of crimes and outrages; and I am convinced that a very large proportion of it arises from want of employment, and from the want of a preventive system; and I think that if we had in these realms more Guthries, we should have fewer jailers." He maintained that the establishment of penitentiaries hitherto had been a failure, and expressed his belief that of those who come out of those institutions, nine out of ten became as hardened as before, from having returned to their old haunts, because they had been turned out upon the world without character or resources. He thought the ragged school system at present in operation was, upon the whole, better than any yet proposed. He knew many instances in which the most beneficial results had arisen from the home intercourse of the parents with the children trained in the ragged schools, who had before resisted every other kind of agency; and he was of opinion, that the removal of those children to an industrial farm would deprive the respective localities of the benefit they at present derived, without corresponding advantages to the children. His lordship sat down amidst loud and prolonged applause.

Mr H. J. Robertson proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Ashley for his excellent address.

Professor Swinton then moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr Guthrie.

IMPROVED HOUSES FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

The friends of this scheme met at three o'clock, in the rooms of the Religious Institution, York Place, to hear Lord Ashley. The scheme contemplated by the subscribers is the erection of a large building, capable of accommodating forty families, after the most approved principles, and with all the aids to domestic and sanitary comfort introduced into the model houses of similar benevolent associations. The site fixed upon is behind John Knox's House, Nether Bow, and the building is expected to cost about £5000, four-fifths of which are already subscribed for. It is also contemplated to fit up several houses in the neighbourhood, and thus provide comfortable accommodation for other twenty-five families. Professor Swinton was called to the chair.

Lord Ashley said the domiciliary condition of the people lay at the root of many of the miseries that been this land. He had known various instances of persons coming from the country in a good state of health, but who had been compelled, owing to the unwholesome state of things in great towns, to take up their abode in pestiferous houses, and even crowded dwellings, with part of their families, were in a short time cut off by disease, leaving a number of infant children to roam about the streets, or be thrown upon the parish. It was very remarkable that fever, which carried off the greater portion of these people, pressed in the records of the Fever Hospital, in the statistics collected by his friend, Dr Southwood Smith, showed almost entirely on the heads of families, and it was equally marked in its effect of this in London. The epidemic carried off many parents from 24 to 32 years of age, leaving the children untouched, all of whom soon became material for swelling the ragged race. He was convinced from his own experience, and a minute survey of all the large towns in the kingdom, particularly London, that he did not state the matter too strongly when he said that all the efforts of private persons for the education and benefit of the poor, spiritual or bodily, would be of little or no avail so long as their domiciles were left in their present wretched condition. He was convinced he did not overstate the life of these people, when he said it was utterly impossible to institute any moral or physical improvement but by reducing the main causes of this immorality and physical degradation. He believed the system this society was about to act on was to raise good dwelling-houses for married persons. He thought it was right to begin with this measure. They had only to be careful in the selection of the parties, and to insist on the weekly prepayment of the rent. They must take care not to suffer them to fall into arrears. It might be thought harsh to act rigidly on such a rule, but it was of the utmost consequence to be regular and exact. The object of such societies should be to prove to the world that the erection of such model houses would not only prove beneficial to the moral and physical well-being of the occupants, but be also profitable to the capitalist. The object of this and such societies should be to institute models for imitation, with the view to induce capitalists to invest their money, and show to those doing so that, while they were doing what was highly beneficial to the community, they could also realise a just and proper interest for their money. The present movement, he continued, was intimately connected with the operations of ministers of the Gospel. The present condition of the houses of the poor was such as effectually to bar all their efforts. He believed, also, that habits of intoxication were traceable in a very great degree to the horrible condition of the houses, which reduced the state of health and caused a depression of the spirits, for which a ready cure was sought in intoxicating liquors. The noble lord was listened to with marked attention.

The Rev. Dr Hunter moved a vote of thanks to Lord Ashley for his interesting address, and stated his experience of the difficulties that lay in his way in his own parish (the Tron) in combating with the wretchedness and guilt that prevailed, which paralysed every effort to produce any impression upon or bring conviction to the mind.

Dr Smyttan seconded the motion.

The Rev. Mr Mackenzie also expressed his satisfaction at the address of the noble lord, and stated some particulars regarding the success which had attended a similar experiment in Leith; and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

FEMALE EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday afternoon, Lord Ashley met the committee and a party of the friends of the Edinburgh Ladies' Female Emigrant Society, in the premises at 5 Queen Street. The room was occupied for the most part by ladies who had been invited to attend; and Lady Ashley and son were also present. The Rev. Mr Miller occupied the chair.

The Rev. Mr Haldane having opened the meeting with prayer,

The Chairman stated that the Female Emigrant Association had been instituted by a number of benevolent ladies in Edinburgh, who had been impressed with the success of a small scheme of a similar character at Southampton. In the course of the months from its commencement they had sent out twenty-two female emigrants—three of these to Otago, 14 to Nelson, one to Wellington, five to Australia, and seven to Canada. The rev. gentleman then referred to several of the difficulties and objections which the association had to contend against, and in regard to what they wished the benefit of his lordship's valuable personal experience, and concluded by stating that the ladies proposed to hold a bazaar on the 28th or 29th of December, and were anxious that all ladies who had time should contribute towards this modest raising the funds of the association.

Lord Ashley, after a few remarks on the absolute necessity for something being done to relieve the pressure arising from the want of female employment in this country, his lordship observed that the remedy was to be found in emigration. Even supposing that the argument was good in respect to the male population, that there was large uncultivated districts in our own country on which they might be employed, it could not be argued against female emigration. As to the best places to which to send emigrants, he stated that almost all the colonies under the British Crown were perfectly safe places, with the exception of the town of Sydney, which was the vilest and most corrupt place he knew. In all the other colonies there was a great demand for female labour, and particularly in the Australian colonies. He did not think there was any necessity, as some people proposed, for making arrangements by having establishments to receive the emigrants on their arrival; but very much care must be taken of them on their passage out. After mentioning some instances of the readiness with which female labour was laid hold of in the colonies, his lordship proceeded to recommend the group system, as carried out by Mrs Chisholm, namely, that the emigrants should go out in entire households, father and mother, sons and daughters, without breaking the domestic connection. The immense benefit of this system was obvious, because then they could send out any number of young females with the certainty of their being properly looked after. It was of very great importance to send out both boys and girls at an early period of their lives, thus removing them from the temptations which surrounded them here, and before they became contaminated in any way by vice; and so great was the value of labour in the colonies, that children of even ten years of age were considered of great value, not for their immediate labour, but for their prospective value. His lordship then expressed his conviction that no person who objected to the emigration system had any practical knowledge of the subject. He was sure that no person could go into the wynds and closes of their large towns without being dismayed beyond description that such a state of things should be allowed to exist; and he was convinced that if it was suffered to continue much longer, nothing short of a miracle would be able to overcome the evil. He could therefore only say, what he had said ten thousand times before, "Now is the accepted time; now (by God's blessing) is the day of salvation."

The address of Lord Ashley was listened to with much attention; and at its close a vote of thanks was given to his lordship.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

SHELTER SHEDS TO THE DIGGINGS.

Received ONE SHILLING for the above object.

N.B.—When the Sheds are completed, this Receipt will entitle the Holder to an Accommodation Ticket (either for himself or friend,) for the amount.

268, Elizabeth Street, North,
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Melbourne, 1855.

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MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Our portrait of Mrs. Chisholm represents her in the act of reading one of the 240 letters which, on the average of the year, are daily addressed to her on the subject of emigration. The founder of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, the progress of which we have frequently reported and illustrated (28th Feb.), is at present on a tour through the manufacturing districts for the purpose of explaining her plans and affording interviews to her numerous correspondents among the humbler classes. At Birmingham the ladies held her first *conversazione* on the 8th instant, where a local committee was formed, which included amongst others, L. Chance, Esq., the manufacturer of the glass for the Crystal Palace, whose exertions to promote education among the villages of worksmen employed in his two gigantic manufactories, have been frequently noticed in the reports of the government Inspectors. We gave Engravings of Mr. Chance's glass manufactory in the *Illustrated London News* of December 21, 1850. But several clergymen declined to join the Birmingham committee, fearing that Mrs. Chisholm's emigration plans were connected with Romish propagandism.

In these time of Papal aggression, when the Roman Church is found linked with enemies of freedom and of free England to every state of Europe, it is not unnatural that many should, at first sight, look with suspicion on the efforts of a Roman Catholic lady of so much talent and energy, but, fortunately, Mrs. Chisholm can appeal, in proof of her tolerant, impartial, unproselytising spirit, to a long life of action. She is the wife of a Captain Archibald Chisholm, late of the Madras army, and the mother of six children, between the ages of twelve months and sixteen years.

In 1838, Captain Chisholm, with his family, successively visited all the Australian colonies on sick leave. On his return to India he left Mrs. Chisholm in Sydney. At that time crowds of friendless young girls were poured into the colony by the bounty emigrant ships; and those not immediately engaged had no home. "Many slept in caves and among the strabs of the domain, rather than face the contamination of the streets." There were also a great number of unemployed mechanics and labourers supported on government work, although 100 miles in the interior the demand for labour was at famine wages.

Mrs. Chisholm began by applications to the Governor. Energetically, perseveringly, most annoyingly, she repeated, "Give me house-room for them, and the rations you now give, and I will gratuitously give up my time to protect them and place them in situations."

At length, in the latter part of 1841, Sir George Gipps, the Governor, gave up part of the immigrant barracks, a low wooden building, 14 feet square, insisted with rats, for a female home. To protect and control the girls, it was necessary Mrs. Chisholm should live on the premises. In this place she lived two years, except when travelling through the bush. She established a registry office and a system of written engagement, sent out circulars to the interior, learned where servants were wanted, and endeavoured to send them under the charge of trustworthy people; the girls, fearful, refused to go. She took them herself, and established sixteen branch committees and depot "homes." Among thriving settlers, who had never had a servant before, she created a new demand for female emigration. The girls married these people's sons; girls she took up the country destitute came to her to engage servants for themselves, and wrote home for their friends and relatives.

While dealing with the young women she came in contact with their parents and brothers. She extended her system to them. At her own risk she hired steam-boats, lent men money to travel to their situations in the bush, to be repaid by the masters; and out of £1,200 so lent, only lost £16. She formed caravans, and with from three to eleven waggons, marched through the bush, trusting to the hospitality of the squatters and settlers to feed her army—often exceeding 200 souls. With a saddle-horse and a light tandem cart, she rode through districts where there were no roads, fixing men and women in situations and collecting provisions for the remainder. At night she taught the raw emigrants how to make a camp, and cook supper in the open air, and then retired to a covered cart, with a few of the children, to sleep. She was nobly seconded by the settlers.

Between 1841 and 1845, Mrs. Chisholm provided for eleven thousand individuals, young and old, removed the distress previously crowded into Sydney, and created a new demand for labour which has never since ceased. At the same time she collected upwards of six hundred biographies, showing the progress of the labouring classes, which she named "Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales, taken down in their dwellings, by the roadside, and in the ploughed field." Welcomed by and known to all, they invariably related the history of their rise and progress to independence with readiness and truthfulness.

Mrs. Chisholm gave important evidence on colonisation before committees of the Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1843, 1844, and 1845. Her system of *depôts* and local committees is still in operation.

In 1846, when on the point of leaving the colony, a committee, which included eight members of the Legislative Council and the principal magistrates and landowners, without distinction of religion or politics, raised a subscription of £150 for a testimonial to Mrs. Chisholm, and presented an address, in which, after thanking her for "her zealous exertions on behalf of the emigrant population," they say, "the extraordinary efforts which you have made have been dictated by a spirit of most enlightened benevolence. In the establishment of an emigrants' home, in procuring the advantageous settlement of great numbers of the emigrant population in the interior as servants and occupants of small farms, in the large collection of statistical facts and voluntary information derived from the labouring [illegible] your exertions have proved of singular benefit to the colony." Dr. Long subscribed to this testimonial. Mrs. Chisholm accepted the testimonial "to expend it in further promoting emigration, by restoring wives to their

LAUNCH NEAR NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

On Thursday afternoon the first of a line of splendid iron ships, intended for the Australian emigration trade, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson, at Wellington, near this town. The vessel, which is 1,100 tons burden, and fitted up with all the latest improvements, was "christened" the "W. S. Lindsay," after the eminent London shipowner of that name, to whom she belongs. There was a great concourse of persons drawn together on the occasion.

A dinner took place after the launch in the spacious drawing-room. Mr. Lindsay presided, having around him Mrs. Chisholm, the philanthropic promoter of emigration, Captain Dundas, Mr. James Morrison, of London, the Mayor of Gateshead, Mr. Hutt, M.P., and other influential gentlemen. Sir John Fife and the Mayors of Tynemouth and South Shields filled the vice-chairs. Nearly 400 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner.

The usual loyal and national toasts having been drunk, Mr. HUTT, M.P., rose to propose the principal toast. He said they had that day enjoyed the gratification of seeing launched on the bosom of the Tyne a ship bearing the name of one of the largest, most enterprising, and most intelligent shipowners in the world. The honour had devolved upon him, and it was an honour which he highly appreciated, of proposing to them the health of William Shaw Lindsay. (Cheers.) He had heard in the course of the day a great deal said about the beauty of the lines of the ship, the symmetry of her bows, and one gentleman was very eloquent upon a fact which he had no doubt was of great importance, although somewhat unintelligible to him, namely, that the ship was not likely to prove a long-legged craft. (Laughter and applause.) These were matters which he did not pretend to understand, neither could he venture to speak of the prospective success of the vessel, sincerely as he wished it: but this he did understand, for this was level to the comprehension of all—he meant the energy, the spirit, and the intelligence which had called that vessel into existence. Great changes had recently been made in the commercial policy of this country; whatever might be the real merit of those changes unquestionably they had spread among many shipowners feelings of doubt and discouragement, and had in some degree exposed them to disabilities. Timid men therefore were desponding, and calling upon the Legislature for measures of impossible retrogression; but men of steady purpose and sagacity did not budge an inch in this emergency; they pushed forward with more prudence and circumspection indeed, but with more spirit and resolution than ever. If they found one avenue closed against them, they carved out other avenues of success to themselves (applause); if the old wooden walls, from circumstances to which he need not advert, did not hold out the same prospects of success as formerly, they turned to other and newer materials of construction; if shipbuilding on the Thames was too expensive for success, they turned to the cheaper materials and the abounding skill and ingenuity of the Tyne. (Cheers.) As he had already said, it was not in his power to anticipate the success of the ship, but the qualities which her construction had called forth were those which would always command a certain portion of success, by deserving it; for there they recognized that practical good sense, enduring fortitude, and indomitable will which rendered our lost Wellington a pattern of British character and the master-spirit of his age. (Cheers.) Those were qualities which did not possess the show and glitter so popular with some nations on the continent; but there were the qualities which established commerce, founded colonies, upheld the fate of empires, and settled the destinies of man. (Cheers.) Believing as he did that their honoured host united in a remarkable degree those lofty and eminent qualities, and united with them a spirit of princely munificence and hospitality, he called upon them to join him in drinking Mr. Lindsay's health, with three times three. (Drunk with enthusiastic cheers, the band playing immediately afterwards the well-known air, "For he's a hearty good fellow.")

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY on rising was very warmly cheered. After thanking them for the kindly manner in which his health had been proposed and received, he observed that he would only say one word about himself. The hon. member for Gateshead had alluded to what he had done; he had done nothing more than was open to any man. He started life a poor, friendless, orphan boy, and struck out for himself a simple course—to work, work, work—his maxim being the scriptural one, of doing to others as he would they should do unto him. These had been his mottoes, adherence to them had placed him where he then was, and he should give them to his son. (Applause.) He would now make a few remarks on a subject in which they were all deeply interested, for the safety of these realms depended upon her maritime force, and it was from the mercantile marine that the navy must draw its supplies in the hour of emergency and need. The prosperity, therefore, of our shipping became a matter of national concern. He was aware there would be, in that room as elsewhere, a difference of opinion as to the best mode of maintaining the mercantile marine efficiently. He would, however, give them his opinion honestly as a plain man of business, and, if that opinion should be different from theirs, he was sure they would not be offended with him for expressing it. He, for one, conscientiously believed that the true way of maintaining its efficiency was free and unfettered trade. (Cheers.) So believing, he would say to those who dissented from him, "Abandon the phantom protection—it is a delusion, a fallacy;" the more he thought on the subject the more he was convinced that this was the fact. When he considered the resources of England, and the skill, industry, and energy of Englishmen, he asked himself, what had we to fear from any nation on the face of the earth, only give us free and unfettered trade? (Applause.) He was aware that some said the laws of Oliver Cromwell had made us what we were, but this was not so; the resources of the country, the energy of our forefathers, the position of England as an island of the sea, were the cause then, as now, of our prosperity, and restrictive laws only retarded our commercial advancement. Many of them would remember that when Lord Wallace and Mr. Huskisson first introduced liberal measures so far as they regarded navigation, thousands predicted ruin to the mercantile navy; but what was the consequence? From 1820 to 1825 (that being the year when Huskisson's free trade measures commenced) British shipping rose only 6, while foreign rose 17 per cent. inwards and outwards, and in the five years that followed, instead of a broom being at the masthead of every British ship, British shipping had increased 17, while foreign had only increased 12 per cent. He would take another area. During the time when the great statesman who had now gone to the home of his fathers was in office, in 1840, he extended the liberal measures of Huskisson, and abolished the duties on many articles which had paid little more than the cost of their collection—and what were the results? In the five years that followed British shipping increased 37 per cent., while foreign only increased 15 per cent. These were facts which they could neither gainsay nor overthrow. Let them take another period of still more recent date. They could not yet tell what the effect of the total repeal of the navigation laws would be, but one thing was clear—if they went to the banks of the Wear they would find the shipbuilders more actively and busily employed than ever, larger ships being now built—ships better fitted for the open competition of the seas—than were built before. He had heard it said that these vessels were built on speculation, but he did not believe such stories; and, even if this were the fact, it would make no difference, for he understood nearly all the vessels were sold. This convinced him that instead of the repeal of the navigation laws having done injury to the British shipbuilders and shipowners, it had done them a great deal of good, by teaching them to depend on themselves instead of clinging to the back of the chair of protection. (Applause.) He was opposed to the manner in which those laws were repealed. He thought the late Administration did not use sufficient energy in inducing other countries to give us advantages in return, and had thereby allowed a clever and 'cute people, the Americans, to steal a march upon us. He had, however, since learnt that for 15 years our Governments had been privately in negotiation with those of other nations to induce them to open their ports to our ships, provided we did so to theirs, without effect. At length, the late Government determined that, if other nations would do nothing for us, we ought to do something for ourselves, and he was now convinced that they arrived at a sound conclusion. At one time he desired reciprocity, but he was now satisfied that legislation could not be based upon that principle. He admitted the hardship of existing facts. For instance, as the head of a large ship-broking firm, he one day chartered two ships from Calcutta, one an inferior French vessel, and the other a high classed British ship—the first received 5*l.* 10*s.*, the latter 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton. But why was this? While the French ship could freely enter British ports, the English vessel could not enter any port in France without a differential duty being charged far more than the difference in the freight. This appeared a great hardship, but who paid the difference of freight? The French people on the articles of consumption; it was therefore a question for

"In the present times, though a poor man has no land of his own, if he has a little stock, he may either farm the lands of another, or he may carry on some little retail trade: and if he has no stock, he may find employment either as a country labourer, or as an artificer."—*Adam Smith.*

THE political and moral advantages arising from the voluntary emigration of "struggling families and individuals of approved character," are so evident and so important, that we are desirous to profit the colony, by bringing under the notice of our friends the urgent claims which the *Colonization Loan Society* has upon the patronage of the influential, and the assistance of the benevolent. The co-operation of the public, in carrying out efficiently the objects of this association, will appear to greater advantage, and may, perhaps, be more generally conciliated, when we undertake to explain the principles upon which it is established, and the tangible benefits it is calculated to diffuse.

Presuming that the day has gone by for indulging in Utopian speculations, and decidedly preferring "practise" to "theory," or the certainties of energetic action to the chimerical ideas of mere profession, we have arrived at this matured opinion:—that, in order to encourage the settlement of industrious strangers, the lucrative resources of the colony must not only be locally developed, but universally promulgated; and, further, knowing and appreciating the influence of natural affection, and valuing the virtuous tendencies of consanguinity, we feel how futile would be the scheme, how illiberal would be the desire, how irreligious and impolitic would be the aim, to import into the Australian territories any profitable emigration which was not secured, and rendered permanent by considerations of a domestic character. We say, that to hope to encourage, or to expect to invite, the emigration of an industrious, an honest, an eligible race, we must not confine our views to *individual* selection, but enlarge them into a comprehensive plan of some feasible scheme for *family colonization*. We cannot discern, at the present critical juncture of our colonial history, any contiguous source whence to derive the more essential elements for raising up an empire of intelligent, indefatigable, honest and moral tenantry. Antecedent to the discovery of gold in the now flourishing province of Victoria, the stream of home emigration was, for the most part, in favour of our neighbouring settlements. But since the development of our abundant—nay, inexhaustible local resources, the vigilent eye, and interested attention of the inhabitants of the *whole world* have been attracted, and turned to this colony. Every day, almost every hour, brings into the port of Melbourne vessels of various burthens introducing hundreds of human beings in search of their fortunes. From these parties we have little to hope. They come as needy adventurers to enrich themselves, and after doing so, the majority of their number return to their native, or their adopted, countries. While resident in this province, they do not, in the remotest degree either stimulate trade, or encourage the circulation of capital; in the first place, they are too absorbed in acquiring wealth at the Diggings; and, in the second, the generality of them land here with barley sufficient to meet the necessaries of life, or to procure from the Government Commissioners a license empowering them to "dig." After remaining at the mines for a discretionary term, they take their departure; carrying away with them the produce of our territory to be circulated elsewhere. Again, we contend, it is not from such a class of interested emigrants—"adventurers" would be a more applicable signification—the circumstance of Port Phillip, can derive any tangible, or any permanent, benefit. But, as we before remarked in a previous article, that there is no earthly good without its concomitant ingredient of alloy, so do we experience the evils arising from our geographical position, and the strong temptations which this territory holds out to the vicious propensities of unscrupulous men. Our proximity to the penal shores of suffering Tasmania, and the knowledge of our gold resources, embolden hundreds of villains to Bass's Straits: not with any laudable intention to earn an honest and industrious support, but with a felonious design to seek another's wealth by practically illustrating the aphorism of the reckless poet:—that is, by adopting the sentiment conveyed in the subjoined quotation—

> The good old rule; the simple plan;
> That they should take who have the power.
> And they should keep, who can!

Such are a curse, instead of being a benefit. They arrive with depraved notions, and with principles which have been nourished by criminal contamination in the penal punishment gangs of Van Dieman's Land. Adepts in every scheme of villainy—and hardened to the examples, or influences, of the laws, they arrive here with an intention to maintain themselves by practising that covert system of leger-de-main, which allows a sroundrel to put his hands into the pockets of an honest man. If we are supposed to be exaggerating the fact of their imported depravity, we are prepared to refute all argument by merely pointing to the late criminal sessions held before their honors the judges, in our metropolis. Such fellows are deserving of the utmost extent of the law when they are, fortunately for the public, detected in career, and convicted of their crimes.

Whence then, shall this colony derive the necessary labour market to meet the local energies of her free inhabitants? Victoria has it not within her province, neither can she look for assistance from the neighbouring settlements. Labour is plentiful, and the local resources of the soil inexhaustible and unprecedented. By a slight metaphor in an expression which fell from the deceased Byron, speaking in the House of Peers upon the Manchester and Liverpool riots, so it is with our adopted colony, "She is perfectly willing to work, but the proper spade of her amelioration is in others' hands." At such a crisis where can she turn? We recommend her to alleviate her exigencies by a reference to the Family Colonization Loan Society. It is of a pure benevolent character, and not only endeavours to aid struggling families and individuals of approved character in their emigration from Europe, but has for one of its chief objects the re-union of separated members of families. During the three months ending the 10th April, 1852, the sum of £3308 7*s.* has been remitted by the Melbourne bankers to the London agent for Australian remittances. This amount as described by advertisement, is to be appropriated to the emigration of eighty-three parents, one hundred and seventy-seven brothers and sisters, thirty-six children left behind by parents, sixteen grand-children, ten wives, with thirty-four children, forty-six nephews and nieces, and thirteen other relatives—making in all four hundred and fifteen souls. The society originated with Mrs. Chisholm, and numbers among the gentlemen composing the London and Melbourne committees are some of the most influential persons of the day. Captain Archibald Chisholm, E. I. Company's Service, is the most worthy honorary Secretary here.

While upon this subject we re-print the following passage from that gentleman's communication to this journal, dated 118 Swanston Street, which correspondence appeared in the *Herald* of Wednesday last: "In a printed circular which the Society in England have lately forwarded me, they say, 'All those interested in Australia should combine to promote a large congregation of labour at this period, and this can no way be done in so cheap or economical a manner or by assisting the institution.'"

The tendency of this Society to bring about the re-union of distant families, merits warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community. Intended, principally, for the emigration of entire families, surely the public will not close their eyes to the deserving claims of this institution. The rate of individual amount required to assist any branch of a family to emigrate to Australia, is brought within the scheme of reasonable economy. The parties introduced here under such circumstances are the very class of people whom the colonists are anxious to see among them. Labourers and mechanics, having relatives at home, may avail themselves of assistance from the funds of the Society to defray their passage out to Australia but, unfortunately, the conditions and principles of the Society have not been so circulated among the public, as to acquaint all those emigrants now here, that upon certain terms, a re-union may be affected with absent relatives.

The particular consideration of wealthy capitalists and merchants is recommended to the claims of the Society, in order to enable its members to enlarge the field of their operation. The Home Committee have the responsibility of selecting the most eligible individuals in the United Kingdom competent to labour, either manually or at trade; and as so much depends upon the morality of a people, there could not have been entertained so equitable a plan for the emigration of eligible parties who would impart a tone of respectability to our Colonial Empire. The local resources of the Australian settlements also promise largely to ameliorate the private condition of poor families so sent out; hence, while the colony derives a political advantage from this benevolent scheme, the interests of hundreds are closely consulted, while domestic happiness is embraced, and family re-union effected.

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money arrangements and to issue the embarkation orders by the 13th of September; Mrs. Chisholm therefore requests that all money now unpaid by emigrants going out in this vessel be paid with all convenient dispatch, as after the 13th of September the right of passage will be forfeited by those who have not paid, and open to others on the list who are prepared, according to the rules of the society. *Group meetings* will be held on Saturday, the 30th of August, on Saturday, the 6th, and on Saturday the 13th of September, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Islington Lecture-room, near the residence of Mrs. Chisholm, when the attendance of all persons going out in the ship (who can make it convenient) is requested. Before the departure of the ship, as in the cases of the Slaines Castle and the Blundell, a *public group meeting* will be held, of which due notice will be given.

COLONIAL SHIP LETTER MAILS FOR SEPTEM...

The Postmaster ge...

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has returned to England, to toil here in the same cause, and, as experience has already proved, with the same effect. With her works, both literary and practical, undertaken since her return, the public are well acquainted. She has written the most valuable books we possess on Australian emigration. She has enlightened Parliamentary Committees, and altered the counsels of Colonial Ministers, and she is at the present moment in the height of her most useful practical exertions, organising her family groups, and sending out happy households to make the wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose.

CORN MARKETS, &c.

Harvest.—The position of the outstanding ... comes from day to day a subject of increasing ...

...OBSERVER, AUGUST 22, 1852.

see men in tears, parting with children who were going out in the ship, but the separation would not be long, for, following out the plan of family colonisation, before she left this country, she would see them shipped. The system of remitting money from the colony was now so simple that there was no one leaving by that ship who could not, within ten months, remit money home to pay for their nearest relatives; and she was sure one of the first remittances would be from the men who had promised to repay that for which credit had been given them. That was all they wanted to establish confidence in the integrity of the working classes. It had been tried, through her, to the extent of £2,000, whether working men could be trusted, and she hoped it would also be tried in Ireland and Scotland, so that they might have a national wrestling match for character. The young females who were going out were placed in an especial manner under the protection of the families on board. Mrs. Chisholm then gave the emigrants some useful hints as to looking after the baggage on approaching their destination. The only freight on board besides the passengers' baggage, which included a large quantity of waggons, carts, shovels, and spades for the diggings, was 100 barrels of porter. There were no dangerous articles whatever, unless any one of them had been foolish enough to pack up gunpowder with their baggage, and if any had done so she hoped they would lose no time in giving it up to the first officer. She had now in a particular manner to attend to the real work she had to do that evening, and begged to conclude by thanking them for their attention [loud cheers].

The Mayor of Southampton then addressed a few words to the emigrants. It was very gratifying to him to see the philanthropic exertions of Mrs. Chisholm for the benefit of those who were about to emigrate; but, at the same time, he could not help expressing his regret that there was a cause for their leaving their mother country. He believed, looking at the emigrants around him, that we were losing the best of our population. Through the kind exertions of Mrs Chisholm, however, they would reach the land they were going to in comfort, and find there the means of obtaining, by the sweat of their brow, that competence which they would not obtain at home. He hoped those whose words had been trusted to by Mrs Chisholm, and her friends, would keep their promise, and then they would be the means of enabling hundreds more to follow them. Many of them were, perhaps, when they arrived at Southampton, surprised to see Mrs. Chisholm devoting all her time, from morning till night, seeing that everything was arranged on board the ship necessary for the comfort, health, and morality of the emigrants. His worship concluded by introducing Mr Wyndham Harding to the meeting.

Mr. Wyndham Harding said he had but little to tell them, and he was happy to say he could appeal to what he had done rather than ask them to listen to promises of what he would do [hear]. Whatever risk there was in chartering that ship (which, he was glad to say, was now no risk at all), lay on his shoulders. When he made the proposition to the board of directors, a nobleman connected with Plymouth raised an objection, and he (Mr. H.) then said he would do it himself. Consequently, he took on himself the responsibility of chartering the ship, which he now saw his way fairly out of. There were many Southampton people who could do the same, and he hoped would do so, to prove the capabilities of their port. He would leave it to the gentleman who would follow him (Mr. Sydney) to tell them more of the operations of Mrs. Chisholm's society. It was chiefly interesting to him, because it had been the means of his making acquaintance with one of the most amiable and noble-minded of women—Mrs. Caroline Chisholm [cheers]. As a man of business he had taken tenders for supplying provisions for this ship, and he selected the highest in every case. He knew that the difference was usually not great, and thought, by selecting the highest, he should secure the best supply at very little additional cost to himself. He had been brought into connection with emigration by having been sent for by the Emigration Commissioners, who wished to know if the South Western Railway would make a tender for an emigration depot at Southampton. After consulting the board, he replied that they would; the commissioners said they were pleased to hear it, and promised, if Southampton gave the lowest tender, the whole Government emigration of the kingdom should go from hence. Well, his tender was 30 per cent. below any other; and for depots they offered a finely built and spacious storehouse in the docks and a building at Nine Elms, the best situation in London for the purpose, being away from all crimps and land sharks. Captain Lean reported that Southampton was the best of all places for an emigration depot; but in spite of all this, through some miserable parliamentary influence, which was the curse of this country, the contract was given back to Mr. Cooper, of Deptford. From that day he determined to act with vigour in that business. Captain Lean having officially reported in favour of Southampton, the Emigration Commissioners had no case. He determined to argue no more with the commissioners, but act; and since this, gold had been discovered in Australia, the effect of which had been that £500 a day was deposited with Mrs. Chisholm's society by persons wishing to emigrate. He inquired for a ship, and this one was offered him. His friends told him the rate was too high, but he made his calculations and took it, paid the high price, and got a good ship, as good a one as ever sailed, her last passage to Sydney having been made in 85 days. He had one quarrel, however, with the captain, who, to comply with the letter of the regulations, had painted the handsome polished mahogany beams all white. He hoped many in Southampton would do as he had done, and they would then soon have a continuous line of sailing ships leaving the ports with emigrants to the advantage of the trade of the town, the benefit of the emigrants, and particularly so of the ill-paid and suffering agricultural population of the neighbourhood. The lines of steam-ships which left the port enabled the wealthy to avoid the discomfort and peril, and the passage by the Downs and Goodwin Sands, saving sometimes a fortnight's knocking about; and why should not the poorer emigrants have the same regard paid to their comfort and safety? This was only the beginning, and if those who had been trusted by the society only performed their engagements, nothing could prevent the progress and success of this mode of emigration [cheers].

The Mayor appealed to the inhabitants of Southampton, assembled near the ship, to use their exertions to procure the establishment of the ocean penny postage, which would be a boon of immense value to the emigrants.

Mr. W. Harding seconded his worship's appeal, and said, an able paper lately prepared on this subject, showed that the correspondence between this country and the colonies was twenty times as great as that with any continental nation.

Mr. S. Sidney having delivered an address, the emigrants then partook of dinner together on the quarter-deck, the Mayor, Mrs. Chisholm, and other friends, joining them.

The ship will leave the docks and proceed on her voyage to-morrow.

... CHISHOLM.

... ME.

... GLINGTON.

... PORTING PRINCIPLES OF THE ... OCIETY.

... TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

... US WITH THEIR COMPANY.

THE PRESS.

Imperial Hotel,
Cork, May 17th, 1852.

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depth of meaning possessed by these words could be increased by no differences of language, and we adopt them as the true and honourable description of what you have done. Gladly and warmly do we join in the tribute of esteem and respect which so great a work has won for you, in so many parts of the United Kingdom, and in that distant colony, whose future greatness will be, in so high a degree, the result of the reform effected by you in the colonisation system.

"The pleasure with which we should, at any time, have greeted your arrival amongst us, is now rendered doubly great by the object of your visit. You come to inaugurate the establishment in an Irish port of that admirable plan of emigration which it is your pride and honour to have originated, and of which your zeal has now brought the advantages to our shores. We sincerely trust that the ship, whose arrangements you are now about to superintend, will be only the pioneer of direct communication between our harbour and the Australian territory, and that our people, and especially those of your own sex, who have been the peculiar objects of your sympathy and protection, will be thus enabled to seek employment and prosperity in that distant and interesting region, in such a way as to unite with the comfort and the morality resulting from your system the economy and expedition of immediate transit to the colony.

"Again, madam, assuring you of our respect and admiration, and wishing you every happiness and every success, we have the honour to be sincerely yours."

Here follow the signatures.

Mrs. CHISHOLM then rose amid loud applause, and read the following reply:—Gentlemen, I beg to tender you my sincere thanks for your kind and generous welcome, and to express my deep gratification at the flattering approval which you have bestowed on my exertions to improve the system of emigration. Anxious to economise the funds of those who are struggling to pay for their own emigration, I gladly undertook the inspection and arrangements of the Peru, and to do all in my power to promote the health and comfort of those on board. Your noble harbour possesses great facilities for the departure of ships, and I feel certain that good ships, well fitted, will regularly call here for passengers. It is pleasing to me to be instrumental in sending the first. I thank you again for your kind address, and the expression of your wishes to assist in every way the emigration of your fellow-countrymen. (Applause.) Mrs. Chisholm having concluded the reply, proceeded—Ladies and gentlemen, it has been customary with me to hold group meetings. I commenced with a small number of about fifteen, in my own little room, the object being to consult on the best way in which we could economise the funds and enable persons of limited means to emigrate. In the ship which is now here, and which is open for inspection, I am anxious to call your attention to some improvement that has been carried out. In the plan of government emigration, which is now going on, there are no separations in the ships for females. There are what are called open berths. I am anxious to draw your attention to this, because one of the greatest difficulties in the way of emigration has been that a number of good people held back, feeling that the system pursued was not one in which they could conscientiously join. In the ship now in harbour you will perceive that there is a small improvement, and many of you will please consider that they are very small, but they are much larger than is legalised by the act of parliament. You may observe that there is a system of ventilation introduced into that ship. The calamity which befel a number of Irish emigrants, who were suffocated in a steamboat must, I think, still dwell in your memories, for it is too horrible to be easily forgotten. Now, the thought that then struck me was, that others might suffer in the same way, if the hatchways were compelled to be closed down. The ventilation introduced into this ship is sufficient to prevent a calamity of that kind. Emigrants have been with closed hatchways for 18 hours in a ship, and by this plan no inconvenience whatever resulted from it. I regret that you should leave here with the idea that that ventilation is perfect. At the present time it is the best that has been introduced; but I hope when the public attention is directed to it that we shall soon have something better. My object in being here to-day is to give more particular information to those emigrants who are about to proceed in this ship. When emigrants first go into a ship, the first necessary step to be taken is to divide them into messes, in order that they may have their food according to the agreement which has been entered into. Any person who has been in the ship for four and twenty hours, will see the necessity of having order introduced as soon as possible; and it should be the duty and pleasure of every emigrant to endeavour to assist in carrying it out, without consulting too much their own particular wishes or feelings. The first day on board ship is one of necessity; there is not time to consider with whom you would like to mess; but it is nothing more than a temporary arrangement, and if you find in your mess a person who would prefer being in another, you have nothing more to do than change him. It is not intended that the messes formed for the first day or so should be permanent; they are only established in the first instance, until you can, with greater comfort, make your own special arrangements. I have, for many years, been anxious to introduce certain improvements and moral regulations on board ships. They have been successfully carried out in several of them, and, although very great difficulties have been encountered, I have the satisfaction of knowing that every ship that has adopted them has improved in its moral character. (Hear, hear.) I have no wish in any way to dictate to you, or to say that you should adopt those regulations. I shall merely ask you to consider them, requesting you earnestly to adopt them, until you have considered in your own minds, and then adopt something better. You will find, perhaps, that some rules which have been carried out by others may not be exactly suited to yourselves, but if you strike out one rule which has been introduced by me, put a better in its place. I have only commenced the good work, and I am exceeding anxious that those improvements should be carried out. I hope, in this ship which is leaving here, you will have a code of regulations printed, and your observance of those will be an advantage to the people here, as well as to those in England: it will show them the self-respect you have maintained through the voyage. (Hear, hear.) I have strongly recommended, and have found great advantage in what is called the grouping system. As a mess is composed of twelve, a group generally consists of twenty-four or more. You may make up a party of six or eight groups, but the benefit of grouping is greater than I have the ability to explain to you. In the ship that is now going out there are husbands who have left their wives and families—there are children who have left their parents—under which circumstances I hope you will feel that as there are wives in that ship going to their husbands, and parents to their children, I hope you will consider that you have duties to perform to those on board, and that you will perform them in a ready spirit, trusting in God's mercy. (Hear, hear.) Consider that if you protect those on board, Almighty God will raise protectors for your helpless children and your aged parents who may follow you. (Applause.) In grouping group on a true Christian principle, and do not be guided by sectarian motives. (Hear, hear.) Do not have an Irish group and an English group, but group on those principles that you may ask God to bless you. The great means of being happy and comfortable on board ship rests more than anything else in forming a good opinion of your neighbour. Be slow to judge of others, that you may be judged with mercy yourselves. There is an English wife and mother on board, whose husband, in his anxiety to provide for them, emigrated some time since, and in her natural anxiety to follow her husband the life of one has been sacrificed. She is not in a good state of health: she will require your kindness, for a woman in bad health with three helpless children has a claim upon you all; but she has a still stronger claim in being in the path of duty, following her husband. (Hear.) You have also amongst the Irish emigrants a woman following her husband, in so delicate a state of health, from the anxiety she has suffered, that her friends advise her to stay; but from the experience I have had in the suffering of wives separated from their husbands, I think she has a much better chance of recovering her health in being on the way to join her husband than in waiting, and knowing that she is never getting nearer to him. (Hear, hear.) I mention those to you particularly, because I am anxious that, in your grouping, you should consider the circumstances of those you group with—that the strong arm should be raised to protect the weak. (Hear.) You have also in that ship four young girls going out to join their parents. I implore of you, who have daughters yourselves, to see to the grouping of those young girls; their character is in your hands; their protection and good conduct on board ship will depend on your motherly example and care. Consider those things in your grouping, for, although you are leaving your country, you are not losing the means of doing good; you will find on board ship, during the next four months, greater opportunities of doing good, and of exercising a spirit of charity and benevolence, than you would here, ...haps, for four years. If you wish to secure God's bless... of mind, it will be necessary that you should ...f public worship on Sundays. This can ... you respect the consciences that ... (Hear, hear.) Sunday religion, ...reat way, does not go far ... I would urge on you all to ...d pay public respect to your ...ceived from a ship that ...id, "We all kneel in ...ranged with

bad character, get on board ship. I have the satisfaction of telling you that, when on board one of the ships, I observed a young man with some of those books. I put the question to him, "Would you like your sister to read that book?" and he replied, "I did not buy them for my sister—I bought them to amuse the young men on board." After a few words he threw his books into the sea, and six or seven others did the same. (Hear, hear.) I wish to say a few words to the young men. Those who are going to sea must remember that they are in a place where they will have everything to do for themselves. I hope you are all provided with needles, worsted, and thread; if you are not, you will immediately purchase them, for you certainly will not be seen on board with holes in your stockings. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Brothers must bear in mind that their sisters cannot visit them in their cabins, neither will it be proper for the brothers to go where those sisters are,—that is, in their sleeping apartments. Show respect to your sister by never speaking to her except in a public room in the ship or on deck. By showing respect to your sister you show respect to your companions, and you will go a great way to protect those young females on board who have no brothers with them. In the system of grouping that I have recommended, I advise that married females, single females, and single young men, should be in those groups, as though you felt an interest in keeping up the character of the group. I hope there will be no loss of character on board; nothing would injure emigration so much as loss of character among females in the ship. Remember, you are going to a country where you will make money fast. There are some there now who have so much money that they are begging for soldiers to be sent to help to take care of it. Now, rest assured, the best soldiers you can have, are young girls of your own country. (Hear, hear.) It is wives that are wanted to look after the gold. You ought to know here that they know better how to take care of the money than men do. I would advise the Irishmen who are going out to follow the plan that the English have adopted, and it is a plan worth following. Do not refuse it because it is from the other side of the channel. (Hear, hear.) I am sure you will not, when you know what it is. We have established a point of etiquette, that young men who are leaving the country, and who are leaving girls behind them, should, before they leave, enter the names of those girls for a passage in a ship to follow them, and that they should pay at least one sovereign as a deposit. Now there is that propriety, which I find to exist in the female minds of England to a great degree, that, although they were attached to young men, they did not like the idea of going to Australia for a husband. To remove this difficulty, the plan was adopted of laying down a deposit for her, so that she thinks she's going to perform a promise which is held sacred. It is right that I should tell those who are now going, many of whom are, perhaps, going to the diggings, that there are hundreds now in England and Ireland who are anxious to make female emigration what it ought to be. I have only to assure the young men I shall soon be able to make such arrangements that girls of good character will be able to leave with the assurance that that character will be preserved on board ship. (Hear, hear.) While on the other side I will do my duty in looking after them until I see them happy wives. I am now anxious to say something seriously affecting the pockets of emigrants going out. A few weeks since you all heard of the great scarcity of water on Mount Alexandria; they are now complaining of having too much, and the result of that has been that it has caused a most enormous rise of wages, and diggers being left with very little provisions, the consequence to them has been very inconvenient. I have got a letter from a member of the council of Port Philip, and he states that they have paid for carriage from Melbourne, a distance of 70 miles, 90l. per ton. Well, a good man, who could manage two horses, and take them over a rough road, and who could contrive to swim across a river, where the bridge had been swept away, could make 25s. a day. You will understand that digging is not only rough work, but it is very hard work. And now this digging brings me to the grouping system again. The larger your party, the better you can manage. You will find that a party of six going to the diggings is of very little use. My late letters say that the parties of about 30 in number got on the best. It is not necessary that all in your group should be strong men. You want a man of sense to take care of the gold, as well as a man with a strong arm to dig it. It is necessary that you should have a medical man with you. It is also of great importance that you should have in your party one who understands the nice weighing of gold. All these things are very important. In travelling you will have to travel light, and you will have to leave some things behind, to be conveyed as opportunities may occur. Now, if your groups are well arranged on board ship, see what an advantage it will be, instead of 30 men looking after their boxes, to have one to look after them for the other 29. There is one thing which I wish to speak to you about. Before you leave the ship, you must all get your boxes on deck; and I hope the boxes of those single girls will not be left in the hold, for the way in which those who follow you will be treated, depends in a great degree on how you will treat those who are with you. Mrs. Chisholm, after a few more words of advice, concluded, amid loud applause, by thanking the meeting for their attendance.

Mr. DREW then rose and said—We cannot allow this meeting to separate without expressing and requesting that you will have the kindness to convey to your noble-minded husband our deep sense of his unceasing exertions in Australia to carry out your benevolent views and arrangements for the benefit of emigrants. It is, indeed, most consoling and gratifying, when our people are obliged to seek a home in a foreign land, to find a lady of your distinguished talents, high character, and practical ability, interesting yourself in their welfare, and making such effective arrangements as must shortly place them in a position of comfort and respectability in the land of their adoption; and, perhaps, at no very distant time, laying the foundation of a great and mighty empire. It was the intention of the people of this town to request your acceptance of a public entertainment, at which they might, perhaps, more fittingly express their deep and grateful sense of your noble-minded exertions; but your important arrangements, your engagements, and your great responsibility as the emigrant's friend, causing your sudden departure from amongst us, we have been obliged, for the present, to deny ourselves that high gratification, and postpone it to some more favourable time.

Mrs. CHISHOLM then replied—I must thank you for your kindness with reference to my husband. If I were not here with his advice and consent, and I might almost say by his command, I should not be here at all. In all my trials and difficulties, I have been comforted and stimulated by his earnest entreaty not to leave the work undone. It would be a great comfort to him to be here to-day, and to see me as I am surrounded by ladies of all ages, and the gentlemen of this town, and particularly the clergy, who have honoured me with their attendance to-day. I feel, in addressing the clergy of both churches who are now here, that I have a right to ask their support. (Hear, hear.) I feel that the work of emigration has been neglected by the clergy of both churches. I speak with veneration and duty. (Hear, hear.) Many of them have held back, saying that it was not what they wished it to be; but it never will be what it ought to be until the clergy of all denominations come forward to help. (Hear, hear.) We feel in all good works that without their aid we are working against a heavy tide; and it is a glorious thing to know that they are now looking upon emigration with watchful anxiety. It has long been wanted, and I think the assemblage here to-day is calculated to give great confidence to all. I feel that it is giving me strength. Of course it is gratifying to have those of my own faith, but it is equally so to have those who do not belong to the same religion as I do. (Hear, hear.) In the ship in which I myself am going I shall take 500 single females, and the clergy may rest assured that while I am in the ship, the rights of conscience shall be respected on board. (Hear.) I shall do all I can to look after the domestic and moral comfort of those on board, and I ask the ladies and clergy to come forward to help me, so that it may be something we can think on with pleasure in old age, that we have raised our children to comfort and respectability, instead of to the workhouses, the streets, and crime. Mrs. Chisholm then resumed her seat amid loud applause.

The meeting then gave three loud cheers for her, after which they separated.

corroborative of previous anticipations as to the productiveness of the mines, and the first anniversary of the gold discoveries having come round, estimates were made of the total yield in Australia, which was found to be about four and a quarter million sterling, valued at the price obtainable in England. From Sydney alone, up to the 8th of last May, the shipments to the mother country reached £1,400,000, and Melbourne we know has sent about as much more. The rest has remained in the colony to enrich its inhabitants and develop its resources; but as soon as coin arrives out it will probably be sent home, unless the local legislature previously establishes a mint.

The complaints made of the system that prevails in the office of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery ought to be reiterated in a manner to bring about the desired reform, and the bearing which it has upon the Money Market is not to be overlooked. During the greater part of the long vacation all the business of the office is suspended, as though the world were asleep in the interim, and one of the effects of this is to place fundholders, whose property is unluckily administered by the Court of Chancery in a position that entails upon them both inconvenience and loss. Any party having money invested in public securities, can receive it on the day that the payment commences at the Bank of England; and this, where thousands are involved, may be an important point, taking into consideration the interest obtainable even by leaving money on deposit in Lombard-street or elsewhere. In the case, however, where persons are paid through the Accountant-General, they have to wait more than two months after the sum is due to them, and we may readily understand how small annuitants must suffer by the delay. The Chancellor annually issues an order to close the Accountant-General's office on the 19th of August, and it does not re-open until October 28, the pretext being that the accounts require to be examined and settled! If ten weeks are needed by the clerks of the Accountant-General to perform this simple work, the sooner they call in the aid of a few practised banker's *employés* the better. The truth is, however, that holiday-making consumes a large portion of the interval. Again, the Court of Bankruptcy, under an order from the Chancellor, shuts up its books from the second week in August until the first week in October, and no dividend warrant can be cashed in the interim. The law's delay is always bad enough, but to be debarred from the receipt of money, with a warrant in hand, is a hardship that creditors can easily understand. A fortnight or three weeks in both the cases above named would be ample.

The Stock Market has been unsteady again this week, but has acquired a firmer tone within the last two days, and upon investments made the quotations have recovered full ½ per cent. from the lowest point, Consols having been under 99. The influx of bullion, the more encouraging advices from Ireland, and the termination of the Napoleon *fêtes*, without any declaration of the empire, have encouraged a little the speculators for a rise, and generally there has been an increased business doing. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. have been in request, and Bank Stock has partially recovered after the late fall. The Unfunded Debt is up 1s. to 2s.

From the commencement of business on Monday morning up to its termination yesterday evening, the fluctuations in the Funds were as follow:—In the Three per Cent. Reduced from 99⅜ to 100⅛, in the Three per Cent. Consols from 98⅞ to 99⅝, in the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. from 102⅝ to 103⅝, and in the Long Annuities from 6⅞ to 6 15-16ths. Exchequer Bills have ranged from 73s. to 77s. premium, and East India Bonds from 87s. to 90s. premium. Bank Stock has been at 224 to 226½, and East India Stock at 277½ to 274.

Consols for Account have been done at 99 and 99⅝.

The Bank of England weekly return of liabilities and assets is to the 14th inst. The large amount of gold in dust and nuggets received within the last few weeks is now swelling the total in the Bank coffers, having been coined at the Mint as fast as possible. Employment for the assets of the corporation is not found to any greater extent than heretofore, and to remedy this in part, purchases of Government Securities appear to have been made. In the issue department the notes increased £463,945, and the amount unemployed in the Bank "till," being augmented £551,565, the actual diminution of active circulation payable on demand was £87,620. The bullion in both departments made up a total of £21,926,127, being an increase of £452,487. On the Dr. page of the banking account, the *Rest* increased £1,869, the public deposits were larger by £1,005,207, the other deposits were di-[minished] ...

Wanted, ...
... Singers and a ...
... Hotel,
Collins-street.

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money arrangements and to issue the embarkation orders by the 13th of September; Mrs. Chisholm therefore requests that all money now unpaid by emigrants going out in this vessel be paid with all convenient dispatch, as after the 13th of September the right of passage will be forfeited by those who have not paid, and open to others on the list who are prepared, according to the rules of the society. *Group meetings* will be held on Saturday, the 30th of August, on Saturday, the 6th, and on Saturday the 13th of September, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Islington Lecture-room, near the residence of Mrs. Chisholm, when the attendance of all persons going out in the ship (who can make it convenient) is requested. Before the departure of the ship, as in the cases of the Slaines Castle and the Blundell, a *public group meeting* will be held, of which due notice will be given.

COLONIAL SHIP LETTER MAILS FOR SEPTEM[BER]

The Postmaster ...

has returned to England, to toil here in the same cause, and, as experience has already proved, with the same effect. With her works, both literary and practical, undertaken since her return, the public are well acquainted. She has written the most valuable books we possess on Australian emigration. She has enlightened Parliamentary Committees, and altered the counsels of Colonial Ministers, and she is at the present moment in the height of her most useful practical exertions, organising her family groups, and sending out happy households to make the wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose.

CORN MARKETS, &c.

HARVEST.—The position of the outstanding ... comes from day to day a subject of increasing ...

SOIREE TO MRS. CHISHOLM.

PROGRAMME.

PRINCE ALBERT.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND LADY EGLINGTON.

MRS. CHISHOLM AND THE SELF-SUPPORTING PRINCIPLES OF THE LONDON COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

CAPT. CHISHOLM, AND PROSPERITY TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

THE LADIES WHO HAVE HONORED US WITH THEIR COMPANY.

THE PRESS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
Cork, May 17th, 1852.

depth of meaning possessed by these words could be increased by no differences of language, and we adopt them as the true and honourable description of what you have done. Gladly and warmly do we join in the tribute of esteem and respect which so great a work has won for you, in so many parts of the United Kingdom, and in that distant colony, whose future greatness will be, in so high a degree, the result of the reform effected by you in the colonisation system.

"The pleasure with which we should, at any time, have greeted your arrival amongst us, is now rendered doubly great by the object of your visit. You come to inaugurate the establishment in an Irish port of that admirable plan of emigration which it is your pride and honour to have originated, and of which your zeal has now brought the advantages to our shores. We sincerely trust that the ship, whose arrangements you are now about to superintend, will be only the pioneer of direct communication between our harbour and the Australian territory, and that our people, and especially those of your own sex, who have been the peculiar objects of your sympathy and protection, will be thus enabled to seek employment and prosperity in that distant and interesting region, in such a way as to unite with the comfort and the morality resulting from your system the economy and expedition of immediate transit to the colony.

"Again, madam, assuring you of our respect and admiration, and wishing you every happiness and every success, we have the honour to be sincerely yours."

Here follow the signatures.

Mrs. CHISHOLM then rose amid loud applause, and read the following reply:—Gentlemen, I beg to tender you my sincere thanks for your kind and generous welcome, and to express my deep gratification at the flattering approval which you have bestowed on my exertions to improve the system of emigration. Anxious to economise the funds of those who are struggling to pay for their own emigration, I gladly undertook the inspection and arrangements of the Peru, and to do all in my power to promote the health and comfort of those on board. Your noble harbour possesses great facilities for the departure of ships, and I feel certain that good ships, well fitted, will regularly call here for passengers. It is pleasing to me to be instrumental in sending the first. I thank you again for your kind address, and the expression of your wishes to assist in every way the emigration of your fellow-countrymen. (Applause.) Mrs. Chisholm having concluded the reply, proceeded—Ladies and gentlemen, it has been customary with me to hold group meetings. I commenced with a small number of about fifteen, in my own little room, the object being to consult on the best way in which we could economise the funds and enable persons of limited means to emigrate. In the ship which is now here, and which is open for inspection, I am anxious to call your attention to some improvement that has been carried out. In the plan of government emigration, which is now going on, there are no separations in the ships for females. There are what are called open berths. I am anxious to draw your attention to this, because one of the greatest difficulties in the way of emigration has been that a number of good people held back, feeling that the system pursued was not one in which they could conscientiously join. In the ship now in harbour you will perceive that there is a small improvement, and many of you will please consider that they are very small, but they are much larger than is legalised by the act of parliament. You may observe that there is a system of ventilation introduced into that ship. The calamity which befel a number of Irish emigrants, who were suffocated in a steamboat must, I think, still dwell in your memories, for it is too horrible to be easily forgotten. Now, the thought that then struck me was, that others might suffer in the same way, if the hatchways were compelled to be closed down. The ventilation introduced into this ship is sufficient to prevent a calamity of that kind. Emigrants have been with closed hatchways for 18 hours in a ship, and by this plan no inconvenience whatever resulted from it. I regret that you should leave here with the idea that that ventilation is perfect. At the present time it is the best that has been introduced; but I hope when the public attention is directed to it that we shall soon have something better. My object in being here to-day is to give more particular information to those emigrants who are about to proceed in this ship. When emigrants first go into a ship, the first necessary step to be taken is to divide them into messes, in order that they may have their food according to the agreement which has been entered into. Any person who has been in the ship for four and twenty hours, will see the necessity of having order introduced as soon as possible; and it should be the duty and pleasure of every emigrant to endeavour to assist in carrying it out, without consulting too much their own particular wishes or feelings. The first day on board ship is one of necessity; there is not time to consider with whom you would like to mess; but it is nothing more than a temporary arrangement, and if you find in your mess a person who would prefer being in another, you have nothing more to do than change him. It is not intended that the messes formed for the first day or so should be permanent; they are only established in the first instance, until you can, with greater comfort, make your own special arrangements. I have, for many years, been anxious to introduce certain improvements and moral regulations on board ships. They have been successfully carried out in several of them, and, although very great difficulties have been encountered, I have the satisfaction of knowing that every ship that has adopted them has improved in its moral character. (Hear, hear.) I have no wish in any way to dictate to you, or to say that you should adopt those regulations. I shall merely ask you to consider them, requesting you earnestly to adopt them, until you have considered in your own minds, and then adopt something better. You will find, perhaps, that some rules which have been carried out by others may not be exactly suited to yourselves, but if you strike out one rule which has been introduced by me, put a better in its place. I have only commenced the good work, and I am exceeding anxious that those improvements should be carried out. I hope, in this ship which is leaving here, you will have a code of regulations printed, and your observance of those will be an advantage to the people here, as well as to those in England: it will show them the self-respect you have maintained through the voyage. (Hear, hear.) I have strongly recommended, and have found great advantage in what is called the grouping system. As a mess is composed of twelve, a group generally consists of twenty-four or more. You may make up a party of six or eight groups, but the benefit of grouping is greater than I have the ability to explain to you. In the ship that is now going out there are husbands who have left their wives and families—there are children who have left their parents—under which circumstances I hope you will feel that as there are wives in that ship going to their husbands, and parents to their children, I hope you will consider that you have duties to perform to those on board, and that you will perform them in a ready spirit, trusting in God's mercy. (Hear, hear.) Consider that if you protect those on board, Almighty God will raise protectors for your helpless children and your aged parents who may follow you. (Applause.) In grouping group on a true Christian principle, and do not be guided by sectarian motives. (Hear, hear.) Do not have an Irish group and an English group, but group on those principles that you may ask God to bless you. The great means of being happy and comfortable on board ship rests more than anything else in forming a good opinion of your neighbour. Be slow to judge of others, that you may be judged with mercy yourselves. There is an English wife and mother on board, whose husband, in his anxiety to provide for them, emigrated some time since, and in her natural anxiety to follow her husband the life of one has been sacrificed. She is not in a good state of health: she will require your kindness, for a woman in bad health with three helpless children has a claim upon you all; but she has a still stronger claim in being in the path of duty, following her husband. (Hear.) You have also amongst the Irish emigrants a woman following her husband, in so delicate a state of health, from the anxiety she has suffered, that her friends advise her to stay; but from the experience I have had in the suffering of wives separated from their husbands, I think she has a much better chance of recovering her health in being on the way to join her husband than in waiting, and knowing that she is never getting nearer to him. (Hear, hear.) I mention those to you particularly, because I am anxious that, in your grouping, you should consider the circumstances of those you group with—that the strong arm should be raised to protect the weak. (Hear.) You have also in that ship four young girls going out to join their parents. I implore of you, who have daughters yourselves, to see to the grouping of those young girls; their character is in your hands; their protection and good conduct on board ship will depend on your motherly example and care. Consider those things in your grouping, for, although you are leaving your country, you are not losing the means of doing good; you will find on board ship, during the next four months, greater opportunities of doing good, and of exercising a spirit of charity and benevolence, than you would here, perhaps, for four years. If you wish to secure God's blessing ... of mind, it will be necessary that you should ... public worship on Sundays. This can ... you respect the consciences that ... (Hear, hear.) Sunday religion, ... great way, does not go far ... I would urge on you all to ... and pay public respect to your ... received from a ship that ... said, "We all kneel in ... arranged with ...

bad character, get on board ship. I have the satisfaction of telling you that, when on board one of the ships, I observed a young man with some of those books. I put the question to him, "Would you like your sister to read that book?" and he replied, "I did not buy them for my sister—I bought them to amuse the young men on board." After a few words he threw his books into the sea, and six or seven others did the same. (Hear, hear.) I wish to say a few words to the young men. Those who are going to sea must remember that they are in a place where they will have everything to do for themselves. I hope you are all provided with needles, worsted, and thread; if you are not, you will immediately purchase them, for you certainly will not be seen on board with holes in your stockings. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Brothers must bear in mind that their sisters cannot visit them in their cabins, neither will it be proper for the brothers to go where those sisters are,—that is, in their sleeping apartments. Show respect to your sister by never speaking to her except in a public room in the ship or on deck. By showing respect to your sister you show respect to your companions, and you will go a great way to protect those young females on board who have no brothers with them. In the system of grouping that I have recommended, I advise that married females, single females, and single young men, should be in those groups, as though you felt an interest in keeping up the character of the group. I hope there will be no loss of character on board; nothing would injure emigration so much as loss of character among females in the ship. Remember, you are going to a country where you will make money fast. There are some there now who have so much money that they are begging for soldiers to be sent to help to take care of it. Now, rest assured, the best soldiers you can have, are young girls of your own country. (Hear, hear.) It is wives that are wanted to look after the gold. You ought to know here that they know better how to take care of the money than men do. I would advise the Irishmen who are going out to follow the plan that the English have adopted, and it is a plan worth following. Do not refuse it because it is from the other side of the channel. (Hear, hear.) I am sure you will not, when you know what it is. We have established a point of etiquette, that young men who are leaving the country, and who are leaving girls behind them, should, before they leave, enter the names of those girls for a passage in a ship to follow them, and that they should pay at least one sovereign as a deposit. Now there is that propriety, which I find to exist in the female minds of England to a great degree, that, although they were attached to young men, they did not like the idea of going to Australia for a husband. To remove this difficulty, the plan was adopted of laying down a deposit for her, so that she thinks she's going to perform a promise which is held sacred. It is right that I should tell those who are now going, many of whom are, perhaps, going to the diggings, that there are hundreds now in England and Ireland who are anxious to make female emigration what it ought to be. I have only to assure the young men I shall soon be able to make such arrangements that girls of good character will be able to leave with the assurance that that character will be preserved on board ship. (Hear, hear.) While on the other side I will do my duty in looking after them until I see them happy wives. I am now anxious to say something seriously affecting the pockets of emigrants going out. A few weeks since you all heard of the great scarcity of water on Mount Alexandria; they are now complaining of having too much, and the result of that has been that it has caused a most enormous rise of wages, and diggers being left with very little provisions, the consequence to them has been very inconvenient. I have got a letter from a member of the council of Port Philip, and he states that they have paid for carriage from Melbourne, a distance of 70 miles, 90*l.* per ton. Well, a good man, who could manage two horses, and take them over a rough road, and who could contrive to swim across a river, where the bridge had been swept away, could make 25s. a day. You will understand that digging is not only rough work, but it is very hard work. And now this digging brings me to the grouping system again. The larger your party, the better you can manage. You will find that a party of six going to the diggings is of very little use. My late letters say that the parties of about 30 in number got on the best. It is not necessary that all in your group should be strong men. You want a man of sense to take care of the gold, as well as a man with a strong arm to dig it. It is necessary that you should have a medical man with you. It is also of great importance that you should have in your party one who understands the nice weighing of gold. All these things are very important. In travelling you will have to travel light, and you will have to leave some things behind, to be conveyed as opportunities may occur. Now, if your groups are well arranged on board ship, see what an advantage it will be, instead of 30 men looking after their boxes, to have one to look after them for the other 29. There is one thing which I wish to speak to you about. Before you leave the ship, you must all get your boxes on deck; and I hope the boxes of those single girls will not be left in the hold, for the way in which those who follow you will be treated, depends in a great degree on how you will treat those who are with you. Mrs. Chisholm, after a few more words of advice, concluded, amid loud applause, by thanking the meeting for their attendance.

Mr. DREW then rose and said—We cannot allow this meeting to separate without expressing and requesting that you will have the kindness to convey to your noble-minded husband our deep sense of his unceasing exertions in Australia to carry out your benevolent views and arrangements for the benefit of emigrants. It is, indeed, most consoling and gratifying, when our people are obliged to seek a home in a foreign land, to find a lady of your distinguished talents, high character, and practical ability, interesting yourself in their welfare, and making such effective arrangements as must shortly place them in a position of comfort and respectability in the land of their adoption; and, perhaps, at no very distant time, laying the foundation of a great and mighty empire. It was the intention of the people of this town to request your acceptance of a public entertainment, at which they might, perhaps, more fittingly express their deep and grateful sense of your noble-minded exertions; but your important arrangements, your engagements, and your great responsibility as the emigrant's friend, causing your sudden departure from amongst us, we have been obliged, for the present, to deny ourselves that high gratification, and postpone it to some more favourable time.

Mrs. CHISHOLM then replied—I must thank you for your kindness with reference to my husband. If I were not here with his advice and consent, and I might almost say by his command, I should not be here at all. In all my trials and difficulties, I have been comforted and stimulated by his earnest entreaty not to leave the work undone. It would be a great comfort to him to be here to-day, and to see me as I am surrounded by ladies of all ages, and the gentlemen of this town, and particularly the clergy, who have honoured me with their attendance to-day. I feel, in addressing the clergy of both churches who are now here, that I have a right to ask their support. (Hear, hear.) I feel that the work of emigration has been neglected by the clergy of both churches. I speak with veneration and duty. (Hear, hear.) Many of them have held back, saying that it was not what they wished it to be; but it never will be what it ought to be until the clergy of all denominations come forward to help. (Hear, hear.) We feel in all good works that without their aid we are working against a heavy tide; and it is a glorious thing to know that they are now looking upon emigration with watchful anxiety. It has long been wanted, and I think the assemblage here to-day is calculated to give great confidence to all. I feel that it is giving me strength. Of course it is gratifying to have those of my own faith, but it is equally so to have those who do not belong to the same religion as I do. (Hear, hear.) In the ship in which I myself am going I shall take 500 single females, and the clergy may rest assured that while I am in the ship, the rights of conscience shall be respected on board. (Hear.) I shall do all I can to look after the domestic and moral comfort of those on board, and I ask the ladies and clergy to come forward to help me, so that it may be something we can think on with pleasure in old age, that we have raised our children to comfort and respectability, instead of to the workhouses, the streets, and crime. Mrs. Chisholm then resumed her seat amid loud applause.

The meeting then gave three loud cheers for her, after which they separated.

THE TIMES, DECEMBER 17, 1851.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday Evening.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 5 per mille premium (according to the new tariff), which, at the English Mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.20½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.17½, it follows that gold is about 0.43 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London. The above quotation is, however, merely nominal.

By advices from Hamburgh the price of gold is 427½ per mark, which, at the English Mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.6½; and the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13.7½, it follows that gold is 0.70 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburgh.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.92 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The English funds have not experienced any material variation to-day, but the tendency has been rather towards depression. Consols for the opening, which left off yesterday at 96¾ ex div., opened this morning at 96⅞ to 97. The market, however, soon became dull in consequence of some speculative sales, and they receded to 96½ to ⅝. A quotation of 102*l.* 25*c.* having subsequently been received for French Rentes, showing a fresh improvement of three-quarters per cent., they recovered to 96⅞ to ⅞, at which they remained up to the termination of business. Bank Stock closed at 214½ to 215½; Reduced, 97½ to ⅞; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 98½ to ½; Long Annuities, 7; India Bonds, 58s. to 61s., and Exchequer-bills, 48s. to 51s. premium.

An active business has been transacted in the foreign stock market. Mexican and Sardinian have principally participated in the movement, and prices have experienced an advance. In the official list the bargains comprised Brazilian at 99½; the new, for the account, 94 and 93; Chilian Six per Cents., 100; Danish Five per Cents., 102; Grenada, 18½; Mexican, for money, 29½, ⅓, and ½; for the account, 26½, ⅝, ⅜, and ⅞; the Small, 26⅝; Peruvian Deferred, 46; Sardinian Five per Cents., 84½, 85, 84, 84½, 83½, and 85; Spanish Five per Cents., for money, 20⅝; for the account, 20⅝; Passive, 5; Spanish Three per Cents., 40½ and ½; the New Deferred, 16½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 60 and 60⅝; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 99½ and ¾.

In the foreign exchanges the rates showed but little alteration from previous quotations.

The exact amount of specie brought by the Africa yesterday from New York was 235,000*l.* It is expected that the Atlantic, which may be looked for to-morrow or next day, will also bring a very large sum.

The question of emigration to Australia is receiving increased attention, but no satisfactory movement of any kind appears as yet to have been planned. Two gentlemen delegated from Port Phillip, the colony most vitally interested in a speedy supply of labour, are at present in England, but, although they are able to testify as to the nature of the emergency, their efforts must have a limited scope unless something be done at the same time for concerted action on the part of the mercantile body. In the face of the fact that the home interests involved are quite as great as those in Australia, the apathy that exists is remarkable. The wool imported annually from that country has now reached a value of about 3,000,000*l.*, and if this be jeopardized the exports in return must also be affected. It is true that the shipments of wool might be replaced by shipments in gold; but why should the one be sacrificed for the other, and the colonial and home trade both be thrown into confusion, when prompt and simple steps might preserve the existing trade and cause the new one to be so much additional gain! Mr. King and Captain Stanley Carr, the parties from Port Phillip, are, it is understood, about to proceed, the one to the north of Ireland and Scotland, the other to Germany, in the hope of inducing persons to accept a free passage, with the certain prospect to married couples of wages of 40*l.* a-year, in addition to a hut and full rations of meat, tea, sugar, flour, and every necessary. But the time taken to convince one man of the desirableness of starting might be sufficient to obtain a hundred if there were any central point whence sufficient information and assistance could be obtained. And to which these gentlemen might refer. There is also another difficulty which can only be met by a properly organized body. Although the land fund supplies a free passage, a sum of about 5*l.* is required from each emigrant for outfit, and by far the chief proportion of those who would be most eligible are wholly unprepared with any such amount. A large emigration is also desirable of persons who are above the class that could seek a free passage, and who are yet not able to raise enough to get out in any other way. Mrs. Chisholm's society grants loans, to be repaid by the emigrants from their future earnings, but her scheme can never satisfy an extensive want, because it is purely a benevolent one. For anything to succeed on a large scale, it must be founded on a principle of mutual interest, and not of one-sided obligation. If a loan be advanced without interest and compensation for risk, then the amount which might be fairly charged for such interest and compensation is just a direct gift. What is wanted by persons of honest, independent spirit is not a gift of any kind, but timely help that shall be fairly paid for, and that shall put both lender and borrower upon an equality. Once succeed in establishing the latter principle, and there is no limit to the amount that can be raised for the purpose. That the matter involves no difficulty must be obvious to all. It would only be another among the multitudinous applications of the insurance principle. If a man, or a man and his wife, of good character, desire to emigrate, the risk of a loan for such a purpose is as easily ascertainable as any other risk whatever. The chances of dishonesty, illness, or death, are those which have to be estimated. The first is daily made a matter of assurance in every form of credit, and also by specific guarantee societies, and the latter are comprised in the ordinary business of every life office. The collection of payments would be rendered easy by the co-operation of all the employers in the colony, and the mode in which the license tax has been met among the loose population at the mines gives an indication of what might be expected among the steadier portions of the community. Whatever the risk might seem, however, it could be assumed to its full extent in the premiums, which could ultimately be reduced as experience might justify. There is no reasonable charge that it would not be worth while for industrious people to pay, and these transactions between capitalists and labourers, and the feeling of mutual respect they would cultivate would be full of advantage in all the higher relations of the colony and the mother country. If, instead of trusting to Government arrangements, an emigration society on this principle had been established in London, the colonists might possibly long ago have had a steady and well regulated influx of population equal to all their requirements, and the land funds might then have been applied to internal improvements, by which the employment and welfare of the immigrants would again have been further extended.

The chemical operations of the Irish Peat Com-

THE TIMES, JANUARY 21, 1852.

pany, and her hold is divided into five water-tight compartments. Her time from Calcutta was 111 days.

Subjoined is a letter from Mrs. Chisholm, explaining that at the time of the formation of the Family Colonization Loan Society the principle of making it self-sustaining by charging a proper rate of premium for interest and risk was altogether lost sight of, although circumstances prevented its being fully adopted. There is reason now to believe that its necessity is completely recognised, and that the suggestion for its wider application, so as to open up a new and sound method for the profitable employment of capital on the part of the public, will soon be realized:—

"SIR,—In carrying out my system of emigration, as a means of doing good, I value my character in respect to the commercial details as highly as any merchant in the city, and therefore, ask permission to reply to a few words to elucidate some remarks which appeared in *The Times* "city article" on Friday last. I will not occupy your space by explanations of my reasons for a steady perseverance in establishing the Family Colonization Loan Society, but confine my observations to a few facts. On the first formation of the society the idea was to charge a moderate interest on each loan, and that very term was in the original manuscript prospectus; the discussions of the two first meetings of the committee were also, almost exclusively, devoted to the subject of a moderate interest. There was then, you will perceive, every anxiety to carry out the principle; but with the very small sum at command for loans, and the material aid that would then become necessary, it was ultimately resolved to adopt simple inexpensive machinery in connexion with the society, until it had attained such a growth as to justify the adoption of a different mode (a period which, in the opinion of my friends, has now arrived), and I was directed to consult with some of the depositors on the subject, and gather their opinions, that both parties might work harmoniously by a thorough understanding at the commencement. I availed myself of a group meeting, and explained to the members the necessity of adopting some self-preserving principle, when, after a short consideration, the plan of charging fees was decided upon as the most simple and best calculated to meet the case; the following was then enrolled as part of the first and only regulations in the printed prospectus:—

"Fees.—Persons on being enrolled as members of the society will have to pay an entrance fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to meet in part the current expenses of the office. And to cover the loans and other incidental expenses, all adults benefiting by the Loan Society must also pay a fee of 10*s.* each, in addition to their passage money, and children under 14 pay 5*s.* each; the total sum to be paid in the colony, with the last payment of their loan, and to be added to the reserve fund to meet losses, &c."

"The case, therefore, stands thus (not neglecting to take into account that the society is advancing loans for two years for repayment):—

	£	s.	d.
Amount of loans to emigrants per Slains Castle ...	865	0	0
" " " Blundell ...	674	0	0
" " " Athenian ...	524	0	0
Total amount of loans	£2,063	0	0
Reserve fees from 501 adults at 10*s.* each ...	250	10	0
" " 280 children at 5*s.* each ...	65	0	0
Entrance fees from 791 persons at 1*s.* each ...	39	11	0
Total amount of fees	£355	11	0

"Gratifying as it may be to have my name mentioned with praises in *The Times*, still I cannot, as this society's parent, allow my promising and healthy child, which I have reared in the suburbs with so much maternal suffering and privation, to be introduced to the world as having the rickets, or suffering from a sickly constitution.

"Jan. 19. "CAROLINE CHISHOLM."

The dividend declared at the meeting of the St.

MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

(*Continued.*)

The word "philanthropist," in its very best sense and most genuine signification, can be applied to no living or dead, with more real justice than to Mrs. Caroline Chisholm. Of the number of persons to whom the character is commonly attributed, how many, however self-meaning, were and are mere theorists and dreamers, seeking impracticable visions and imaginary Oceanias and Utopias never to be realized. The strong point, on the contrary, of Mrs. Chisholm's character, over and above her abounding benevolence and her vast energy, is the prevailing influence of strong practical common sense. She never imagines anything impossible. Projects and plans and schemes she sees her way to, and all she says can be done she actually has done for a long time, in the face of great labour, and no inconsiderable active opposition. A characteristic point, too, of Mrs. Chisholm's character is that it has always been excited by the social evils she actually saw around her, and the remedies for which she also saw to be within the reach of her determination and unwearied energy of action. She is none of the maudlin tribe of dealers in distant philanthropy—of civilisers of savages by means of evangelical trade—of founders of institutions for the education of the black boys of Timbuctoo. Such keen satiric arrows as Mr. Dickens's monthly shooting against the race of Jobbys—with their *quasi* anxiety for African and their neglect of home reform—glance harmlessly by the practical mind and generally effective labours of Mrs. Chisholm, who has provided for, and settled in comfortable Australian homes, thousands and thousands of her poor countrymen and women. "The little volume before us" is rather an account of the schemes which Mrs. Chisholm has started, and the incidents and features of their working, than of what is generally understood by memoirs. Mrs. Chisholm—who appears, even when a child, to have dreamed of emigration—was the daughter of a Northamptonshire yeoman—a stout-hearted, honest man, named Jones. In her twentieth year she married Mr. Chisholm, then an officer in a regiment stationed in India, and two years after their wedding they started to join it. It was at Madras that Mrs. Chisholm began to exercise her practical benevolence, by establishing, on what seems to be an entirely new and excellent principle, a school for the instruction of the soldiers' female children in reading, writing, needlework, cooking, and generally all domestic management. The girls were entirely removed from the contaminating influence of the barracks, and the success of the experiment was complete, the school still existing on the plan of its founder. In 1838, the Chisholms removed, for the benefit of Captain Chisholm's health, to Australia, and here again, in the scenes she witnessed in the streets of Sydney—in the numbers of young girls wandering friendlessly about, and of course soon driven by mere want into the debauchery of vice—we believe we see one of the most depraved towns in the world—the practical benevolence of Mrs. Chisholm was again roused. After combating unnumbered difficulties, she here succeeded in establishing the Emigrants' Home, and ultimately an Agency Office for the procurement of situations. She then estimated that there were 600 young females improvided for in Sydney. Soon after the opening of the Home its founder received in it, from the ships in harbour, at one time, sixty-four girls, with an average age of 14*s.* 14*d.*

"Twenty-two had no money, several twopence, others fourpence. These girls I sent into the country. The majority are married, and not one lost her character." As the Home prospered, Mrs. Chisholm extended its scope to the procuring of work for shepherds and farm labourers. With the view of forming the necessary connections, she undertook a very extensive series of journeys into the interior, and ultimately succeeded in effecting an extraordinary organisation, whereby she was enabled to find a home for almost every applicant. The fast, energy, and ready resource of Mrs. Chisholm in these wild and laborious pilgrimages, are beautiful things to read of. A quick wit and perfect coolness saved her and her *protégés* from many a rebuff.

In consequence of these expeditions was that Mrs. Chisholm became really the grand agent for labour, male and female, of the colony. Upon her reports of the characters of the girls and men she sent forth, the most implicit faith was always placed. Indeed, her estimate of character seems to have been intuitive, and she possessed a singularly happy facility of suiting the dispositions of servants to those of masters. The portion of the book giving an account of these arrangements contains perhaps the most interesting pages of the whole. The members of character and disposition of the idle emigrants, of the conceited emigrants, of the pretty girls who were run after for wives but disliked as servants—all these traits and manifestations of individuality, and of the general social condition of the colony, are full at once of significance and amusement.

The results of Mrs. Chisholm's labours, as stated in her first report of the Home, were as follows:—

Since the establishment of the institution, 735 young women have been provided with situations, at wages varying from £10. to £18. a year. Of the number, 501 have been distributed in the country districts, of whom only 211 had been in service at home; 108 were orphans who had received their education in charity schools; 304 were Roman Catholics, 107 of whom could read, whilst 81 could read and write; 338 were Protestants of the Established Church, of these 49 could read, and 33 read and write, and 103 were Presbyterians, 35 of whom could read, and 21 read and write; total number of Irish, 516; English, 186; Scotch, 35. To the number of 111 was taken by parties who never before kept servants; 13 have broken their agreements while 28 employers have broken theirs; 8 have had charges of drunkenness brought against them, 2 of which were proved; 3 were charged with theft, none of which could be substantiated; 2 were guilty of insolence; 1 obtained a situation by a false character, and 19 were removed from their situations by the secretary; 13 left their places without giving notice, 17 were discharged without notice by their employers, and 2 after eight o'clock in the evening without any charge being proved against their characters; 19 left their places with proper notice, and have not been paid their wages; in Sydney, 81 have changed their situations, in the country 11; pecuniary assistance has been afforded to 47 persons, and 993 have received gratuitous relief in provisions. The amount of subscriptions received is £156.; the expenditure, £156.; cash in hand, £3.; subscriptions due, £47.; debts, none.

It was in the course of her excursions into the bush—where she met with so many cheerless bachelors, thriving tradesmen, who were naturally longing for the comforts of a family life, that there arose in Mrs. Chisholm's mind the grand idea of family colonisation. Hitherto only men had been considered as eligible for settling upon the country. Mrs. Chisholm saw the omission. At the head of numerous bands of emigrant families and young women, she traversed the wilds of Australia for years, making, indeed, no inconsiderable helpleaping the young single women settled in families, where they were respectable that they would "soon be wooed and won;" thus putting, in hundreds of cases, an end to what she seriously and rightly calls "a horrible state of bachelorism." After four years of successful labour abroad, Mrs. Chisholm

(*To be continued.*)

—Memoir of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm. By Emma Mackenzie. London: Webb, Millington, and Co.

THE ARGUS: MELBOURNE, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1852.

THE FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

The letter from Captain Chisholm to which we alluded yesterday is as follows:—

Melbourne, Port Phillip, May 20th, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—A friend having handed to me a number of the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 14th March last, containing a very favourable account of the two meetings held by some of the merchants of the City of London, and which had reached Sydney by the Clipper Raven, on the 10th and 11th of January last, and by which it appears several influential gentlemen have expressed themselves in a manner which leads me to hope that the time has arrived when it is Mrs Chisholm and myself may transfer our labours over to the parent society, and, therefore, respectfully to resign the late secretaryship of this Society. I take this opportunity, however, to assure you, that it will be a source of pleasure to me I have adhered to, in carrying on the duties of the office, the principle of self-supporting. Should it, however, be proposed by any of the gentlemen interested in the future management of the Secretaryship of the Society, in the Colony, upon a more liberal scale, I shall be happy to offer my institutions, and to realise, with every good feeling, towards the promotion of the Society, which, since the office, should such be offered, for as the Society may deem it worth their while to continue as Mrs. Chisholm and myself have given our services to it gratuitously for so many years, I feel that I should be ungrateful to the cause, and with my present position, accept of such an appointment, never yielding a tithe of my time and talents to it, I wish therefore (I know I can speak in this respect for Mrs Chisholm as well as for myself) that as far as we are concerned our labours in this work should end in the same spirit in which it began, hoping that others, who have more leisure and means will carry forward the work, which we feel we cannot, we could not well do in justice to our selves.

It is a source of sincere gratification to me to find that so unlikely a body as the City Merchants should have taken a real active interest in the cause with the Parent Committee; still, when they by their wealth and influence, and, of itself, their large mercantile transactions connected with the Colonies, I cannot but feel sanguine of success, I express my most fervent hopes that the principles of the Society, which, I feel, will, if carried into commercial movement will not infer or retard the good which I have seen, and which I believe, to take place, I will for one deeply deplore the loss, if, in the hands of the Parent Society it will contract the good so far—the number of 71 years of age I am for a time, at least, perfectly satisfied, and who is able but of those relatives whom I have sent for during the last two years, in the anguish of the thing and to relieve them of the misery of a state of suspense, I have, from the first, been sanguine of success, and who began this work, to a very humble extent, on the principle of self-supporting, I trust will follow and gather its fruits.

In the letter which I have from time to time transmitted to you, you will find many aged parents and young children, who I have sent for, to relieve them from "uncertainty," but such form the basis of evangelical truth—of founders of institutions, and into the ever-stores of it. The principle of this Society is a self-supporting one, and, I believe, it is the best policy,—so the mission of families, without distinction of age, or, in the case of the emigration, will be found to be the system that will prove a wholesome, and, in the end, a commercial emigration to these Colonies, and will afford satisfaction and benefit to all parties.

"The little volume before us" is rather an account of the schemes which Mrs. Chisholm has started, and the incidents and features of their working, than of what is generally understood by memoirs. Mrs. Chisholm—who appears, even when a child, to have dreamed of emigration—was the daughter of a Northamptonshire yeoman—a stout-hearted, honest man, named Jones. In her twentieth year she married Mr. Chisholm, then an officer in a regiment stationed in India, and two years after their wedding they started to join it. It was at Madras that Mrs. Chisholm began to exercise her practical benevolence, by establishing, on what seems to be an entirely new and excellent principle, a school for the instruction of the soldiers' female children in reading, writing, needlework, cooking, and generally all domestic management. The girls were entirely removed from the contaminating influence of the barracks, and the success of the experiment was complete, the school still existing on the plan of its founder. In 1838, the Chisholms removed, for the benefit of Captain Chisholm's health, to Australia, and here again, in the scenes she witnessed in the streets of Sydney—in the numbers of young girls wandering friendlessly about, and of course soon driven by mere want into the debauchery of vice—we believe we see one of the most depraved towns in the world—the practical benevolence of Mrs. Chisholm was again roused. After combating unnumbered difficulties, she here succeeded in establishing the Emigrants' Home, and ultimately an Agency Office for the procurement of situations. She then estimated that there were 600 young females improvided for in Sydney. Soon after the opening of the Home its founder received in it, from the ships in harbour, at one time, sixty-four girls, with an average age of 14*s.* 14*d.*

"Twenty-two had no money, several twopence, others fourpence. These girls I sent into the country. The majority are married, and not one lost her character." As the Home prospered, Mrs. Chisholm extended its scope to the procuring of work for shepherds and farm labourers. With the view of forming the necessary connections, she undertook a very extensive series of journeys into the interior, and ultimately succeeded in effecting an extraordinary organisation, whereby she was enabled to find a home for almost every applicant. The fast, energy, and ready resource of Mrs. Chisholm in these wild and laborious pilgrimages, are beautiful things to read of. A quick wit and perfect coolness saved her and her *protégés* from many a rebuff.

We think that there are very few, of our readers who will hear without regret that there is any prospect of Capt Chisholm and his benevolent lady discontinuing their connection with that Society to which they have given form and substance, and with which its name have become so thoroughly identified as almost to form a part and parcel of the scheme itself. We have not the honour of a personal acquaintance with the worthy Captain to be aware of the distinct reasons for his retiring from the office he has filled with so much zeal and perseverance; but the passage in his letter appears to refer his resignation to prudential motives of a private nature. We are far from blaming him for directing his thoughts to the interests of those more immediately dependant on him; but we trust that there is so much of gratitude in the composition of Australian Colonists, that especial interest will be felt in the welfare of the children of those who have done so much to build a bridge between these Colonies and the Mother-country. After such services, it would be sad, indeed, if any anxiety should ever be felt even by the most sensitive parent on that score.

Apropos to this subject, and as particularly applicable to the date of the arrival of the Mariner, we may quote a few extracts from recent letters of Mrs Chisholm, which we have had lying by us for several days; and which go far to prove how much might be done, in vigorously prosecuting this scheme; to the utter annihilation, let us hope, of the "monstrous swindle"—as it was, on Tuesday, well called by Mr. O'Shanassy—by which our enormous Land Fund is now a asted and squandered. The following are the extracts:—

Twenty tents are sent out for the emigrants by the ship Mariner to be ready on the 4th March, each tent will hold the women and children of two families.

I expect to be able to send several ships this year, I have one party of 70 English farmers, with their families, who will buy all their passage.

If the thing is well managed in the Colonies the Society can be made a large self-supporting and self-protect system of emigration from here. I have to name one instance.

Two gentlemen have been here to see me from Ireland, saying that I may fill four ships with those who can pay all their passage money—all farmers.

By this ship, the Mariner, we do not land more than 400; and we mean to try and send land, there will be about 300 souls on board this ship.

We never had a ship so fine, and situated as this one, both as regards the people and the payments, and another one, indeed, by way I expect we shall be able to send three ships to Port Phillip.

I have been consulted regarding sending three ships to Sydney from Ireland.

I shall endeavor to arrange for the clearing of the decks for the Mariner, I have men ready each to do it.

I could send a ship with 300 souls, the greatest case, to Port Phillip, if they will be people, they must help.

We have a lath-house on deck, covered in, I intend one to give the sick a little fresh air, so that we have a fine chance of making comfortable, long with India, &c., will afford a big profit. It is a good set of captains, I am already first ship clear, his own and his wife's berth, and every probability of his being ready early to-day, the 20th.

Captain Chisholm, I hope, will be able to give the Society a self-supporting character, I have no doubt, and that the Society will be able to give every probability of its stability.

Society only requires a little support to give it

THE Melbourne Morning Herald, AND GENERAL DAILY ADVERTISER.

"IMPARTIAL,—NOT NEUTRAL."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852.

VICTORIA BRANCH COMMITTEE OF THE FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of this Committee took place at Captain Chisholm's residence, 110 Swanston-street, on Monday the 4th instant. Present—Dr. Geoghegan in the chair, Messrs. M'Lachlan, Dalgety, M'Laren, South, and Captain Chisholm, Hon. Sec.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read and confirmed—

Captain Chisholm said that it afforded him great gratification to be enabled to state that the Legislature of New South Wales had proposed that a grant of not less a sum than £10,000 be made to this Society in the mode stated in the following resolutions brought forward by Mr. Donaldson and seconded by Mr Lamb, whose motion was carried—

1. That this house considers that a sum of not less than £10,000 out of the amount now in course of transmission to England by the Gov.-General, might with great propriety be applied in furtherance of the object of the Family Colonization Loan Society in such manner as might be arranged between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the London Committee of this Society, whether by way of guarantee fund, or by actual appropriation as might be decided on.

2. This house being of opinion that the Family Colonization Loan Society, established by Mrs Chisholm, and represented in London by a Committee, consisting of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury and others, forms a valuable adjunct to the other means employed for the promotion of emigration of a good character to the Australian Colonies.

An equally favourable view was taken by the members of the Victoria committee present, that the Legislature and Government of Victoria would emulate the sister Colony in supporting the Society by a similar grant.

Mr South read letters from the London Committee of the Society, conveying certain resolutions which they had requested should be made public in Melbourne and Sydney. He begged to read the resolutions, and proposed that they should be inserted in the minutes with a view to their publication.

The resolutions were as follows:—

29, Bucklesbury, London, March 11, 1852.

At a Committee of the Family Colonization Loan Society, held this day, resolved—

"That the members who had joined the Committee since the 1st of February, beg to express their admiration of the philanthropy and public spirit which induced the Right Honorable the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Right Honorable Sydney Herbert, the Right Honorable Vernon Smith, W. Mousell, Esq., M.P., John Kid Pratt, Esq., F. G. P. Nelson, Esq., and W. Gadham Harding, Esq., to give their valuable aid in the formation of this Society, and its successful management up to this date."

At a Committee held on Monday the 29th March, 1852, resolved—

"That the Committee desire to record their high sense of the services of Captain Chisholm on behalf of this Society, persuaded that, next to the admirable exertions of Mrs. Chisholm herself, they have been mainly instrumental in its successful establishment, and hitherto prosperous career."

Mr. M'Lachlan proposed that as the Building recently erected as an emigrant house for the Committee was now completed, and it would be necessary to put up some internal fittings, that those of the Scindian, a ship chartered by the Society, shall be carefully collected, and applied to this purpose, and that the London Committee be apprised thereof.

Mr Dalgety seconded the motion, which was carried.

The next subject for consideration was respecting some of the loans still unpaid, and, after some discussion, it was moved by Mr M'Laren, and seconded by Mr South, that a Collector be appointed to collect the loans by commission.

It was also arranged that in future three of the members of the committee should attend the monthly meetings in rotation. Such three to be summoned by the Honorary Secretary, by which course much inconvenience would be avoided to some of the members.

A resolution to this effect was put by Mr M'Lachlan, and seconded by Mr Dalgety.

By a recent letter from Mrs Chisholm, it appeared that lady was actively engaged with highly influential parties on the subject of carrying out an extensive system of Female Emigration to the Australian Colonies of a strictly moral nature. And it also appeared that the different Benefit and Friendly Societies, advocating emigration, were about to place themselves under the Society's rules and regulations, and to support the Society in procuring the repayment of all loans.

It appeared by the books of the Victoria committee, which were duly examined that upwards of £416 of loans refunded, had been remitted by Captain Chisholm, the Honorary Secretary to the Central Committee in London, and also £7896 10*s.* up to this date for the emigration, and in a few instances for the support of 107 parents, 337 children, and 92 children left behind, 19 wives with 53 children, 104 nephews and nieces, and 21 other near relatives.

The routine business of the Committee having terminated,

Mr. South rose to take the opportunity, before they separated, of bringing under the notice of the members a circumstance he believed they might not some of them be aware of, viz.—that the officers of the two daily newspapers in Melbourne had most liberally and generously admitted from time to time the long prospectuses and advertisements of that committee without making any charge; at the same time, this had been of the greatest possible benefit to the Society. It evinced how highly the objects of the Society, viz.—that of aiding and assisting a pure and wholesome emigration to this colony—were appreciated by a Press that stood second to none in the colonies; he thought it was proper that such a feeling should be met of the sense they entertained of such liberality and courtesy, could no longer properly be delayed, and himself had been taken aback by the tenor of the resolution, but from the circumstance of a member of the Legislative Council to whom he had mentioned it had expressed his sorrow at not having been consulted beforehand, he felt bound to do so. He trusted, Captain Chisholm, too, had felt this so much that he thought with him, it could no longer be delayed. He proposed, therefore, to move that the Honorary Secretary Captain Chisholm, be requested to write a letter to the editors of the *Argus* and the *M. M. Herald* newspapers, published in this city, conveying the thanks of the Victoria Branch Committee, to those gentlemen for the liberality, they had shown, and the courtesy, they had entertained of their committee, in inserting the long prospectuses and advertisements of the communications from Mrs. Chisholm, gratuitously. This motion was unanimously seconded and carried, and thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

[We take this opportunity of thanking the meeting for its courtesy, and are glad to find that the Press has been instrumental in doing this excellent Society some good. We are sorry to hear, however, that the Press has ever been of so little assistance to the Society, as to have had to plead for a hearing. We think that the Press has ever been of so much

Already gold from the Diggings had opened the doors of many an English workhouse to an aged parent; and she would venture to predict that in less than two years there would not be in an Irish workhouse a parent having a child in Australia. (Cheers.) After some further remarks, Mrs. Chisholm retired loudly applauded.

Thus far, Mrs. Chisholm. Now for the worthy Councillor of Melbourne, who came forward, and, with great cordiality, expressed his sympathy with Mrs. Chisholm, and his admiration of her benevolence and zeal in the cause of the poor and friendless emigrants. Mr. Foster touched, of course, upon the article of gold, narrating a few of the more magnificent prizes which have been obtained in the great subterranean lottery. He was candid, however, in his statements, and conscientiously careful not to mislead his auditors. He emphatically apprised them, that, while numbers had made fortunes, many had not got even the amount of their expenses, while several had literally obtained nothing. He had no doubt that great numbers would be disappointed at the Diggings; but in that disappointment he had but little sympathy, forasmuch as it could scarcely be called a calamity, seeing they had but to turn their attention to regular employment, whiche they would find everywhere well remunerated, more especially at the present time, in consequence of the numbers who had thrown up their situations, and gone in search of gold. Those who preferred certainty in moderation to success in the extreme, connected with possible and severe disappointment, he advised not to repair to the Diggings, but to regular business at once. Mr. Foster having finished, expressed himself ready to answer questions to any that might be disposed to put them, for the satisfaction of their own minds; and Paddy, with ever-ready tongue, was not slow to avail himself of the advantage. One most important fact came out, which is deserving of special notice at the present time. It would seem, that even in Melbourne, where each successive ship is depositing its cargo of human life, there is not only no want, but an ample abundance of employment. As Mr. Foster is reported by the *Dublin Freeman*, he stated, that according to the last accounts from Melbourne, he was given to understand, "that a man after landing would scarcely walk down the town without being offered employment." This looks well, and we hope it is correct. Like Mr. Fairfax and other gentlemen, he was careful to caution clerks, and mere men of the quill, to consider twice before they emigrated, since "they were the worst class that could go out." We are not, however, sure how far this is true. A letter just received, for which we cannot make room to-day, shows that a tailor has succeeded to admiration. Now it does strike us, after some little experience in this matter, that the man of the pen is at least a match for the man of the needle. The truth is, it is not so much a question of either the needle or the pen, the dibble for the hedgehill, as a question of individual character and personal energy. It is easy to conceive of men of every class succeeding, and men of every class failing.

When Mr. Foster had finished, Mrs. Chisholm appeared again, returning once more to the subject of matrimony, on which she descanted as follows:—

She was no "matchmaker"—she never made a single match, but through her efforts 1,200 single girls had been provided as wives with happy, prosperous homes in Australia, and 960 of these were counterpartners of those whom she was then addressing. (Loud and continued applause.) It was her practice to bring groupes of girls into the interior of the country, and place them as servants in married families, where they become acquainted with respectable settlers in the district. She might mention that she had repeatedly travelled considerable distances through the country in company with a number of young girls under her care, and neither she nor they ever received the slightest insult; on the contrary, every man they met was to them as a policeman. (Loud cheering, amid which Mrs. Chisholm and her friend left the platform.)

Now, let the reader ponder this! Let him observe, that of these 1,200 girls, no fewer than 900 were Irishwomen, and, need we add, Irish Catholics, too? It is no wonder if, after all, an opinion extensively prevails, that Mrs. Chisholm is doing great things, by her emigration movements, to build up the empire of the Popedom in Australia. The thing admits of no doubt. A letter we received some days ago from Australia adverts, in strong terms, to the fact. We have already given abundant proof that we are forward to do Mrs. Chisholm justice; and, even with these facts before us, we feel ourselves unable to condemn her zeal. We think that, as a Catholic, she acts only a consistent part, and presents an example which deserves imitation among Protestants. But still we cannot blind our eyes to the fact, that she is, by the aid of Protestant gentlemen and ladies, doing great things to advance the interests of the Vatican. The fact here brought out is by far the most momentous which has yet come to light, and considerably modifies our views of the general question of emigration as conducted by her. We accuse Mrs. Chisholm of nothing; but it would seem that, from the nature of things, her sex and her Church tend to bring around her Popish females in large numbers; nor is it difficult to conceive, that the priests, with characteristic sagacity, and little noise, can amply supply her with appropriate materials. The doors, to be sure, are open, and alike open, to all comers; but it is not difficult for them to determine who shall form the mass of applicants; nor is it exceedingly difficult, even with a good conscience, for Mrs. Chisholm herself to further their object in the article of selection. It will be readily perceived, that the point is one of the utmost moment. It is the motherhood of a country that determines the piety of it. Let the mothers be Catholics, and, whatever the fathers be,—nominal Protestants, Jews, Turks, Mormons, no matter what,—ninety per cent. of the children will be Catholics. It was but the other day we received from a gentleman of the highest respectability, a letter containing the following extract:—

You know that a lady, connected with the Roman Catholic Church, has gained for herself a great degree of *eclat*, not only from her zeal in this object, but from her attention to the comfort of the emigrants during their passage, and on their arrival at the place of their destination. But you know the old quotation.—"*Timeo Danaos ferentes dona.*" I have looked with some degree of suspicion on the kind of agency thus employed; and, if I remember correctly, that suspicion was justified by a letter from one of our brethren in Australia, and inserted in the *Banner*, in which it appeared that the unsuspecting emigrants were handed over on their arrival to Popish influence. Mrs. C. has repeatedly of late been at Southampton, and was for herself much attention. Southampton may already be regarded as an emigration port. A dignitary of the Established Church writes to me in the following terms:—"To the fair lady whose influence is telling so much in our town, I have much to object. She is a Roman Catholic, and I am afraid is acting on behalf of Popish interests. I am told, on credible authority, that in her visits to ships she is commonly followed by a teacher of Papistical tenets, and that she and her friends rarely suffer a ship to leave our shores without a priest well supplied with tracts, which may tend to conciliate the poor emigrants to Romish error."

The foregoing is so clear and explicit, as to require but little comment. Wherever Popery is concerned, it certainly behoves Protestants to be upon their guard, taking for granted nothing but danger, and acting accordingly.

POPISH AND PROTESTANT MORALITY.

Truth always gains by discussion, and in the same proportion falsehood loses. Within the last year or two, circumstances have arisen very strongly to fix the attention of the public on the tendencies of Popish doctrine and priestly instruction, and there is reason to believe the lesson has not been lost upon the British public. The Popish priesthood, ever alive to danger, seem to apprehend serious consequences from such facts, and have set about supplying an antidote in the shape of an indictment against Protestantism on the score of morality. When a crafty evil-doer has cause to fear an appeal from the injured to the tribunal of justice, he often lodges a *caveat*, which prevents a Bill being filed against him until he has received notice of the intention of parties so to do; and, on receiving such notice, he himself takes the initiative, thus placing the injured in a false position, actually making him the defendant when he ought to have been the plaintiff. Such tricks seldom avail transgressors in the long run, but they serve a temporary purpose,—they mislead the unreflecting, and cover guilt in the guise of innocence. Now, just so it is with the Popish priesthood. Dr. M'Hale, in an evil hour, buckled on his armour, and sallied forth to assail the Protestant religion in Rapperdee on the score of its morals; and, by the aid of attributes always possessed in a plentiful measure by the Son of the Vatican, he drew what he had the hardihood to pronounce "a picture of English manners the most revolting and disgusting that ever met the eye!" This atrocious libel meeting the keen eye of our Contemporary, the *Morning Advertiser*, that Journal seized the mendacious priest, and has given him a scourging which, it is hoped, he will feel for the rest of the season. By the aid of the Returns from the Clerks of Towns, the persons committed to different goals for trial in 1849, "the pure morality of Irish Popery" is very impressively illustrated. Dr. M'Hale fixes on the article of Infanticide, and keeps to it. By the aid of misrepresentation, he has here made out a case to his own satisfaction. With a logic purely Papal, from a single class of facts,—which, by the way, are outrageous falsehoods,—he infers the entire morality of the whole people, whom he holds to be stamped with "infamy, pollution, and brutality!" In addressing even the present Prime Minister of England, he holds that Protestantism, "like a foul cancer, has eaten up all domestic virtue and morality in England, as is exemplified by the many trials for infanticide!" Is there not such a thing as libelling nations as well as individuals? And, were an action commenced against this same priest, M'Hale, would not a jury of honest men, whether Turks, Jews, or Infidels, give a verdict against him as a libeller? The *Advertiser* shows, that this very crime, which has been so falsely, in relation to England, prevails to more than twice the extent in Ireland! The *Advertiser*, after this deadly stroke, thus follows up its advantage:—

Ireland a moral country,—a country of pure morals! Very well; we shall see what the clerks of towns say in their official returns. First of all, we find, from the Secretary of State's returns, that, in 1849, there were, in England and Wales, 27,816 persons committed for trial; in Ireland, 41,959 persons committed for trial, or not quite twice as many in a population one-third less.

Next we take the summary of sentences from the clerks' returns; and we defy any country in the whole world to produce anything approaching to an equality with it:—

IRELAND, 1849.

Sentenced to death	39
To be transported for life	67
" " for fourteen years	346
" " for seven years	2,383
To be imprisoned one year	284
" " one year, and under six months	1,674
" " six months and under	13,169
Other punishments	3,849
Convicted and sentenced	21,811
Acquitted and discharged	20,946

The last number is obtained from the regular official tables, for an omission occurring in the return of the Clerk of Longford; he has rendered the summary incorrect. They are perfectly right as far as they go, and the reader is duly warned that he must supply the deficiency.

What does this official summary show? Why, that Ireland, with nearly one-third fewer people than England and Wales, has of criminals sentenced to be imprisoned, transported, and hanged, almost as many as the whole number sent to be tried in this country.

In ten years of official experience, the atrocious crime of perjury produced among us 42 commitments per annum;

HOME NEWS.

The shares of the South Australian Banking Company are selling at a premium of 20, paid (£25) share. Those of the South Australian company are quoted at £21 each.

Owing to the gold discovery in Sydney, the rate of freights from London thither has almost doubled, but as yet there is neither an increase of persons nor of goods going to that colony. People seem to be waiting for further information; and very properly too.

The barque 'Competitor' left Gravesend punctually on the 10th ulto, agreeably to the advertised date. The 'Competitor' only arrived from the Mauritius about three weeks before, so that great despatch has been used in effecting her departure. This will be her sixth voyage to Adelaide.

Mrs. Chisholm's Family Colonization Loan Society held one of its interesting meetings on the 22nd ulto. on board the 'Athenian' emigrant ship chartered by the Society for Port Phillip and Adelaide. She is the third ship sent out by the Society and is 671 tons register. She was a "Bumper ship" on Monday when the Earl of Shaftesbury came on board to preside at a meeting of the intending emigrants and their friends. It is usual what he had said at Edinburgh, that Sydney was not a place for modest women to go to. He adverted to the discovery of gold, and entreated his hearers to exercise self-control and keep themselves to honest, steady, regular, industrious exertion. Mr. S. Sidney explained Mrs. Chisholm's plan in this society; and the noble Earl, after Mr. Leslie Foster and Mr. Lowe had been heard, expressed his admiration of the intelligent zeal and indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Chisholm (cheers). The audience had probably heard something of "Bloomerism," which meant that ladies were to walk about in man's attire (a laugh); Mrs. Chisholm had attained the highest order of Bloomerism; she had the heart of a woman and the understanding of a man (cheers). He wished her "God speed," and prayed that she might be made more and more instrumental in carrying out great and beneficent and holy purposes. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.")

Her Majesty's Government has issued tenders for the conveyance of the Australian mails; the contract being the singular one of the conveyance of a mail every two months by steam to Adelaide, so that the service rendered will be of no service whatever, except to the contractors. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must imagine that English and Australian merchants will wait for his mails! There enough is, however, given for sending in tenders, and afterwards for building ships for the service, so that when that time arrives, we have little doubt that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will find that private enterprise, unaided, will have performed all he advertises for, and more; so that his mail steamers, at the speed of 8½ knots an hour, will answer the purpose of sailing vessels only *on by* them.

The whole affair seems too absurd to write about. When, however, the intelligence of this unwonted activity on their behalf reaches the Australian colonies, we can imagine the cool contempt with which it will be received. Africa, slavery and pestilence, is deemed worthy of a first-rate steam communication, and—feeding what would otherwise be our starving millions—contributing her funds, to an extent to which colonial funds were never before contributed, for the purpose of relieving the wealth-blasted but mendicant mother-country, is put off with six mails a year, at a rate of 8½ knots an hour! Will not the parliamentary genius who asked Lord Brougham whether New Zealand was in Australia, move, as an amendment to the tender for Australian mails, that the letter-bags shall, instead, be carried to Sydney on pack-horses?—*Australian Gazette*, 20th ulto.

was newly appointed.

VI. This act shall commence and take effect on the *day of* *One thousand eight hundred and fifty four.*

Launch of the Caroline Chisholm.—This magnificent iron vessel was launched on Wednesday afternoon, from the building-yard of Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson, Howdon. She is named after the lady whose exertions for the benefit of the emigrant are so well known, and was built for W. S. Lindsay, Esq. The Caroline Chisholm is one of the largest iron vessels ever built on the Tyne. Her lines and model are very fine and elegant. Her figure-head is a female figure, with a band upraised, and intended to represent Mrs Chisholm, pointing the way to the field of labour and plenty. The ornamentation is carried further round the bows of the vessel, and contains some allegorical figures, representing Peace and Diligence. She is fitted with an auxiliary screw, manufactured by Messrs. Jas. Simpson, of Hawthorn; divided into five compartments or bulk-heads, perfectly watertight; fitted to carry 80 first-class cabin passengers, and will be accommodated about 600 of the second and third class. Her register tonnage is about 1,600. The launch was an exceedingly fine one, and the weather being extremely favourable, it afforded a beautiful sight to those who witnessed it. We subjoin the measurement:—Length over all, 262 feet; moulded breadth, 34 feet; and depth of hold, 20 feet 6 inches.—*Newcastle Guardian.*

that of the community.

Mrs. Chisholm's Emigration Scheme.—Everything coming from the pen of this estimable lady is read with deep interest, even in the lonely bush. Eminently practical in all her views, it is impossible that her proposals for the benefit of the laboring classes should not make a strong impression upon their minds. This good lady's last letter to the members of the Legislative Council of Victoria, advocating the principle of the sale of ten-shilling Emigration Tickets, is quite in keeping with other acts of hers, which aim, for years past, made the name of Mrs. Chisholm famous even in the hearts of the shepherds and others in the lone bush. We are always pleased at the lady's attention being so much directed to the digging community, but there we consider that vast field for the exercise of her philanthropy, and we ask ourselves, Is there not a Mrs. Chisholm for your town? Here, too, is an unlimited field for doing good, and if any English gentlewoman would only follow in the footsteps of Mrs. Chisholm, what a rose would be in her pastoral districts. I think Mrs. Chisholm's proposed sale of tickets should be encouraged by the governing powers of these colonies, even further than the worthy lady herself insists on. Earlier in her passage she sold her gold by their relatives should be allowed a receipt for such sums, which should pass in these countries as cash in exchange for land. This would be an additional stimulus to that thriftiness which Mrs. Chisholm is so desirous of promoting among the laboring population of this country. It is quite in accordance with the spirit of the land regulations, and could not reasonably be objected to.

About 5000 very fine sheep have just passed

MELBOURNE MORNING HERALD,

Saturday, July 15, 1854.

them.

Landing of Mrs. Chisholm.—Shortly after noon, yesterday, a large concourse of people assembled near Cole's Wharf, to witness the landing of this lady. Shortly after 2 o'clock the Euphrates steamer hove alongside the wharf, with Mrs Chisholm and a large number of her passengers for Ballarat. After a short interval Mrs Chisholm accompanied by Captain Chisholm and the commander of the Ballarat and lady, stepped on shore, and was greeted by the assembled crowds with loud and enthusiastic cheering, which continued until she had entered the carriage, and was driven on her way to her own residence. Mrs Chisholm, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, was greeted by numerous friends before leaving the vessel. A proposal was made by several amongst the crowd to take out the horses, and draw her in triumph home. This kindly intended offer was, however, promptly declined by Mrs Chisholm. The emigrants and their luggage have been forwarded by drays Immigrants' Home, which had been placed by the authorities at Mrs Chisholm's disposal, and where excellent arrangements were made for the reception of the immigrants.

Testimonial to A. Qualtrough, Esq.—On Saturday evening last a dinner of the

NOVEMBER 1, 1854.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 31st October.

The Speaker took the chair at fourteen minutes past three.

NEW MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. HODGSON presented a petition from the Corporation of Melbourne, praying the Council not to pass the clause in the Municipal Establishments Bill, allowing the residents within the limits of existing municipalities to constitute separate municipal districts, without a proviso rendering it imperative on the parties so forming such separate municipal existence, to repay previously any expenditure which may have been incurred within their limits beyond the amount of their rates.

The hon. gentleman gave notice that on Friday he would move that the petition be printed and referred to the committee of the whole House sitting on the bill.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AFFAIRS BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL presented a petition from the bishop, clergy, and laity of the Church of England, in favor of this bill. The honorable gentleman gave notice that, on the following day, he would move that the petition be printed.

RETURN.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a sheet belonging to a return laid on the table last week, which sheet had been by mistake omitted from the return; and on the motion of the honorable gentleman, it was ordered to be printed, as an addendum to the return.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD.

Mr. SMITH, pursuant to notice, asked the Colonial Secretary—

If it is the intention of Government to make any provision from the public funds to meet the just standing claims on the Denominational School Board during the present year, and if, so, in what manner.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that Government proposed to meet the liabilities of the Board, as they accrued, by grant of system in immigration. Many immigrants came here merely desirous of making some money, and neither intending to stop in the colony, nor taking care that they were the sort of persons required in the colony. But Mrs. Chisholm's system was that of bringing out families and providing suitable wives for the colony, and who had every inducement to make it their home; and thus he considered that one immigrant under Mrs. Chisholm's peculiar system—for it was a peculiar system—was worth ten of those who came here to make some money and then go away. He asked the House if they would refuse a recognition of services like Mrs. Chisholm's. As to the state of the finances, he could hardly think that a grant of £600 would embarrass the finances much; and even if it did create a slight embarrassment, he would call upon the Government to make retrenchments of a different character (Hear, hear.) He trusted the hon. member for the Loddon would stand alone in his opposition to the motion. Public opinion acknowledged Mrs. Chisholm's great services, and he hoped the House would express theirs by agreeing to the motion.

Mr. HORNE supported the motion, and only regretted that it was not for £10,000; for he thought £5000 would, if necessary, be forthcoming on the part of the public. Surely it was desirable to recognise the services rendered to the colony by one whom he would call a perfect philanthropist, and he hoped that every hon. member present, except the member for the Loddon, would vote for the motion. He regretted, however, that the slightest slur should have been thrown on the motion by the opposition of even that one gentleman. He sincerely hoped that the House would, to a man, with the exception already existing, vote for the motion. If the revenue was in some a state as represented by the hon. member for the Loddon, then, undoubtedly, there would be very little left for compensation. (Laughter.) But if people who claimed compensation did so with as much justice as the present grant was asked for, he (Mr. Horne) was sure they would get it.

Mr. RIDDELL supported the amendment. The House was now told by the Colonial Secretary that no embarrassment would result to the revenue from the motion being carried, but that hon. gentlemen had held different language in reference to grants proposed for education and other purposes. Notwithstanding the appeals made to the House, he (Mr. Riddell) would be sorry. There was none who felt more warmly towards Mrs. Chisholm than he, and at the proper time he would support a motion giving her not only £5000 but £10,000; but he did think that the present was not that time, unequalated as the House were with the financial state of the country.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that what he had formerly stated in reference to the proposed educational grant was that it would be inconvenient for Government to be called on to pay £5000, which they had not expected to have to pay. But he now begged to state distinctly that the grant of £500 proposed to be given to Mrs. Chisholm would not inconvenience the Government. He could not help expressing a hope that the hon. member for the Loddon would withdraw his amendment, so that there might be no dissentient voice from the grant. At all events, it would be gratifying to Mrs. Chisholm that there was at least no dissentient voice from her merits. (Hear, hear.) He would once put it to those hon. members who opposed the motion to withdraw their opposition, so that it might go forth to the world that the House was unanimous in awarding a substantial recognition of the great services of Mrs. Chisholm.

Mr. O'BRIEN supported the motion. Mrs. Chisholm had conferred such great benefits on the colony, that he was only sorry the grant was not double the amount.

Mr. GOODMAN not only intended to persist in his amendment, but hoped to see many hon. members go with him; he did not mean members from the Government side of the House, who persisted in such reckless expenditure of public money, but were so illiberal of their own. He was quite willing to give his private subscription towards an acknowledgment of Mrs Chisholm's services but he did not like to see gentlemen so lavish of the public money, and so very reluctant (oh, oh)—as very reluctant, he would repeat—to come forward with their subscriptions in the cause of charity (oh, oh)—or, he would say in reference to the present case, for public objects. The subscriptions raised in this city, boasting such a rich mercantile community, towards the Soldiers Families' Fund were very small, and showed what the gratitude of the city was worth towards the soldiers now engaged in fighting for their country. Let those members who spoke so warmly in favor of Mrs. Chisholm give their private subscriptions in favor of one who had so greatly benefited the colony. He opposed the grant now proposed—not because he wished to withhold a grant from Mrs. Chisholm, for if there was plenty of money, it would be inclined to give her a £10,000; but he opposed it simply on the financial grounds which he had already stated.

The COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS could not see that any indposition shewa by the colony to contribute for warlike purposes, such as had been alluded to by the hon. member for the Loddon, was any argument at all against the proposed grant to Mrs. Chisholm, whose objects were not only peaceful but conducive to the especial good of the colony—(hear, hear.)—He would also remind the hon. member for the Loddon, that the grant of £5000 to Mrs. Chisholm was conditional on £2500 being raised by private subscription. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. MURPHY supported the original motion. As regarded the financial state of the colony, surely hon. gentlemen would be satisfied when they heard the heads of the Government in the House state that the revenue could afford the grant. (No, from Mr. Goodman.) Then if that statement did not satisfy the hon. member, he (Dr. Murphy) did not know what would. He cordially approved of the proposed public testimony of Mrs. Chisholm's great services.

the country was before them. He was afraid that the revenue of the country for the year would not be found proportionate to the expenditure, and he feared a falling-off, in particular in the territorial revenue. The House should therefore have the financial statement before them before agreeing to this grant. (Hear.) On these grounds, though fully appreciating Mrs. Chisholm's services, he felt constrained to oppose the motion; and he begged to move, as an amendment, that the motion be postponed until after the estimates had been laid on the table.

Dr. GREEVES supported the original motion. Although the estimates had not been laid on the table, yet he took it for granted, as the Colonial Secretary had seconded the motion, that funds for the purpose would be forthcoming. ("Yes," from the Colonial Secretary.) He considered that sufficient to satisfy hon. members that no embarrassment would ensue to the finances by the motion being carried. ("Yes, yes;" "No, no.") He might say that the revenue was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. ("Hear, hear," from the Colonial Secretary.) He could not see why the hon. member for the Loddon (Mr. Goodman) should be so startled at the circumstance of the expenditure exceeding the revenue, if it was nothing novel in Government borrowing money. (Hear, hear.) And, moreover, the finances of the country were now in a better position than was calculated upon; for the House had given a vote of credit for £500,000 to the Government, whereas they had borrowed only £300,000. Even supposing that a little temporary embarrassment were to ensue, would the House on that account put the colony into the predicament of refusing an acknowledgment of Mrs. Chisholm's great and great disinterested services? Victoria had perhaps benefited by her exertions more than any other of the colonies; and as regarded any such embarrassment to the revenue, if the House took at the vast resources of the colony, and let hon. members not refuse their assent to the motion on such grounds as those. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GOODMAN begged to substitute for his amendment another more in accordance with Parliamentary usage, in reference to the proposed grant, and asked the Chairman to report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day week.

Mr. SMITH would give his cordial support to the original motion. He believed that the present want of employment and consequent privation, were caused by want of system in immigration. Many immigrants came here merely desirous of making some money, and neither intending to stop in the colony, nor taking care that they were the sort of persons required in the colony. But Mrs. Chisholm's system was that of bringing out families and providing suitable wives for the colony, and who had every inducement to make it their home; and thus he considered that one immigrant under Mrs. Chisholm's peculiar system—for it was a peculiar system—was worth ten of those who came here to make some money and then go away. He asked the House if they would refuse a recognition of services like Mrs. Chisholm's. As to the state of the finances, he could hardly think that a grant of £600 would embarrass the finances much; and even if it did create a slight embarrassment, he would call upon the Government to make retrenchments of a different character (Hear, hear.) He trusted the hon. member for the Loddon would stand alone in his opposition to the motion. Public opinion acknowledged Mrs. Chisholm's great services, and he hoped the House would express theirs by agreeing to the motion.

Mr. HORNE supported the motion, and only regretted that it was not for £10,000; for he thought £5000 would, if necessary, be forthcoming on the part of the public. Surely it was desirable to recognise the services rendered to the colony by one whom he would call a perfect philanthropist, and he hoped that every hon. member present, except the member for the Loddon, would vote for the motion. He regretted, however, that the slightest slur should have been thrown on the motion by the opposition of even that one gentleman. He sincerely hoped that the House would, to a man, with the exception already existing, vote for the motion. If the revenue was in some a state as represented by the hon. member for the Loddon, then, undoubtedly, there would be very little left for compensation. (Laughter.) But if people who claimed compensation did so with as much justice as the present grant was asked for, he (Mr. Horne) was sure they would get it.

Mr. RIDDELL supported the amendment. The House was now told by the Colonial Secretary that no embarrassment would ensue to the revenue from the motion being carried, but that hon. gentlemen had held different language in reference to grants proposed for education and other purposes. Notwithstanding the appeals made to the House, he (Mr. Riddell) would be sorry. There was none who felt more warmly towards Mrs. Chisholm than he, and at the proper time he would support a motion giving her not only £5000 but £10,000; but he did think that the present was not that time, unequalated as the House were with the financial state of the country.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that what he had formerly stated in reference to the proposed educational grant was that it would be inconvenient for Government to be called on to pay £5000, which they had not expected to have to pay. But he now begged to state distinctly that the grant of £500 proposed to be given to Mrs. Chisholm would not inconvenience the Government. He could not help expressing a hope that the hon. member for the Loddon would withdraw his amendment, so that there might be no dissentient voice from the grant. At all events, it would be gratifying to Mrs. Chisholm that there was at least no dissentient voice from her merits. (Hear, hear.) He would once put it to those hon. members who opposed the motion to withdraw their opposition, so that it might go forth to the world that the House was unanimous in awarding a substantial recognition of the great services of Mrs. Chisholm.

Mr. O'BRIEN supported the motion. Mrs. Chisholm had conferred such great benefits on the colony, that he was only sorry the grant was not double the amount.

Mr. GOODMAN not only intended to persist in his amendment, but hoped to see many hon. members go with him; he did not mean members from the Government side of the House, who persisted in such reckless expenditure of public money, but were so illiberal of their own. He was quite willing to give his private subscription towards an acknowledgment of Mrs Chisholm's services but he did not like to see gentlemen so lavish of the public money, and so very reluctant (oh, oh)—as very reluctant, he would repeat—to come forward with their subscriptions in the cause of charity (oh, oh)—or, he would say in reference to the present case, for public objects. The subscriptions raised in this city, boasting such a rich mercantile community, towards the Soldiers Families' Fund were very small, and showed what the gratitude of the city was worth towards the soldiers now engaged in fighting for their country. Let those members who spoke so warmly in favor of Mrs. Chisholm give their private subscriptions in favor of one who had so greatly benefited the colony. He opposed the grant now proposed—not because he wished to withhold a grant from Mrs. Chisholm, for if there was plenty of money, it would be inclined to give her a £10,000; but he opposed it simply on the financial grounds which he had already stated.

The COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS could not see that any indposition shewa by the colony to contribute for warlike purposes, such as had been alluded to by the hon. member for the Loddon, was any argument at all against the proposed grant to Mrs. Chisholm, whose objects were not only peaceful but conducive to the especial good of the colony—(hear, hear.)—He would also remind the hon. member for the Loddon, that the grant of £5000 to Mrs. Chisholm was conditional on £2500 being raised by private subscription. (Hear, hear.)

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Mr. HODGSON said that the sum asked for was fixed at £5000, because it was thought that a grant of that sum, along with half the amount raised by private subscription, would be sufficient to purchase a suitable residence for Mrs. Chisholm. That lady nobly deserved some such recognition of her services. She had devoted her whole time to the service of others, and he feared her means were now limited. She was the last individual to make such a thing known herself, and she had refused even to intimate, directly or indirectly, that the proposed testimonial should be. He could not see any object to be obtained by the amendment, and he trusted the House would, by agreeing to the original motion, shew their appreciation of Mrs. Chisholm's great and disinterested services.

Captain COLE briefly supported the motion.

Mr. CAMPBELL also supported the motion. The proposed course would be consistent with that pursued by the House towards the gold discoverers; and he certainly thought that Mrs. Chisholm's benevolent exertions were more deserving of reward, than what he might call the chance discovery of gold. He was glad to hear the revenue would not be embarrassed by the motion being carried, and he was very happy to have heard from the Colonial Secretary, that £15,000 would be provided to meet the Denominational School Board liabilities.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that to prevent misconstruction as regarded what he had said on financial matters, he would just state that he had not said that there were no financial difficulties, or that the Government had more money than they knew what to do with. (A laugh.) But he had meant to say, and he would now repeat, that to any sum of common reflection, who considered the large sums expended for public purposes, and the vast resources of the colony, it would not appear at all likely that one item of £500 should create a serious financial embarrassment to the Government. (Hear.)

The amendment was then put, and the Chairman declared that the "Noes" had it. Mr. Goodman however called for a division, and the House accordingly divided, when there appeared for the Amendment 11—Against it 22. The Amendment was accordingly negatived.

The following are the gentlemen who voted in the minority:—

Mr. Beaver,
Burnley,
M'Culloch,
Kennedy,
Wilkinson,
James Murphy,
Highett,
Riddell,
Taylor,
Fairbairn,
Goodman.

The original motion was then put and carried.

The House resumed, the chairman reported progress, and, on the motion of Mr Hodgson, the report was adopted.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

LLOYD'S WEEKLY LONDON NEWSPAPER.

CAROLINE CHISHOLM'S DEPARTURE.

There are services which, it must be confessed, find a steady recognition from the state. A diplomatist settles some little boundary question, and forthwith his breast glitters with jewels; a man wins a battle, and his way to the House of Lords becomes straight as an arrow. Undoubtedly, the services of the ambassador and of the soldier may claim their proper share of official regard; but, while contemplating the glory of a bloody victory—while rejoicing over the wild acres added to the British dominions by diplomatic dexterity, should we lose sight of other services, rendered by modest people, to the country? Should Wellington have completely obscured Grace Darling? At the present moment, while preparing forward the sturdy Napier, should we not raise a lusty hurrah for Caroline Chisholm? For, if the gratitude of governments were measured by the real good done to the people—if, in proportion to the honest toil and hearty lessons given, without note of trumpet, to suffering thousands were the measure of official regard, who should have a weightier claim than the noble woman who has entered the desolate household of the poor, and sent the fleshless inmates forth to the sweet content of industry well paid? Poor enough to homely folks are the jewels that flash in the courtly crowd; and we can imagine that Caroline Chisholm would care little for star or garter. But this consideration does not weigh in the matter—does not make the slate neglect of the claim the less shameful. At the present time soldiers are flocking about the Queen to take leave on their way to the war. Very splendid are the gold lace and the shining arms of these soldiers; but might not way be made—just a narrow way—through the crowd of warriors to the throne? This way once formed, a quiet, simple lady should pass, to be greeted by the Queen—to be thanked heartily for great services modestly given to the state: and the proudest duchess in the land should esteem the duty of ushering Caroline Chisholm into the presence of Queen Victoria, as no honour to be keenly coveted. But time presses, for soon will this courageous lady—her self-appointed task nobly fulfilled—be on her way in the *Ballarat*, south.

The claims of Caroline Chisholm to state regard are these. She has protected thousands of young women from harm in a colony where morality was an eccentricity;—she has carried out the wise system of family colonisation—holding that a young colony should be tempered with the counsel and softened by the cares due to old age! At great personal risk, often, she has secured happy homes for helpless girls; at considerable pecuniary sacrifices she has spread abroad a sound knowledge of the art of emigrating. At the cost of immense personal inconvenience, and of long continued labour, she has carried out her wise laws, and has despatched to the great southern continent shiploads of well-assorted emigrants. For years she has, almost singly, devoted her time to the wants of Australian emigrants. No poor fellow, eager to learn something of the rich Australian labour market has left her without being the better for her advice: no forlorn girl, eager to leave the horrors of female labour at home, has ever thrown herself upon this noble woman's mercy, and been repulsed! She has courted the suffering thousands in every direction, that she might lead them to a right labour field. And all this she has done single-handed. She may not covet courtly honours for this splendid charity; but truly she deserves any reward she may ask. During her long stay in England we have frequently noticed her interviews with the colonial minister. She has possibly favoured the Duke of Newcastle with many points of useful advice. And will he, who knows all she has done for our Australian colonies, let her take ship, without having formally expressed the gratitude which we all feel for a lasting service rendered to us and to our children? Will her Majesty's advisers, bearing in mind the labours of Caroline Chisholm, allow their mistress to part with so noble a subject without having said a kind word to her, or without having pressed her hand and bade her God speed?

Well, judging from the past—ranging the people called to the royal palaces on one side, and the people wholly neglected, we must be prepared for the worst. It is more than probable that Caroline Chisholm will not feel the pressure of royal hands—that, all unnoticed by the state, she will pass on her way home. The ingratitude of neglect like this is indeed chilling—yet may we take some comfort in the hope that lusty cheers will be raised by thousands as the unrecognised benefactress of the country leaves the port.

And then, arrived in Australia, what a reception awaits her! There she will undoubtedly find a reception befitting her claims. The thousands to whom she has given new life will crowd about to welcome and to bless her. Her way home will be through a crowd of loving people. And, arrived at home—restored to the peace and quiet of domestic life—what happy thoughts will crowd about to sweeten her repose! Surely to her the blessings of thousands will be a triumph sweeter and more enduring than the sight of jewelled ladies in the reception-rooms of St. James's. Terribly ungrateful will the neglect be, however, should she allowed to leave us unnoticed by those who represent the dignity and state of the nation, but who, in this ingratitude—let her believe—will in no way represent it.

Caroline Chisholm has nobly earned an enduring place among the great and good of this wondrous age;—and children now but in swaddling-clothes, in the happy villages of Australia, will grow up to repeat her name with reverence, so that throughout the great Australian continent it will become a cherished household word.

The Argus.

(PUBLISHED DAILY.)

"I am in the place where I am demanded of conscience to speak the truth, and therefore the truth I speak, impart it who list."

WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 1854.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, Mr. Smith asked what were the intentions of Government with regard to the Denominational School Board. The Colonial Secretary replied, that the amount allowed to meet their claims would be deducted from the educational grant for next year; that certain liabilities claims would be met; but that it was not intended to make any provision for fresh liabilities.

The question of the Chisholm Testimonial was then introduced by Mr. Hodgson. He asked £5000 from the state, should £2500 be subscribed by the people. The Council went into committee.

The Colonial Secretary gave an enthusiastic response, damped only by a hesitating doubt whether the motion was not—the popular subscription—would reach the amount required to entitle Mrs. Chisholm to the £500, which he described the Government as being anxious to give.

Mr. Goodman emulated Mr. Foster in his expressions of admiration for Mrs. Chisholm; but thought the motion premature. He suggested that justice should have precedence rather than generosity, and that it would be as well for the House to know whether there was any money to vote, before they voted it. For these reasons he proposed that the Chairman should report progress and ask leave to sit again a month hence, when the Council will have the estimates before it.

Dr. Greeves considered Mr. Foster's support of the motion a sufficient answer to the speech of Mr. Goodman. It was not to be supposed that the resolution would have found a seconder in the Colonial Secretary, unless that gentleman was in a position to assure them that the vote was not one that would embarrass the Government.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Horne also supported the resolution; and Mr. Horne expressed a regret that the vote was not for £10,000, instead of £5000. He was quite sure that the public would have readily doubled the £2500 required, if, on condition of their doing so, the Government could have proportionately increased the magnitude of their grant.

Mr. Riddell having been told by the Colonial Secretary that a grant for educational purposes would embarrass the Government, was puzzled to know why a grant to Mrs. Chisholm would not have the same effect. At the proper time, he would most gladly support the latter, but he thought the Government should first shew them our financial position. He therefore supported the amendment.

The Colonial Secretary deprecated allusions to the Government's answers to other applicants for grants; and, with renewed expressions of es

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should not, except on certain conditions, be sold had been disposed of. Mr. Foster affirmed that it was all Mr. La Trobe's fault, his late Excellency having given Mr. Matson a minute which should have been kept by the Government. The correspondence should be produced, but nobody ought ever to find fault with the Government again, till the Government had volunteered an explanation of the question in dispute. The motion requiring the production of the correspondence was agreed to.

Mr. Mollison then moved for the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the administration of justice on the gold-fields. In doing so, he refrained from all remarks of an exasperating character, and expressed an intention of abstaining from allusion to particular cases. Unfortunately, by way of illustration, he did refer to one or two. Dr. Greeves seconded the motion. It was not merely the decisions of these magistrates that people complained of; but also, and perhaps to a still greater extent, the manner in which what is called justice was administered. He had this from reliable sources.

The Colonial Secretary replied, not to the speakers generally, but to the illustrative cases which Mr. Mollison had introduced. He also said that Mr. Dewes *had not* been reinstated, and that a board *had* been appointed to proceed to Ballaarat. In vindication of the Government officials, whose conduct is impugned, he said, "You are not to put one hundred men on their trial because some 'anonymous scribbler,' some 'own correspondent,' brings general charges;" and then, to shew that the "own correspondents" in question were totally unworthy of belief, he proceeded to inform the Council that commissions had been appointed to investigate the charges brought in their reports. The cases mentioned at Ballaarat, Bendigo, and M'Ivor, were all to be enquired into. Also, proceeding on the assumption that the complaints made are not to be credited, he detailed various steps about to be taken by the Government to remove the evils against which they protest. Some conversation followed, in the course of which Mr. Snodgrass expressed his withering contempt for paragraphs, and the Chief Commissioner of Gold-fields his melancholy conclusion that there was no finding out the "obscure persons" who write for newspapers. The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Amand next proposed that a branch of the Royal family should be requested to become King of Victoria, and that His Majesty should be "hereditary chief magistrate." He argued that "a monarch to be of any use ought not to be 16,000 miles off;" that a king we must have; and that the expense of electing a chief magistrate exceeds that of supporting a limited monarchy. Mr. Griffith seconded the motion *pro forma*. He thought that a young prince of the blood, who would, no doubt, ultimately tire of that life of pleasure and dissipation for which princes of the blood are so proverbial at home, would enjoy founding a dynasty out here. The case had not yet arisen,—the colony not being at present ripe for separation, nor the princes old enough to have reached the expatriation point in regard to dissipation. However, as the case might arise, he would second the motion. Captain Cole opposed, and the previous question was carried; Mr. Annand's young prince motion being rather contemptuously rejected.

The House then adjourned.

IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Sir,—Through the heavy commercial gloom which now hangs over Melbourne is to be seen a bright future for the working classes of this country. The Wakefield system has had a fair trial; its great aim was to make the rich man richer, the poor man poorer. The policy of it cannot be more clearly explained than by the founder, who says (I quote from memory)—"That the poor man should never be deprived of the hope of having land, but when by industry he can reach it the price should be raised." This policy has been fully carried out, until hundreds who have been digging a grave for the energies of others have fallen prostrate themselves.

A brighter prospect is now before the working man, for we have reached that point when a supply of emigrants cannot be kept up from artificial resources, or stimulated by artificial means. We are, as regards emigration in a sounder and safer position than we ever were; for the prosperity of John will cause the emigration of Jack.

Our aim must be to make it as easy for a working man to reach Australia as America, and we must hold out a certainty of being able to obtain land. Nothing else will tempt the honest working man of the right sort to emigrate. There is a very old proverb, which bears strongly on our present pauperising system of emigration, that "we cannot eat the pudding and have it," and so long as we grant free passages we cannot give any land. Previous to offering a few suggestions regarding a more eligible mode of disposing of Crown lands, I hope you will permit me to call your attention to our present system of Free Emigration.

First. We pay agents head-money for the selection of emigrants.

We pay for their expenses to the port of embarkation in many cases.

We pay for their food, lodging, washing, &c., while detained at the port.

We pay for placing them and their baggage on board ship.

We pay a gratuity to secure the captain's kind treatment.

We pay head-money to the doctor.

We pay nurses for them when they are sick.

We pay for a schoolmaster to teach their children.

We pay for their landing in this colony.

We pay for their baggage being carried to the depot here.

We pay for their lodgings on landing.

We pay for their food until they get work.

We pay for advertisements to facilitate their employment.

We pay an expensive staff to organise and carry on a system which pauperizes the people, raises the price of passages, gives a monopoly to the lucky few, instead of our having a system that would give us the full benefit of competition, in restraining and lowering the cost of passages.

Now, let me ask, Mr. Editor, what do we do for the voluntary emigrant, whose passage is thus made twenty per cent. higher than it otherwise would be? What do we do, I ask, for him—for the voluntary emigrant—the man who by hard toil and frugality has made pence pounds, and who has to meet every difficulty and expense attending his emigration? Why we make him pay a tax of five shillings for landing!

Yours faithfully,
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Melbourne, November 27th, 1854.

tice of the colony. The house [illegible] every part. *Argus June 30*

THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION.—In another column will be found an interesting letter from Mrs. Chisholm on the subject of her project in reference to "The Land and Immigration." The subject is of paramount importance, and Mrs. Chisholm's treatment of it deserves universal attention.

The Case of Captain B[illegible]

6

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Sir,—Coincidences are frequently worthy of remark; and I find this to be the case in the term applied to my land-ticket system. In the northern hemisphere, on the enunciation of my plan, it was frankly acknowledged to be "a good idea;" and in the southern hemisphere, on my laying it before the public, it was by yourself, a few days ago, admitted also to be "a good idea."

Convinced in my own mind that the plan is a practical one, which, if carried into effect, would prove beneficial, individually and nationally, I am induced to address you again on the subject. On competent authority, in England, this plan has been confessed to be excellent; and I shall, by "unfolding my project more completely," endeavor to show that it is founded on a basis so correct as to defeat imposition, and effect the various benefits that I have stated would arise from its adoption.

In the first place, I may premise, it is now ten years since my land-ticket system was first published in Sydney, when several gentlemen of that city expressed themselves as favorable to the plan, but thought the period not propitious for carrying it into effect.

On my arrival in England, I submitted the scheme to a gentleman who possesses a national repute for his knowledge of finance. On being favored by him with an interview, he said, "This is a good idea of yours, Mrs. Chisholm, converting the Crown lands of the colony into a national savings bank or land bank. What a stimulus would be given to emigration by such a scheme, and to population also! for, in my opinion, the one will keep pace with the other. Such a plan carried out would elevate the character of the people. But do not be sanguine, Mrs. Chisholm: there are certain interests that will oppose it; and I do not think you will be able to carry out your plan. Still, the idea is a good one." This gentleman favored me with a letter to a city magnate. The introduction secured immediate attention to the subject, and on the following morning I received a letter appointing to see me at three o'clock the same day. On arriving at the appointed time, the gentleman met me with the observation, "This is a good idea of yours, Mrs. Chisholm; and having attentively considered your scheme, I propose, with your permission, to submit the same to Mr. A, of the Bank of ——, Mr B, of the Bank of ——, Mr. C, of the Bank of ——, &c. This, Mrs. Chisholm, is a grave subject; it involves a question of finance of great importance. I think it would work well for Canada. I always thought you were a benevolent lady, who took an interest in emigrants, but I never thought you studied finance. I really should like to know how you hit upon this idea." I informed him that the Government of New South Wales wanted money, and were issuing debentures; that I worked amongst the people and knew they wanted land; that those who did save money generally bottled it until the sum accumulated to the amount required, and that therefore I thought it would be prudent to devise a system which would employ the people's idle capital.

A few days after this interview, I met by appointment in the city a party of influential gentlemen, bankers, &c. They decided upon giving my plan their cordial support. A deputation was nominated, a memorial from the bankers, &c., drawn up, and a draft of a letter read, in which an audience was solicited to lay my land-ticket system before her Majesty's Government. I like to be honest, Mr. Editor, and when I looked at the class of men before me, with their calculating countenances and cautious precision, I was proud I had propounded "a good idea," one worthy of such persons' serious consideration.

On reporting progress to my first friend, he shook his head, and repeated, "Do not be sanguine, Mrs. Chisholm: there are certain interests against it."

A few days afterwards, my city friend, who considered himself pledged to aid in carrying out my plan, informed me he was in a great difficulty. Carefully folding back the signature, he held a note for me to read. It was from a person having power, for I knew the writer and the writing as well as he did. In this note he was requested to "exert his influence to prevent the bankers and merchants from memorialising the Government in favor of Mrs. Chisholm's land-ticket system." I thereupon relieved my friend from his unpleasant position at once, and I never heard any more of "we, the undersigned," &c., &c.

This explanation of my first encouragements and difficulties will, I think, in some measure palliate the liberty I may appear to have taken in addressing my recent letter on the subject to the members of the Victorian Legislature.

By our present system of emigration, the social wants of the people have been neglected, and there has been encouraged and stimulated a system of land gambling that has forced, through high rents, the working classes to secure shelter for their families by becoming purchasers of suburban allotments. Thus the capital that ought to have cultivated the wilderness, has forced into premature life offshoots of the city, doomed to die in their bud.

I hope you will now permit me to offer a few remarks on the critique of my letter in last Thursday's *Argus*.

Presuming there was an office in Elizabeth-street, where, as suggested in my letter, an agent authorised by Government could dispose of emigration tickets, the case would stand thus:—John Clark wishes to send for his sister, Sarah Clark. He purchases a ten-shillings emigration ticket, and at the time he does so receives a land remission order for five shillings, bearing an interest of four per cent. Presuming that the cost of a passage may be twenty pounds, he would obtain it by the purchase of forty tickets, the Government giving him, besides, land remission orders to the amount of ten pounds. Thus, the passage of this young woman would cost the colony ten pounds worth of land. Under the present system, the same passage would cost the Government twenty pounds cash. There would, therefore, be ten pounds saved to the colony by the brother's contribution, which might be expended in public works.

My plan does not directly interfere with the price of land, which may be twenty shillings or five shillings per acre. John Clark, in sending to his sister the ten-shillings emigration tickets to enable her to pay her passage, knows perfectly well, that, although the tickets would be readily received as cash by any shipping agent in part payment for a passage, they would not be converted into cash by the Government until his sister, or a substitute for her, was on shipboard, as the signature of the emigration agent would be required to the fact of the girl's leaving England.

After John Clark having sent the emigration tickets to his sister, it might happen, if he lived in Flinders-street, that on some dark night he fell down and broke his leg, and thus be rendered for some time incapable of working. Without ready money, he would be at once in difficulties; but having his land remission tickets, with probably a few months' interest due on them, he would be free from immediate want. The baker, the butcher, the lodging-house keeper, would not object to take these tickets as so many five shillings.

Each ticket thus circulated would become a moral agent. The wife of the baker would be inclined to hoard up the ticket: though but of five shillings value, it would represent a bit of land; and as she looked on her baby in the cradle, she would be economising. Her husband, perhaps, by the influence of these tickets, might be kept from much evil. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, when I think of the good that may be effected in this way, the home feelings that would be brought into action, I long to see a system at work which would bring peace and happiness into this country.

Protection societies are good things in their way, and ought to be encouraged and supported; but after all they are poor substitutes for matrimony. It is time justice was done to this country and the people in it, and if we really wish the Tipperary Boys to be quiet and lay down their shillelaghs, we must give them little children. With lots of children, and plenty to feed them, they are as quiet as lambs; and their wives, without the aid of Sir Charles Hotham, the police, or protection societies, would know how to keep them in perfect order.

I now come to the rogue you are afraid of, whom I will name John Brown, "possessed of more ingenuity than principle (nor would it even require much of the former) would buy a hundred pounds worth of emigration tickets, securing at the same time, and as a consequence of that payment, fifty pounds worth of land remission orders. For these he would get his land; and he would then demand the money payable on his emigration tickets,—thus getting the land for nothing, and the money back again." I will suppose that at the Government office in Elizabeth-street previously referred to, John Brown has purchased £100 worth of emigration tickets, and has in his pocket his land remission order for £50. He would not attempt to sell his emigration tickets in Melbourne at ten shillings each, or seven and sixpence each, because the people here would say, "Why should I give you ten shillings for one of your tickets without the land remission order, when I can for ten shillings get an emigration ticket, and a land remission order with five shillings more." Depend upon it John Brown would soon find out that he could not get his "land for nothing and his money back again."

I will suppose that John Brown goes to England with his scheming project. Upon attempting to obtain cash for his tickets, John Bull would tell him at once, that at the Government office in Bucklesbury he could get for ten shillings an emigration ticket and a land remission order to the amount of five shillings. If Brown went to a shipping agent, he would not get cash for his tickets, though the agent would receive them as cash in part payment of passage-money, because these emigration tickets would only be cashed in Park-street upon bearing the signature of the emigration agent, signed on shipboard when securing the passage of an emigrant.

I stated in my letter that the Government could limit the number of these tickets, say to twenty-four for each emigrant; though, considering our present financial condition, I do not think it would be prudent to limit the number during the first year.

If, after Sarah Clark had received her emigration tickets, she would not emigrate, but determined on selling her tickets, then, although worth ten shillings each in payment of her passage, other parties would not give ten shillings for them, because for that sum they could get a ticket and also a bit of land; but at five shillings she might effect a sale. Some persons, by the purchase of these chance tickets, would be tempted to buy more, as their means allowed them; and probably the forty tickets thus disposed of by Sarah Clark, might encourage and dispose ten persons to commence the work of their own emigration.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I hope I have demonstrated that my land-ticket system is "a good idea," and something more.

I remain,
Very faithfully yours,
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Elizabeth-street, 26 June.

THE MINT QUESTION.

ARGUS: MELBOURNE.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1854

OUR BENEFACTRESS.

The public have had a little time to breathe after the enthusiastic reception which they accorded to their new Governor. But the ~~propriety of~~ another reception has still to be borne in mind, and for a personage far greater, in a particular way, than any colonial governor that ever lived. We allude to Mrs. Chisholm. It will be recollected that by the last intelligence, this lady had just taken leave of many of her friends, and was preparing to leave in the Ballaarat, which was to sail on the 7th April. If that vessel kept to her day of sailing, she will now have been upwards of ninety days at sea, and Mrs. Chisholm may therefore be hourly expected.

We have been reminded of the necessity for the immediate consideration of this subject, by the receipt of a letter from a lady, resident here, who has before called attention, in eloquent terms, to the claims of this true philanthropist to a generous and hearty welcome from the people of this colony. We annex the letter in full, feeling sure that it breathes a spirit that will be participated in at almost every fire-side in Victoria.

By a paragraph in the London papers, recently received, it appears that the long-anticipated arrival of Mrs. Chisholm may be daily expected; and to those who have been witnesses to her zealous labors in the cause of emigration, the question naturally arises how will she be received on these shores, if she comes amongst us—not as a solitary exile; a stranger in a strange land, but as the successful pioneer of honest industry returning to her domestic enjoyments with the well-earned triumphs of an approving conscience, and to find in the persons of some of our most prosperous colonists the once suffering poor, whom she aided hither? If such services as these are permitted to go unrewarded, it will be a lasting memento of an ungrateful colony.

I would suggest that immediate steps be taken and arrangements commenced for a public soirée, at which those whom she has benefited may have an opportunity of testifying their high appreciation of her worth. And surely the wealthy sons and daughters of toil can devote a few hours to social intercourse, and assemble together on an appointed evening to give a cordial welcome to the Immigrants' Friend, whose presence amongst us as the embodiment of all that is excellent and womanly will have a widely beneficial influence.

Hitherto Victoria has been strangely unmindful of the claims of those whose labors and discoveries have made her "a wonder amongst nations." It remains now to be proved whether the name of Mrs. Chisholm will be added to the dark list.

I am well aware that her actions and motives have been criticised with no gentle hand; for the world is slow to believe in aught of an unselfish nature. Quietly, unobtrusively, unassisted, and without ostentation, she has pursued her noble task, guiding the industrious artisan to a well-paid field of labor, and, without reference to creed or nation, her aid and counsel was willingly given. *For this* it is meet she should have some public acknowledgment,—some assurance that chilling neglect and ingratitude are not the portion of Caroline Chisholm, whose total abnegation of self in the aid of suffering thousands will render her name conspicuous in the world's annals, when Victoria—no longer a colony, but proudly claiming to be recognised as a great and civilised empire—records in the pages of future history the name of its chief benefactress.

The cheerful reception lately given to Sir Charles Hotham was given to the representative of Her Majesty, as a token of respect; as a frank tendering of the right hand of friendship to one likely to act no unimportant part in our history; and as an indication of a wish upon the part of the people for the establishment of that cordial understanding between the ruler and the ruled, which should be productive of the best results hereafter. The public knew little of Sir Charles Hotham. He has rendered them no particular service. He was not even chosen by themselves. On the contrary, he was and is but a mere nominee of Downing-street, and may yet turn out very different to what we hope and are inclined to believe.

But a greeting to Mrs. Chisholm rests on very different grounds to these. For many a long year her thought by day and dream by night have been devoted to the best interests of Australia and its people. For this she has sacrificed her comfort, her time, her money, and her home. Separated from her husband by the diameter of the earth, without one other thought than doing good to others, she has labored steadily on; beating down all obstacles by the force of a resolute will; disarming all opposition by the purity of her motives and the universality of her benevolence; by the keen ardor of her high intelligence; by the boundless scope of her generous love. Combining the vigor and decision of a man with all the tenderness of a true woman, she has devoted herself with a self-sacrifice, a patient determination, and a continuity of effort which have rarely been equalled in the world. Nor has she wasted her efforts upon a vague and impracticable theory. Ten thousand happy homes in Australia speak loudly for the practical results of her endeavors. Ten thousand families in over-crowded Britain daily bless the hand which led forth one of the number to brighter scenes, lessening the pressure upon the scanty loaf, and furnishing the means of an ampler supply. Ten thousand hard-handed men have to thank that kindness and energy which have surrounded them with all the peaceful pleasures of the fireside; weaning them, unknown even to themselves, from drunkenness and self-neglect, throwing open a vista of a brighter future for them, and a brighter still for their children. Ten thousand women recognise in her the power which saved them from a life of ill-requited drudgery, and enabled them to become the virtuous mothers of a future nation. They may not thank her now, as they one day will, and as their children will after they are buried. She herself says, with a patient but far-seeing knowledge of the liability of mankind to misunderstand their blessings, and depreciate their benefactors: "You may abuse me for seven years!" She knows that seven years after an honest man lands in Australia, he appreciates the efforts of those who brought him there, whatever his first impressions may have been: meantime she is contented to endure the censure of those for whom she has done so much.

It is in the person of such a woman as this that we hail the best friend that these colonies ever had. And it is with the hearty homage of deep gratitude and an unqualified admiration, that we remind the people of Victoria of her approaching presence amongst us; and call upon them to receive with becoming reverence and affection, one who has earned for herself a world-wide fame as a patriot and philanthropist, as the high-souled, clear-minded, large-hearted benefactress of Australia.

OLD LETTERS.

[*Impromptu lines in reply to a Friend who wished to burn a packet of Old Letters belonging to the Author.*]

By Mrs. Alfred Watney.

Destroy not one fragment, I value them still,
They are dear to me now as of old,
Though the voice of the writer no longer is heard,
And the fingers that traced them are cold.
They recall former years and days pass'd away,
Scenes of pleasure and sadness combined,
Dreams of one whose impressions and thoughts when on earth,
Still hold sovereign sway o'er my mind.

Here lies the first letter—so stiffly polite,
So carefully studied its style,
That when I received it I threw it aside
As the "note of a boy," with a smile!
'Twas to ask for a book I had promised to lend,
A chapter on musical mice—
Which the writer professed to be anxious to read—
But in truth 't was to but "break the ice."

The next was to tell me the dance was postponed,
At which we intended to meet,
Lamenting the sorrow of pleasure deferred,
In terms most amazingly sweet;
And here are some verses descriptive of Love,
That wicked, young mischievous elf!
In which you will find that the writer protests
I'm superior to Venus herself.

And there are some lines when he bade me farewell,
To mix in the world for awhile;
Nay! handle them gently, I treasure them much,
As the thoughts of a heart free from guile;
Of a heart full of earnest emotion and truth,
Unwasted by sorrow or pain,
As the record of pure and affectionate worth,
The like I shall ne'er meet again.

And this one was written upon his return,
When entered on manhood's estate,
Declaring his passion and begging I would
Unite with his fortune my fate.
The next and the next are in the same strain,
All noble, firm, manly, and kind,
Faithful emblems of one whose excellent heart
Was matched by a generous mind.

And there's the last letter I ever received,
It was written upon his death-bed,
When life from his pulses was ebbing away,
And all hope of recovery had fled.
Nay! touch it not, Lucy, 'tis sacred to me!
No eye save my own may glance o'er
The last mournful words, and deep, wild farewell
Of one whose place knows him no more.

Struck down in the full pride of pleasure and youth,
In the first flush of manhood he fell,
And though years have passed, still his virtues and truth
On the tablets of memory dwell;
And there will remain until death calls me hence
From this cold world of sorrow and pain,
And now since, dear Lucy, their story you know,
To their sanctum restore them again.

am enclosing Australia[n]
exchangable, I imag[ine]
from Frisco to New Yor[k]
The original correspond[ence]
and I will endeavo[ur]
value of Hengrave's
a keen appreciat[ion]
for Wrights ...

NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN

OCTOBER 2, 1852.

Mrs Chisholm's Lecture.—An advertizement in our front page announces that Mrs Chisholm whose zealous, judicious, and disinterested exertions on behalf of those who seek to benefit their condition by emigration, have won for her well-deserved fame, will address a meeting in the Lecture-room this evening. Mrs Chisholm has consented to supply intending emigrants and their friends with valuable and authentic information relative to Australia, at the request of several ladies and gentlemen in this town, who take a deep interest in the subject. Our talented and patriotic townsman, Sir John Fife, will preside, and W. S. Lindsay, Esq., who is now so largely embarked in emigration pursuits, and so actively employed in providing improved means for the conveyance of emigrants to the land of their adoption, will also be present.

GATESHEAD OBSERVER,

OCTOBER 2, 1852.

LAUNCH OF THE "LINDSAY."

On the invitation of W. S. Lindsay, Esq., of London, the eminent shipowner, there was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen in the building yard of Messrs. Coutts & Parkinson, Willington, Newcastle, to witness the launch of his namesake, an iron East Indiaman. The spectators would have been still more numerous, but the day was drear and dismal; and not even the temptation of a dinner and a ball could take some of the parties invited to the building yard—lying nearly a mile distant from the railway, and only accessible by a road not much to boast of in the best of weather.

The building of the *W. S. Lindsay* (1,300 tons) was commenced in the month of March last, and she has therefore been constructed with great rapidity. Her dimensions are:—

Length over all (from figure-head to taffrail),	207 feet.
Extreme breadth	28¾ "
Depth of main hold	18 "

She is a full-rigged ship, with an elliptical stern; and has a shield figure head, with appropriate carved work and colouring.

She has three decks, presenting a clear height of 7½ feet for the cabins, which are unusually commodious. The accommodations, indeed, may be styled luxurious. No expense has been spared to guarantee the health and comfort of the passengers—by thorough ventilation, &c.

The panels of the principal cabin or saloon are ornamented with views in oil colours—one of which is a representation of the place of Mr. Lindsay's birth—who is, we believe, a native of Ayr.

The number of cabins exceeds 280, and 60 are of the first class, and on the upper or saloon deck.

The hull is coated with the anti-sargassian paint of Peacock & Buchan. Those gentlemen, in a letter of the present week, addressed to the builders, express their gratification at finding that such a compliment has been paid to their composition, and say:—"We have heard to-day from India that the *Pottinger* and *Shanghae* steam-ships, now on the India and China stations, were, upon being docked, found to be perfectly clean. The former was coated here nine months ago, and the latter ten months up to the time of being docked."

Between 4 and 5 o'clock, at which time Mr. Hutt, M.P., Sir John Fife, and other gentlemen were on board, the launch took place. When the vessel began to move, Mrs. Western, the wife of the commander, Capt. George Western, R.N., baptized her in the usual manner, calling her by the name of "*W. S. Lindsay.*" The launch could not have been more beautiful. The stately vessel passed proudly into the Tyne, amidst the firing of cannon, the acclamations of the multitude, "Rule Britannia," "God save the Queen," &c., &c. On her departure from the building yard, an iron vessel on the stocks, now in progress, became more conspicuously visible. She is large enough to hold the *W. S. Lindsay* withinside, and will be commanded by Mr. Leadbitter, a Quaker captain, who is also part owner.

The ladies and gentlemen present, who had been invited to dinner, proceeded to the spacious "drawing-room" of the establishment, which on this occasion was transformed into a "dining room," and had undergone a tasteful ornamentation with flags, flowers, and evergreens. Behind the chair was what we took to be the sternpiece of the vessel just launched, inscribed "W. S. Lindsay;" and on each side a crest—the motto of one being "Promptus"—and of the other, "Dum spiro spero," (which may freely be translated, "Never say die!")

Mr. Lindsay took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Hutt, M.P., Capt. Dundas, of Dundas Castle, Rev. John Armstrong, Mr. Coutts, Capt. Western, the Mayor of Gateshead, Mr. Morrison (London merchant), Mr. Parkinson, and several ladies, including Mrs. Western, Mrs. Armstrong, and Mrs. Chisholm—the last a lady of world-wide celebrity as the friend of the emigrant. Sir John Fife, and the Mayors of Tynemouth and South Shields, were the vice-chairmen. Of the dinner it is enough to say that it was provided by Mr. Carmon, of the George Inn, Newcastle. The number of ladies and gentlemen at table was about 350. A not smaller number were assembled in another apartment of the building-yard, where they partook of tea, coffee, and other refreshments, and indulged in anticipations of an amalgamation of the two companies, at a later hour, for the dance.

The Chairman (Mr. Lindsay), on the removal of the cloth, gave the usual loyal toasts; and the band of the Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry, played, very effectively, the usual loyal airs.

The Rev. John Armstrong, Vicar of Wallsend, responded to the toast of "The Bishop and Clergy."

The toast of "The Army and Navy," coupled by the Chairman with "The Immortal Memory of the Duke of Wellington," was drunk in silence. Capt. Weatherley, however, and Capt. Purdo, R.N., returned thanks. The former gallant gentleman, who had long served under the illustrious dead, was so deeply moved that he could only utter a few broken syllables of acknowledgment.

Mr. George Hawks gave the toast of the night—"Success to the Good Ship *W. S. Lindsay*." That she was well-built he knew, for she was planned and constructed under the superintendence of his talented friend, Mr. Coutts; and he was equally certain of the goodness of her materials, for Conside plate was inferior to none in England. (Cheers.) He was addressing a company all of whom had seen her launched, and were witnesses of her beauty. In the familiar words of Byron, "she walked the waters like a thing of life;" and in a short time she would be richly freighted with life and hope—with a living cargo of their countrymen and countrywomen, boldly encountering a winter voyage to wellnigh the most distant shores of the globe, there to prosecute their fortunes on a continent destined, in the Providence of God, which was never in the wrong, to be peopled by emigrants from this and other lands. Every lady and gentleman present, therefore, would most cordially join with him in drinking "Success to the *W. S. Lindsay*," and in wishing her a pleasant and prosperous voyage to Australia. (Drunk with loud cheers, the name of Capt. Western being coupled with the toast.)

Capt. Western returned thanks, and pledged himself, as an experienced naval officer, to do his best to secure good order and discipline on board, and to give the passengers a safe, comfortable, and agreeable voyage. Nor would it be his fault if Messrs. Coutts & Parkinson did not obtain the credit of having built one of the fastest ships afloat. (Applause.)

Mr. Hutt rose, he said, to propose the health of one of the largest, most intelligent, and most enterprising shipowners of the world—the health of William Shaw Lindsay. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) He (Mr. Hutt) had heard, during the launch, a great deal said about the beauty of the *Lindsay's* lines—the symmetry of her bows—and (what he still less understood) the reasons which rendered it unlikely that she should prove a long-legged craft. (Great laughter.) Of these things he professed to know little, and with them he would not venture to meddle; but he did understand what was plain to the perceptions of all who heard him—the spirit, the energy, the intelligence which had called this beautiful vessel into existence. (Applause.) He would not dilate on the recent great change in the commercial policy of this country. Whatever its results might be, there could be no doubt that the transition was calculated to throw difficulties and discouragements in the path of the shipowner. Timid men, desponding, called upon the legislature for assistance. Retrocession, however, was impossible. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hutt went on to applaud the spirit in which Mr. Lindsay had grappled with the change, and happily compared his qualities with those of the late Duke of Wellington, the master spirit of the age, whose prudence, sagacity, and dogged adherence to his purpose, carried him onward to victory. (The toast was drunk with three times three.)

Mr. Lindsay rose, amidst loud and general acclamations, to make his acknowledgments. He had done nothing more, he said, than was open to any other man of ordinary ability. He began life a poor orphan boy, and struck out for himself a simple course. He took two mottoes as his rule of life. First, Industry:—Work, Work, Work! Secondly, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." (Applause.) Those were his mottoes, and they had placed him where he was. The course which he had taken was open to all; and it should be his endeavour to make it the course of his son, William Stuart Lindsay. (Applause.) The Chairman proceeded to speak of the mercantile marine as the source from which the royal navy must draw its life and strength, and then came to the question of the best means of promoting and securing the prosperity of the merchant-service. He differed from many others on this point, but differed honestly, and would make bold to express his honest differences of opinion. He for one, as a shipowner, believed that the true way of maintaining the supremacy of our mercantile marine was by free and unfettered trade. (Prolonged cheering, with a slight mixture of dissent.) His advice to the shipowners of Great Britain was to abandon for ever the phantom of Protection. Protection was a delusion, a fallacy. Such was his confident belief. The more he thought of it, the more convinced was he of the mockery of Protection. When the resources of this great empire were considered, what had Englishmen to fear? Why should they shrink from a free, unfettered trade with the nations of the earth? They were often admonished to be grateful to Oliver Cromwell for having made us what we were as a maritime nation. Such gratitude would be misplaced. They were indebted to themselves—to their national peculiarities and advantages—to their insular position—to their rivers and ports—for their commercial greatness. The laws of Oliver Cromwell did not help them forward—they kept the nation back. (The Chairman proceeded to give facts and figures, such as we have aforetime quoted from his admirable book, showing that every successive relaxation of our navigation laws was the precursor of an extension of British commerce by means of British ships.) These, he said, were extraordinary facts—facts which could not be overcome. The navigation laws were now repealed, and the banks of the Wear resounded more loudly than ever with the cheerful noise of industry. He knew that while more ships were being built, and ships of a better description, they would be told by men in Sunderland that they were only being built on speculation. No heed should be given, by sensible men, to such utter rubbish. (Laughter.) Ships were built, either because the builders were in receipt of orders, or because they expected to find purchasers; and, one way or other, all the ships that were built found owners. The Chairman said he had been opposed to the manner in which the navigation laws had been repealed. He was of opinion that we should have negotiated with other countries, with a view to reciprocal advantages. He understood, however, that for a long course of years attempts had been made to obtain by negotiation the establishment of a more liberal commercial policy; but with little success. Foreigners were jealous of our advances. They thought that England, a rich and powerful country, wished to get more than she was willing to give. They could not conceive that we were simply seeking for reciprocity. The conclusion, therefore, was at length adopted, that if foreigners would do nothing for us, we must do what we could for ourselves; and the resolution, he thought, was a wise one. In fact, when the matter was looked into, reciprocity was not a fit subject for legislation. It might seem a hardship to grant privileges which were not conceded in return, but it would be found that the withholder was the party that suffered. The firm of which he was a member was lately concerned in the chartering of two ships for Calcutta—a French ship and a British ship. The former was chartered at £5 10s. per ton, the latter at £3 15s. He remarked to the merchant that the difference constituted a hardship on the British ship. The merchant replied, and very justly, that the British ship, if she had to go to France, would be charged with differential duties; and hence the difference. This country suffered an apparent hardship, but, on calm reflection, the aspect of the transaction would undergo a change. Who was it that the French Government injured? Who paid the extra £1 15s.? Why, not England, but France. The question was none of ours:—it was a question for the French people—who paid the £1 15s. in the price of the sugar, rice, and other goods imported into their country. The eyes of the French nation would soon be opened. They would see it to be to their interest to abolish their suicidal differential duties—more to their interest than ours. What folly would it not be, were we to take such a policy for our model! Let France persevere for ever in her absurdities, England would still act wisely in adhering to free trade. What was France—what Spain—that we should imitate their example! Their mercantile condition held out to us no inducement to be their imitators. Spain, with her differential duties, was the most beggarly, despicable country under the sun. And were we to be guided by such miserable countries? Were we to go back to the darkness of protected and restricted trade, because other nations would not abandon their folly? No! we must pursue our present and more profitable course, and France and other countries would find it to be their advantage to follow our example. There was no going backward. Protection was banished for ever; and so, also, reciprocity, which was only protection under another name. Let Englishmen do justice to themselves—let them put forth their energies, and develop the resources of their country—and, as a large shipowner, he would give his warrant that the old flag of England—the flag which had braved the battle and the breeze for a thousand years—would proudly be unfurled in all the seas of our globe. (Loud applause.) We were not so easily to be conquered. We must move on, and get rid of all those burdens which crippled our industry. There were many charges, patiently borne when shipowners thought themselves "protected," which, in these times of competition, would be tolerated no longer. It had been his wish to enter the House of Commons, that he might exert himself for the removal of all such burdens. He was not successful in his attempts:—he could not (so we understood Mr. Lindsay to say) pass through the necessary ordeal. He had put the question to one whom he was in expectation of seeing there that night, but who, he was sorry to say, had not found it practicable to come—he had asked that plain but great man—the "man of unadorned eloquence"—Richard Cobden—(loud cheers)—he had asked Mr. Cobden who was to take the lead in the House of Commons in behalf of the shipping interest? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cobden declared, in reply, that none would coöperate more heartily than himself for the removal of all unequal burdens from the shipowner; but, to give the free traders a chance of labouring to this end with success, the shipowners must not come to them bleating after Protection. (Laughter and applause.) He (Mr. Lindsay) would not, on that occasion, go into details on the subject of the shipowner's burdens and disabilities. There was the question of the consulate. The Trinity House called for reform—the Dover and Ramsgate dues—the wardenship of the Cinque Ports. He was surprised that the Earl of Derby, after all that he had professed as a friend of the shipowner, should have slipped into a berth of some £3,000 a year, which was one of the veriest sinecures in the country, and a grievance to shipping, from which the income was derived. (Hear, hear.) One word as to iron ships. Twenty years ago, no man would hear of an iron steamboat. Such a thing as a wooden steamer was now very seldom built; and he believed that, very soon, sailing ships would mostly be built of iron. On this fact he reposed his belief in the continued supremacy of the mercantile marine of England. The rival which threatened that supremacy was America. But iron would preserve to us our superiority. We had all the materials for iron shipbuilding within ourselves. America had not: her eyes would open, ere long, to the folly of her high import-duties (30 per cent.) on British iron. She would find the freight alone, without any duty, a sufficient drawback in her competition with England. The Chairman said he would conclude with a toast—the health of a lady whose name was known all over the world, and only known to be everywhere respected:—he referred to the lady who sat on his left—Mrs. Chisholm. (Loud and long-protracted cheering.) She had honoured him and the company with her presence on that occasion. Such was her desire to benefit mankind, that she had come down from London, in the face of the present inclement weather, purposely to witness this day's launch, and see for herself of what improvement ships were capable for carrying on the great work of emigration, and extending the population of her adopted land. (Applause.) He was happy to say that she had expressed her approbation of the *Lindsay* as an emigrant-ship. He felt proud of her presence and support, and was sure that the whole company shared in his feelings. He regarded Mrs. Chisholm as an instrument in the hand of her Maker, destined to produce great and lasting good. Thousands of orphan and once-destitute girls blessed her name. It was with regret that he found a prejudice existing against her, in some minds, because she was of a different religion—because she was a Roman Catholic. Her mission, they thought, could not result in good. They said she was a Jesuit, and that, if she lifted up her little finger, the summons would be obeyed all over England and France. Really, these people paid her a very high compliment. Now, he was no Roman Catholic; he was a Presbyterian; but he could most cheerfully coöperate with Mrs. Chisholm; and in reply to charges which had been made against her, he thought he could give a very sufficient answer. Some time ago, he happened to be in Gravesend on Saturday night, and was obliged to remain there over the Sabbath day. Walking down to the pier in the morning, he saw, alongside his vessel, the *Dinapore*, a ship which Mrs. Chisholm had chartered for Australia. And from her mast floated the Bethel flag. (Hear, hear.) He found that there was divine service on board, and knowing her to be a Roman Catholic, he supposed that the worship was in accordance with the forms of her church. But he was mistaken—the officiating clergymen, at that moment, were Churchmen. The emigrants on board were not Roman Catholics to a greater proportion than 7 per cent. These facts, he thought, were a sufficient answer to charges which had been brought against Mrs. Chisholm—the lady whose health he had now the honour of proposing. (Three times three.)

Mrs. Caroline Chisholm rose, and was hailed with enthusiastic cheers. She is a lady of more than middle age, with a pale, calm, placid aspect, and was plainly attired. Captain Western stood by her side, while she gently addressed the company. Mr. Lindsay, Ladies and Gentlemen, (said she,) the honour you have done me demands some return. I am sorry that I have no person here to thank you on my behalf. It is necessary, therefore, that I should thank you myself. Beautiful as is the spectacle which we have all had the pleasure of this day witnessing, to me it is more important that I now seem to behold what I had long thought of—wished-for—and hardly dared to think that I should see realized. I have for many years—(thirteen, we think Mrs. Chisholm said)—been engaged in looking after emigration. Large funds have been raised in the colony for emigration purposes. But, unfortunately, it has been difficult—wellnigh impossible—to procure emigrants of the right class. I came to see, at length, that we should never have them of the right class until we had better ships, and better manned. The evils connected with emigrant ships are such as it is utterly impossible that a lady could lay before a public company. But I have witnessed these evils, and I hope to see the frightful depravity which I have deplored entirely purged away. Mr. Lindsay has told you that I labour under the disadvantage, in some respects, of being a Catholic. Trying, however, as my position has sometimes been—difficult as it has sometimes made my course—I have been taught a salutary lesson. I have been admonished to be doubly cautious and circumspect; and if, placed in such honourable situations as the present, which are enough to make any one feel proud, pride should spring up in my heart, a little persecution has served to chasten my pride and preserve my humility. (Applause.) Mr. Lindsay has referred to the ship which he saw at Gravesend, and which I had chartered for Australia. He has told you that 7 per cent., only, of the emigrants were Catholics. Had 70 come, however, I should have done the best I could for them. I ask no questions as to an emigrant's religion. I do what I can for all that come, without respect to creed; and I take

care that every one shall have an opportunity of worshipping according to conscience. We had in that ship Baptists, and Wesleyans, and members of the Church of England and of the Society of Friends. We put up notices announcing when divine service will be held according to this or that religious form; and, if worship can be attended on shore, the free use of a boat is provided for every emigrant who wishes to be present at service in a public edifice. I allow no distribution of tracts, Catholic or Protestant, that individuals may not be exposed to personal influence; but there is a recess for books, to which any person may contribute, and of which any emigrant may make use. I am aware that prejudices exist in many minds, but I have great confidence in time, and in that strong sense of justice in the English mind, which prompts men to do right, and to see that right is done. (Applause.) I have only to wait, and I shall have abundant aid in carrying out my work. Expressing my views to one of the wisest men in London, as to the improvement of the character of emigrant ships, he admonished me that my plans were too gigantic—that I should kill myself in the attempt to accomplish them. He advised me to go among the shipowners, and see if I could not find men of public spirit who would take up my designs. I did so; I visited Liverpool; I made inquiries everywhere; and, when almost despairing, I met with Mr. Lindsay. (Cheers.) I do hope that he will prove the man of whom I have been in search, and that emigration, through his instrumentality, will assume more of the character of a national work. (Cheers.) Mrs. Chisholm pointed out some of the means which should be adopted to raise the character of emigrant ships, and stated that she proposed to sail for Australia, shortly, in charge of 500 single women—of all creeds—who would be conveyed to their new home under moral and religious influences. She saw not why people should not live together on board ship—people of opposite persuasions—as amicably as they dwell together on shore. All that was wanted was a spirit of Christian love, and charity, and forbearance. (Applause.) She would say no more; but she could not resume her seat without observing that one of the most pleasing features of the present meeting was the intermingling of ladies with gentlemen. (Loud cheers.)

Sir John Fitzgerald the health of Messrs. Coutts & Parkinson. (Cheers.)

Mr. Parkinson returned thanks.

Capt. Dundas, of Dundas Castle, Edinburgh, gave—"Success to the Tyne." (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Mayors and Corporations of Newcastle, Gateshead, Tynemouth, and South Shields," was given in connection with the name of Mr. Pearson, who returned thanks.

The Chairman closed with "The Ladies;" and the ladies closed the evening with a dance.

The Rev. James Milner, M.A.,

First sent from Melbourne – 1853.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S

LIST OF MISSING FRIENDS.

NAME OF RELATIVE IN EUROPE, ETC.	WHERE RESIDING.	NAME OF MISSING RELATIVE IN AUSTRALIA.	RELATIONSHIP.	REMARKS.
Mrs. L. Lindsay Ronald	Edinburgh	William L. Ronald	Son	Emigrated in 1838.
Rev. James Gray	Southampton	Joshua Powell Gray	Son	Emigrated to Adelaide.
Mrs. Ross	Glasgow	David and Edward Ross	Son	Emigrated to Port Phillip.
Mrs. Sarah Blair	London	L. Annesley Blair	Son	Mother, Widow of a Clergyman.
Mrs. Catherine Pasley	Waterford	Mary Jane Pasley	Daughter	Went to Adelaide in 1851.
Mrs. Mary J. Smith	London	Frederick G. Smith	Son	
Mrs. Sarah Ward	London	Joseph Ward	Son	From No. 7, Chancery-lane.
Mrs. M. Smith	London	Mr. Smith	Son	Emigrated about 20 years since.
Mrs. Mary Owns	England	James Owns	Son	
Mrs. R. Davis	London	Miss Davis	Daughter	Emigrated in 1853.
Mrs. Ventris	London	Elizabeth Ventris	Daughter	
Louisa Sadd	London	William Sadd	Son	Address Robert Chambers, Esq.
Mrs. Williamson	Edinburgh	James Williamson	Son	
Mr. Darby	Birmingham	Henry Darby	Daughter	Went to Adelaide in 1848.
Mrs. Sarah Marshall	London	Elizabeth Jane Marshall	Daughter	
Mrs. Goulding	London	Henry Goulding	Son	
Mrs. H. Bankes	London	Eliza Hooker	Daughter	
Charles Lee	Ireland	— Lee	Daughter	
Joseph Freeman	Now in Melbourne	Joseph Freeman	Son	
Joseph Davis	London	Edwin Davis	Son	
Mrs. Eleanora Fraser	Woolwich	Richard Fraser	Husband	
Mrs. Bridget M. Baldwin	London	William Baldwin	Husband	Wife in great distress, with 2 little girls.
Mrs. Royden	London	Henry Edward Royden	Husband	Emigrated in June, 1852.
Mrs. Susannah Lewis	London	George Henry Lewis	Husband	Write to the Hon. Mrs. Sydney Herbert.
Mr. Wringer	London	Mrs. M. Wringer and two daughters	Wife	
Mrs Bristow	England	William Syer Bristow	Husband	
Mrs. Maria Taylor	London	Edmond Taylor	Husband	Emigrated per "Cossipore."
Mrs. Catherine Mitchell	Yorkshire	George W. Mitchell	Husband	Wife in great distress, with six children
Mrs. Mary Ann Wright	London	Mr. Wright	Husband	
Mrs. Mary Wheatley	Yorkshire	Mr. Wheatley	Husband	
Mrs. Martha Hobbs	London	Timothy Hobbs	Husband	
Mrs. Elizabeth Tipple	London	Thomas Tipple	Husband	
Peter Kirk	Liverpool	Thomas Kirk	Brother	
Mrs. Eliza Holmes	London	Miss Jessica Amelia	Friend	
Edward Spry	London	Alfred Spry	Brother	
William Potter	Birmingham	Charles and Amos B. Potter	Brothers	
Daniel Stewart	Scotland	Mary and Alexander Stewart	Sister and Brother	
Samuel Saunders	London	Miss Francis Richard	Niece	
Margaret Lyons	Now in Melbourne	Luck Lyons	Brother	Apply to Mrs. Chisholm.
Mrs. Mary Pitsch	London	Henry Goodes	Nephew	
Mrs. Mary Payne	Reigate	Henry M. Leake and three brothers	Nephews	
James Browning	London	Eliza Browning	Sister	
Amelia Penfold	In Melbourne	Charles Whitmarsh	Friend	Apply to Mrs. Chisholm.
C. Giles	Aberdeen	Jessie Ruston	Friend	
Mrs. Blacknore	London	James Williams	Brother	
Mrs. Meek	Castlemaine	Mr. Willerson	Friend	
John McLean	Melbourne	Roderick McLean	Brother	Write to Mrs. Chisholm. [was well.
Martha Bean	London	William Bean	Friend	Capt. Chisholm saw him 12 months ago;
Sarah Bate	Birmingham	James Green	Son	
Elizabeth Blake	Bristol	Samuel Blake	Father	
Henry Hunt	London	Isabella Hunt	Daughter	
Mrs. Sophia King	London	John King	Son	
Mrs. E. Lee	Kent	Charlotte Marshall	Daughter	
Mrs. Willan	London	Joseph Willan	Son	
Mrs. Williams	London	William Williams	Son	
Mary Mold	Greenwich	James Orford	Son-in-law	
Mrs. Sarah Osborn	London	Sarah Osborn	Daughter	

For Particulars, apply to CAPTAIN or MRS. CHISHOLM, No. 268, Elizabeth Street, North.

If by letter, enclose a Stamp for reply.

COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY

FOR FEMALE EMIGRANTS,

ON THE PLAN PROPOSED BY MRS. CHISHOLM FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FEMALE EMIGRATION.

DISTRICT—ST. JOHN'S, PADDINGTON.

The Rev. J. S. Boone, together with several Ladies and Gentlemen who attended Mrs. Chisholm's recent meetings, have resolved to establish, in this District, a Society for the purpose of promoting and assisting the Emigration of respectable Widows and Single Females who may be desirous of going to Australia. The object of this Society is not to induce Females who can earn a respectable competency in England to quit her shores; but to give counsel, and lend small pecuniary aid to such as cannot attain that comfortable position, to which every respectable Female is justified in looking to. The great scarcity of properly remunerated Female employment frequently renders such attainment impossible. This Society will only aid those who endeavour to help themselves. The Loans, when granted, will not, therefore, at all partake of an act of charity, but, on the contrary, will be a compliment to the borrower, as testifying to the esteem in which she is held by the Committee, in consequence of her well-ascertained merits in all matters which elevate the female character.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

I.—Persons desirous of becoming Members, must attend at the School House, 7, Titchbourne Row, Titchbourne Street, on Monday Evenings, between Eight and Nine o'Clock, and state their Name and Age, as likewise their Residence and Occupation.

II.—Certificates of Character must be produced from at least Two respectable Householders, one of them a Lady, if possible; as likewise a Character from their present or last Employer, the Clergyman of the Parish, or District Visitor.

III.—The Committee will meet on the first and third Monday of every Month, to examine Testimonials of Candidates for admission, and transact the general business of the Society.

IV.—If accepted as a Member, a Fee of Sixpence must be paid to meet the current expenses, which will in no case be returned.

V.—No Candidate for Membership will be admitted into the Committee-Room, unless there be at least Two Ladies of the Committee present.

VI.—The Committee reserve to themselves the right of erasing a Member's name from their books should the Character not prove satisfactory, without being compelled to assign their reason for so doing. In such cases all Money paid in by the individual will be returned, excepting the Entrance Fee.

VII.—A Loan cannot be applied for until the Member seeking it has paid into the Society the sum of £5, and particulars of the system for granting Loans will be explained to those who require it.

VIII.—As small a sum as Threepence per week will be received from Members; but those who contemplate Emigrating within a limited period, must, of course, pay in much larger amounts. Receipts will be given for all sums paid in, by one of the Committee, or a Card furnished to Members for that purpose.

IX.—Fresh Subscriptions can only be received on the First and Third Monday in each month.

X.—All Moneys will be paid to Bankers once a week to the Credit of the Society.

THE PROVINCE OF MUNSTER

March 27, 1852.

MRS. CHISHOLM AND EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

The high character, that truly Christian woman, Mrs. Chisholm, has earned from all parties needs no comment. It occurs to us that a plan she has laid down for the promotion of emigration to Australia ought to be known more fully than at present in this part of the world. We, therefore, give the chief particulars in a circular published by her, and the highly respectable committee associated with her:—

This society has for its object the foundation of a national and self-supporting system of colonization to the Australian colonies, by encouraging and aiding the industrious classes to effect their emigration in an independent, moral, and comfortable manner.

Payments and Loans.—Intending emigrants are, in the first instance, required to pay at least two-thirds of their passage money, which amount may be paid in instalments, free of charge, the other portion of the passage money will be lent by the society, to be returned by the borrower. As a security for this loan emigrants are required to sign an agreement previous to receiving their embarkation orders, that they will refund such loans, through the instrumentality of agents in the colonies, within two years after their arrival in the said colonies, or sooner, if possible, in order that the money so repaid may be relent to others in like manner; while the borrowers can nominate their own relatives and friends for a passage and a loan, equal to the sum refunded by them, provided the persons so named meet the approval of the committee. Passages are granted only to those persons who have paid to the society the whole proportion of money required for their voyage at least three weeks before the time appointed for the sailing of the vessel. No person is to be entered on the books of the society who shall by present to accept of a small loan, as by so doing all fellow-passengers are exposed to jealousy, and quarrels are avoided, the idea of right of assumption destroyed; also a solicitude in each other's welfare in a new home is created by personal reciprocal interests, cemented by mutual obligations.

Membership.—Intending emigrants, and most especially young and aged people, who desire to participate in the protection this system of emigration affords, must become members, and comply with the rules and regulations of the society.

Family Groups.—Each body of emigrants are divided into groups containing not more than eight, nor less than three families, and a limited number of single persons. The object of this arrangement is for friends and relatives to unite and aid each other in their common emigration, and to form a social intimacy among strangers previous to embarkation, by which they enter the vessel as acquaintances and friends, ready to assist in those little services so conducive to happiness and comfort in a sea-voyage. Families and individuals who cannot meet with persons wishing to unite of their own choice, have an opportunity in this society, of meeting others desirable to associate with, mutually forming a group advantageous for the present and future voyage. The group of approved families and individuals being formed, the members of each group have to pledge themselves severally to assist in the recovery of loans to persons constituting their group, and further bind themselves to pay a proportionate share of the fee of ten shillings for each member of their group who may become a defaulter.

Fees.—Persons on being entered on the books of the society, as applicants for enrolment as members, have to pay entrance fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to meet, in part, the current expenses of the office. Also a further fee of ten shillings each in addition to their passage money by all adults, and five shillings each for all children under fourteen years of age, to be paid in the colony with the last payment of the loan.

The Re-Union of families.—Relatives and friends now separated (some being in England, others in Australia), when they are unable to pay the sum required for their passages, may jointly, in both countries, make weekly and monthly deposits, until they have, by their united efforts, raised the necessary amount, which, with the aid of a loan from the society, may enable such parties to emigrate. In like manner, parties in England anxious to emigrate, and who cannot at once pay the required sum, can make weekly and monthly payments towards their passage, either through the committee or local agents. If there happen to be a family with some grown-up children, not possessing the necessary means to emigrate, one or two of the most eligible may precede the rest to the Colonies, and through the mode of the re-union of families, contribute to the emigration of the remainder of the family. It will be the duty of the Society's agent in the colony to remit these payments to the committee in England, for the specific purpose of the emigration of such parties. The rules of the society do not admit of the separation of man and wife, or of children without the consent of their parents.

Colonial Agents.—Captain Chisholm is now in the Colonies for the purpose of appointing agents to receive from emigrants all loans by the society, to remit the same to the committee in England, to keep a register of all agreements entered into, the districts to which the emigrants shall proceed, to afford advice and assistance to emigrants in obtaining employment, and to facilitate by all the means in their power, the satisfactory settlement of each in the district to which they have proceeded.

Protection to Orphan Girls and Friendless Females.—The friendless young women are grouped with, and introduced to families, at the group meetings held on the two first Mondays in every month, at seven o'Clock in the evening, previous to embarking, and placed under their special guardianship; arrangements are also made to ensure mutual responsibility for good conduct during the passage. In like manner, youths and young men are associated with family groups.

Testimonials.—Certificates of good character must be produced from two respectable householders before applicants can be enrolled, and members of groups must pledge themselves not to admit into their body persons of doubtful character. If married, a certificate of marriage to be shown before passages are granted. These testimonials are sent to the Colony before the sailing of the vessel conveying the emigrants.

Associated Groups.—A list of the associated groups embarked, with their names and ages, the place from which they emigrated, their destination and subsequent settlement, the amount advanced, repayments made, the sums still due and by whom, will be published as often as the committee may deem proper.

Cabins.—Enclosed cabins are furnished to each family of a size according to the number of individuals. Children above fourteen years of age are provided with compartments for sleeping separate from those of their parents. One enclosed cabin is allotted to seven single females, also an enclosed cabin for seven young men, in the parts of the vessel appropriated by classification for these berths. The arrangement of the cabins and the parties in them are such as to provide for perfect order, decorum, and morality.

Assumed, or average Rate of Passage.—For each adult £12 10s.; for children under fourteen years of age, £6 5s each. The reason of any fluctuation in the charge arises from the amount at which vessels may be procured; any advantage obtainable from favourable circumstances is given the emigrants.

Amount of Loan.—This is dependent on the state of the society's funds, and eligibility of the party for colonial employment; or other circumstances, but in no case will exceed one-third of the amount of the passage money for an adult.

Applicants for loans must state 1.—The name and age of each person. 2. Place of residence and occupation of each. 3. Whether married or single, male or female, and relationship to each other. 4. How much they can contribute towards their passage. 5. What part they can pay immediately. 6. If they require time, by what instalments can they complete their payments.

N.B.—Any further information that may be desired can be obtained by applying to Mrs. Chisholm, 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, London. If application be made by letter, two stamps must be inclosed for reply, or no answer can be sent. N.B.—No charge for information.

Articles to be Provided by each Emigrant.—Knife and fork, table and tea spoons, metal plate, hook pot, drinking mug, water can, washing basin, two cabbage nets, one scrubbing brush, half a gallon of sand, half a bath brick, two sheets of sand paper, two coarse canvas aprons, hammer, tacks, leather straps, with buckle to secure the beds neatly on deck when to be aired.

Bedding.—Passengers must provide themselves with bedding: the size of mattress for a double bed place, 3 feet by 6 feet; for a single berth, 2 feet by 6 feet. Feather beds are on no account permitted. Passengers should provide themselves with at least 3lbs of marine soap for each adult.

Luggage.—The bulk of luggage allowed to each adult passenger is 10 cubic feet in the hold, and 5 feet in the cabin, which includes the box, and half that quantity to children—free of charge. Each emigrant has to provide (for use in their cabin) a box 1 foot 6 inches long, by 1 foot 10 inches broad, and 1 foot 4 inches deep, which box is to contain sufficient linen, or other articles, for fourteen days' use, as no other packages can, on any account, be allowed to be placed in the cabins. The remainder of the baggage, marked, "Wanted on the voyage" will be so stowed in the hold, that it can be got at once a fortnight (or oftener) during the passage, for the purpose of making any required exchange of apparel. All packages of baggage to be distinctly marked with the name of the passenger, and also with the words, "Wanted on the voyage," or "Not wanted on the voyage," and it must be at the docks, ready for shipment, at least five days prior to the appointed day of sailing. The society do not make arrangements for extra luggage.

Notice.—One month's notice is given of the sailing of the vessel, to which emigrants may have been nominated as that in which they can have a passage.

Place of Departure.—Vessels sent by the Family Colonization Loan Society to Australia, sail from the East India Docks, all carrying experienced surgeons. Passengers are required to be on board on the day of the vessel leaving the docks.

Children—It will be at the discretion of the surgeon to issue, three times a week, to children under seven years of age, four ounces of rice, or three ounces of sago, in lieu of salt meat.

Women with infants, for the sum of two pounds in addition to their passage-money, can have supplied to them, weekly, half a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of tea, and seven pints of beer.

It is conditioned that the ship shall be fitted with hospitals, one for males and females, in such parts as the society may approve, and two perforated zinc tubes inches in diameter, one on the floor and another against the roof, 'tween decks, on each side of the vessel, from stem to stern, and carried out on deck for the purpose of ventilation; also with proper apparatus for distilling water on Bowie's principle,—both the last named to be in every respect as efficient as in the ship "Athenian," when employed by the society and so fitted before sailing; likewise the said vessel shall be fitted with two water closets for women, and one for children, in the 'tween decks, and with four houses for men and one for children, on the main deck, and that two trunks or shoots shall be fitted in order that the refuse may be conveniently thrown overboard by the emigrants.—That the cabins in the poop, with the exception of those required for the captain, officers, and surgeon, are to be appropriated to the use of such emigrants as the society may desire to place there.—That fifteen cubic feet of luggage shall be taken on board and conveyed without extra cost to the passengers, and one half of that quantity for each child, and that arrangements shall be made for ready access to all luggage marked "wanted on the voyage" and stowed in the hold, at least once a fortnight during the voyage.—That fixed seats shall be provided for all the emigrants if practicable, either in the 'tween decks or on the poop.—That the parties of the second part shall ensure the passage-money of the emigrants according to the liability of 34th clause of the Passengers' Act, 12 and 13 Vic. cap. 33. That the provisions for the passengers shall be of a quality to be approved by the emigration officer, and equal in quantity to 22 weeks' consumption, calculated according to the subjoined weekly dietary scale for each adult, which are to be cooked by an emigrants' cook appointed for that purpose. Biscuit per week 3lbs., beef do. 1lb., pork do. 1lb., preserved meat do. 1½lb., flour do. 3½lb., raisins do. 2lb., suet do. 6ozs., peas do. ⅜ of a pint, rice do. ¾lb., preserved potatoes do. ½lb., tea do. ½oz., coffee do. 2ozs., sugar do. ¾lb., treacle do. ½lb., butter do. ½lb., pickles do. 1 gill, mustard do. ½oz., salt do. 2ozs., pepper do. ¼oz., water do. 5 gallons 1 quart.

The biscuit not to be lower than second quality, and a quantity requisite for eight weeks' consumption to be packed in puncheons. The beef to be prime new Irish or American East India. The pork to be prime Irish or Dantzic Mess. That a supply of medicines and medical comforts shall be put on board in the following proportions to one hundred statute adults, for the sick or the preservation of health.

1 cwt oatmeal, 28lbs arrowroot, 56lbs barley, 150lbs sago, 30lbs boiled beef (preserved), 20lbs boiled mutton (do.), 50 gallons lemon juice, 300lbs sugar, 100 gallons stout, 10 gallons brandy, 10 gallons rum, 10 gallons vinegar, 8 dozen pints preserved milk, 30 doz. bottles wine, ¾ gallons chloride zinc, 1 cwt. marine soap.

That the following articles shall be supplied to women who may have infants under twelve months old, for the sum of £2: weekly, sugar, ½lb; tea, ¼lb; beer, seven pints.—That the parties of the first part shall cause payment to be made in manner following (subject to the due performance by the parties of the second part of the conditions herein contained), viz., for each adult passenger that the ship can legally carry, less ten per cent., at and after the rate of and one-half that amount for all persons between the ages of 1 and 14; also one-half the several amounts for any deficiency in the number of people that can be legally carried, less ten per cent. as aforesaid, payment to be calculated according to the several ages at the time of embarkation.—That only one moiety of the stipulated passage money shall become due and payable for any person who shall die on the passage out to their destined port.—That the passage money as above agreed shall be paid as follows, viz., one third on the day of the departure of the ship from Gravesend, one-third 14 days after her leaving the last port in the channel, and the remaining one-third after making deductions for any deaths, as above mentioned, upon receiving a certificate from the colony of the satisfactory treatment of the emigrants during their voyage, and of their safe arrival at their ports of destination.—That the parties of the second part shall maintain the emigrants at their expense for four clear days after the arrival at her ports of destination, on the same scale of victualling as in the dietary table.—That no wine, beer, or spirits shall be put on board by the owners, charterers, captain, officers, or crew, for sale to the emigrants.—That shaving on crossing the line, burning of tar barrels, or throwing water on the emigrants, as has been customary, shall not be permitted.

[illegible] of home about fifteen months since.—*Morning Advertiser.*

Emigration to Australia.—Mrs. Chisholm will, in the course of this year, visit such localities in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, as it may be desirable to establish "Emigration Societies" in. Those who wish for faithful information with reference to our Australian Colonies will be glad that this most benevolent lady has come to the determination of paying us a visit.

The Custom House Ward.—An election for an Alder-

Family Colonization Loan Society.

(ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.)

A PUBLIC GROUP MEETING

Of the Emigrants proceeding in the "Mariner," and others interested in Emigration, will be held at the

ROYAL BRITISH INSTITUTION,

Tabernacle Row, Cowper St., City Road,

On WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1852.

The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock, by the Rt. Hon.

The EARL of SHAFTESBURY.

A number of Noblemen & Gentlemen have kindly promised to attend.

ADMISSION FREE.

3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, Feb. 6, 1852.

FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.)

PRACTICAL PRECEPTS.

"ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."

Do not imagine, my friends, that I am about to lecture you upon the folly of rushing off to the gold fields, or that I contemplate at all interfering with your dreams (if any you indulge in) of washing-cradles, picks, and "placers" studded with that precious metal whose possession civilized men, from time immemorial, has conceived to be the one thing needful for his happiness, and its absence the greatest possible evil. An essay might easily be written to prove the fallacy of this notion, and history affords a lengthened catalogue of the frauds and cruelties which have been perpetrated by mankind for the mere sake of accumulating riches. But, on the other hand, it would be an extremely difficult task to prove that we could be happy without money, as society is at present constituted; and it would be simply a waste of words to endeavour to describe an Utopia which certainly none of the present generation are destined to see realized. It is because you cannot live without money, for which you are willing to give your labour, that you are now quitting the land of your birth, where money is plentiful and employment scarce, in the hope that Australia will present a wider field for your energies and abilities, and enable you to rear your children amidst those comforts which are the undoubted right of every man disposed to obtain his livelihood by the sweat of his brow—a phrase alike applicable to the man of mind and him of thew and sinew. In this very reasonable hope, my friends, you will not be disappointed—you cannot be—if you only bear well in mind that "all is not gold that glitters."

During the voyage, no less than after your arrival in the colony, you may advantageously contemplate and digest this precept. Were there even no allusion to the precious metal, it might well be termed a golden precept, when viewed in its proper light and aided by example, without which all precepts are valueless. It is applicable to all the numerous failures by which we are surrounded—nay, which we possess ourselves, and knowingly persist in encouraging. It teaches us that the smile does not always denote good temper, or a sombre countenance a bad one; that exuberant mirth is not an infallible index of heartfelt happiness; that those who make the greatest professions of friendship are not the most to be depended upon in the hour of need; that the esteem of those whose good opinion you have slowly acquired will not quickly leave you; and last, but not least, that if a precept is good for anything, the example inculcated in it we should endeavour to illustrate by our own acts.

It is more than probable, my friends, that during the remainder of your lives you will not again have so good an opportunity of indulging in reflection as that afforded you whilst the vessel conveys her living cargo to its destination. Throw not that opportunity away. Bear especially in mind that we all must do something, if we desire to fulfil our duties to our fellows. Resolve upon what you purpose doing when you reach Australia, and how you will endeavour to do it. Having made up your mind as to the course you have resolved to pursue, let nothing induce you to alter your determination, until experience has fully convinced you that you have chosen a wrong vocation. Indecision is the bane of many well-intentioned persons, even when accompanied by a tolerable amount of industry.

Such of you (and I know there are many) as have made up your minds to seek their fortunes at the "diggings," I would earnestly entreat to consider well all the difficulties you may have to encounter. With a view of inducing you to give up your intention of going there? No. Quite the contrary. I wish you to be resolved *to stay* when you get there, and thereby avoid the disappointment you will assuredly meet with if you lack determination. As "faint heart never won fair lady," so will niggard exertion fail to secure the valuable "nuggets!" Gold seeking is an employment especially calling for mutual trust and confidence in one another. If any of you resolve to try your fortunes in partnership—and it is a folly to try them single-handed at the "diggings"—let each resolve to be the *last* to complain of the efforts of his companions. Many allowances must be made for the newness of the occupation, which affects variously constituted minds in different ways. Once fairly embarked in the work—the ice broken, as it were, and the first plunge over—each will suit himself to the novelties of his position far more readily than many would conceive. An indifferent digger will exhibit a perfect genius for cooking; whilst others, again, will be far more at home with the "cradle," and be absolutely astonished at the success with which they have "got up" their first week's "washing!"

But, my friends, I know there are many among you resolved *not* to go near the gold fields. *Keep to that resolution*, and you will not fail in obtaining a reward for your moral courage. During the voyage think well in what way you can best devote your energies for the benefit of yourselves and those dear to you—those for whose sake you have trusted yourself for four months upon the bosom of the fathomless deep. What your employment may be matters little, provided it involves no sacrifice of character. Many of you will doubtless find sources of profit in channels which you do not now dream of; but be not too eager to catch at the first offer made you upon landing. Look about you for a day or two; and, with a fixed determination to do no wrong, based upon serious and healthful reflection during the voyage, there can be no fear as to the ultimate result.

And now, my friends, in bidding each and all of you a last and long farewell—in wishing you a pleasant and happy voyage, with all possible prosperity at its termination—I do so with the firm conviction that your children and your children's children will yet rejoice that you resolved to emigrate. I feel assured that you may date some little of your success in the Colonies from the time when, yielding yourselves up to the tender care of Him who watches over all, and indulging in that train of holy and calm reflection so naturally induced by gazing on the wide, wide sea for a lengthened period, you found you were the fortunate possessors of much gold that glittered not! Should such be the case, with what honest pride and exultation will you look around you a few years hence, whether it be in bush or town, in warehouse or rural homestead; and, carrying yourself back on memory's wings to the voyage you are now commencing, confess, with a contented smile, that your example has so happily and successfully borne out the precept that, "All is not gold that glitters!"

A FRIEND.

On board the "Nepaul," July 5th, 1852.

For information, and all particulars regarding emigration to the Australian Colonies, apply to Mrs. Chisholm, 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, enclosing TWO STAMPS for a reply.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

12, Bell's Buildings, Salisbury Square,
Fleet Street, London.

Mrs. Chisholm desires it to be distinctly understood that she is no longer responsible for the accommodation of Emigrants on board of any ships whatever. Her personal control over that department of emigration has entirely ceased.

Mrs. Chisholm will be at all times willing to afford every information of a really useful kind to intending Emigrants, but she cannot undertake to answer any details as regards outfit, &c., by letter, the number of applications rendering such a task impossible.

Information daily (Sundays excepted) from Eleven till Two. By appointment (only) from Six till Eight.

January, 1853.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

(Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.)

Protection for Emigrants.

We, the undersigned heads of Families, associated as Mr. Cantle's Group, having produced our marriage certificates to each other and made personal enquiries into the respectability of all in our group, and being perfectly satisfied, have voluntarily agreed to mess together during our voyage to Australia, and to afford parental protection to such young persons as are admitted into our Group, and will consider and treat them as members of our family.

(Signed) THOMAS CANTLE, Husband.
ELIZABETH CANTLE, Wife.
THOMAS BRAIN, Husband.
SARAH BRAIN, Wife.
RICHARD BLEASBY, Husband.
JANE BLEASBY, Wife.

Mr. Cantle's Group for Port Phillip consists of—

Thomas Cantle, Husband (uncle settled at Sydney)
Elizabeth Cantle, Wife.
Richard Bleasby, Husband.
Jane Bleasby, Wife.
Elizabeth Bleasby, Daughter (child).
Julia Harben, Single (Protection).
Isabella Maund, age 14. } Sent for by their Parents settled
James Maund, age 10. } at West Maitland (Protection).

Thomas Brain, Husband (sister comfortably settled at P. P.).
Sarah Brain, Wife.
Thomas Brain, Son (child).
Frederick Brain, Son (infant).
M. A. Tagg, to her Husband. } Protection.
R. Tagg, Son (child). } Protection.
Edward Martin, Single.

Equal to 12 Adults, who are entitled to a weekly supply of Provisions as under stated:

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.	
Biscuits	36	0	Rice	9	0	Sugar	9	0	Vinegar 3 pints
Beef	12	0	Preserved Potatoes	6	0	Butter	3	0	Pickles 3 ,,
Pork	12	0	Carrots	6	0	Treacle	6	0	Water 63 gallons
Preserved Beef	18	0	Cheese	3	0	Mustard	0	6	And 7 quarts for Infants
Flour	63	0	Peas	8 pints		Salt	1	8	
Raisins	6	0	Tea	0	12	Pepper	0	6	
Suet	4	8	Coffee	1	8	Oatmeal	1	8	

Sixteen weeks is the average duration of the voyage; and every Emigrant is entitled to draw sixteen weeks' rations, according to the Society's Dietary Table. To prevent waste, parties not drawing the quantity to which they are entitled, will receive the quantity due to them on leaving the Ship. This reserve will be useful to them if they go up the country, or until they have permanent employment.

N.B.—The Society put on board Water and Provisions for 22 weeks, in case the voyage should last so long; but the Emigrants are only allowed to draw, on their leaving the Ship, what they have saved from their weekly allowance for sixteen weeks.

All the Groups are provided with printed receipts for their weekly rations, and also for medical comforts should they be required. Scales, weights and measures are put on board. The Captain will have to deliver the receipts of the Emigrants, or the provisions, to the Society's Agent in the Colony on his arrival.

*** It is arranged that Mr. Bleasby will enter on the duty of Captain of the Mess for the first 14 days, Mr. Martin for the second, Mr. Brain for the third, and Mr. Cantle for the fourth 14 days, and so on through the voyage.

Mr. Martin has been elected by the Group to keep the dietary account book.

To save Mrs. Chisholm as much trouble as possible, Mr. Cantle has been selected to act for the Group, and will communicate any information to them.

3, *Charlton Crescent, Islington, London.*

NOTICE.

Family Colonization Loan Society.

London, Jan. 26, 1852.

The Committee having engaged the Ship MARINER (A.1), 683 tons register, Captain Harland, which they will dispatch to Port Phillip at the latter end of February. It is requested that you will state by return of post whether you are prepared to proceed in her; if so, it is necessary that you should conclude your payments with as little delay as possible—the cost for passage will be £15 per adult, and half-price for children under 14 years—and in consequence of the Sailors deserting the Ships for the Gold Mines, the passages by the next Ships are expected to be still higher.

Mrs. Chisholm will be particularly obliged by an immediate answer, when, to those who are going by this Ship, date of the Ship's sailing and further particulars will be forwarded.

3, *Charlton Crescent, Islington.*

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.
(Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.)

A Public Group Meeting

Of the Emigrants proceeding in the "Mariner," and others, will be held at

THE ROYAL BRITISH INSTITUTION,
Tabernacle Row, Cowper Street, City Road,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1852.

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, BY THE

RT. HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

THE RT. HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
THE RT. HON. VERNON SMITH, M.P.
CHARLES BUXTON, Esq.
ROBERT LOWE, Esq., late Member of Council for Sydney.

And several Noblemen and Gentlemen have also kindly promised to attend.

3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, Feb. 1852.

Malpass

FEMALE EMIGRATION.

MRS. CHISHOLM

WILL HOLD A

GROUP MEETING

ON

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 19,

IN THE HALL OF THE

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE,

58, ALDERSGATE STREET,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Subject: Female Emigration.

ADMISSION FREE.

[A. STEVENS, PRINTER, HACKNEY.

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The EARL of SHAFTESBURY.

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ADMISSION FREE.

3, *Charlton Crescent, Islington, Feb.* 6, 1852.

_____th 1852.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY
Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.

RATION TICKET—GROUP

SOUP BOUILLI.

Allowance for 16 weeks to a mess of 12, 144 lbs. oz.
Received before this order lbs. oz.
Balance
Received for Group ____, ____ lbs. ____ oz.
_____ *Captain of the Mess.*

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.

COMMITTEE FOR PORT PHILLIP.

Right Rev. Dr. Perry, Lord Bishop of Melbourne,
Rev. Irving Hetherington,
Rev. G. M. Drummond, of Geelong,
Very Rev. Dr. Geoghegan,
Rev. Mr. Strong,
Rev. William Butters,
Rev. Alexander Morrison,
William Stawell, Esq. Attorney General,
Alaster MacKenzie, Esq. Colonial Treasurer,
Henry Moor, Esq. J. P.
D. C. M'Arthur, Esq. Manager Bank of Australasia,
The Hon. the Speaker, James Frederick Palmer, Esq.
William Westgarth, Esq. M. L. C.
John Pascoe Fawkner, Esq. M. L. C.
John Thomas Smith, Esq. M. L. C. Mayor of Melbourne.
John O'Shanassy, Esq. M. L. C.
William Campbell, Esq. M. L. C.
William Rutledge, Esq. M. L. C.
Colonel Kenny,
Arthur Davies, Esq.
Captain Pearson, of Mount Ridley,
Elven E. Sturt, Esq.
William Nicholson, Esq.

With Power to add to the number.

THE RE-UNION OF FAMILIES.—The above Society, (which is of a purely benevolent character, and has for its Committee in England, Lord Ashley, M. P. The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M. P. and other Gentlemen of rank and influence), not only endeavours to aid struggling Families and individuals of approved character in their emigration from Europe, but has for one of its chief objects the re-union of separated members of Families.—Persons therefore, in Port Phillip, who wish to get out to this country, FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, their SONS or DAUGHTERS, FATHERS or MOTHERS, BROTHERS or SISTERS, or other near RELATIVES; or HUSBANDS who have been necessitated to leave their WIVES and CHILDREN, behind, and may be now anxious to get them out, are informed that they and their relatives at home, will be aided and advised by this Society in their mutual exertions to be re-united.

THIS RE-UNION may be carried out as follows:—The present cost of Passage for each adult is £12, from England to Port Phillip—for children under 14 years £6 each, being reckoned equal to ½ an adult. Loans of £4, or £5, or £3, on satisfactory reference, and according to circumstances, will be given to each adult for two years, without interest, parties themselves paying the difference in the first instance, viz.: £8, or £7, or £6 each; a relative in this country may advance the amount, or may jointly with his relation at home make up the sum required. To show the working of the plan, let us suppose a Father in Melbourne wishes to send for his son at home, that the son can raise £3 towards his own passage, that the Father sends him £5, and the Society lends him £4, making £12, or that a son out here sends for both parents—passage £24—say the parents can raise at home £6, that the son advances £8, and the Society lends them £10; or, again, that a husband sends home for his wife and two children, one being above the age of 14, the other under; passage of the three £30. Say that the wife can pay £8 at home, that the husband remits her £10, and the society in this case gives a loan of £12, thus their passage is secured. Much, however, as to the money arrangement will depend upon the circumstances of individuals. Last month one worthy son sent home for his mother and two adult brothers. He calculated they could pay nothing towards their passage; he, therefore, remitted, by means of the society, £19 4s., the society lending them £16 16s., making £36, the amount of their passage. Again, a single person here with small means, may be anxious to get out several relatives at home who have no funds of their own. In cases like this, the society recommend that the strongest and most serviceable portion of the family should emigrate first and help the others over. A servant girl last month, aged 19, sent home through the society £4 for her mother's support, and now intends to pay in £7 for the passage of her brother, aged 22, the society lending him £5, that, by their joint labour and savings, they may help over their mother and three sisters; and this good daughter and affectionate sister will be able to do this, with the aid of the society's loan, in about 18 months from the time of her brother's arrival. It is, however, desirable that the party at home should, if practicable, pay half or so of the sum required to be raised at first, say £3, thus by the relative here advancing £4, and the society lending £5, a person will be enabled to emigrate, and pay afterwards at the easy rate of 4s. 3d. a month, or not quite 1s. a week, one being allowed two years to pay back to the society the loan granted. Whenever the loans are refunded, the same will be lent again, and if the borrowers so wish it, to others of their relatives.

The *Payments, Remittances,* and *Emigration* of parties are thus arranged:—Whenever a payment is made to the Agent or Secretary of the Society at Melbourne, he grants to the party a numbered receipt for the amount, enters it in the "*Depositor's Book*" kept in his office, and pays the money into the Bank of Australasia, that Firm remitting such payments in a gross sum to the bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., of London, the latter House having agreed to receive, and the other to remit all payments made by immigrants in Australia, *for the emigration of relatives, or their support at home, free of any charge!—a boon,* on the part of those two Establishments of no ordinary nature. It will be also satisfactory to parties interested to know that Mr. M'Arthur, Manager of the Australasia Bank, has considerately offered, when he transmits the people's money in a Draft to Messrs. Coutts and Co., to forward at the same time the Agent's "*Letter of Advice*" to the Committee in London, together with his Descriptive Roll in Duplicate, showing the names and address of persons in Port Phillip who had made the payments, as well as the names, address, &c. of those at home for whom the money is sent. On receipt of this Roll, the Society's Agent in London writes to individuals that such sums are received for them from their friends in Australia, and lodged in Coutts' Bank, for their emigration. If, however, the parties for whom the money is intended do not wish to emigrate, or any of them should die in the mean time, then the whole of the money—(for the money will be all the time kept in the Bank)—will be returned by the society to the persons in Australia who had remitted it, unless they state, in the first instance, that they wish, in such an event, the money to be given to other relations.

The Society also undertakes—(through the liberal accommodation of the Banks above mentioned)—to forward any small sums of money which immigrants wish to send to their relatives at home for their support, to see it transmitted or paid to them, and in due time to return to them their relatives' receipts for the amount. In this way a servant girl may send 2s. a week to her aged parent. Payments may be made weekly or monthly. The Committee in London arrange for the passage of the emigrants, gives to each family an enclosed cabin, and one to every six single females, and ample provisions are provided for them. The emigrants will have the benefit of the free use of the post-block, and no spirits will be allowed to be sold on board, though a supply will be in store in case of need.

Those persons at the Gold Diggings who wish to get relations out, need not come purposely down to Melbourne to effect this, as some have proposed. They can easily meet with respectable parties at the Diggings who can arrange to give them orders upon Houses in Melbourne.

Persons must bear in mind that the Committee in England will be unable to grant passages until the whole of the money required for such is lodged in the Bank, as the Finance Committee must enter into *an agreement* to pay for such passages *when the Ship is chartered.* Parties also should recollect that these loans are at present sums of money obtained from the benevolent public in England, as a donation or a gift to aid the industrious classes in their emigration. These loans, therefore, are required to be repaid to the society, that the sums so refunded may be lent again to others.

Those individuals who have already been assisted with loans, and thereby enabled to emigrate to Port Phillip, by the *Slains Castle* and *Blundell,* can pay the loans granted to them according to their agreement with the society in England, to the Agent or Secretary of the said Society at Melbourne, who is duly authorized to receive such, and to transmit the amount to the Society. Applicants in the interior are requested to give their names, age, address, occupation, whether married or single, reference, &c., and the name of their relatives at home, with full particulars.

For further information apply to Captain Chisholm, Melbourne, if by letter, *post paid.*

The following shows the No. and Amount of Deposit Receipts granted to parties—(corresponding ones kept in the Office)—for Monies transmitted to England by the Secretary, through the medium of the Bank of Australasia for the Emigration of Relatives, or (in a few cases) for their partial support at home, from the 10th October, 1851, up to this date:—

No. of Receipt and Amount of Each:—

No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.								
£6.	£25.	10s.	£4	£3	£5.	£8.	£5.—	£56	10	0				
No. 8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.								
£3.	£2.	12s.	£5.	£3	10s.	£5.	£5.	£28.—	52	2	0			
No. 15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.									
£38.	£5.	£15.	£25.	£1.	10.	£10.—	94	10	0					
						Total	£203	2	0					

By the Books kept in the Office, it appears that 28 Parents, 38 Brothers and Sisters, 13 Children left behind, and 3 Wives, have thus either been sent for by Relatives here, or Weekly or Monthly Payments are now being made for their Emigration.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,
Hon. Secretary.

110, Swanston-street,
Melbourne, Dec. 9, 1851.

JAMES SHANLEY, Printer, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

The Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier
February 5th 1852

THE FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.

Cork, Feb. 2, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—Perhaps you would kindly give Mrs. Chisholm's letter, which you will find in the *Illustrated News* of the 24th of last month. The system of emigration this most benevolent lady is carrying out should be made known throughout the United Kingdom.—Yours, obediently,

JOHN BERNARD, Jun.

In the *Times'* City article of Friday week there appeared a notice of the efforts now being made to promote extensive emigration to Australia, in the course of which the following observations occur:—

It appears that the plan lately recommended for organising a system of emigration to Australia on sound business principles is likely to be attempted without delay, and that the Family Colonization Loan Society, founded by Mrs. Chisholm, will constitute its basis. The course of that society has been to send out emigrants of good character in family groups, a portion of the necessary expenses, being advanced, to be repaid from their earnings in the colony.—Its success, hitherto, has been remarkable, so far as its limited constitution allowed, but the object now is to give it a commercial bearing that shall ensure its extension so as to meet the existing emergency. The funds employed by Mrs. Chisholm's society have been raised by voluntary contributions, and, although it was found that strong reliance could be placed upon the punctual repayment of the loans made, and that consequently the principal sum would long be kept intact, new loans being made as old ones were paid off, there was no provision for a proper rate of interest, nor for such additional payment as would cover the risk from occasional defaulters. The plan, therefore, in this state commended itself merely to those who regarded it for its philanthropy, and, as is usually the case when the fact is lost sight of, that true philanthropy should be made consistent with mutual advantage, some of the best wishes of its promoters were at the same time counteracted.

This statement has called forth an explanation from Mrs. Chisholm, which appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday last, and which, as the subject is of much interest, and attracts general attention at the present time, we give in her own words; viz.—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—In carrying out my system of emigration, as a means of doing good, I value my character in respect to the commercial details as highly as any merchant in the city, and must, therefore, ask permission to say a few words to elucidate some remarks which appeared in the *Times'* "City article" on Friday last. I will not occupy your space by explanations of my reasons for a steady perseverance in establishing the Family Colonization Loan Society, but confine my observations to a few facts. On the first formation of the society the idea was to charge a moderate interest on each loan, and that very term was in the original manuscript prospectus; the discussions on the two first meetings of the committee were also, almost exclusively, devoted to the subject of a moderate interest. There was thus, you will perceive, every anxiety to carry out the principle; but with the very small sum at command for loans, and the clerical aid that would then become necessary, it was ultimately resolved to adopt simple inexpensive machinery in connection with the society, until it had attained such a growth as to justify the adoption of a different mode (a period which, in the opinion of my friends, has now arrived), and I was directed to consult with some of the depositors on the subject, and gather their opinions, that both parties might work harmoniously by a thorough understanding at the commencement. I availed myself of a group meeting, and explained to the members the necessity of adopting some conserving principle, when, after a short consideration, the plan of charging fees was decided upon as the most simple and best calculated to meet the case; the following was then embodied as a part of the rules and regulations in the printed prospectus:—

"Fees.—Persons on being enrolled as members of the society will have to pay an entrance fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to meet in part the current expenses of the office. And to cover the loss and other incidental expenses, all adults benefiting by the Loan Society must also pay a fee of 10s. each in addition to their passage-money, and children under fourteen years of age 5s. each. This sum to be paid in the colony, with the last payment of their loan, and to be added to the reserve fund to meet losses, &c."

The case, therefore, stands thus, (not neglecting to take into account that the society in advancing loans allows two years for repayment):—

Amount of loans to emigrants, per Slains Castle, ...	£865	0	0
" " " Blundell, ..	674	0	0
" " " Athenian, ..	524	0	0
Total amount of loans, ...	£2,063	0	0
Reserve fees from 501 adults, at 10s. each	£250	10	0
" " 260 children at 5s. each	65	0	0
Entrance fees from 731 persons, at 1s. each,	38	1	0
Total amount of fees, ...	£353	11	0

Gratifying as it may be to have my name mentioned with praise in the *Times*, still I cannot, as the society's parent, allow my promising and healthy child, which I have reared in the suburbs with so much maternal suffering and privation, to be introduced to the world as having the rickets, or suffering from a sickly constitution.—I remain, &c.,

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

January 19.

(40)

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

Mrs. CHISHOLM,

WILL HOLD A

Meeting

IN THE

TEMPERANCE HALL,

BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER,

On Friday, December 3rd, 1852,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

G. CRUIKSHANK, ESQ.,

IN THE CHAIR.

Subject: Information for Emigrants

ADMISSION FREE!!!

Tattersill, Printer, 22, Little Chapel Street, Broadway, Westminster.

MR. CHISHOLM'S COMMITTEE ROOM.

day of 1856

Sir,

A Meeting of Committee will be held at on to take into consideration

and to transact the usual business, at which you are requested to attend.

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

(ORIGINATED BY MRS CHISHOLM)

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS!

THE attention of those interested in the Emigration of industrious Artisans and others to the British Colonies of Australia is respectfully invited to the improvements now in progress on board the ship

MARINER, A. 1., 683 Tons Register (Capt. Harland),

NOW LYING IN THE

EAST INDIA DOCKS, BLACKWALL.

In addition to a vastly increased space, the passengers will be accommodated with a Wash House upon the Deck, an arrangement tending greatly to increase the Emigrants' comfort & health.

Dr. BORRIE'S new plan of VENTILATION has been adapted to every part of the "MARINER," and its efficacy will be readily demonstrated to all persons desirous of enquiring into it.

The TENTS, to be taken out for the accommodation of the passengers upon their arrival at Melbourne (Port Phillip), will be pitched in the Docks for the inspection of Visitors on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday next, 21st, 23d & 24th inst.

The "Mariner" will leave the Docks on Thursday, March 4.

*** On Sundays the entrance to the East India Docks is from the Brunswick Pier.

3, *Charlton Crescent, Islington, Feb.* 17, 1852.

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FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.

COMMITTEE FOR PORT PHILLIP.

Right Rev. Dr. Perry, Lord Bishop of Melbourne,
Rev. Irving Hetherington,
Rev. G. M. Drummond, of Geelong,
Very Rev. Dr. Geoghegan,
Rev. Mr. Strong,
Rev. William Butters,
Rev. Alexander Morrison,
William Stawell, Esq. Attorney General,
Alaster MacKenzie, Esq. Colonial Treasurer,
Henry Moor, Esq. J. P.
D. C. M'Arthur, Esq. Manager Bank of Australasia,
The Hon. the Speaker, James Frederick Palmer, Esq.
William Westgarth, Esq. M. L. C.
John Pascoe Fawkner, Esq. M. L. C.
John Thomas Smith, Esq. M. L. C. Mayor of Melbourne.
John O'Shanassy, Esq. M. L. C.
William Campbell, Esq. M. L. C.
William Rutledge, Esq. M. L. C.
Colonel Kenny,
Arthur Davies, Esq.
Captain Pearson, of Mount Ridley,
Elven E. Sturt, Esq.
William Nicholson, Esq.

With Power to add to the number.

THE RE-UNION OF FAMILIES.—The above Society, (which is of a purely benevolent character, and has for its Committee in England, Lord Ashley, M. P. The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M. P. and other Gentlemen of rank and influence), not only endeavours to aid struggling Families and individuals of approved character in their emigration from Europe, but has for one of its chief objects the re-union of separated members of Families.—Persons therefore, in Port Phillip, who wish to get out to this country, FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, their SONS or DAUGHTERS, FATHERS or MOTHERS, BROTHERS or SISTERS, or other near RELATIVES; or HUSBANDS who have been necessitated to leave their WIVES and CHILDREN, behind, and may be now anxious to get them out, are informed that they and their relatives at home, will be aided and advised by this Society in their mutual exertions to be re-united.

THIS RE-UNION may be carried out as follows:—The present cost of Passage for each adult is £12, from England to Port Phillip—for children under 14 years £6 each, being reckoned equal to ½ an adult. Loans of £4, or £5, or £8, on satisfactory reference, and according to circumstances, will be given to each adult for two years, without interest, parties themselves paying the difference in the first instance, viz.: £8, or £7, or £6 each; a relative in this country may advance the amount, or may jointly with his relation at home make up the sum required. To show the working of the plan, let us suppose a Father in Melbourne wishes to send for his son at home, that the son can raise £3 towards his own passage, that the Father sends him £5, and the Society lends him £4, making £12, or that a son out here sends for both parents—passage £24—say the parents can raise at home £6, that the son advances £8, and the Society lends them £10; or, again, that a husband sends home for his wife and two children, one being above the age of 14, the other under; passage of the three £30. Say that the wife can pay £8 at home, that the husband remits her £10, and the society in this case gives a loan of £12, thus their passage is secured. Much, however, as to the money arrangement will depend upon the circumstances of individuals. Last month one worthy son sent home for his mother and two adult brothers. He calculated they could pay nothing towards their passage; he, therefore, remitted, by means of the society, £19 4s., the society lending them £16 16s., making £36, the amount of their passage. Again, a single person here with small means, may be anxious to get out several relatives at home who have no funds of their own. In cases like this, the society recommend that the strongest and most serviceable portion of the family should emigrate first and help the others over. A servant girl last month, aged 19, sent home through the society £4 for her mother's support, and now intends to pay in £7 for the passage of her brother, aged 22, the society lending him £5, that, by their joint labour and savings, they may help over their mother and three sisters; and this good daughter and affectionate sister will be able to do this, with the aid of the society's loan, in about 18 months from the time of her brother's arrival. It is, however, desirable that the party at home should, if practicable, pay half or so of the [illegible] to be raised at first, say £3, thus by the [illegible] lending £5 a

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The Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier, February 5th 1852

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" " 260 children at 5s. each	65 0 0
Entrance fees from 731 persons, at 1s. each,	38 1 0
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Gratifying as it may be to have my name mentioned with praise in the *Times*, still I cannot, as the society's parent, allow my promising and healthy child, which I have reared in the suburbs with so much maternal suffering and care, to be introduced to the world as having [illegible]

re-united. Ten wives, with their children, are about leaving to join their husbands in Australia. In all, 210 souls are now preparing, through the auspices of this Society, to join their relations in these colonies, besides numerous families and individuals of the industrious classes who are anxious to emigrate in order to better their circumstances.

Parties contribute towards their own passage half or more of their passage-money, according to eligibility and circumstances, the balance being lent to them by the Society, such parties agreeing to refund the amount to the Society through agents appointed in the colonies, within two years from the date of their arrival in Australia; sums thus repaid will, in like manner, be re-lent to others, those refunding the loans having the privilege to nominate for a passage their own relatives or friends.

The fittings on board this ship have been so arranged, that each family will be provided with an enclosed cabin, so that the objectionable system hitherto adopted in the emigration of the working classes, of men, women, and children, having to dress and undress in the same compartment, will be avoided,—single females will also be furnished with enclosed berths, no more than six sleeping in one cabin, and similar arrangements will be adhered to, as far as practicable, as regards the accommodation of the single men,—at the same time, the range of the quarter-deck and poop, and which hitherto used to be reserved for cabin passengers, will be thrown open to the Emigrants of this Society, only the Emigrants must comply with such regulations, with respect to the liberty of walking on the poop, as the Captain commanding may suggest, and the Society approve of.

Friendless young females, and young men, are placed under the guardianship of the families, and who have pledged themselves to afford them protection,—for instance, one father of a family going, has four grown-up daughters—these girls will be placed with friendless young women in two or three cabins, thus the man and his wife affording a sort of parental protection to all these girls. In like manner, the sons of parents on board will be messed and associated with friendless youths.

For the moral improvement and rational amusement of the Emigrants, it is proposed to establish a *Library* on board, and for which contributions are respectfully requested. These books will be afterwards applied to the formation of Shepherds' Libraries, in the Bush of Australia.

Cards of admission to be had of Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange; Saunders, Charing-cross; Ollivier, 59, Pall-Mall; and of Mrs. Chisholm, 3, Charlton-crescent, Islington.

Trains to East India Docks leave Fenchurch-street Station every 15 minutes; Return Ticket, 2nd Class, 6d.

London, September 18th, 1850.

MRS. CHISHOLM

HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO GIVE AN ADDRESS ON

"EMIGRATION,"

IN THE

UPPER ROOM OF THE TOWN HALL,

ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1853.

M. RICARDO, Esq., WILL PRESIDE.

DOORS OPEN AT EIGHT O'CLOCK—CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT HALF-PAST EIGHT.

TICKETS, ONE SHILLING EACH,

To be had of Mr. Booty, 66, King's Road; Mr. Hooper, 57, Western Road; Mr. H. S. King, 1, North Street; Mr. Wallis, 5, Bartholomew; Mr. W. D. Savage, 65, Edward Street; and at the doors.

All Persons shewing *the Athenæum Lecture Ticket, No.* 10, *will be admitted at* 6*d. each.*

N.B.—ANY PROFIT ARISING FROM THIS ADDRESS TO GO TO THE FUNDS OF THE BRIGHTON ATHENÆUM.

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

Mrs. CHISHOLM,

WILL HOLD A

Meeting

IN THE

TEMPERANCE HALL,

BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER,

On Friday, December 3rd, 1852,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

G. CRUIKSHANK, ESQ.,

IN THE CHAIR.

Subject: Information for Emigrants

ADMISSION FREE!!!

Tattersill, Printer, 22, Little Chapel Street, Broadway, Westminster.

A VOICE FROM THE BUSH.

We make the following extracts from a letter which an old squatter near Braidwood, New South Wales, addressed to Mrs. Chisholm, detailing his circumstances, and praying her to forward a family of labourers from England at his expense. After detailing some family matters, the loss of his wife, and the marriage of his eldest daughter, and his own unsuccessful endeavours to get "another mother for his children," the writer goes on to say:—

"Now, madam, I would feel very thankful if you could expedite their passage. If the necessary sum given by the Crown is not enough, and lent by any person or company, I will pay them with a check on the Bank of New South Wales, where I keep my accounts, as soon as they (viz., the emigrants) be asks for) arrive. You will excuse my blunders when I tell you that I am writing in the bush, while I am shepherding 1,184 sheep. There is a gold mine twenty miles beyond me, and if there is an aged or lame man that cannot work there, (he) is soon picked up. This is the wages I will give to any one that will take care of 1,000 sheep.—£22 a-year, with a weekly ration of 10lbs. of flour, 10lbs. good meat, and some for his dog, and £1 for every hundred over the thousand; and 2lbs. of sugar, 4oz tea, and if he or any of (them) will sleep in the watchbox and move the hurdles, I will give £10 a-year more, and if he will braid cabbage tree hats, I will buy them of him. My son gave for four in Sydney £2 8s. Shoes are also very dear; other clothing is not unreasonable, there is so much competition with the storekeeper. If any more rations is required for the family, flour (they may have) at 2d. per lb; meat, 2d. per lb; tea, 2s; sugar, 4d: a garden, ploughed and fenced, and seed given for the first season, and a cow lent for milk and butter for the family, and a pig in the bargain. If care and industry is used towards me, I will do everything to make families comfortable. There is a national school at Braidwood. . . . . Families are most sure for the sheep-farmer; the single (men) are travelling from one gold mine to another continually. Our blacksmith asks 16s to shoe a horse, and, as to wheelwrights and other tradesmen, I must take my hat off at them, and pay high too. When there is six or seven in the family there most likely will be two or three shepherds among them. It is very frequent here for families to manage two or three flocks, and some fetch in cows and milk, or some birds; so that all that are able are gladly employed. I know many families, by being thus industrious, have a nice little herd of cattle and horses of their own. Though these cannot go to the gold mines, they make a deal from the butter and cheese, and all the vegetables they can spare sell very high. Thoughtful, careful people can do as well as going to the gold mines. That is not the place for families that wish to be moral and religious. I have one son who often goes with vegetables and provisions, and he says it is a wretched place."

husbands, and children to their parents;" and added "It is my intention, if supported by your co-operation, to attempt more than I have hitherto performed."

At the close of 1846 she landed in England with Captain Chisholm, almost as unknown as when she landed in Sydney among the higher classes; but charged with hundreds of commissions from humble colonists, to forward to them their parents, their wives, their children—to become, in fact, an unpaid emigration agent on the largest scale.

Between 1846 and 1850 Mrs. Chisholm, quietly but energetically pursued her work, fighting bravely against both neglect and detraction; in the latter year she brought out her well-matured Family Colonisation Loan Society, under the auspices of the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. On this self-supporting plan one thousand souls have been enabled to emigrate. That it is a sound plan, is best proved by the fact that the City merchants engaged in the Australian trade, deeply interested in stimulating emigration to these colonies, after serious deliberation, have decided that, in a commercial point of view, their best mode of obtaining value for a large sum they are engaged in raising (upwards of £10,000) will be to expend it on the plan and under the personal direction of Mrs. Chisholm. In fact, she is not merely a writer or a talker, although she talks and writes with vigour, humour and pathos, but an actual worker, whose theories of colonisation are all founded on facts at his her own experience. In the words of Mr. S. Sidney,* "The distinguishing characteristic of Mrs. Chisholm is philanthropy, extending to all classes and to all sects, directed by a degree of common sense that almost amounts to genius, and united with an energy, a zeal, an untiring perseverance, that renders nothing she undertakes impossible."—*Illustrated London News.*

* "Emigrant's Journal," vol. ii. p. 281.

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MRS.
CAROLINE CHISHOLM

WILL DELIVER A

LECTURE

IN THE

Temperance Hall, Pitt Street,

ON

Thursday Evening, June 13th, 1861.

At half-past Seven.

Dr. BLAND in the Chair.

Subject--"OUR HOMES, &c."

ADMISSION--FREE.

HANSON and BENNETT, Printers, 104, Pitt Street, Sydney.

FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.)

OFFICES, 29, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON.

THIS Society takes charge of small sums deposited by intending Emigrants towards payment of their passages to Australia; and the following are the Rules under which deposits will be received in future :—

1. Every person, on opening a deposit account with the Society, will pay a fee of five shillings, it being understood that such fee becomes the property of the Society, and shall cover only the actual family of such depositor. An exception will be made in the case of young single women opening a deposit account. In their case no fee will be chargeable.
2. No deposit of less than ten shillings will be received at any time.
3. No interest will be payable on money deposited.
4. In receiving deposits, the Society enters into no contract or understanding with depositor, to provide him or her with a passage.
5. Nor does the Society engage to advance any loan towards meeting the cost of depositor's passage.
6. When depositor has lodged with the Society enough money to pay his or her passage, the Committee will pay out of the deposits (on account, and at request of, depositor) the cost of passage to the owner or agent of the ship he or she proposes to emigrate in.
7. Depositors should apply at the office of the Society between Ten and Four o'clock, daily.

With respect to advancing loans to intending Emigrants, it is the intention of the Committee to grant them only in very special cases. When such cases are properly recommended to the notice of the Committee, the Committee will consider the propriety of advancing a loan; but in no case will any loan be granted except under the following regulations :—

1. No loan granted to any person who has not deposited at least two-thirds of his or her passage-money.
2. A depositor receiving a loan must sign an agreement to pay the same within twelve months from his or her landing in the colony to which he or she emigrates, with five per cent. added.
3. The amount of the loan will be paid (in part payment of the passage-money) to the owner or agent of the vessel in which depositor emigrates.

The Society have determined that it is no longer expedient they should charter emigrant vessels. The excellent plans adopted by Mrs. Chisholm for the interior economy, ventilation, and victualling of emigrant ships, the Committee are glad to understand, are being extensively adopted as a standard by respectable shipowners. At the same time the Committee will gladly advise depositors as to the best means of securing their passages in an economical and comfortable manner.

By order,

SAMUEL COGDON, Acting Secretary.

Committee Rooms, 29, Bucklersbury, November 12, 1852.

LAND IN VICTORIA.

The *Times* has opened its columns to an epistolary conflict between William Howitt on the one part and Mr. W. Campbell and Mr. W. Rutledge on the other; in reference to the waste-land question. In his last communication to the *Times*, Mr. Howitt observes :—

"It does not require 14 years, nor even 14 weeks, to learn that want of cheap land is the monster grievance of the colony.

"If there be no want of land by the public—if it be true that quantities of the best land in the colony are offered for sale, and nobody will buy it, why all this alarm on the part of the squatters? If nobody will buy it they need not fear that it will be sold. If nobody wants the land, why did the squatters memorialize Lord Aberdeen, in 1854, protesting against the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, just received, which recommended leases to be given to the squatters in conformity to the orders in Council of 1847, but requiring them to be dated from that time, restricting the pre-emptive right to 640 acres on each station, and demanding that all land necessary for settling the population should be taken and sold as wanted? If there be no public pressure on the squatters for land, why then the whole colony must have been from the time of the gold discovery all mad together and fighting for a bugbear.

"Messrs. Rutledge and Campbell talk of the prosperity of the farmers in the colony. Undoubtedly; so do I. If they had done as Abernethy recommended to his patients, "Read my Book," they would have seen that I visited these farms, and reported that the farmers, since the gold discovery, had grown rich. And why? Simply because these were in the fortunate possession of the small fragment of land in the colony that was under cultivation, and that they were selling hay within 10 miles of Melbourne at £40 a-ton, and up at the diggings, in the rural districts, at from £60 to £120 a-ton, according to the state of the roads. That I was constantly feeding my horses up in those rural districts on oats at 1s a-pound! and that if I wanted a pound of fresh butter from a farm, I must give 5s for it—precisely the price for which I could have got an acre of the best land in America! And why was this? Just because the modicum of land under cultivation was so vastly below the demands of agricultural produce in the colony. Now, will any man believe that, when men could get from £40 to £120 a-ton for hay, a shilling a-pound for oats, 5s a-pound for butter, and 2s a-piece for eggs, there would not be a rush for good land if it were to be had?

"But I leave the question to be decided on the evidence of competent witnesses on the spot. If any one will turn to the speech of Mrs. Chisholm, delivered at a crowded meeting in Melbourne, as quoted by me from the *Argus* of the 11th November, 1854, they will find that a case in point. Mrs Chisholm, on the faith of statements precisely such as these now made by Messrs Campbell and Rutledge, had induced numbers of persons to emigrate to Victoria, and then, on going up the country she discovered that she had been grossly imposed upon. She nobly proclaimed the truth, and added that "Victoria would be a great country when the people could purchase cheap land, and not till then!"

The statements of the impossibility of the people procuring land in any quantity or at any price on which they could live were loudly, repeatedly and rapturously cheered. How so? If Mrs Chisholm was telling the people of Melbourne what was notoriously untrue, if there was cheap land to be had, would they thus zealously applaud, and set their seal to the truth of her statement? Certainly not. There would have been plenty of Rutledges and Campbells to expose her ignorance, and tell the people that there was plenty of land, and where it lay. The people of Melbourne are wide awake, know very well where the shoe pinches them, and do not applaud ignorance and nonsense.

Finally, let me add, once for all, the testimony of another competent witness. The correspondent of the *Argus* at Geelong, in December, 1854, that is, a month after Mrs Chisholm made that statement, viz., that a man cannot get as much land for £200 or £300 as would get him a potato or a bit of bread, writes, that of 240,000 acres of land sold in the county of Grant, owing to the monopolists and speculators, nearly 230,000 acres were lying waste.

Now, let the reader turn to the map of Victoria and he will find the county of Grant lying between Melbourne and Geelong, actually in the very finest situation for these two great markets of the colony, equally so for the diggings, and with a line of railroad in progress through it. This land, which I passed over immediately before quitting the colony, is some of the finest land of the whole country, without a tree or stone over thousands of acres to be removed, the whole only wanting a simple post and rail fence, and ploughing up. Now, the unsuspecting candidates for emigration in England little dream that the flaming recommendations of Victoria as a farming colony are often lures of the holders of these lands, popularly called "Landsharks" in the colony, every influx of such raising the value of land, and the chance of a free sale of Government lands bring destruction to their selfish hopes.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

Committee.

THE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.
THE RT. HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
THE RT. HON. VERNON SMITH, M.P.
W. MONSELL, ESQ., M.P.
JOHN TIDD PRATT, ESQ.
F. G. P. NEISON, ESQ.

Treasurers.

FOR DONATIONS, MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON, LABOUCHERE, AND CO., LONDON.
FOR DEPOSITS, MESSRS. CURRIE AND CO., LONDON.
FOR AUSTRALIAN REMITTANCES, MESSRS. COUTTS AND CO., LONDON.

The Reunion of Families.

INDEPENDENT of aiding struggling families and individuals of approved character, by granting them a small loan in order to enable them to emigrate to the Australian Colonies, this Society is particularly desirous of seeing established a judicious system of Family Reunion, whereby parents and children, brothers and sisters, wives and husbands, and other near relatives and friends now separated may be again reunited. This reunion of separated members of families may be effected by parties in Europe and their relatives in Australia mutually contributing towards this object, by paying a certain sum weekly or monthly, according to the ability of individuals, or as they may agree between themselves,—those in Great Britain and Ireland paying in the amount through the Local or Central Committee, and those in the Colonies through the Society's Agents, or the Committees which may be formed there, while the Society will also, in furtherance of the emigration of the parties, grant them a small loan, and which loan those benefiting thereby will have to refund to the said Society by the end of two years.

The Society have the satisfaction to inform parties interested, that those highly influential bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., of London, have kindly consented to receive all remittances made by the people of Australia on account of Emigration, and have instructed their Correspondents there to transmit monthly to their Firm in London all moneys received by them from the Society's Agents in the Colonies, so that servant girls may thus have their weekly contributions of 2s. towards the emigration of their parents, or for their support at home, remitted monthly to such through the benevolent co-operation of Messrs. Coutts and Co. and the operations of the Society. The Colonial Agents of the Society will be instructed to publish once a month, in one of the Colonial Newspapers, all remittances made by individuals, as shown below *.

Persons in England who may wish to trace out their relations in Australia, or desire to obtain aid from them to enable them to emigrate, may address Mrs. CHISHOLM, No. 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, London, who will forward all such applications to Captain Chisholm in Australia, or to the Society's Agents there, while applicants in the Colonies can apply in like manner to Captain CHISHOLM or the Agents of the Society, who will in turn transmit to the Parent Society in England all necessary correspondence regarding the emigration, &c., of parties;—should intending emigrants, however, afterwards change their minds, or be unable to emigrate through some other accident, all remittances received by the Society on account of such parties will be retained in the hands of the Society, until the wishes of the contributors in the Colonies are known as to the disposal of the money.

All letters must be post paid.

London, 10th March, 1851.

ARCH. CHISHOLM,
HON. SECRETARY.

* DISTRICT OF BATHURST,—*Deposit Receipts.*

No. 1. £4 10s.; 2. 4s. 6d.; 3. £5 3s. 6d.; 4. £2 5s.; 5. £3 4s. 6d.; 6. £8 2s. 6d.; 7. £5 6s.; 8. 2s.—Total, £28 18s.

THE PLEDGE

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY,

ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

Committee.

THE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.
THE RT. HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
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FOR AUSTRALIAN REMITTANCES, MESSRS. COUTTS AND CO., LONDON.

AT a Group Meeting held at 4, Charlton Crescent, Islington, of parties proposing to emigrate to Australia by the aid of the Family Colonization Loan Society, it was resolved—

"That a certain number of us do form ourselves into a Group Committee, to propose and to carry into effect the following resolutions :—

"That we pledge ourselves as Christian fathers and heads of families to exercise a parental control and guardianship over all orphans and friendless females of good repute for virtue and morality proceeding with the family groups, to protect them as our children, and allow them to share the same cabins with our daughters.

"We further resolve to discourage gambling, and not to take cards or dice with us, or to enter into any pernicious amusements during the voyage. We likewise resolve by parental advice and good example to encourage and promote some well-advised system of self-improvement during the passage.

"As the system of repayment proposed by this Society is one that, if honourably kept, will add to the credit of the working-classes as a body, and be the means of encouraging the generous and good to assist our struggling countrymen, we hereby solemnly pledge our honour as men, and our character as Christians, to repay the loan advanced to us, and to impress the sacredness of fulfilling this duty on each and all of the members constituting the groups. We also promise to aid the colonial agents in the recovery of such loans, and to make known, in whatever part of the colonies we may be, the means by which parties well to do there may assist their relations in this country through the medium of the Family Colonization Loan Society.

"We further pledge ourselves not to introduce as candidates for membership of the Society any men but those we know to be of good character, or families but of good repute.

"We also determine not to accept of payment for any services we may render on board ship, but endeavour individually and collectively to preserve the order of a well-regulated family during our passage to Australia, and to organize and establish a system of protection that will enable our female relatives to enter an emigrant ship with the same confidence of meeting with protection as respectable females can now enter our steamers, trains, and mail coaches.

"That all members constituting groups be asked for their approval and fulfilment, as far as they may be individually concerned, of the above resolutions.

"Resolved—That the group meeting do record and tender their grateful thanks, and that of all members comprising groups, to the gentlemen who form the committee of the Family Colonization Loan Society."

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS FROM THE EMIGRANTS PER "SLANES CASTLE," RECEIVED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

"We hope that a voyage of some months shall be conducted in such a manner that the purity of the female character, the highest quality of English women, and the sanctity of family blessings, shall be unspotted; and it is by Mrs. Chisholm's excellent arrangements we hope to bear it unsullied to Australia."

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

(Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.)

At the request of the Emigrant Group Committee

S. SIDNEY, Esq.

(Author of the Australian Hand Book, &c.)

WILL DELIVER

TWO LECTURES

On the Principles of the Society,

AT THE

DOMESTIC MISSION ROOM,

Spicer St., (opposite the Brewery) **Brick Lane,**

SPITALFIELDS,

On Wednesday, Oct. 29,

AND

On Wednesday, Nov. 5,

At Eight o'clock in the Evening.

C. CHISHOLM.

ADMISSION FREE.

Office of the Society, No. 3, CHARLTON CRESCENT, ISLINGTON, *where Group Meetings will be held by Mrs. Chisholm, at Eight o'clock every Monday Evening during the Month of November.—Office open daily.*

(99) LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FREE TICKET.—NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Available for One Journey only.—**1st Class.**

No 130

Name Mrs Chisholm

Why granted Emigration

From Southampton to London

Date Sept 4 /53.

To be delivered up before leaving the Company's Premises.

~~WYNDHAM HARDING~~, *Secretary.*

Fred J Macaulay pro *Signature.*

UP.

Waterlow and Sons, Printers, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

R 240 C 4 R 231 C 7 R 159 C 20 R 97 C 20 R 61 C 20 R 37 C 20

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY,

By the Grant of Loans for Two Years or more without Interest;

OR,

A SYSTEM OF EMIGRATION

TO THE COLONIES

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES, PORT PHILLIP, AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA;

IN A LETTER

Dedicated by Permission to Lord Ashley, M.P.,

BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.

MY LORD,

The earnest desire manifested by a large body of the industrious classes to improve their circumstances by Emigration, and the sufferings so patiently borne by our people seeking employment and finding none, make it imperative that a system of vigorous colonisation should commence, in order that the munificent provision which the Giver of all things needful for man has placed in reserve should be placed within the reach of our struggling population.

It is indeed melancholy to reflect, that thousands of British subjects should wander about more like spectres than beings of flesh and blood, and that hundreds should die from starvation while our vast Colonies could provide so abundantly for them. Anxious however as a poor man may be to emigrate to the Australian Colonies with his family, it is unfortunately, impossible for him to accomplish his desire without some assistance. My Lord, I take this view of the matter, that the necessities of our people are so pressing, that if some humane, patriotic, and national steps on the part of the public be not taken to develop and bring into operation the mines of wealth, and to explore the almost boundless fields for productive labour which a benign Providence has placed at the disposal of Great Britain beyond the seas, loyal British subjects will be driven by hunger and by England's neglect, to seek a livelihood in another country which may be inimical to British interests.

We are at home, my Lord, circumscribed by space. If we wish to keep pace with some of our neighbours, or desire to maintain our superiority, we must extend our sphere of action beyond the narrow confines of this Isle. Policy points out the way, and it remains for wisdom to lay the foundation of a sister nation, upon the sound basis of gratitude and justice; for these are the qualities that should constitute the bond which is to unite the vast Continent of New Holland to Great Britain. Helping then our struggling population is but our duty; and I ground my plan of a Loan Society upon this principle, that if the Australian Colonies are worth going to—if they remunerate, nay, frequently enrich the poor Emigrant, the passage thereto is worth paying for.

The poor man's capital is his labour: he cannot in general find remunerative occupation for it here—he is desirous of investing it in Australia, in which country he is assured, even by his own relations and friends, that he will get for it a profitable return. How painful, then, is his position! He stands like a man anxiously wishing to be ferried over a deep and broad river, but without the means of crossing it: he sees a rich harvest before him, but cannot reach it by his own unaided exertions. If viewed, then, at this point, surely the humane and the benevolent—the good and the rich, will step forward to his aid, and help him to obtain a passage to that Colony, not as a pauper—not as a criminal; but in the more worthy position of a borrower.

In England, my Lord, a Society is much needed, *the great moral aim of which should be, to check crime by protecting and encouraging virtue.* A Society is required amongst us that will tend to discourage idleness and diminish pauperism, by holding out a wholesome stimulus to industry: a Society that will be as unanimous in its views, as it should be universal in its spirit of charity.

No one has shown a more disinterested and earnest desire to ameliorate the condition of the Labouring Classes than your Lordship; and it is delightful and heart-cheering to contemplate, that, eminent as your position is, you are surrounded and supported in every good work by numbers whose daily desire is to do good, and who, by their zeal and charity, are ever ready to promote any plan that is calculated to relieve distress. When, however, the plan proposed is to remove it as far as the nature of things can admit, a greater measure of exertion may be reasonably expected from all parties.

The vast sum necessary to carry out Colonisation to any considerable extent, makes the task hopeless if taken up by the charitable alone. But their zealous endeavours, combined with the industrious and frugal efforts of the working classes themselves, assisted by benevolent loans from the rich, can accomplish much; nor is it consistent with the British character to be deterred from attempting a great work on account of the difficulties with which it may be surrounded. A labouring man however, before he borrows, should consider whether he will be able to repay the sum advanced to him; and in like manner he who lends, should make some enquiry into the character of the individual requiring such assistance.

At the mention of a loan to enable the mechanic and working man to emigrate, numbers hold up their hands and exclaim, "That class will never pay." There is something however in making this experiment, that cannot fail, my Lord, to elicit much moral worth and excellence; and, if successful, great will be our national joy; for we are proud enough of our highly civilised state; we dwell with complacency upon the large sums of money raised in a few days for building Churches and Schools; we challenge the whole world to produce a braver or more loyal body of men; we exult in the intelligence of our people; we boast of our machinery and our science; but what is all this, my Lord, if our people cannot be trusted with a few pounds to convey them from want to plenty? If their principles are so bad and so utterly worthless, humiliating as the fact would be,. it will be necessary to enquire into the causes that have so degraded them.

Entreated as I have been to appeal in behalf of those who promise better things, I can but regret that a more powerful pen than mine was not employed in so important a cause; or, that the confiding benevolence which has made your Lordship the leader in every good work, cannot be more frequently found.

It is not, my Lord, proposed to ask for Loans without Interest from the rich for two or three years, without something being done by the persons to be benefitted thereby. Desirable therefore as it may be, that the expected Loan should speedily amount to a considerable sum, it is equally the object, and comes within the designs of this plan, that the Working Classes themselves should first contribute a proportionate sum before any portion of such Loans be appropriated to Emigration

It is to be hoped that the machinery of this plan will be found so simple, that any benevolent individual, so disposed, would be able to manage all matters connected with the local Branches of the scheme in such a way as that the arrangements might be in the hands of the parties most interested in the welfare of the people, and in whom they could place the greatest confidence. It is calculated that such a Society, (and the family group system proposed), will be found particularly applicable in affording protection and assistance to friendless and orphan females.

The number of weavers (and weavers are said to make excellent shepherds), now unemployed, would, doubtless, cause numerous family groups to be formed amongst that body of persons; but as the object of this Society is to establish a National System of Colonisation, it will be necessary that the Local Branches, as well as the Central Society, should all be working at the same time.

There never was, perhaps, a more suitable time to commence such a work than the present; and, although the working of the plan is fixed upon the basis of high moral motives, nevertheless, for Colonisation to go on satisfactorily and with advantage, it must also be made a matter of business. Every "twenty guineas' ship," as such are called, that leaves England full of passengers, requires, that for the wellbeing and prosperity of these individuals, two other ships should be filled with common hard-working people, or individuals whose habits would dispose them to adopt a shepherd's life, for Colonisation, like an edifice, must be carried on by the due and suitable admixture of component parts.

In submitting this plan for your Lordship's consideration, and that of the Public, it may be observed, that all the aid which it may be found requisite to ask of Government will consist in the grant of the usual allowance to surgeons and captains of ships for the due transmission of Emigrants. In the salary to Colonial Agents, and in the support of Government, evinced by their recommending to the Colonial Authorities that a sum proportionate to that advanced by this Society on Colonisation may be deducted from the Land Funds of the Colony, and be expended in making roads, building bridges, and other local improvements.

The friends and well-wishers of this Society can hardly expect the full confidence of the Public at its commencement. It is a great moral problem yet to be solved, whether the various grades of our Working Classes can be trusted, or whether, with all our religious, moral, social, and commercial advantages, we are rearing rogues or honest men; for, if we are not doing the one, we are certainly doing the other.

The benevolence that feels a desire to help those who try to help themselves will be in favour of such a plan, and real charity will dispose many to grant Loans from the Christian motive of doing good. But confidence, in its commercial character, is a thing to be gained. There is nothing however, discouraging in this undertaking; for, high as many of our commercial houses now stand, they all had a beginning; and, with few exceptions, the foundation stone of their character was laid by men who commenced with little, but who, by the exercise of punctuality, frugality, and integrity, gained commercial fame.

In conclusion, my Lord, I have to observe that it is now upwards of a year since I submitted this plan to you and other influential parties,—it has been sent for consideration to various parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales,—I have both by personal communication and by letter taken the opinion of considerable bodies of the working-classes upon it, and the result of such enquiries has been satisfactory. I base then the plan of this Colonisation Loan Society upon the capabilities of Australia, the benevolent spirit of the British nation, and the moral worth of its people.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's very faithful servant,

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

3, *Charlton Crescent, Islington,*
LONDON, *August*, 1849.

COMMITTEE.

THE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
THE HON. VERNON SMITH, M.P.
JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq.
F. G. P. NEISON, Esq.
W. MONSELL, Esq., M.P.

With power to add to the number.

PROPOSED RULES.

1. That the Society be based on the principle of friendly parties or groups of approved individuals, who are acquainted with each others' character, becoming jointly and severally responsible for loans advanced to them.

2. That a committee of this Society shall be formed in London, to be called the central committee, and branch or local committees, to be named from their respective localities.

3. That loans shall be granted by the Society for two years or more, to family groups, without interest.

4. That branch committees undertaking the formation and direction of family groups be required to communicate to the central committee the wants, means, and eligibility of parties desiring to avail themselves of the Society's aid.

5. That agents be appointed in the colonies, whose duties shall be—to receive from emigrants all loans made by the Society; to remit the same to the central committee in England; to keep a register of all agreements entered into; the district to which emigrants shall proceed; to afford advice and assistance to emigrants in obtaining employment; and to facilitate by all the means in their power the due settlement of the people, as well as to forward all correspondence between them and their friends in Europe.

6. That such agent shall give receipts in duplicate to each emigrant for all sums received on account of loans; such emigrant handing or remitting the duplicate to the local committee, and retaining the original.

7. That contributors advancing loans shall be privileged to nominate persons for a passage from their own locality or elsewhere; and that directors of charitable institutions be entitled to similar privileges.

8. That all loans be effected through the central committee.

9. That influential parties in Australia be invited to co-operate with this Society, by forming branch committees for aiding agents in the settlement of emigrants, recovering loans, and acting for the central committee at home, in case of need.

10. That some of the most intelligent of the family groups who may first proceed to the colony be requested to unite themselves for the time being to the local or district committee, and to aid the agent in the recovery of loans made to the family party with which they are connected.

11. That family parties consist of a limited number, each group not to contain more than twenty families, nor less than three families.

12. That losses incurred by accident, such as deaths, to be borne by the Society.

13. That, to meet such and similar exceptional expenses, a reserve fund be formed, distinct from the loans of the general run of contributors.

14. That, on contributors desiring to resume their loans, due notice shall be given to the parent Society, and that as soon as the sum so advanced has been received from the individuals for whose benefit it had been applied, it shall be duly reimbursed to the original lenders.

15. That, as it will be difficult to determine how much each individual should contribute towards his or her passage, groups being necessarily constituted differently, some of weak, some of strong families, and single individuals, and as the system is one of mutual co-operation—a neighbour for a time contributing his quota to the passage of his neighbour, the same being in due course repaid, as shown in group No. I.—parties be required to raise as large a sum as their circumstances can possibly admit, the Society only undertaking to help them in some proportion to their own contributions.

16. That no sums be advanced to parties beyond what they can easily repay within two years from the date of their arrival in the colony.

17. That persons not emigrating with the first draft of a group be required to pay 2*s.* each quarter until they are nominated to a passage, such payments to go towards their own passage-money.

18. That in the event of death or other casualty which may occur previous to embarkation, such payments as may be made to the Society shall be paid into the reserve fund; that the same rule be applicable to payments made by individuals who may after such payments change their minds and not proceed to Australia, unless the central committee shall see good cause to act otherwise.

19. That it shall not be considered as a matter of right that the relatives of persons who have already emigrated and made a part payment of loan shall follow in succession, the decision of the eligibility of families to priority of embarkation resting exclusively with the central and local committees.

20. That when it happens that a family or individuals cannot meet with families who wish to emigrate from their own locality, and thus be unable to form a group, parties thus situated be privileged to join another group, provided that such an arrangement meets the sanction of both parties, and the approval of the central committee, by their producing approved references either through the local committees or other respectable parties.

21. That parties approved by the committee, and entered as members on the list, be required to pay an entrance fee of sixpence each, to meet in part the current expenses of the office.

22. That all adults benefitting by the Loan Society pay a fee of 5*s.* each, and children under fourteen years of age 2*s.* each, in addition to their passage-money; this sum to be paid with their last instalments to the Loan Society, and to be added to the reserve fund.

23. That family groups be at liberty to choose the colony to which they prefer to emigrate, so that they confine themselves to one colony; deviations from this rule may be allowed, when members of the same group have relatives settled in the different colonies, or under other peculiar circumstances.

23. That, as the success of the Society will much depend upon the character of individuals forming the family groups, enquiries as to the integrity of such parties be instituted by the committees and others interested in the prosperity of the Society, and that persons constituting the group shall pledge themselves not to admit into their body individuals of exceptionable character.

25. That the reunion of families now separated, some at present in Australia, others in different parts of the United Kingdom, be specially encouraged by this Society.

26. That, in relation to this last rule, individuals wishing to make remittances for their relatives or friends at home, in aid of their emigration, and through the medium of this Society, be required to give the agent in the colony satisfactory security for the repayment of such sums as the central committee in England may find it necessary to advance on account of such parties.

27. That benevolent parties in the colonies assisting the Society be at liberty to name persons from the same country and locality from which they themselves may have emigrated, provided a group from such place can be made up.

28. That a list of the members of the Society; the offices of its central and local committees; the names of contributors by loan or donation, with the amount contributed by each (unless specified to the contrary); the number of associated groups embarked, with their names and ages; the place from which they emigrated; their destination and subsequent settlement; the amount advanced, repayments made, the sums still due, and by whom, be published quarterly.

FAMILY GROUP, No. I.

Age and Number of Family.		Relationship.	Name.
No. I.	44	Husband	Ewen M'Pherson
	43	Wife	Margaret ,,
	22	Son	*John ,,
	20	Daughter	*Mary ,,
	19	Son	*Hector ,,
	18	,,	*Ronald ,,
	16	Daughter	*Jane ,,
	13	,,	Catherine ,,
	11	Son	Angus ,,
	9	Daughter	Flora ,,
	7	,,	Sally ,,
No. II.	38	Husband	John Smith
	32	Wife	Mary ,,
	6	Son	William ,,
	4	Daughter	Eliza ,,
No. III.	39	Husband	Martin Macdonald
	35	Wife	Flora ,,
	17	Son	*John ,,
	13	Daughter	Susan ,,
	11	Son	Angus ,,
	9	,,	Allen ,,
No. IV.	40	Father	Peter Grant
	20	Son	*Alexander ,,
	19	,,	*John ,,
	17	Daughter	*Ellen ,,
	16	Son	William ,,
	13	Daughter	Jane ,,
No. V.	42	Husband	Angus Macdonald
	38	Wife	Flora ,,
	20	Daughter	*Martha ,,
	19	Son	*Ronald ,,
	18	,,	*James ,,
	16	Daughter	*Sarah ,,
	13	,,	Margaret ,,
	11	Son	John ,,
	9	,,	William ,,
	7	Daughter	Mary ,,

Say, Family No. I. contributes £20 0 0
,, No. II. ,, 12 0 0
,, No. III. ,, 14 0 0
,, No. IV. ,, 16 0 0
,, No. V. ,, 18 0 0

Total £80 0 0
Say that the Society contributes £80 0 0

£160 0 0

This 160*l.* gives a passage at 12*l.* each to 13 adults, as marked thus * opposite their names, leaving 4*l.* over.

Say that they arrive in the Colony in January, 1850.
No. I. gets 18*l.*, 16*l.*, 18*l.*, 16*l*, 12*l.* Total of wages 80*l.*
No. III. gets 14*l.* . . . . ,, ,, 14*l.*
No. IV. gets 18*l.*, 16*l.*, 12*l.* . . ,, ,, 46*l.*
No. V. gets 16*l.*, 18*l.*, 16*l.*, 10*l.* . ,, ,, 60*l.*

£200
Remitted to England . 98

Balance of wages . £102

No. I. Five Adults remit each £7 10 9¼ = £37 13 10¼
No. III. One do. . . . 7 19 9
No. IV. Three do. do. 7 10 9¼ = 22 12 3¾
No. V. Four do. do. 7 10 9¼ = 30 3 1

£98 0 0
Say the families at home contribute 10 0 0

£108 0 0

This 108*l.* gives in December, 1850, (say the Society anticipates the remittance of 98*l.*,) passages to Families Nos. I., II., and III., making, with children, nine adults; so that the first and second lot of emigrants are by the end of the year 1851, or earlier, in a position to remit the total sum now due by each family, viz.,

No. I. remits . . . £28 6 1¾
No. II. ,, . . . 6 0 0
No. III. ,, . . . 14 9 2¾
No. IV. ,, . . . 9 7 8¼
No. V. ,, . . . 23 16 11

Total . . £81 19 11¾

This 81*l.* and odd will now give a passage to the remaining two families, Nos. IV. and V., being four adults and five children.

ABSTRACT OF THE WHOLE.

No. of Families.	Total passage, at 12*l.* each.	Each Family contributes.	Society contributes.	Balance.	Paid by Families, at home.	Balance.	Remitted by 1st Lot.	Remitted by 1st and 2nd Lot.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. I.	108	20	20	68	2	66	37 13 10¼	28 6 1¾
II.	32	12	12	8	2	6	—	6 0 0
III.	52	14	14	24	2	22	7 10 9¼	14 9 2¾
IV.	66	16	16	34	2	32	22 12 3¾	9 7 8¼
V.	92	18	18	56	2	54	30 3 1	23 16 11
	350	80	80	190	10	180	98 0 0¼	81 19 11¾

TOTAL SUMS PAID.

Contributed £80 0 0
Remitted 98 0 0¼
Paid at home 10 0 0
Second remittance 81 19 11¾
Advance remitted to the Society . . 80 0 0

Total £350 0 0

It will be observed that after the second remittance of 81*l.* 19*s.* 11¾*d.* the families would only have to remit in due proportions the 80*l.* advanced by the Society, and which, on an average, there being twenty-three adults, would only be for each 3*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

It may be also noticed, that men in general get in Australia, weekly, 10 lb. meat; 10 lb. flour; 2 lb. sugar, ¼ lb. tea, and a hut to live in. Women get their board and lodging, and a certain allowance of food is made to children.

NOTE. Applicants will not be called upon to pay in their contributions until the Society is in a position to arrange for their passages.

The necessity of breaking up family groups, as shown in No. 1, will only exist when parties pay only a small portion of their passage-money; but when family groups pay half their passage, then they may emigrate together. £12 for each adult is only an assumed rate, but it is hoped, with strict economy, and the exertions of a benevolent Society, that passages may be obtained for about this sum.

Parties desirous of further information can apply, *ad interim*, to Mrs. CHISHOLM, 3, Charlton Crescent, near the Angel Inn, Islington, London, if by letter, post paid, and a stamp enclosed for reply.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

No. of Family	Name.	Age.	Relationship.	Male.	Female	Married or Single.	Place of Residence.	Occupation.	Can contribute towards their Passage.			References.
									£	s.	d.	

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LAND TICKET SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Sir,—I take some blame to myself for not earlier referring to the comments contained in your number of the 6th inst., relative to my second letter of the 26th June, regarding my plan of land tickets; but the fact is, my attention has been much taken up of late with the consideration of the present state of the labor market, and the Collingwood and Geelong destitution movement. With respect to your comments, I must say such tend to do much good, as they bring out the different bearings of a public question; and I feel certain that we are both aiming at the same object, viz., the elucidation of a rather difficult question. I may here, however, observe that in submitting this plan to the consideration of the public, I did not think it necessary to enter into the detail of the question, or to refer to some of the little difficulties that might present themselves in the organisation of such a plan. I merely considered the principle of it, leaving the detail to be arranged by the framers of the system, should such be adopted.

In your remarks you express an apprehension that tickets might be presented for payment without any immigration having been really effected by them, if any shipping agent would be content to receive the tickets as money. And you further ask, how is the Government to be assured against fraud, and parties getting estates gratis in Victoria, through the agency of a shipping agent? When I say in my first letter, "Holders of tickets could take a passage from any port most convenient to themselves," I meant, of course, such privilege should be confined to a certain limit, and that certain ports should be named from which emigrant ships should sail, and to which Government Emigration Agents should be appointed,—say, London, Liverpool, Southampton, Plymouth, Bristol, Dublin, Cork, Glasgow, Leith, &c. If our scheming friend, John Brown, made his appearance at any one of these ports, presenting his tickets, and showing that he had paid £100 for them to Government, he would be immediately referred to the appointed authority towards such, who he would be told they would be duly honored when the signature of the Government Emigration Agent was attached to them, showing that the emigrants had embarked, and their passages been paid for by the agency of these tickets. He might also find inserted on each of these tickets, their real value, so that no one could be taken in by him. They could tell him "We can buy tickets for £100, with land premission tickets to the value of £50 attached to them." John Brown then would find that he could only get £50 for his tickets and that only on unquestionable authority, that his intending emigrants had embarked, and his land remission tickets to the value of £50, the latter bearing 4 per cent. interest. So in like manner he would not succeed with Smith, wife, and four children. Smith would tell him, "I am privileged to buy tickets to the amount of £12 for each member of my family, and on which there will be a land premission ticket to the value of £6 attached to each." A would have no class emigration in this respect, for class distinction and privileges are like class legislation, attended with much evil. Let all who like to emigrate be eligible; population is what we require; and if for two years we make a judicious effort, we shall have something deserving the name of colonisation.

I feel much gratified, Mr. Editor, that on the whole you think well of my plan of land tickets; you are right in saying "It would give a tremendous stimulus to emigration, and would greatly improve its character." I feel certain if this plan is carried out, the Government will soon have at command three millions of money at 4 per cent., payable in land only.—a prospect, I am sure, that has already been duly considered by our friend Mr. Miller.

I remain, yours faithfully,
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Melbourne, 208, Elizabeth street,
23 July, 1855.

THE ATHENÆUM

Memoirs of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, &c. By Recess Mackenzie. Webb, Millington & Co. *A Voice from Australia; or, an Inquiry into the Probability of New Holland being connected with the Prophecies relating to New Jerusalem and the Spiritual Temple.* By Hannah Villiers Boyd. Sydney, Barr.

In these two strangely contrasted volumes we have the Reality and the Romance of life at the Antipodes. Both the ladies who supply the materials are Australian prophets:—but the first is the prophet who brings a clear head and large philanthropy to the working out of her own prophecy,—the other is a prophet after the manner of the Sibyl run mad.

Though it is a somewhat delicate task either to write or to criticize the biography of a contemporary, undertaken while that contemporary is in full vigour of life, the desire to recommend "The Family Colonization Loan Society," which is mainly the object of Mr. Mackenzie's book, may be held as reason sufficient for bringing into the clearest light of publicity its energetic and benevolent foundress. It may be at once stated, too, that nothing is here told of the private life of Mrs. Chisholm beyond the facts that her father, Mr. William Jones, was a Northamptonshire yeoman,—that as a child she used to play at colonization, as Dr. Channing when a boy used to play at delivering sermons,—that she made an early marriage with an officer in the Indian army,—and that she had scarcely passed the Rubicon which separates the dependent and thoughtless girl from the wife and the mother ere she began to deal with one of the most terrible of social abuses—the condition and treatment of her own sex in the Colonies. She commenced with the management of a girls' school for the children and orphans of the soldiers at Madras,—and gradually proceeded to the establishment *there* of a "School of Industry." This throve, because it was thriftily and discreetly managed. Capt. Chisholm's health, however, made it necessary for him to seek change of air,—and in 1838 he passed over to Australia and Van Diemen's Land. From this time the girl's play has been the woman's serious business of life:—a business, we may add, without unfair play of words, which has increased not merely because it met a want, but because it seems to have been conducted with a mixture of quiet decision and enterprise, of calm foresight joined to sanguine philanthropy, seldom found in similar undertakings. Advancing, step by step, from the assistance furnished to a company of poor Highland emigrants by means of a loan enabling them to purchase tools and wheelbarrows, to the foundation of a female emigrants' home in the corner of a neglected barrack tenanted only by rats,—and thence to the fluctuating responsibilities of providing employment for those thus screened from temptation,—the deeds of this good woman make up a self-consistent story of service after service done to woman. Mrs. Chisholm presently became known in the New World as a person having influence and discretion; and in that capacity she was besieged with applications and solicitations, a collection of which would form a thoroughly original and characteristic chapter in the literature of colonization. What 'Complete Letter-Writer,' for instance, has ever contained a document more genuine than the epistle which commences our extract,—

"On one occasion, says Mrs. Chisholm, I received a letter from a man who wanted a wife. I found he was well known to several persons as a man of integrity. He stated it would be a serious thing to visit Sydney for a wife: first, a loss of time; second, money; and, after all, perhaps not to be suited. His letter interested me, and I determined on trying to serve him; I give his epistle *verbatim et literatim*, that the reader may judge for himself:—'Reverend madam, I heard you are the best to send to for a servant, and I heard our police magistrate say, it was best to leave all to you; and so I'll just do the same, as his honour says it's the best. I had a wife once, and so she was too good for me by the far, and it was God's will, ma'am; but I has a child, ma'am, that I wouldn't see a straw touch for the world; the boy's only four years old: and I has a snug fifty acre farm and a town tenement, and I has no debts in the world, and one team and four bullocks; and I'se ten head oh cattle, and a share on eight hundred sheep, so I as a rite to a decent servant, that can wash and cook and make the place decant; and I don't mind what religion she bey, if she is sober and good, only I'se a Protestant myself; and the boy I have, I promised the mother on her death bed should be a Catholic, and I won't, anyhow, have any interference in this here matter. That I do like in writing nothing else, I wouldn't, mam, on any account in the world, be bound to marry; but I don't wish it altogether to be left out. I'll ge her fourteen wages, and if she don't like me, and I don't like her, I'll pay her back to Sydney. I want nothing in the world but what is honest, so make the agrement as you like, and I'll bide by it. I sends you all the papers, and you'l now I'm a man wot's to be trusted. I sends you five pounds; she may get wages first, for I know some of the gals, and the best on um, to, are not heavy we boxes; and supposing anything should happen, I would not like it to be said she come here in rags. I wants, also, a man and his wife; he must be willing to learn to plough, if he don't now how, and do a good fair day's work at anything: his wife must be a miliker, and ha dustious woman; I'll give them as much as they can eat and drink of tea and milk, and, whatever wages you set my name down for, I'll be bound to pay it. With all the honer in the world I'S bound to remain your servant till death.'—There was something, remarks Mrs. Chisholm, in the character of this honest bushman, during his colonial residence, to admire; he had gained his freedom, sent home money to his parents, and, during a long and tedious illness of twenty months, had attended his sick wife with patient care. Who would not get up an hour earlier to serve such a man?—I did, for I knew that early in the morning is the *best* time to choose a wife. I went first into the governess-room—all asleep; I unlocked the Home-door—some dressed, others half-dressed; some, too, very cross. I have often remarked, that early in the day is the best time to judge of a woman's temper; but I wish this to be kept a secret.

I remained half an hour in the Home; I then went through the tents, could not suit myself, and returned. At the Home-door, I found a girl at the wash-tub; she was at work with spirit; she was rather good looking, very neat and tidy. I went into my office, and ascertained that, on board ship, her character was good. I desired the matron never to lose sight of her conduct, and report the same to me. Day after day passed, and I was at last fully determined to place her within reach of my applicant in the bush, that is, in a respectable family, in his near neighbourhood; but I was able to arrange better, for I found that, amongst the families wanting situations, there was one related to her. I immediately engaged them as the bushman's servants; they were a respectable couple; the man a very prudent person. I told them to take the girl with them, and get her service near them, and on no account to allow her to live with a bachelor. I gave the girl three letters to respectable ladies, and she was engaged by one the fourth day after her arrival at ——. About a fortnight after, the bushman wrote to thank me for sending him the married couple: and concluded by saying, 'With regard to that *other* matter, upon my word, you have suited me exactly; and, as soon as our month is up, we is to be married.'—I received, says Mrs. Chisholm, forty-one applications of this kind; but the above is the only girl I ever sent into the country with a *direct* matrimonial intention.—The following is another specimen of an earnest appeal for a better half.—

"13th December, 1844.

"Dear Madam,—Matrimonial engagements, at all times, require and demand mature deliberation, and should not needlessly and thoughtlessly be entered upon, even with a prior knowledge of the party—how much more then does it call for when coupled with a perfect ignorance of the person and qualifications of your future companion through life. Such then is the present case, and I hesitate not, with the most perfect confidence, and a firm reliance on your experience and discriminating judgment, to throw my fate in your hands, and entreat your kind offices in the obtaining for me a suitable companion for life, in other and plainer words—a wife. With reference to my character, position, and prospects, I respectfully beg leave to refer you to Mrs. ——, to whom I have the honour of being known, and I trust they will prove satisfactory. If, dear madam, you will be pleased so far to oblige me, I doubt not my happiness will be accomplished, as there must be many worthy young women in Sydney, in every way qualified to render connubial ties what it is intended to be—a perfect blessing. The kind of person I would most desire would be a young woman, between the years of 25 and 35, English, clean in person, neat in habit, mild in manners, and an accomplished needlewoman, my late wife being a most excellent sempstress. With renewed apologies, and a request that you will favour me with an answer, I am, dear madam, your most obedient servant, ——' * *

"When travelling with a large party of emigrants—while they were sleeping in camp—as Mrs. Chisholm entirely depended upon the settlers for food for her party, she was to be seen at the dim break of day in her gig, driven by a prisoner from Hyde Park Barracks, going about to collect from the settlers food for the breakfasting of her party. On one occasion, just as she came to a solitary part of the road, near a valley, she heard a man shouting to her, 'Stop, stop!' A stout, rough bushman, clearing a few branches at a loop, placed his hand on the horse's head, and said, 'Are you Mrs. Chisholm?'—'Yes: what do you want?' 'Want—want—why, what every man like me wants when he sees Mrs. Chisholm. Come now, do look up that hill, and see that nice cottage and 40 acres under crop; and I have in it 20 hams and flitches of bacon, and a chest of tea, and a hog of sugar; the land is paid for, and the three cows; Oh, it would do you good to see the cows;' and then pulling out a roll of papers, continued, 'See, what a character I have got from the magistrates in charge of the district; and look here, ma'am, at this roll of notes—these are the things to hasten the matter, and get over difficulties with the clergyman;—come now, Mrs. Chisholm, do be a mother to me, and give me a wife; the smile of a woman has never welcomed me home after a hard day's work—you'll have pity on me—you don't mean to say no; you'll never be so cruel as to say no? It makes a man's heart light to look at your camp. Now, you don't mean to say you have not got a nice girl from Tipperary. Never mind the breakfast; I could keep the whole party for a week; and what peace of mind it would be to you to know what a kind husband I shall make one of your girls.'—'It was upon the principle of family colonization,' says Mrs. Chisholm, 'and actuated by such feelings, that I carried out my matrimonial excursions in the Australian bush. I, at times, took a number of single young females with me, in company with emigrant families, but then I allowed no matrimonial engagement to be made on the way, at the same time I took care to place the young women in situations from which they might, with that consideration due to the feelings of woman, enter with propriety and respectability into the matrimonial state.'"

Since Mrs. Chisholm's return to England in 1846, she has been ceaselessly occupied in assisting the emigrant; and by making his movements dependent on foresight and economy, and efficient through the agency of mutual assistance, she has done her part in divesting the enterprise of that recklessness which has so often reduced it to nothing more hopeful than the gambler's last cast of the dice, or loaded it with difficulties and perils alike needless, accidental, and overcoming. Her plans are now largely taken up and wrought out. For test of their wisdom, we need but recur to recent proceedings in the police offices betwixt emigration-agents and passengers, or to such a little book as the Diary by Mr. Merewether [reviewed *ante*, p. 843]. Few will read this biographical sketch, and consider the solid and recognized services registered in it, without feelings of more than ordinary satisfaction in the fact that its subject has not had to wait for her reward in the deferred fulfilment of her righteous purposes.

That new forms of literature bearing some proportion to the new arrangements of time and space made by the discoveries of late years, will be originated may be a dream; but if so, it is a dream more sane, sound and novel than other contemporary visions. A Shakspeare in the bush, for instance, would be hardly so strange an appearance as an Angel of the Sun in a crystal hull, prattling to the seers of May Fair about thrones, principalities, and powers.—Fancy, again, the possibility of living to see the day when the purse of gold pieces shall have lost its marvellous powers in drama and in romance,—when some other *panacea* must needs be contrived to make an end of literary misery and for the punishment of scenic injustice. Conceive the annihilation of gold as a symbol and a simile! Such a catastrophe, however, may perhaps not arrive for a year or two. Meanwhile, the number of strange, racy, and crazy books devoted to the New World and the new miracle, which appear month by month and week by week, is large enough to give a distinctive literary character to a year miserably poor in poetry, starved as concerns romance, but rich in history, and romantic in its tales of the new *Ophirs* and *Eldorados* revealed in the lonely places of the earth, and of the motley pilgrims and adventurers who congregate round about them.

THE TIMES TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1851.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

A public meeting of emigrants about to proceed to Australia by the Athenian, a vessel chartered by the Family Colonization Loan Society, was held yesterday on board the ship lies in the East India Docks, whence she is to start on her voyage for Adelaide and Port Philip on Wednesday. The society was originated by Mrs. Chisholm, and has for its object the foundation of a self-supporting system of colonization. One-third of the passage-money has been advanced to the emigrants, the loan to be repaid within two years; but the more remarkable feature of the society is the arrangement under which emigrants are formed into groups, each member of which is to a certain extent responsible for every other, no one being admitted except after due inquiry. The society has prospered greatly, and the Athenian is the third ship it has sent out. She is a fine vessel, of 670 tons, and looked extremely well. As the meeting yesterday was open to the friends of the emigrants, and the time of departure is so near, a very large company assembled, and at 2 o'clock, when the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was to preside, came on board, almost all the available space on deck was occupied, including such parts of the rigging as landsmen could venture upon.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in proceeding to address the assembly, said he desired to express the respect he felt for the emigrants before him, who had made such industrious exertions to better their condition—creditable not only to themselves, but to the class to which they belonged. (Hear, hear.) He met them with pleasure, but with pleasure not unmixed with regret that our native land was to lose the labour and the presence of so many of its honest inhabitants. At the same time, he felt that we were fulfilling the great law of Providence, and "replenishing the earth," and that, although there might be at the moment some slight disruption of domestic ties, yet in the end the great family of mankind would be largely and permanently benefited. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps he might be allowed to take the opportunity of mentioning that he had received a letter from Sydney complaining of his having represented, at a meeting in Edinburgh, that Sydney was not a place to which members of our families could be safely sent; he had certainly been under the impression that that was a place to which it was not so advisable to send respectable women as to our other colonies, but, if he had been misinformed, he was extremely sorry for the wrong he had done, and anxious to retract the assertion. (Hear, hear.) He could not suffer the occasion to pass without adverting to the remarkable intelligence from Australia, announcing that fields of gold of almost unlimited extent had been discovered, and promising—it must be remembered it was only promising—unbounded wealth to those engaged in the pursuit of the precious ore. It was not for him to say that mischief must necessarily result from these discoveries; all he asked of the emigrants was to be careful, to weigh the matter deliberately, to exercise self-control, and let experience and principle be heard, before suffering themselves to be absorbed by the tide which was about to set in in the district of Bathurst in Australia. (Hear.) He would ask them to go out with their eyes open, and with a determination that by God's blessing nothing should supersede this without which there could be no security or honour for realms, no peace or happiness for families—honest, steady, regular, industrious exertion. (Hear, hear.) For the strength and security of a nation, all the gold that ever should be found would not be equal to the honest industry of a moral, patient, religious population. (Hear, hear.) He would not say that there might not be great benefits involved in this discovery; it might be the method of Providence for peopling those vast regions. (Hear.) He trusted the emigrants before him were going out, not like colonists of ancient times, but with all the experience and science and power of modern civilization—with the advantage of a good education, with the word of God in their hands, and, he hoped, in their hearts (hear, hear); and that they might be enabled to turn to permanent and useful account those blessings of Providence, these gifts of God—for His gifts they were, or they would not have been found in the soil for man,—gifts to be used for His honour and for man's benefit. (Hear, hear.) The noble Earl concluded his remarks by expressing a hearty wish for the peace and prosperity of the emigrants, and uttering a fervent prayer that God would bless them in this life, and lead them to everlasting happiness in the world to come.

Mr. L. FOSTER, late member of Council for Port Phillip, then addressed the emigrants, and said that they would find many branches of industry open to them; indeed, he knew none which was not amply remunerative; and, so far as he had observed, whatever distress existed was confined to cases where it had been brought on by idleness, intemperance, dishonesty, or profligacy. (Hear, hear.) There was no quarter of the world where honesty was more appreciated. The very fact of the presence of a class expatriated for their crimes, and their having a name for dishonesty, made honesty the more priceless. Character would be more valuable to the emigrant than a pocketfull of sovereigns. (Hear, hear.) Comfortable circumstances were not indeed to be attained without work and frugality; but there was ample opportunity for the industrious. (Hear, hear.) The truth was, too, that people liked Mrs. Chisholm's emigrants better than any others (hear, hear); and he trusted the present party would keep up the character earned by those whom she had sent out. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SIDNEY would state to the visitors the nature of the society under whose auspices these emigrants were going out. It was well known that Mrs. Chisholm, who went to Australia many years ago for the benefit of her health, took a great interest, when there, in the welfare of the emigrants. She established a temporary home for females in Sydney, and headed parties into the interior with a view to place the emigrants in respectable situations, and distribute them where labour was demanded. When she returned to this country she devoted herself to giving advice and assistance to emigrants. The constitution of this society, instituted by her, was of the following description:—Persons belonging to the working classes disposed to emigrate were advised to lay by money, weekly or otherwise, till it amounted to two-thirds of their passage money; the remainder was to be lent to them, without interest, to be repaid in the colony within two years after their arrival. But it was desired that they should know something of one another; and accordingly the emigrants were formed into groups of not less than nine individuals. Every applicant was referred to one of these groups, and the group made themselves acquainted with him, and ascertained whether his promise to repay the loan might be relied on, every member of each group being liable to pay 10s. for any member of it who should make default in repayment. Friends and relatives were thus united, and individuals were introduced as to a family. (Hear, hear.) The society, on the other hand, took great pains to maintain comfort and order on the passage, and to secure health and a good moral tone among the emigrants. (Hear, hear.) The berths were enclosed, and suited to the various parties, whether a married couple with young children, or single men or women; the lads and the girls of a family would be placed near the parents; every single woman would be under the care of some one of the mothers who went out. This ship would take out but 208 adults; she had taken out as many as 350 troops.

Mr. R. LOWE, late member of Council for Sydney, tendered some practical advice to those who were going out. He counselled them to employ the period of the voyage carefully, in acquiring knowledge and self-discipline. When they arrived, they would hear a great deal about the gold discoveries;—he would say, "Let other people go gold-hunting, you will derive the benefit of the discovery in the advanced rate of wages in the market, from which so much labour will be withdrawn." (Hear, hear.) The goldfield was a lottery, in which a vast number would draw blanks, and in a country where there was a number of persons who had been transported for their crimes, and whose sentences had expired, but who had not all become reformed men, there would be congregated in the gold-field a desperate and reckless set, whom every prudent man would wish to avoid. (Hear.) Probably, before the requisite force could be applied by the Government, there would be scenes that would rival those in California. (Hear.) The superior class of emigrants sent out by Mrs. Chisholm would command high wages and situations of trust. The great demand was for people who could be trusted when the employer's back was turned, and the economy and self-denial which must have been exercised by the emigrants present, in order to take advantage of this society's offer, would be some guarantee for their good conduct. (Hear.) It was to be regretted that the funds at Mrs. Chisholm's command were not equal to the demand and the numbers requiring aid, but, by working a little longer, they might raise the whole capital themselves, and have the matter in their own hands. (Hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Earl of Shaftesbury, to the committee, and to Mrs. Chisholm having been passed with acclamation,

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY expressed his admiration of the intelligent zeal and indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Chisholm. (Cheers.) The audience had probably heard something of "Bloomerism," which meant that ladies were to walk about in man's attire. (A laugh.) Mrs. Chisholm had attained the highest order of Bloomerism; she had the heart of a woman, and the understanding of a man. (Cheers.) He wished her "God speed," and prayed that she might be made more and more instrumental in carrying out great and beneficent and holy purposes. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

The assembly then dispersed about the ship, and inspected the arrangements of the vessel. They appeared to indicate much care and judgment, and to have been dictated by experience. Mrs. Chisholm, for whom the emigrants seemed to have the most affectionate regard and respect, was unwearied in her courteous attention to the demands made upon her by visitors for explanation and description.

LOCATION OF EMIGRANT FAMILIES.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mrs. CHISHOLM, the undaunted and enterprising bush pioneer, from which it appears that she has provided for *Seventy* additional families. She is now compelled to seek for some private aid in carrying out her most praiseworthy project, which she solicits in these simple but affecting words:—

"I wish you would use your interest to try and borrow a horse and covered cart for me; I require the cart to sleep in at night, and carry little children by day; I have a saddle horse for my own use. I have now provided for seventy families. The weather is, however, very changeable, and I require a covered cart to enable me to continue my exertions."

It would appear from this application, that this good woman is left almost entirely to her own resources to carry on the work of providing for these destitute emigrants. The appropriation of a small sum to this purpose, out of the £1000 voted for defraying the expenses attendant on the removal of emigrants from Sydney to the country districts, would not, in our opinion, be any great stretch of power in the Executive, and would most effectually meet the views of the Council in voting that item of the public money for a valuable public purpose. If, however, the ear of the Executive should remain deaf to the application of this most deserving lady, poor as we are, we shall not hesitate to head a "Subscription List" with £5, to procure a horse and covered cart for Mrs. Chisholm, to assist her in her "*ambulance* of Charity."

Sydney Herald.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening, a "public group meeting" of the emigrants about to leave England in the Mariner was held at the Royal British Institution, City-road, in order to promote the object of this society. The meeting was a very crowded one, being composed chiefly of the operative classes, anxious to obtain information on the subject of emigration, which has at present so strong an attraction. In the body of the hall there were about 2000 persons, many of who came to bid farewell to the emigrants. The scene presented on this occasion was a very exciting one. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the chair; and on the platform, besides several ladies, were the Right Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Robert Lowe, Esq., late member of the Legislative Council at Sydney; Mr. Silas Higgins, Mr. Vere Foster and other gentlemen. Mrs. Chisholm, the lady who founded the society, and originated its plan of association, was loudly greeted on her appearance on the platform. The Earl of Shaftesbury addressed the meeting at considerable length, dwelling with much force on the favourable contrast presented by the society's plan of emigration to any other. Hitherto, when the emigrant was leaving his country it was a most melancholy occasion, seeing that the most painful family disruptions took place; but under this system—the system introduced by Mrs. Chisholm—whole families were sent out together, and the father was not separated from his child, nor the brother from the sister. None of these scenes now took place; but youth and age, the blessing of God favouring the efforts of the good Mrs. Chisholm, would be conveyed out together. (Applause.) He had himself seen such a sight on board the Athenian. He had seen the tender infant of six weeks old, and the aged grandmother of eighty-three years go out together. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Several gentlemen, either resident in the colonies or taking a lively interest in the subject, having addressed the meeting, resolutions were adopted in support of the society's proceedings. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Chisholm and the members of the committee, which was acknowledged. Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P.: Thanks was voted to the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed, giving three cheers for Mrs. Chisholm and success to the society.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

(ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.)

General Committee.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.
THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. R. VERNON SMITH, M.P.

W. MONSELL, ESQ. M.P.
JOHN TIDD PRATT, ESQ.
F. G. P. NEISON, ESQ.
CHARLES BUXTON, ESQ.
WYNDHAM HARDING, ESQ.
ROBERT BROOKS, ESQ.
P. W. FLOWER, ESQ.
EDMUND GORE, ESQ.
W. JACKSON, ESQ.
W. FANNING, ESQ.
JAMES LEVICK, ESQ.
W. WALKER, ESQ.
THOMAS LEARMONTH, ESQ.
FREDERICK R. GORE, ESQ.
ROBERT LOWE, ESQ.
G. H. DONALDSON, ESQ.
T. ASPINWALL, ESQ.
J. A. JACKSON, ESQ.
D. Q. HENRIQUEZ, ESQ.
T. S. ATKINS, ESQ.
S. KINNARD, ESQ.
J. P. MORRISON, ESQ.
E. ARMITAGE, ESQ.
THOMAS LOWNDES, ESQ.
W. MILLIKIN, ESQ.
S. JACKSON, ESQ.
E. J. WHEELER, ESQ.
H. G. SMITH, ESQ.
JAMES ALEXANDER, ESQ.
LEWIS NATHAN, ESQ.
JOSEPH WEBB, ESQ.

Bankers.

FOR DONATIONS—MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON, LABOUCHERE, & Co.
FOR DEPOSITS—MESSRS. CURRIE & Co.
FOR REMITTANCES FROM AUSTRALIA—MESSRS. COUTTS & Co.

THE success which has attended the plan of Emigration adopted by this Society, has induced the Committee to invite the aid of the Public in extending its operations.

One of the objects of the Society is, by means of small loans, to enable Families to complete the necessary sum for the payment of their passages to Australia. By adopting the practice of weekly or monthly "deposits," as carried on by the Society, intending Emigrants are enabled eventually to make up the larger portion of their passage-money, the remainder being contributed by small loans from the funds of the Society.

By the last vessel which left under the auspices of the Society, the "Athenian," 209 adult emigrants proceeded to Australia. These persons raised money by their own deposits to the extent of 2,094*l.*; and the loan by the Society of 524*l.* enabled them to emigrate without further delay.

Another object of the Society is, to enable Emigrants to proceed out to the Colonies, with every regard to their moral well-being and their personal comfort on board ship. To this end great precautions are observed in the admission of persons as "depositors"; and rules are laid down which ensure the selection of eligible vessels, and the maintenance of proper arrangements throughout the voyage.

It is to be observed that the Emigrants undertake to pay back to appointed agents in the Colonies the amount advanced to them, within two years. This repayment of the loans will give a lasting operation to any funds originally subscribed. There is also every reason to expect, from what has already taken place, that many of the Emigrants will appropriate part of their savings in the Colonies to the future Emigration of friends and relations now in this country. Thus the seed is sown from which may spring a large self-supporting system of Emigration to Australia, such as we have hitherto seen carried on so extensively to North America.

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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Argus July 26

LAND TICKET SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Sir,—I take some blame to myself for not earlier referring to the comments contained in your number of the 6th inst., relative to my second letter of the 26th June, regarding my plan of land tickets; but the fa[illegible] my attention has been much taken up of late with the consideration of the present state of the labor market, and the Collingwood and Geelong destitution movement. With respect to your comments, I must say such tend to do much good, as they bring out the different bearings of a public question; and I feel certain that we are both aiming at the same object, viz., the elucidation of a rather difficult question. I may here, however, observe that in submitting this plan to the consideration of the public, I did not think it necessary to enter into the details of the question, or to refer to some of the little difficulties that might present themselves in the organisation of such a plan. I merely considered the principle of it, leaving the detail to be arranged by the framers of the system, should such be adopted.

In your remarks you express an apprehension that tickets might be presented for payment without any immigration having been really effected by them, if any shipping agent would be content to receive the tickets as money. And you further ask, how is the Government to be assured against fraud, and parties getting estates gratis in Victoria, through the agency of a shipping agent? When I say in my first letter, "Holders of tickets could take a passage from any port most convenient to themselves," I meant, of course, such privilege should be confined to a certain limit, and that certain ports should be named from which emigrant ships should sail, and to which Government Emigration Agents should be appointed,—say, London, Liverpool, Southampton, Plymouth, Bristol, Dublin, Cork, Glasgow, Leith, &c. If our scheming friend, John Brown, made his appearance at any one of these ports, presenting his tickets, and showing that he had paid £100 for them to Government, he would be immediately referred to the appointed authority to cash such, when he would be told they would be duly honored when the signature of the Government Emigration Agent was attached to them, showing that the emigrants had embarked, and their passages been paid for by the agency of these tickets. He might also find inserted on each of these tickets, their real value, so that no one could be taken in by him. They could tell him "We can buy tickets for £100, with land premission tickets to the value of £50 attached to them." John Brown then would find that he could only get £50 for his tickets and that only on unquestionable authority, that his intending emigrants had embarked, and his land remission tickets to the value of £50, the latter bearing 4 per cent. interest. So in like manner he would not succeed with Smith, wife, and four children. Smith would tell him "I am privileged to buy tickets to the amount of £12 for each member of my family, an[illegible] which there will be a land premission ticket to the value of £6 attached to each." I would have no class emigration in this respect, for class distinction and privileges are like class legislation, attended with much evil. Let all who like to emigrate be eligible: population is what we require; and if for two years we make a judicious effort, we shall have something deserving the name of colonisation.

I feel much gratified, Mr. Editor, that on the whole you think well of my plan of land tickets; you are right in saying "It would give a tremendous stimulus to emigration, and would greatly improve its character." I feel certain if this plan is carried out, the Government will soon have at command three millions of money at 4 per cent., payable in land only,—a prospect, I am sure, that has already been duly considered by our friend Mr. Miller.

I remain, yours faithfully,
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Melbourne, 268, Elizabeth street,
23 July, 1855.

THE ATHENÆUM

Memoirs of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, &c. By Eneas Mackenzie. Webb, Millington & Co.

A Voice from Australia; or, an Inquiry into the Probability of New Holland being connected with the Prophecies relating to New Jerusalem and the Spiritual Temple. By Hannah Villiers Boyd. Sydney, Barr.

In these two strangely contrasted volumes we have the Reality and the Romance of life at the Antipodes. Both the ladies who supply the materials are Australian prophets:—but the one is the prophet who brings a clear head and large philanthropy to the working out of her own prophecy,—the other is a prophet after the manner of the Sibyl run mad.

Though it is a somewhat delicate task either to write or to criticize the biography of a contemporary, undertaken while that contemporary is in full vigour of life, the desire to recommend "The Family Colonization Loan Society," which is mainly the object of Mr. Mackenzie's book, may be held as reason sufficient for bringing into the clearest light of publicity its energetic and benevolent foundress. It may be at once stated, too, that nothing is here told of the private life of Mrs. Chisholm beyond the facts that her father, Mr. William Jones, was a Northamptonshire yeoman,—that as a child she used to play at colonization, as Dr. Channing when a boy used to play at delivering sermons,—that she made an early marriage with an officer in the Indian army,—and that she had scarcely passed the Rubicon which separates the dependent and thoughtless girl from the wife and the mother ere she began to deal with one of the most terrible of social abuses—the condition and treatment of her own sex in the Colonies. She commenced with the management of a girls' school for the children and orphans of the soldiers at Madras,—and gradually proceeded to the establishment *there* of a "School of Industry." This throve, because it was thriftily and discreetly managed. Capt. Chisholm's health, however, made it necessary for him to seek change of air,—and in 1838 he passed over to Australia and Van Diemen's Land. From this time the girl's play has been the woman's serious business of life:—a business, we may add, without unfair play of words, which has increased not merely because it met a want, but because it seems to have been conducted with a mixture of quiet decision and enterprise, of calm foresight joined to sanguine philanthropy, seldom found in similar undertakings. Advancing, step by step, from the assistance furnished to a company of poor Highland emigrants by means of a loan enabling them to purchase tools and wheelbarrows, to the foundation of a female emigrants' home in the corner of a neglected barrack tenanted only by rats,—and thence to the fluctuating responsibilities of providing employment for those thus screened from temptation,—the deeds of this good woman make up a self-consistent story of service after service done to woman. Mrs. Chisholm presently became known in the New World as a person having influence and discretion; and in that capacity she was besieged with applications and solicitations, a collection of which would form a thoroughly original and characteristic chapter in the literature of colonization. What 'Complete Letter-Writer,' for instance, has ever contained a document more genuine than the epistle which commences our extract.—

"On one occasion, says Mrs. Chisholm, I received a letter from a man who wanted a wife. I found he was well known to several persons as a man of integrity. He stated it would be a serious thing to visit Sydney for a wife: first, a loss of time; second, money; and, after all, perhaps not to be suited. His letter interested me, and I determined on trying to serve him; I give his epistle *verbatim et literatim*, that the reader may judge for himself:—'Reverend madam, I heard you are the best to send to for a servant, and I heard our police magistrate say, it was best to leave all to you; and so I'll just do the same, as his honour says it's the best. I had a wife once, and so she was too good for me by the far, and it was God's will, ma'am; but I has a child, ma'am, that I wouldn't see a straw touch for the world; the boy's only four yeare old: and I has a snug fifty acre farm and a town 'lotment, and I has no debts in the world, and one teem and four bullocks; and I 'se ten head oh cattle, and a share on eight hundred sheep, so I as a rite to a desent servant, that can wash and cook and make the place decant; and I don't mind what religion she bey, if she is sober and good, only I'se a Protestant myself; and the boy I have, I promised the mother on her death bed should be a Catholic, and I won't, anyhow, have any interferance in this here matter. That I do like in writing nothing else, I wouldn't, mam, on any account in the world, be bound to marry; but I don't wish it altogether to be left out. I'll ge her fourteen wages, and if she don't like me, and I don't like her, I'll pay her back to Sydney. I want nothing in the world but what is honest, so make the agrement as you like, and I'll bide by it. I sends you all the papers, and you'l now I'm a man wot's to be trusted. I sends you five pounds; she may get wages first, for I know some of the gals, and the best on um, to, are not heavy we boxes; and supposing anything should happen, I would not like it to be said she come here in rags. I wants, also, a man and his wife; he must be willing to learn to plough, if he don't now how, and do a good fair day's work at anything: his wife must be a milker, and ha dustrious woman; I'll give them as much as they can eat and drink of tea and milk, and, whatever wages you set my name down for, I'll be bound to pay it. With all the honer in the world I's bound to remain your servant till death.'—There was something, remarks Mrs. Chisholm, in the character of this honest bushman, during his colonial residence, to admire; he had gained his freedom, sent home money to his parents, and, during a long and tedious illness of twenty months, had attended his sick wife with patient care. Who would not get up an hour earlier to serve such a man?—I did, for I knew that early in the morning is the *best* time to choose a wife. I went first into the governess-room—all asleep; I unlocked the Home-door—some dressed, others half-dressed; some, too, very cross. I have often remarked, that early in the day is the best time to judge of a woman's temper; but I wish this to be kept a secret. I remained half an hour in the Home; I then went through the tents, could not suit myself, and returned. At the Home-door, I found a girl at the wash-tub; she was at work with spirit; she was rather good looking, very neat and tidy. I went into my office, and ascertained that, on board ship, her character was good. I desired the matron never to lose sight of her conduct, and report the same to me. Day after day passed, and I was at last fully determined to place her within reach of my applicant in the bush, that is, in a respectable family, in his near neighbourhood; but I was able to arrange better, for I found that, amongst the families wanting situations, there was one related to her. I immediately engaged them as the bushman's servants; they were a respectable couple; the man a very prudent person. I told them to take the girl with them, and get her service near them, and on no account to allow her to live with a bachelor. I gave the girl three letters to respectable ladies, and she was engaged by one the fourth day after her arrival at ——. About a fortnight after, the bushman wrote to thank me for sending him the married couple: and concluded by saying, 'With regard to that *other* matter, upon my word, you have suited me exactly; and, as soon as our month is up, we is to be married.'—I received, says Mrs. Chisholm, forty-one applications of this kind; but the above is the only girl I ever sent into the country with a *direct* matrimonial intention.—The following is another specimen of an earnest appeal for a better half.—

"13th December, 1844.

"Dear Madam,—Matrimonial engagements, at all times, require and demand mature deliberation, and should not needlessly and thoughtlessly be entered upon, even with a prior knowledge of the party—how much more then does it call for when coupled with a perfect ignorance of the person and qualifications of your future companion through life. Such then is the present case, and I hesitate not, with the most perfect confidence, and a firm reliance on your experience and discriminating judgment, to throw my fate in your hands, and entreat your kind offices in the obtaining for me a suitable companion for life, in other and plainer words—'a wife.' With reference to my character, position, and prospects, I respectfully beg leave to refer you to Mrs. ——, to whom I have the honour of being known, and I trust they will prove satisfactory. If, dear madam, you will be pleased so far to oblige me, I doubt not my happiness will be accomplished, as there must be many worthy young women in Sydney, in every way qualified to render connubial ties what it is intended to be—a perfect blessing. The kind of person I would most desire would be a young woman, between the years of 25 and 35, English, clean in person, neat in habit, mild in manners, and an accomplished needlewoman, my late wife being a most excellent sempstress. With renewed apologies, and a request that you will favour me with an answer, I am, dear madam, your most obedient servant, ——.' * *

"When travelling with a large party of emigrants—while they were sleeping in camp—as Mrs. Chisholm entirely depended upon the settlers for food for her party, she was to be seen at the dim break of day in her gig, driven by a prisoner from Hyde Park Barracks, going about to collect from the settlers food for the breakfasting of her party. On one occasion, just as she came to a solitary part of the road, near a valley, she heard a man shouting to her, 'Stop, stop!' A stout, rough bushman, clearing a few bushes at a leap, placed his hand on the horse's head, and said, 'Are you Mrs. Chisholm?'—'Yes: what do you want?' 'Want—want—why, what every man like me wants when he sees Mrs. Chisholm. Come now, do look up that hill, and see that nice cottage and 40 acres under crop; and I have in it 20 hams and flitches of bacon, and a chest of tea, and a bag of sugar; the land is paid for, and the three cows; Oh, it would do you good to see the cows;' and then pulling out a roll of papers, continued, 'See, what a character I have got from the magistrates in charge of the district; and look here, ma'am, at this roll of notes—these are the things to hasten the matter, and get over difficulties with the clergyman;—come now, Mrs. Chisholm, do be a mother to me, and give me a wife; the smile of a woman has never welcomed me home after a hard day's work—you'll have pity on me—you don't mean to say no; you'll never be so cruel as to say no? It makes a man's heart light to look at your camp. Now, you don't mean to say you have not got a nice girl from Tipperary. Never mind the breakfast; I could keep the whole party for a week; and what peace of mind it would be to you to know what a kind husband I shall make one of your girls.'—'It was upon the principle of family colonization,' says Mrs. Chisholm, 'and actuated by such feelings, that I carried out my matrimonial excursions in the Australian bush. I, at times, took a number of single young females with me, in company with emigrant families, but then I allowed no matrimonial engagement to be made on the way, at the same time I took care to place the young women in situations from which they might, with that consideration due to the feelings of woman, enter with propriety and respectability into the matrimonial state.'"

Since Mrs. Chisholm's return t[o] 1846, she has been ceaselessly assisting the emigrant; and by movements dependent on foresig[ht] nomy, and efficient through th[e] mutual assistance, she has done divesting the enterprise of that which has so often reduced it to hopeful than the gambler's last cas[t] or loaded it with difficulties and needless, accidental, and overc[rowded] plans are now largely taken up out. For test of their wisdom, recur to recent proceedings in the betwixt emigration-agents and p[...] to such a little book as the Diary weather [reviewed *ante*, p. 843]. this biographical sketch, and cons[...] and recognized services registered feelings of more than ordinary s[...] the fact that its subject has not h[...] her reward in the deferred fulf[...] righteous purposes.

That new forms of literature proportion to the new arrangen[...] and space made by the discoverie[s] will be originated may be a dre[am] it is a dream more sane, sound a[...] other contemporary visions. A[...] the bush, for instance, would strange an appearance as an An[...] in a crystal ball, prattling to the Fair about thrones, principalitie[s] —Fancy, again, the possibility o[f] the day when the purse of gol[d] have lost its marvellous powers i[...] romance,—when some other *pana[cea]* be contrived to make an end of and for the punishment of se[...] Conceive the annihilation of go[...] and a simile! Such a catastr[ophe] may perhaps not arrive for a Meanwhile, the number of stra[...] crazy books devoted to the New new miracle, which appear mo[...] and week by week, is large en[...] distinctive literary character to a poor in poetry, starved as con[...] but rich in history, and romanti[c] the new *Ophirs* and *Eldorados* lonely places of the earth, and pilgrims and adventurers who c[...] about them.

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LOCATION OF EMIGR[ANT FAMI]LIES.

We have been favored wi[th] of a letter from Mrs. Chi[sholm] daunted and enterprising from which it appears tha[t] vided for *Seventy* additional is now compelled to seek f[...] aid in carrying out her mo[...] project, which she solicits but affecting words:—

"I wish you would use your [...] borrow a horse and covered cart [...] the cart to sleep in at night, and [...] by day; I have a saddle horse [...] have now provided for sever[...] weather is, however, very chang[...] a covered cart to enable me t[...] ertions."

It would appear from that this good woman is le[ft] to her own resources to ca[...] of providing for these des[...] The appropriation of a s[...] purpose, out of the £100[...] fraying the expenses atte[...] moval of emigrants from country districts, would [...] nion, be any great stretch [...] Executive, and would mos[...] the views of the Counci[l] item of the public mone[...] public purpose. If, how[...] the Executive should re[...] application of this most [...] poor as we are, we shal[l] head a "Subscription L[ist] procure a horse and cove[red cart] Chisholm, to assist her [...] *lance of Charity.*"

Sydney Herald.

Family Colonisation Loan Society.—On Wednesday evening, a "public group meeting" of the emigrants about to leave England in the Mariner was held at the Royal British Institution, City-road, in order to promote the object of this society. The meeting was a very crowded one, being composed chiefly of the operative classes, anxious to obtain information on the subject of emigration, which has at present so strong an attraction. In the body of the hall there were about 2000 persons, many of who came to bid farewell to the emigrants. The scene presented on this occasion was a very exciting one. The Earl of Shaftsbury was in the chair; and on the platform, besides several ladies, were the Right Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Robert Lowe, Esq., late member of the Legislative Council at Sydney; Mr. Silas Higgins, Mr. Vere Foster and other gentlemen. Mrs. Chisholm, the lady who founded the society, and originated its plan of association, was loudly greeted on her appearance on the platform. The Earl of Shaftesbury addressed the meeting at a considerable length, dwelling with much force on the favourable contrast presented by the society's plan of emigration to any other. Hitherto, when the emigrant was leaving his country it was a most melancholy occasion, seeing that the most painful family disruptions took place; but under this system—the system introduced by Mrs. Chisholm—whole families were sent out together, and the father was not separated from his child, nor the brother from the sister. None of these scenes now took place; but youth and age, the blessing of God favouring the efforts of the good Mrs. Chisholm, would be conveyed out together. (Applause.) He had himself seen such a sight on board the Athenian. He had seen the tender infant of six weeks old, and the aged grandmother of eighty-three years go out together, ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Several gentlemen, either resident in the colonies or taking a lively interest in the subject, having addressed the meeting, resolutions were adopted in support of the society's proceedings. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Chisholm and the members of the committee, which was acknowledged Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P. Thanks w[ere] voted to the Chairman, and the meeti[ng se]rated, giving three cheers for Mrs [Chisholm] and success to the society.

[...] know something of [...] grants were formed into groups of not less than nine individuals. Every applicant was referred to one of these groups, and the group made themselves acquainted with him, and ascertained whether his promise to repay the loan might be relied on, every member of each group being liable to pay 10s. for any member of it who should make default in repayment. Friends and relatives were thus united, and individuals were introduced as to a family. (Hear, hear.) The society, on the other hand, took great pains to maintain comfort and order on the passage, and to secure health and a good moral tone among the emigrants. (Hear, hear.) The berths were enclosed, and suited to the various parties, whether a married couple with young children, or single men or women; the lads and the girls of a family would be placed near the parents; every single woman would be under the care of some one of the mothers who went out. This ship would take out but 208 adults; she had taken out as many as 350 troops.

Mr. R. Lowe, late member of Council for Sydney, tendered some practical advice to those who were going out. He counselled them to employ the period of the voyage carefully, in acquiring knowledge and self-discipline. When they arrived, they would hear a great deal about the gold discoveries;—he would say, "Let other people go gold-hunting, you will derive the benefit of the discovery in the advanced rate of wages in the market, from which so much labour will be withdrawn." (Hear, hear.) The gold-field was a lottery, in which a vast number would draw blanks, and in a country where there was a number of persons who had been transported for their crimes, and whose sentences had expired, but who had not all become reformed men, there would be congregated in the gold-field a desperate and reckless set, whom every prudent man would wish to avoid. (Hear.) Probably, before the requisite force could be applied by the Government, there would be scenes that would rival those in California. (Hear.) The superior class of emigrants sent out by Mrs. Chisholm would command high wages and situations of trust. The great demand was for people who could be trusted when the employer's back was turned, and the economy and self-denial which must have been exercised by the emigrants present, in order to take advantage of this society's offer, would be some guarantee for their good conduct. (Hear.) It was to be regretted that the funds at Mrs. Chisholm's command were not equal to the demand and the numbers requiring aid, but, by working a little longer, they might raise the whole capital themselves, and have the matter in their own hands. (Hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Earl of Shaftesbury, to the committee, and to Mrs. Chisholm having been passed with acclamation,

The Earl of Shaftesbury expressed his admiration of the intelligent zeal and indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Chisholm. (Cheers.) The audience had probably heard something of "Bloomerism," which meant that ladies were to walk about in man's attire. (A laugh.) Mrs. Chisholm had attained the highest order of Bloomerism; she had the heart of a woman, and the understanding of a man. (Cheers.) He wished her "God speed," and prayed that she might be made more and more instrumental in carrying out great and beneficent and holy purposes. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

The assembly then dispersed about the ship, and inspected the arrangements of the vessel. They appeared to indicate much care and judgment, and to have been dictated by experience. Mrs. Chisholm, for whom the emigrants seemed to have the most affectionate regard and respect, was unwearied in her courteous attention to the demands made upon her by visitors for explanation and description.

There can be no doubt that since the recent discovery of the Gold-Fields, the Australian Colonies have afforded unequalled prospects of advantage to the industrious classes of this country. With labour more highly remunerated than in any other part of the world, with the prices of articles of consumption low, with a beautiful climate, and with the security afforded by regular government and the just administration of the law, there should be no hesitation on the part of those who contemplate emigrating from this country, as to the field which they should select for their future career.

At the same time the commercial and manufacturing interests connected with these Colonies will not fail to recognise the necessity of promoting, by every practicable means, the emigration thereto of persons of the labouring classes. The wool trade of the Colonies, already carried on to so important an extent, the great adaptability of the country for the cultivation of cotton, and now the discovery of illimitable gold regions, point out how many actual and prospective advantages are to be secured by means of extended Emigration. Nor to persons who are not immediately interested in the trade of the Colonies is the inducement a small one for aiding in the promotion of Australian Emigration. The conversion of struggling poverty into happy competence, and the extension of our own national wealth with every development of Colonial production, when this involves only increased commerce and no public expenditure, are so peculiarly features in the settlement of Australia, that every individual of public spirit and benevolence must take an interest in its greater acceleration.

Subscriptions will be received by the Bankers of the Society; by the different Members of the Committee; at the residence of Mrs. Chisholm, 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington; and at the Offices of the Society, No. 29, Bucklersbury.

February 1852.

Subscriptions received:—

The Right Hon. Countess of Pembroke	£236 5 0	J. R. Brunel, Esq.	£20 0 0
The Right Hon. Lord Ashburton	200 0 0	Charles Holt Bracebridge, Esq.	20 0 0
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.	200 0 0	Miss Fyers	13 10 0
Charles Buxton, Esq.	100 0 0	The Lady Lindsay	10 10 0
The Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor	63 0 0	The Right Hon. Earl of Harrowby	10 10 0
The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P.	63 0 0	Miss Buxton	10 10 0
Donation, per the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.	52 10 0	The Misses Darwin, Park-street	10 10 0
Thomas Baring, Esq. M.P.	52 10 0	R. L. Chance, Esq. Birmingham	10 10 0
Miss Burdett Coutts	52 10 0	Samuel Gurney (for tents)	10 0 0
Bonham Carter, Esq. M.P.	50 0 0	F. Holland, Esq.	10 0 0
F. T. Marshall, Esq. of Leeds	50 0 0	F. Pigou, Esq.	10 0 0
Dowager Lady Buxton	31 10 0	Wyndham Harding, Esq. 2nd donation	6 6 0
The Right Hon. Lord Overstone	21 0 0	G. H. Lang, Esq. 2nd donation	6 6 0
Arthur Marshall, Esq. of Leeds	21 0 0	Lady Fowell Buxton	5 0 0
Mrs. Pollard	21 0 0	Lady Reid	5 0 0
A. Morrison, Jun. Esq.	20 0 0	Mrs. Nicholson	5 0 0
The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of London	20 0 0	Miss Bonham Carter	5 0 0
		Vere Foster, Esq.	5 0 0
		The Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton	2 0 0

Received since the 1st January 1852.

Union Bank of Australia	£200 0 0	Bogle, Kerr, and Co.	£100 0 0
Bank of Australasia	200 0 0	Mrs. Dixon	50 0 0
The Lady Wenlock	100 0 0	Smith and Campbell	50 0 0
James Morrison, Esq. M.P.	100 0 0	Joseph Farmer, Esq.	50 0 0
Robert Brooks, Esq.	100 0 0	Robert Porter, Esq.	50 0 0
Walker, Brothers and Co.	100 0 0	T. Aspinwall and Co.	50 0 0
William Jackson, Esq.	100 0 0	T. S. Atkins and Co.	50 0 0
John Gore and Co.	100 0 0	The Lady Lindsay, 2nd donation	30 0 0
Dalgety, Gore, and Co. (Melbourne)	100 0 0	Miss Burdett Coutts, 2nd donation	30 0 0
Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.	100 0 0	Captain Hall, R.N.	26 5 0
S. W. Silver and Co.	100 0 0	Henry Rogers and Sons, Wolverhampton	26 5 0
Edmund J. Wheeler and Co.	100 0 0	D. Q. Henriques, Brothers, and Co.	25 0 0
Levick, Brothers	100 0 0	H. Price, Esq.	25 0 0
P. W. Flower and Co.	100 0 0	Hotchkin and Mobbs	25 0 0
Stephen Kennard and Co.	100 0 0	F. and E. Homan & Co.	25 0 0
Marshall and Edridge	100 0 0	B. H. Holford, Esq.	25 0 0
Redfern and Alexander	100 0 0	The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	20 0 0
Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.	100 0 0	The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere	20 0 0
J. T. Simes and Co.	100 0 0	Arthur Marshall, Esq. 2nd don.	20 0 0
Marsh and Edenborough	100 0 0	G. A. Lloyd, Esq.	10 10 0
Henry P. Hughes, Esq.	100 0 0	B. S. Lloyd, Esq.	10 10 0
Ray and Glasster	100 0 0	The Lady Waldegrave	10 0 0
Southey and Son	100 0 0	R. Lowe, Esq.	10 0 0
C. and J. D. Jacomb	100 0 0	C. Hocken and Co.	10 0 0
H. and C. Toulmin	100 0 0	J. L. Wardell and Co.	5 5 0
Jos. Robert Morrison, Esq.	100 0 0	Lady H. Wegg Prosser	5 0 0
Gooch and Cousens	100 0 0	Mrs. Nightingale	5 0 0
Denistoun and Co. Glasgow	100 0 0	Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R. N.	2 0 0
G. E. Browne and Co.	100 0 0	W. Chance, Son, and Co., Birmingham	25 0 0
Robert Gardner, Esq. of Manchester	100 0 0	Rabone, Brothers, Birmingham	25 0 0
Devitt and Moore	100 0 0		

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Family Colonisation.—Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Parochial School-room, Clapham common, to hear an address from Mrs. Chisholm on the subject of family colonisation. The meeting was numerously attended. The Rev. Mr. Bowyer, the rector, presided. Mr. S. Sidney first addressed the meeting, by way of introducing Mrs. Chisholm. He was sorry to have to state that just before the opening of that meeting their chairman had received a letter warning him from taking the chair, because Mrs. Chisholm was a Roman Catholic. Now, with regard to that he had an answer to make, Mrs. Chisholm had been before the public thirteen years, and there had been no complaint by any one that she had been actuated by sectarian views, and she had given a pledge to the chaplain of the Bishop of Australia that she was not, and would not be actuated by sectarian views, and that her sole object was the public good. Mrs. Chisholm then came forward and was loudly cheered. She said this was the first time she had appeared on a public platform, and she felt diffident in addressing them. It was a great trial for her to do so, but in great trials they met with great support; and it was a great comfort for her to feel that if the day of persecution had not gone by, there were some minds filled with that charity which God gave to bless (loud cheers). She believed that if she honestly did what was right the clergy of the Church of England would help her. She had had sixty families, at one time, under her care at Sydney, and, anxious that they should get a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, she had entreated them not to accept government work at a lower rate, which would have pauperised them, and she had gone with them into the interior, and though there was only one complete set of agricultural implements for thirty families, yet some of these parties were now remitting £60 each to aid in the emigration of their friends, and there was not one of them that was not now in good circumstances, and able to give his £5 subscription for any public object. In commencing her work with single female emigrants, she commenced with two, one a Roman Catholic and the other a Protestant, and she kept them till she found them situations, and hundreds and thousands had been thus provided for. Her being a Catholic was the one thing brought against her. But the Bishop of the Church of England in that colony was a noble-minded man; he did not privately slander her, but his chaplain was directed to write to her, and to put a few plain questions. These questions were as plainly answered, and to this day there was a good feeling between them. After her return to this country, on examining into the accommodation in emigrant ships, she found that aged men, and women, and children under 14, all slept in one compartment. She determined upon arranging what were called enclosed cabins, which provided for the separation of females. A benevolent nobleman, hearing of her efforts, said he would raise a few hundreds to help, but the shipowners, who were afraid she was going to ruin their trade, called upon him, and dropped the venom in. They said—"Mrs Chisholm is a good kind of woman but people cannot trust her; she is an agent of the Propaganda. The nobleman was afraid, and the subscriptions did not come in. She persevered, however, with regard to the enclosed cabins. She had sent off ten ships with these arrangements, and now there was scarcely an emigrant who did not inquire if there were enclosed cabins. She had lately had a communication from a large shipowner in London, who said he would cut out her plan, and give more space. She told him in reply that she would help him to carry his plan out. There was nothing now wanting in emigration but that the people should have confidence in ships, and in the provisions, and that the clergy of all denominations should come forward and do their duty to meet the depravity that now prevailed, in order that emigration might be moralised. Her husband and herself had been separated now about a year, and she intended to return to the colony in the spring, and to devote herself specially to the care of the single female emigrants. Meanwhile, the work was proceeding. They had received two thousand pounds from her husband; and in a letter he had sent he stated that there were several servants paying 3s. and 4s. a week to maintain their parents with greater comfort in England. Upwards of seventy aged parents had been sent for, and a number of wives. Many young men, also, were sending for the girl they left behind them—(cheers)—and when they arrived her husband always looked up the clergyman and had then married at once (cheers and laughter). She had no doubt that this system of remittances would be effected by bankers shortly, but at present, except through this society, there were no means of remitting small sums with the certainty of their being applied to the purposes intended. Mrs. Chisholm then spoke of the hospitality of the country, and said that when she was going into the interior with emigrants' provisions, sometimes a whole cartfull at a time were laid for her on the road side. In conclusion, she stated that this was a preliminary meeting, and that she would meet them again on some future occasion, to give them the benefit of her experience as to the arrangements to be made for the passage, when she hoped that the rev. chairman, if he was not afraid, would again preside. The Chairman said he was not at all afraid, but should be happy to preside. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Chisholm, and three for the rector, and the meeting separated.

Interesting Incident.—Denis Delany, now in Dublin,

THE DAILY NEWS, AUGUST 24, 1852.

FAMILY COLONISATION.

Last evening a public meeting was held at the Parochial School-room, Clapham-common, to hear an address from Mrs. Chisholm on the subject of family colonisation. The meeting was numerously attended, the room being filled, and many persons were outside, who could not find room in, but who listened at the open doors. The Rev. Mr. Bowyer, the rector, presided.

Mr. S. Sidney first addressed the meeting, by way of introducing Mrs. Chisholm. That lady, he said, first landed in Australia thirteen years ago, when the emigration to that country was confined to convicts and paupers. She there found a large number of young women who when they arrived had no home to go to. She applied to government for assistance, and government was induced, after some demur, to grant a wooden barrack, twenty feet square, where she lived with them, and got many of them situations. The others she took into the interior, where labour was most in demand, and afterwards she took whole families into the interior, and in that way had been the means of providing for some thousands of persons. She afterwards came to England and established a system of emigration, the three leading principles of which were that the intending emigrants should save and pay by instalments their passage-money; that associations should be formed by whom persons who could be trusted should have their passage-money advanced for them to be repaid after their arrival in the colony, and the third was the providing proper accommodation on board the ship. He was sorry to have to state that just before the opening of that meeting their chairman had received a letter warning him from taking the chair, because Mrs. Chisholm was a Roman Catholic. Now with regard to that he had an answer to make, Mrs. Chisholm had been before the public 13 years, and there had been no complaint by any one that she had been actuated by sectarian views, and she had given a pledge to the chaplain of the Bishop of Australia that she was not, and would not be actuated by sectarian views, and that her sole object was the public good. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Chisholm then came forward and was loudly cheered. She said this was the first time she had appeared on a public platform, and she felt diffident in addressing them. It was a great trial for her to do so, but in great trials they met with great support, and it was a comfort to her to feel that if the day of persecution had not gone by, there were some minds filled with that charity which God gave to bless. (Cheers.) She believed that if she honestly did what was right the clergy of the church of England would help her. She had had 60 families, at one time under her care at Sydney, and anxious that they should get a fair day's wage for a fair day's work she had entreated them not to accept government work at a lower rate, which would have pauperised them, and she had gone with them into the interior, and though there was only one complete set of agricultural implements for 30 families yet some of these parties were now remitting 60*l.* each to aid the emigration of their friends, and there was not one of them that was not now in good circumstances, and able to give his 5*l.* subscription for any public object. In commencing her work with single female emigrants she commenced with two, one a Roman catholic and the other a protestant, and she kept them, till she found them situations, and hundreds and thousands had been thus provided for. Her being a Catholic was the one thing brought against her. But the Bishop of the Church of England in that colony was a noble-minded man; he did not privately slander, but his chaplain was directed to write to her, and to put a few plain questions. These questions were as plainly answered, and to this day there was a good feeling between them. After her return to this country on examining into the accommodation in emigrant ships, she found that aged men, and women, and children under 14, all slept in one compartment. She determined upon arranging what were called enclosed cabins, which provided for the separation of females. A benevolent nobleman, hearing of her efforts, said he would raise a few hundreds to help, but the shipowners, who were afraid she was going to ruin their trade, called upon him, and dropped the venom in. They said, "Mrs. Chisholm is a good kind of woman, but people cannot trust her; she is an agent of the Propaganda." The nobleman was afraid, and the subscriptions did not come in. She persevered, however, with regard to the enclosed cabins. She had sent off ten ships with these arrangements, and now there was scarcely an emigrant who did not inquire if there were enclosed cabins. She had lately had a communication from a large shipowner in London, who said he would cut out her plan and give more space. She told him in reply that she would help him to carry his plan out. There was nothing now wanting in emigration but that the people should have confidence in ships, and in the provisions, and that the clergy of all denominations should come forward and do their duty to meet the depravity that now prevailed, in order that emigration might be moralised. Her husband and herself had been separated now about a year, and she intended to return to the colony in the spring, and to devote herself specially to the care of the single female emigrants. Meanwhile the work was proceeding. They had received 2,000*l.* from her husband; and in a letter he stated that there were several servants paying 3s. and 4s. a week to maintain their parents with greater comfort in England. Upwards of 70 aged parents had been sent for, and a number of wives. Many young men also, were sending for the girls they left behind them—(cheers)—and when they arrived her husband always looked up the clergyman and had them married at once. (Cheers and laughter.) She had no doubt that this system of remittances would be effected by bankers, shortly, but at present, except through this society, there were no means of remitting small sums with the certainty of their being applied to the purposes intended. Mrs. Chisholm then spoke of the hospitality of the country, and said that when she was going into the interior with emigrants' provisions, sometimes a whole cartfull at a time were laid for her on the road side. In conclusion, she stated that this was a preliminary meeting, and that she would meet them again on some future occasion, to give them the benefit of her experience as to the arrangements to be made for the passage, when she hoped the rev. chairman, if he was not afraid, would again preside.

The Chairman said he was not at all afraid, but should be happy to preside.

Three cheers were then given for Mrs. Chisholm and three for the rector, and the meeting separated.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

Yesterday a public group meeting in connexion with this society, which has for its object the foundation of a national and self-supporting system of colonization to the Australian colonies, was held on board the Athenian, at present lying in the East India Docks, and about to sail to Australia with 208 emigrants, sent out under the auspices of the society.

The Earl of Shaftesbury took the chair, and stated that he did not wish to detain them long, but, in the first place, he wished to make a remark or two in respect of a statement which he had made at an emigration meeting in Edinburgh sometime ago, and which had been called in question by various parties. At that meeting he had stated, on the faith of information which, at the time, he had no reason to doubt, that he considered Sydney not a fitting place to send respectable female emigrants to, and that it was the last place to which he would send them; since that time he had received several communications from persons well acquainted with the matter, denying the truth of his statement, and from enquiries he had made, he was inclined to believe that the statement he made in respect of Sydney was not correct, and he now took the first opportunity he had had of contradicting it. There was another matter arising out of intelligence recently received from Australia, on which he wished to say a word. They had no doubt all heard of the discovery of gold fields in the Bathurst district, and the great excitement they were likely to create among parties emigrating to that colony. Now it was not for him to say whether or not such a discovery might be for the benefit of parties, such as he saw before him, but what he would warn them against would be not to devote the whole of their energies to gold seeking. He did not say but that great benefit might arise from this discovery. It might be the means of drawing multitudes to that colony, and peopling its immense wastes; but while they might partake of the general good, they would not, he trusted, go out with their minds entirely bent upon that object.

Mr. Foster said that allusion having been made to the recent discovery of gold in the colony, while he would not wish to dissuade any one from doing that which would be the means of benefitting them in a worldly point of view, yet he would not have them give up other branches of industry in order to devote themselves exclusively to this gold-seeking business. In a few years he hoped to see many of them comfortable and happy in Australia, which he had no doubt they would find to come up to their expectations.

Mr. Sidney gave a history of the origin of the society, and some account of the success which had attended its labours. The society was originated by Mrs. Chisholm, who some years ago went to Australia for the benefit of her health. When resident there she saw the evils which unprotected female emigrants were subjected to, and she got established in Sydney what was called the "Unprotected Female Emigrants' Home," over which she presided several years. She also made such exertions as got a number of the other sex sent to the interior, who found ready employment. After coming to this country, and seeing the superabundance of labourers here, and the little work that was for them, she set about organising a scheme of emigration, which would enable them to go to Australia, where they could find plenty of labour and good remuneration for it. Two vessels had already been sent out with emigrants on this plan, the numbers proceeding in both being five hundred, while, with the vessel now about to start the number sent would be 208. The greatest attention had been paid to their comfort, and as a proof that they were not overcrowded, he might state that the same vessel had not long ago conveyed out a portion of a regiment consisting of 350 grown-up men.

Mr. Robert Low, a large proprietor in Australia, next addressed the meeting, and gave the emigrants every encouragement as to the success they might expect to meet with. Some of them might, no doubt, be inclined to go to the gold district, but he thought they would reap more of the benefit did they desist from gold-digging themselves, but participate in the general rise of wages which it would be the means of causing in the colony. There could be no doubt that large numbers of men would be required to work the mines, and hence the labour market would rise, inasmuch as parties would be required to fill their places; and he would, therefore, advise those before him, rather than go a gold-seeking themselves, to play the safe game, and participate in the general rise of wages which would ensue from the cause he had mentioned.

On the motion of Mr. W. Foster, a cordial vote of thanks was then passed to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for presiding; as also to the committee of the society and Mrs. Chisholm.

The Earl of Shaftesbury briefly returned thanks, and the proceedings then terminated. In the course of the meeting the noble chairman read a letter from Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P., one of the committee, expressing his regret that other and pressing business prevented him from being present.

Copied p. 32.

INTERMENT OF THE POOR.

To give decent Christian burial to the dead is one of the corporal works of mercy. We know of no place where more inadequate provision is made or this Christian duty than Sydney. The poor who die out of our public institutions are left entirely to the casual charity of a few to receive the last offices of humanity—a conveyance to the grave. Every one is acquainted with the heavy expenses attendant on the simplest mode of interment, when conducted by any of our undertakers. The praiseworthy efforts of the benevolent Mrs. Chisholm to procure a *hearse* for the destitute dead, are deserving encouragement. In another place will be found the list of subscribers to this work of mercy.

We cannot avoid noticing here a great anomaly which we lately witnessed. A woman died in very poor circumstances, and a shell had to be provided for her from the Benevolent Asylum. In the mean time some persons made a subscription for her interment, and the next day we found a grand hearse with flowing plumes, and horses caparisoned in black, conveying the poor-house shell and its contents to the cemetery. How much better to apply such collection to purchase a plain and becoming hearse!

THE REUNION OF FAMILIES.

TO THE INDUSTRIOUS AND WORKING CLASSES OF PORT PHILLIP.

(Per favour of the Argus.)

My Friends,—Considering it very probable that the vast majority of you are totally ignorant of the existence of the Society, called the Family Colonisation Loan Society, I feel called upon to use every available means to make you acquainted with its designs, as one of its principle objects is to co-operate with you in the laudable endeavours which many of you are making to get your relations to join you in this land of plenty. But I would not have been enabled even to communicate with you thus, and to have placed the intentions of the Society so fully before you, as I wish to do in these two or three letters, were it not for the courtesy and liberality of the gentlemen conducting the Melbourne Press, whom, with me, you have to thank for their gratuitous aid in this cause. It is true, I have got printed a few thousand Circulars explanatory of the system, but such can only have a limited circulation. Nor would I now tell you, were it not that I require your assistance, that I am working gratuitously in this matter, without receiving any pecuniary help from the Society, the emigrants, or any other public body, either in this country or in England; and the aid I seek from you, is, if you approve of the plan, to give the intentions of the Society all the circulation you can, each one within his own sphere, thus like a good seed, it may spread, take root, and fructify amongst the people.

Some of my friends, indeed, and well wishers to the cause, have remarked to me that I have arrived at a most unfortunate time as regards the objects of the Society, —that your minds are so unusually excited by the extraordinary discovery of such vast mines of gold, that it will be next to useless to suggest any thing to you about the Re-union of Families. But with all due deference to their opinion, I take a very different view of it,—I make due allowances for an unusual excitement,—the like cause has not occurred in the memory of man, it may be said—if general report speaks true, since the Creation; such vast and productive fields of gold have not hitherto been found. But as regards this, as well as other matters, man's reason has its ebb and flow; it may one day be carried away, with all the excitable character of human nature, by the current of extraordinary and unexpected events; but time and circumstances will cause it to return to its natural course. As one poor man remarked to me to-day, "If I had the whole of that table," he said, as he stood over it, "covered with gold, what would it be to me without having my relations with me? I could not enjoy it." And he is off to the diggings, with the full hope of being able soon to send for his three sisters. It will be found, in the long run, that the links of nature are stronger and more durable than the links of gold; and well it will be, if the latter be used to re-unite the former in all the bonds of natural union.

I may consider that the numerical strength and sinew, I may say, of Victoria, now occupy the grounds about Ballarat and Mount Alexander, that hundreds and tens of thousands of you are there congregated in one common employment. I will, therefore, address myself more especially to the gold-diggers there, in behalf of those whom they ought to hold most dear. When, then, my fellow-countrymen, you retire to your tents for the night, after the hard labours of the day—when you lay down your wearied bodies to take nature's repose—when you calm your thoughts, and cast over in your minds the proceeds of the day—and when you, as it is to be hoped many of you do, it were to be wished all of you did, gratefully thank in mute silence that Providence who has thrown those golden treasures in your way, then let your thoughts, I implore of you for it is a holy feeling, before you close your corporeal eyes in sleep, wander towards the land of your fathers. What associations will then and there arise? The darker it is around you, the brighter the vision of past days will appear; the mind will then, with a master-hand, picture to you the scenes of your youth; you will view, as it were, again, those dear ones that used to sit with you round the domestic hearth. How varied these domestic circles must be. Some of you, may be, left parents struggling, in their declining age, to make a bare existence. Think of their scanty food, and your own abundance now, and the riches you hold in your hands. Some have left widowed mothers, perhaps as inmates of the workhouse; some have left orphan brothers and sisters, now hardly knowing where they are to be found; some have left dear relatives who may be at this present period wandering over the wide common to seek relief of the stranger; some have left motherless children, by this time, perhaps, handed over to the nursing of the heartless warders of common charity, and some who could not stand to see the partner of their bosom—the children of their affection,—pining away under the gnawing pangs of hunger, fled from their homes of misery, to seek, with hope, all the time struggling with despair, a better fortune in these distant climes. And if Providence has, in his wisdom, suddenly thrown open before you treasures which have lain hidden in the bosom of the earth since the creation; surely, surely, my friends, you are not going to turn the current of such unexpected goodness into the cesspool of sinful waste, or wallow and brutalize your souls, and stupefy and drown reason in an excess of intoxicating drink; surely, you are not going to close the avenues of your hearts, to stifle the best feelings of your nature, to forget one of the Commandments of Christianity, and to dissipate away, or hoard up all you have gained, when you have such calls upon your affection—when perhaps the parent who gave you birth holds out to you the withered hand of age for relief—when may be the brother and sister who used to gambol with you round your father's cottage, now long and crave to join you in this productive land, and yet cannot accomplish it for want of means—when the wife who smoothed down your pillow—who bathed your aching temples—when the children who once prattled around you, who came running to meet you with smiling faces, that you might clasp them in your embrace; when, I say, such as these are living—or may be in want; can you, will you forget them in the day of your wonderful prosperity? It would be an insult to nature, a scandal to religion, a disgrace to humanity, to suppose such a thing possible. No; I cannot think then that I address you, and have arrived at an unpropitious time; but I have full faith in believing that the golden harvest which so many of you are now reaping and gathering in, will be the means, in God's hands, of re-uniting again those severed links of nature; that fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, wives and children, will be now sent for; who, were it not for this discovery of gold, might have miserably died, struggled, and pined away at home.

Yours faithfully,
ARCHD. CHISHOLM.

Melbourne, Dec. 15, 1851.

imposts.

The only topic of local interest to which it is necessary particularly to allude is the address on Female Emigration delivered in the Guildhall, on Monday evening, by that excellent lady, Mrs. Chisholm, a report of which will be found elsewhere.

Return of T[illegible] on the Bristol and E[illegible] &c.

To the Committee of the Family Colonisation-Loan Society:

The Lord Ashley, M.P., the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P., John Tidd Pratt, Esq., W. Monsell, Esq. M.P. F. G. Niwson, Esq.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—

Our knowledge of the Australian Colonies induces us to address you on the important subject of emigration and to express to you our warmest thanks for the unwearied care and energy with which you have carried out the benevolent and ingenious plan of Mrs Chisholm; and further to assure you that by the extension of that plan of colonisation you will confer the greatest benefit on the Australian Colonies, because we may fairly assume that persons who have been so frugal with their limited means in this country as to save so large a proportion of their passage money on emigrating would very shortly after their arrival at their destination repay the sum advanced them by the Family Colonisation Loan Society, more especially as we know they would have the advantage of immediate employment and the remuneration for their labour affording them ample means to meet their engagements honourably.

Whilst the land fund of the Colony has been exhausted and burthened with a heavy debt, the demand for labour is as rife as ever, and we know of no greater boon that could be conferred on Australia than the substitution of a self-supporting system of colonisation for the present expensive, imperfect, and irregular supply of emigrants.

We desire to record our admiration of the spirit of economy that your Society is carrying out, and congratulate you on the moral reformation you have commenced by giving to each family an enclosed cabin and the use of the poop for exercise. This arrangement we are certain will be highly appreciated by thousands in the colonies anxious to assist their relations in their emigration, it being so conducive to the morality and health of the people.

Having the fullest confidence in the discretion, energy, integrity, and impartiality, of Mrs Chisholm, and feeling convinced that you have carried out in conjunction with that lady the common object in a fair and comprehensive spirit, free from any contracted bias or indirect motive, we feel assured that if these facts were fairly made known to the public generally the objects of the Society would be readily responded to, and your lordship and the gentlemen with whom you are acting be enabled to extend and make continuous the advantages you are conferring both on the mother country, her colonies and the industrious emigrant.

We have heard with much satisfaction that Captain Chisholm is about to proceed to the Colonies in order to effect those arrangements necessary to promote the re union of families, and with regard to the carrying out of which we have communicated with our friends in the Colonies, and believe ourselves to be justified in stating that your Society may fully depend on the co-operation of the colonists.

We have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen, your faithful servants.

Robert Lowe, late M.C. for Sydney, W P Trevalyan, J.P., H G Hamilton, J.P. 71 Colchester, Jas C Crawford, J.P. W Fane, J.P. Robt Owen, alderman, George Clive, J.P., K Salting, J.P., George Hay Donaldson, J.P. J Ruddell Todd, J.P., Jno F Leslie Foster, J.P. and late M.C. for Port Phillip, Henry G Smith, late of Sydney, NSW, Alex F Ridgway, H C Wentworth, Molesworth R Greene, Thos Cooper.

London, August, 1851.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Copied — Sydney Herald.

BERRIMA.

November 9.—That truly estimable and philanthropic lady, Mrs. Chisholm, whose praiseworthy exertions on behalf of the unemployed labourers and mechanics have endeared her name to every sincere friend of humanity in the colony, passed through this town a few days ago, on her way to Goulburn, with a party of poor people, in quest of employment. I am extremely happy to have it in my power to report that the settlers in this neighbourhood, as well as those along the whole line of southern road, manifested every anxiety to aid her in her laudible undertaking, by providing the necessary rations liberally and cheerfully, and by offering to engage a portion of the unemployed immigrants. I have reason to believe that there is a demand for labour in this district, and that a few individuals of good character and industrious habits would meet with immediate employment. Mrs. Chisholm or Government would therefore do well to send a small party of the unemployed to Berrima and to other parts of the county of Camden, where the settlers would readily engage them, provided they be of the right sort.

ILLAWARRA.

The families taken to Illawarra by Mrs. Chisholm have been satisfactorily settled, and as Mr. Henry Osborne and Mr. Jenkins have both offered land for the purpose, it is probable, that at least a hundred additional families will be settled in the district. The crops are in good condition, no rust having made its appearance. Mr. Browne's large hotel at Dapto was burned down on Thursday last. The damage is supposed to be £3000, for which amount he was insured in the Fire and Life Association. Mr. Browne was ill in bed at the time: he was carried from the burning building by two of his sons. Mr. Browne is a man much respected in the district.

Morning Chronicle Feb. 10 1843.

MRS. CHISHOLM.

This excellent lady left our city yesterday for Dublin, *en route* to London. The Misses Jennings, Mrs. Paul M'Swiney, John Besnard, Esq., and Paul M'Swiney accompanied her to the Station, where she was most politely received by F. B. Beamish, Esq., our worthy High Sheriff.

In our fourth page will be found a report of the interesting proceedings at the Soiree given to Mrs. Chisholm, at the Imperial Hotel, on Monday evening.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

12, *Merchants' Quay, Cork.*

Sir,

It is now nearly twenty-three years since my lamented father, and I, acted as honorary secretaries, in despatching from the Port of Cork, the first ship that *ever sailed to Australia with female emigrants.* This step was taken by government, on my father's suggestion to the colonial secretary of that day; and, I confess, I reflect on the interesting fact with honest pride, as I, almost daily, receive confirmatory evidence of the happy homes that splendid colony presents to this class of emigrants most especially;* and it is a source of great gratification to know that they *can now emigrate there with the fullest confidence of moral security*, owing to the Christian and benevolent reforms effected by Caroline Chisholm, to whom the colonists, and society in general, owe a debt of gratitude that cannot be repaid.

Ever since the period alluded to, I have given much attention to the subject of Australian emigration, and have selected more "Bounty Emigrants" than any other individual; besides arranging for the conveyance of a very large number of cabin and intermediate passengers. With many of those, who have emigrated under my superintendence, I have corresponded up to the present time, with a view, not only of collecting information regarding the colonies, but of ascertaining their opinions with reference to the best mode in which "'tween deck" accommodation should be managed. The information gained in this way I have, from time to time, turned to practical use whenever opportunities occurred, with, I believe, some advantage to the emigrant.* I have not only selected thousands of "Bounty Emigrants," but have despatched from the port of Cork, alone, Forty First Class Passenger Ships. I may, therefore, I trust without presumption, claim attention, and give advice, from a thorough knowledge of the subject.

I candidly admit, after an experience of twenty-three years, that I never saw any ships so well ventilated, and fitted in all details for health, comfort and decorum, as those on the plan originated by Mrs. Chisholm. The enclosed cabins, wash-houses, and baths, first introduced by that lady, it will be manifest to every one, must be an invaluable advantage to the passenger, not only as regards propriety, personal cleanliness and health, but a positive saving in outlay for clothing to be used on the voyage, it being quite unnecessary to provide a large stock, from the facilities afforded for washing and ironing on board those ships.

It is not my intention, in this communication, to discuss the question of emigration, however strongly I may believe in its advantages, my sole object being, most respectfully, to draw the attention of those in a position to advise emigrants, to the fact that most of them rush thoughtlessly, in the absence of proper information, and secure passages in ships of which they know nothing, and in many instances, when too late, have mournfully to regret their unfortunate error.

The points on which emigrants of all all classes should be informed, are:—

What class and size the ship is by which they think of going? her height between decks? her age? whether she is coppered, and copper fastened? Who is the owner, or charterer; or in plain English, is the person, undertaking to send them on a voyage of 16,000 miles, of established reputation, or an *adventurer?* These are all very important questions to have *honestly answered.*

I am well aware many persons are foolishly caught by the announcement of "a cheap passage;" but let the emigrant bear in mind that all business is transacted with an expectation of gain; and no man can do justice to his

* But while we look to the attempted supply of the labour market generally, by means of the Land Fund, as the most hopeless of struggles, there is one branch of the labour importation to which we think that a very large proportion of our Land Fund might be most legitimately and beneficially applied. We allude to the immigration of respectable females. The attractions of rich Gold Fields, naturally encouraging a very large immigration of men, those attractions have a strong tendency to produce a very great disproportion between the sexes; from which disproportion the most serious evils arise; and against which disproportion the best efforts of a Government may be very well directed. We refer to any of our readers, if one of the most general complaints against the new order of things in this Colony is not almost universally found to be, the scarcity of domestic servants. This most serious annoyance is at this moment not only introducing the greatest discomfort into thousands of families, but is absolutely driving from our shores many of those with whom, as the most valuable members of our society, we can least afford to part with.

In supplying domestic servants for the community, and in procuring wives for the miners, when they are able to settle, a large proportion of the Land Fund will be doing good service. In attempting to supply a copious stream of adult male labour, it is wasted upon the most Quixotic of tasks.

But, granting that an importation of a thousand respectable women a month, would be the greatest of boons to this Colony, people would ask, how are they to be obtained? We have an opinion tolerably clearly defined upon that point. We believe that we now have a friend in the very place where such a friend is necessary, who appears to have been placed there by a special Providence for the purpose. We allude to Mrs. Chisholm. The patient, untiring, and disinterested efforts, which in the face of boundless apathy, and the most disheartening obstacles, this good lady has made, and is now making, deserve a higher mark of appreciation than they have ever yet received; they deserve a higher trust than we can possibly bestow. With no other resources than the conviction of the goodness of her cause, and with no other support than her own indomitable will, we have seen this benevolent lady send off ship after ship, extend the knowledge of the benefits of her system, and beat the Government Emigration Commissioners in every point.

How such pure and philanthropic efforts as we have witnessed in this instance, may have effected others, we cannot tell: but for ourselves, we feel quite inclined to urge upon our rulers that they should adopt the language of Scripture, and say with the heartiest gratitude, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things!" The Land Sale held the other day yielded a sum to the Revenue of £50,000. We should be glad to find just such an amount as this sent forward, as a trifle, to cheer the heart of this good woman, with a simple message that Victoria was sadly distressed for want of female immigrants, and would be glad of any assistance that Mrs. Chisholm could give to remove that want.—*Melbourne Argus.*

* Address from the Passengers by the Ship "Peru," to John Besnard, Jun., Esq. Queenstown, Sept. 13, 1852.

TO JOHN BESNARD, JUN., ESQ.

Sir,—We the undersigned, about to proceed to Melbourne, Port Phillip, by the Ship "Peru," cannot leave our Native Land without expressing to you in the strongest manner, our thanks for your untiring attention to us, and your desire, at all times, to afford us such information as you thought useful.

We hope, for the sake of those about to follow us, that you will long occupy your present position as Agent for a Line of Ships to sail direct from this Splendid Harbour for Australia, convinced, as we are, that you will always discharge your duty with faithfulness, courtesy, and advantage to your Passengers.

J. W. Osborne. Anne M. Osborne. Henry Dixon. Walter Dowden. Richard A. Dowden. Wm. Fitzgerald. Thomas Barry. Richard Fitzgerald. Caroline Bowman. Mary Travers. Richard Davis. Jacob Barkman. George Fizell. Samuel Pierce. Jane Adams. John S. Thompson. Francis Nash. Priscilla Nash. Samuel Winter. Wm. Casey. Wm. Maloney. Richard P. Cotter. Wm. G. Brett. Richard D. Brett. James Turner. James Carmichael. John Canty. Ellen Canty. George Allman. Eliza Allman. Mary Allman. Anne Allman. Eliza Allman, jun. Henrietta Allman. Wm. Allman. Thomas Quirk. Bridget Quirk. Thomas Quirk, jun. Richard W. Hannon. Wm. M'Donnell. Francis Walsh. Thomas Crowley. Wm. Norris. James M'Auliffe. Richard Clark. Ellen O'Mullane. Margaret O'Mullane. Helena Fitzgerald. John M'Donnell. Charles Moffat. James Lane. Edward Byrne. Thomas Hill. John Dunlea. James Regan. John Ahern. Francis Lewis. John Manly. Edmund Tobin. Eusebius Blackhall. Mary Crown. Maurice Fitzgibbon. Wm. Fitzgibbon. George Murphy. Denis M'Carthy. Timothy Murphy. John Murphy. Daniel Long.

Baggage Ticket.

Family Colonization Society.
(ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.)
***Ship "Nepaul."* A 1, 1007**
Tons Register.
East India Docks, Poplar.

Wanted on the Voyage.

BOROUGH OF
SOUTHAMPTON.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Southampton, held the 13th day of September, 1852, at the Guildhall, in the said Borough, to consider the propriety of promoting Emigration from this Port, on the plan of Mrs. Chisholm; and of appointing a Committee for carrying out the same; and of securing Government Emigration hence:

RICHARD ANDREWS, Esquire,

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,

IN THE CHAIR:

***It was moved by* MR. COUNCILLOR STEBBING, *seconded by* MR. ALDERMAN LANKESTER, *and carried unanimously*:---**

"That this Meeting is of opinion that it is highly desirable that immediate steps should be taken for the purpose of increasing Emigration from the Port of Southampton (peculiarly adapted as it is for such a purpose), saving many days on a voyage over ships dispatched from the London River, avoiding much risk to life and property, and possessing facilities and conveniencies superior to any Port on the South-west Coast of England."

***It was moved by* T. FALVEY, ESQ., *seconded by* MR. ALDERMAN BROOKS, *and carried unanimously*:---**

"That this Meeting has heard with much regret, that the advantages referred to in the foregoing resolution, have been strangely overlooked at this time by the Emigration Commissioners; and that a promise made to the Representatives of this Borough last year by Mr. Under-Secretary Hawes, and confirmed by Sir John Pakington, to give full consideration to the claims so strongly urged in favour of Southampton, has been disregarded; and therefore resolves, that THE MEMBERS FOR THE BOROUGH, THE MAYOR, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, do form a Deputation to the Government, to further urge this subject, if desirable, with such other Members as any Committee hereafter appointed may select; and to take such other steps in conjunction with the Committee referred to, as may be advisable."

***It was moved by the* REV. J. WYLDE, *seconded by* MR. GEORGE BARBER, *supported by* MR. SIDNEY, *and carried unanimously*:---**

"That this Meeting is most favourably impressed with the benevolent and admirable system of Emigration designed by Mrs. Chisholm, and considers it would be of great Public advantage to adopt the same at this Port, and invites the support of this and adjoining Counties, and of Emigrants generally; so that all the benefit of the philanthropic system of Mrs. Chisholm may be secured at a Port which obviates the delay and dangers of the navigation from London to the Isle of Wight."

***It was moved by* MR. S. BROAD, *seconded by* MR. HENRY BUCHAN, *and carried unanimously*:---**

"That a Committee be appointed to carry out these objects; and that the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, and the Clergy and Ministers of various denominations of Religion, and the following Inhabitants be invited to act on such Committee, with power to add to their number."

MR. C. R. THOMPSON	MR. ROBT. PARKER	MR T. FALVEY	MR. S. BROAD
" WIBLIN	" RANDALL, JUN.	THE TOWN CLERK	" BARBER
" R. LANKESTER	" GEORGE SHARP	MR. LE FEUVRE	" ELLIOTT
" GEO. L. MARSHALL	" WM. CHEESMAN	" W. H. ROGERS	" J. H. COOKSEY
" WESTLAKE, JUN.	CAPT. PEACOCK	" J. KNIGHT	" G. N. COOKSEY
" J. H. FORBES	MR. H. J. BUCHAN		

***It was moved by* MR. COUNCILLOR STEBBING, *seconded by* MR. ALDERMAN BROOKS, *and carried unanimously*:---**

"That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Sidney, for his attendance at this Meeting."

RICHARD ANDREWS,

MAYOR.

THE MAYOR HAVING LEFT THE CHAIR,

***It was moved by* MR. SIDNEY, *seconded by* MR. ELLIOTT, *and carried by acclamation*:---**

"That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Worshipful the Mayor, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair."

GEO. L. MARSHALL, MACHINE PRINTER, 154, HIGH STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

OFFICE, No. 3, CHARLTON CRESCENT, ISLINGTON.

No. 241 John Foot Depositor.

Date of Payment.	Amount paid in words at length.	£	s.	d.	Manager's Signature.
1851					
May 10	One Shilling & Six pence		1	6	C. Chisholm
17	One Shilling & Six pence		1	6	C. Chisholm
24	One Shilling & Six pence		1	6	W. William Harding
31	Five Shillings & six pence		5	6	Caroline Chisholm
June 7	Three Shillings		3	"	Caroline Chisholm
21	Five Shillings		5	"	Caroline Chisholm
28	~~Four~~ Four Shillings		4	"	Caroline Chisholm
July 5	Five Shillings		5	"	C. Chisholm
12	Four Shillings		4	"	C. Chisholm
19	Five Shillings		5	"	A. Chisholm Junr
26	Four Shillings		4	"	A. Chisholm Junr
2 August	Five Shillings		5	"	A. Chisholm Junr
9 "	Five Shillings		5	"	A. Chisholm Junr
16 "	Five Shillings		5	"	Caroline Chisholm
23	Five Shillings		5	"	Chisholm Chisholm
6 Sept.	Six Shillings		6	"	C. Chisholm
13 "	Four Shillings		4	"	C. Chisholm
20 "	Four Shillings		4	"	W. William Harding
27 "	one Shilling & 6		1	6	C. Chisholm
	£	7	14	—	one

THE BENGAL CATHOLIC HERALD. June 29 - 1844.

nation.—*Sydney Morning Chronicle.*

MRS. CHISHOLM.

We publish with pleasure the following extract from a letter of that friend to virtue, and benefactress of her species; and only wish that there were but a few such philanthropists, male or female, amongst us! Oh, that those possessed of the power and the means of ameliorating the condition of their fellow men were imbued with that spirit, under whose holy impulse she spends her time, her ease, and her health, in

"Faisant du bien pour son plaisir,"

enjoying a luxury of the heart, beyond the power of wealth to purchase. It is consoling to think, that we have (if not *ten* like a certain city) at least *one* such as Mrs. Chisholm amongst us:

"I have settled all the families much to my satisfaction and theirs; they must, with common prudence, do well. I could settle 300 families during the next three months, but, except I meet with some aid, I cannot go on. You will be amused to hear I had to lead the surveying party!! I think I can locate 150 families in the Wollonging district. Mr. Henry Osborne and Mr. Jenkins have offered me land, and 40 families can be located at Shell Harbour, in addition to those already there. Yours, &c, C. CHISHOLM."
—*Ibid.*

TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA.

GENTLEMEN,

Most, if not all of you, must be aware of the deep interest I have for a series of years back taken in the vital question of Colonisation, and this knowledge, I hope, will dispose you to excuse my addressing you as a collective body. I bear in mind you are the representatives of the people, and as my sole motive is to advocate the cause of the people, the welfare of the community at large, I feel I cannot address any other person, or body, so appropriately or legitimately as yourselves. I will, therefore, presume upon your courtesy and forbearance in offering a few suggestions for your consideration during the recess.

The Financial condition of this Colony is such at this present moment, that, I am sure, you will excuse me if I venture to observe, that the time appears to have arrived when a more economical and popular system of Emigration should be organised; it is pretty well known in this Colony, though not in England, that certain portions of the Crown Lands, held by the Crown for the good of the community, have from time to time, in different allotments, been sold, and the funds derived therefrom lavishly expended on Free Emigration, and it is only right that a system which has been sanctioned and confirmed by an Act of Parliament should be well understood on both sides the water. It is true that Acts of Parliament are generally considered very sacred things, and are approached by some people with a certain degree of awe and caution, but it should be borne in mind, that Acts of Parliament are often made to meet some present necessity—some urgent need—and that the framers of them never contemplate they are to last for ever;—what might be considered suitable for this Colony in 1855, may not be at all calculated to its well being in 1865, in fact all systems are liable to a revision; in laying the frame work for the establishment of a young nation, different treatments may be required at its various phasis.

This system, therefore, of applying the Land Fund to Free Emigration, has been tried too long, for it has brought the Colony to the verge of bankruptcy. It has done much to keep up the price of passages; indeed, from my own experience, I have no hesitation in saying, that our contract system has made the rate of passages dearer to the voluntary emigrant by twenty per cent. If we wish to stimulate a wholesome and self-supporting system of Emigration, we must bring the principles of Free Trade to bear upon our Passenger Ships. The contract system must be done away with to give the necessary impetus to a just and honorable competition.

I may here remark, that the question of the Land Fund, as to its rightful application, is not one of to-day's consideration with me, for in my Circular Letter to Lord Ashley, in August, 1849, in submitting to the public the plan of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, I recommended "that a sum proportionate to that advanced by the Society might be deducted from the Land Funds of the Colony, and be expended in making roads, building bridges, and other local improvements." I felt deeply the vastness of the question involved in the Colonizing of Australia—I saw the country and knew its capabilities—I saw the life-struggle of the people at home, and in viewing their miseries I felt an ardent desire to stimulate them to effect their own emigration, to keep thereby alive their national spirit of independence, while at the same time I contemplated their doing so would relieve the Colony from a demand that must necessarily impoverish it and retard its advancement.

I must premise, that the first necessary step in works of this nature is for the Government to make the emigration machinery so simple and practicable, that the people can in a great degree work it themselves. Most of you, Gentlemen, must be conversant with the fact, that at the very moment Government are in difficulties for the want of money, there are millions of unemployed capital laying idle in this country belonging to the working classes. The aim, therefore, should be to bring this idle capital at once into active and vital circulation, in a way that would not only be beneficial to the individual holder, but in its degree to the public at large.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRALIA.

BY SAMUEL MOSSMAN, ESQ.

LONDON:
FORD, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,
UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON.
1852.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

Free by Post, ten Postage Stamps.

COME and help us! Here, in the midst of our pasture lands, we have discovered incalculable treasure. Gold! yea, gold! the worshipped of the Mammonites; the universally-coveted metal; is strewed in abundance around us. You have only to dig, and wash, and blow away the debris of our mountains, and the glittering spangles are there before you. In the rocky clefts, our shepherds have found masses of even a hundred pounds weight; and granules have been picked up in our streets by children. Our

gration to our shores. Send us your surplus labour; whether young or old, single or married, we will find them something to do. By your countenance and means earnestly promote family colonization. There is a benevolent and active lady (Mrs. Chisholm) amongst you, who has gone from us; she knows our wants, aid and assist her. All ye who are poor and needy, but willing to work, call upon the Government agents; we have just sent them £100,000 to pay for your passage out. Up and be doing, one and all; the sooner you

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FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

OFFICE, No. 3, CHARLTON CRESCENT,

No. 241 John

Date of Payment.	Amount paid in words at length.	£	s.
1851			
May 10th	One Shilling & Six pence		1
17	One Shilling & Six pence		1
24	One Shilling & Six pence		1
31	Five Shillings & Six pence		5
June 7	Three Shillings		3
21	Five Shillings		5
28	~~Four~~ of Four Shillings		4
July 5	Five Shillings		5
12	Four Shillings		4
19	Five Shillings		5
26	Four Shillings		4
2 August	Five Shillings		5
9 "	Five Shillings		5
16 "	Five Shillings		5
23	Five Shillings		5
6 Sept.	Six Shillings		6
13 "	Four Shillings		4
20 "	Four Shillings		4
27	one Shilling & 6		
	£		7

2

The plan, therefore, which I most respectfully beg to submit for your consideration is this,—that the Government should appoint Agents on a per centage to dispose of Emigration Tickets of Ten Shillings each, or such other sum as might suit the views and circumstances of the purchaser, and that the person purchasing such a Ticket, should receive and be entitled to a Land Remission Order to half its amount, bearing four per cent. interest. These Emigration Tickets would have to be forwarded to the parties in Europe, whose emigration was to be effected, and such Tickets, under the authority of Government, would stand and would be received as cash by any Ship Emigration Agent in England. At the present time there are thousands who would send for their relations and friends in this manner; Husbands, for instance, who could in this way send for their wives and children, would receive Land Remission Orders, which would enable them to prepare homes for them by the time of their arrival. In like manner, and on the same terms, Emigration Tickets and Land Remission Orders could be granted in England by Government Agents to intending emigrants; so, also, Land Tickets could be issued to those now in the Colony who have no relatives at home whom they wish to get out, such Land Tickets bearing four per cent. interest. If such a plan as this were adopted, an immense amount of idle capital would be immediately brought into circulation, while our social, moral, and religious advancement would be forwarded in every point of view. It would be the means of introducing into this Colony a very superior class of emigrants, who would bring forth the resources of this country in a quick and advantageous manner; such a system as this would tend to moralize and settle down the roving habits of our mining population. There are thousands and tens of thousands now at the diggings who have no earthly tie near them; they are fast losing all the associations of humanity; they are as isolated beings, caring for no one around them, but let them once see the prospects of having a settled home, that they can have a hearth they can call their own, then all their natural and homely feelings will return, and when this is so, then we may calculate to see social happiness as the handmaid to morality and religion. Towns will spring up; Steeples will rear their heads; Schools will be opened for little children, and thus civilisation and religion will keep pace with the prosperity of the people.

To give in England a wholesome stimulus to emigration, the Government must guarantee the savings of the working classes which may be appropriated to that object. To show what could be done in this way, I may here remark, that the Family Colonisation Loan Society had paid into their Office in London in one day, the sum of £1000 by the people, for the purpose of their emigration. It is true the gold discovery has been a great motive power to emigration, but it is not so great, nor so wholesome a motive, as a system that would set the idle capital of the people in circulation, and that would throw open the vast Continent of New Holland to the industry of man. If we do not take a bolder—a more enlarged view of matters; if we do not expand our minds far beyond our own immediate sphere; if we do not throw the country open with a more liberal spirit, and encourage civilization and industry to advance into the interior, a more liberal-minded nation in Europe may meet us half way from the North, and divide the country with us.

It may seem strange, but a gentleman of influence stated lately in Council, that the gentlemen of this Colony did not want good roads, but the small farmer and digger require them much. There is, however, a very old and homely saying, that "we cannot have the pudding and eat it." Once in my travels in the interior, I met a man with his cart of grain unloaded on one side of a Creek—a small bridge was wanting. He had with difficulty got his cart over empty, and then, with the aid of his son, get the load of grain over sack by sack. By the time he had reloaded half the day was lost. He grumbled, abused the Governor, and told me pitiously, that although the ground was good, the difficulty of getting his produce to market was beating him, and that he would be compelled to give up his farm and go to service. When this man told me he had a free passage, I saw the day had arrived when he was to pay double price for it. It is not all gold that glitters, neither are all gifts that are given away.

I feel pretty certain in making these suggestions, that many who have purchased land will say, we made the purchase of land under the expectation that the population, introduced by means of the purchase money, would increase its value, but it is self-evident if this system were carried out, we should have ten emigrants to one. One great advantage attending it would be, that the holders of Tickets in England would take their passage in any ship they liked, and at any time they pleased, and from any port most convenient to themselves, and which would in all probability reduce the cost of passage twenty-five per cent. There need be very little trouble attending these Tickets. A Government Agent could go on board ship, and see the emigrants; taking from the Shipping Agent the number of Tickets he might hold, giving him an order on the Commissioner of Emigration for the amount.

I may here, I hope, be allowed to exemplify the difference in this respect between the present system and the proposed one. Just now, if a man wishes to send for his wife and family, he may have to raise £100: he can make no use of the money till he gets the whole amount, it lays idle all the time. By the proposed plan the first £1 he saved would go into the Colonial

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Treasury, and long before the £100 were raised his savings would have been worked in a way beneficial to himself and the public. The Government would get half the money without any interest, merely giving interest on the Land Remission Order, and which interest would be payable in land only. What an advantage to the Government—what a blessing to the man, for he would be able to provide a home for his family by the time they arrived in the Colony. According to the present system of disposing of Crown Land, the Government do not get the money until the land is sold by auction, on the proposed plan, a man would no sooner begin to save money for land, than he would purchase a Ticket. In time millions would thus be in the hands of Government for public works, and the number of Land Tickets sold, and Remission Orders issued would enable the Government to judge of the actual demand for land, and limit the sale of Tickets, should it be found necessary.

In conclusion, it may be remarked, that the desire to possess these Tickets would keep men sober when nothing else would; it would be a stimulus of the right sort, and one that would have a beneficial influence on the minds of the people at home. What a vast moral benefit would be brought to bear on these Colonies, in persons converting their weekly saving into Tickets, to which there would be attached a bit of land. Thousands, and tens of thousands, [illegible] in this country and at home, would be purchasing these Tickets from the authorised Agents, and thus a mass of industry, intelligence, and capital would be called forth to develope the resources of this country, that would fill our Treasury, reduce our Taxes, and make Millions Happy.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

With profound respect,

Your obedient servant,

Caroline Chisholm

268, ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE, June 13, 1855.

THE BENGAL CATHOLIC HERALD. June 29. 1844.

nation.—*Sydney Morning Chronicle.*

MRS. CHISHOLM.

We publish with pleasure the following extract from a letter of that friend to virtue, and benefactress of her species; and only wish that there were but a few such philanthropists, male or female, amongst us! Oh, that those possessed of the power and the means of ameliorating the condition of their fellow men were imbued with that spirit, under whose holy impulse she spends her time, her ease, and her health, in

"Faisant du bien pour son plaisir,"

enjoying a luxury of the heart, beyond the power of wealth to purchase. It is consoling to think, that we have (if not *ten* like a certain city) at least *one* such as Mrs. Chisholm amongst us:

"I have settled all the families much to my satisfaction and theirs; they must, with common prudence, do well. I could settle 300 families during the next three months, but, except I meet with some aid, I cannot go on. You will be amused to hear I had to lead the surveying party!!! I think I can locate 150 families in the Wollonging district. Mr. Henry Osborne and Mr. Jenkins have offered me land, and 40 families can be located at Shell Harbour, in addition to those already there. Yours, &c, C. CHISHOLM."
—*Ibid.*

A VOICE [illegible] AUSTRALIA.

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Amusements.—Arrangements are made for amusements on board; and parents of mature age are requested, for the sake the young, to be present on such occasions, so that there may be mirth without danger and amusement without remorse.

Personal Comfort.—Much personal comfort arises from all the passengers being on a footing of equality. There is no classification in the Society's vessels, and all possess the privilege of walking on the poop. When preparing their meals, also, the passengers are not disturbed by cabin or intermediate passengers, as none other than the Society's Emigrants are allowed a passage in the same ship.

Ventilation.—The novel contrivance for ensuring ventilation between decks, fitted up in the "Athenian," at the Society's expense, from plans by Dr. Bowie, being found extremely effective in preserving health and comfort, will be continued in all future vessels dispatched by the Society.

Ship Regulations.—The following Extracts from the "Rules and Regulations" enforced on board all the Society's vessels will show that every attention is paid to the morality, health, comfort, and safety of the passengers. These Regulations are all carried out under the superintendence of the Surgeon.

"The Groups are to choose six persons from their body, to be called the Group Committee, whose duty will be to preserve order on the Lower Deck, and see that deck kept clean; to attend during the issue of provisions, to see that each mess has the proper allowance; and to keep a register of the Brands on the various casks of provisions, that they may know they are consuming the provisions put on board for their use. The appointment of the first Committee (to act for one month only) devolves upon Mrs. Chisholm; at the expiration of that period the Groups can elect others.

"For the more effectual preservation of order and regularity, all complaints to be made to the Surgeon, through the medium of the Group Committees, in order that he may apply to the Captain, should it become necessary, with a view to remedy the cause of complaint.

"No smoking allowed on the Poop, Lower Deck, or abaft the Main Mast on the Upper Deck.

"Single Men not to go abaft the Main Hatchway on the Lower Deck (except during meals).

"One side of the Poop Deck to be reserved exclusively for the Captain's use and comfort, and that of his officers.

"The Passengers to leave the Poop Deck at half-past eight in the evening, and the lamps to be extinguished at Ten o'clock, with the exception of three large ones on the Lower Deck and one on the Poop, which will be left burning all night. No lights of any kind permitted in the Cabins, and those over the tables must not be removed.

"No clothes may be dried in the Cabins, or between decks.

"Any Fire-arms, Gunpowder, Lucifer Matches, or combustible materials of any kind, discovered in the possession of the Passengers, will be immediately taken away from them by the Captain, and retained by him until the termination of the voyage.

"The Scuttles not to be opened, except by the Carpenter of the ship, who will do so when ordered by the Officer of the Watch.

"Provisions will be issued at the following hours:—Water, daily, at Half-past Six in the Morning; and all Provisions at Ten o'clock in the Morning of the days specified in the 'Ration Regulations.'

"The Odd Messes, viz., 1, 3, 5, &c., will *Breakfast* at Eight o'clock in the Morning, *Dine* at One in the Afternoon, and *Sup* at Five in the Evening. The Even Messes, viz., Nos. 2, 4, 6, &c., will *Breakfast* at Nine in the Morning, *Dine* at Two in the Afternoon, and *Sup* at Six in the Evening. By this arrangement all confusion will be avoided.

"The Emigrants are to prepare their food for cooking, and take it to and receive it from the Cook appointed in the Emigrants' service. This duty should always be done by a man from each mess, as it is not proper for respectable females to go forward amongst the ship's crew.

"Passengers are strictly prohibited from giving any Wine, Spirits, or Beer, to any of the Ship's Company or Passengers' Cook.

"The Surgeon will attend on the Lower Deck daily at the hours of Ten in the Morning and Five in the Evening. It is requested that all applications for Medicines will be made at those hours, except in cases of emergency.

"As Ventilation and Cleanliness are essential to the health and well-being of every person on board, it is earnestly recommended that the Bedding, &c., from the several Berths, be brought on deck twice in each week (viz., Tuesdays and Fridays, if practicable), aired, and the Berths well cleaned.

"The washing of Passengers' clothes and articles in use must always be concluded before Nine in the morning."

Security for the Emigrants' Comfort & Health.—In order that the Society's passengers may be amply secured against any curtailment of their comforts, or the risk of impaired health, by the over-crowding of the vessel, the Society add ten per cent. to the space allowed by the Passengers' Act. [Thus, if the Government (or Passengers') Act states that there is space enough for *one hundred* Passengers, the Family Colonization Loan Society occupy that space with only *ninety*, or ten per cent. *less* than the law permits.] In addition to a vastly increased space, the Passengers are accommodated with a Wash House upon Deck, an arrangement tending greatly to increase the Emigrants' comfort and health. The Charter-party (or agreement made with the Ship Agents and Contractors by the Committee of the Society) also guarantees that every detail tending to the comfort and health of the Emigrants shall be strictly observed. No wine, beer, or spirits, is allowed to be sold to the Emigrants; and shaving on crossing the Line, burning tar-barrels, or throwing water over the Emigrants (as has been customary), is strictly prohibited. For the due fulfilment of the above Regulations, a bond of £2,500 is signed.

Notice of Departure.—At least one month's notice is always given of the sailing of the vessel to which Emigrants may have been nominated. To those resident in the country, every advice is given by Mrs. Chisholm as to the best and most economical plan to be adopted in removing their families to the metropolis for the purpose of embarkation.

N.B. The Society engage none but A 1 ships, and each vessel carries an experienced Surgeon.

...tte,

...USTRALIAN NEWS," AND "NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL."

...F INTELLIGENCE FROM

...USTRALIA, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AND NEW ZEALAND.

...DAY, AUGUST 11, 1855. PRICE 6*d.*

SUMMARY OF COLONIAL NEWS.

FROM Sydney the accounts are "calm." The Government expenditure, as already mentioned, exceeds the income of the province, and merchants are waiting to see in what way the deficiency will be filled up. The Governor-General is engaged in cutting down official expenses. Additional taxes on imported wine, beer, and tobacco are expected, and perhaps an increase of *ad valorem* duties on other articles. *Ad valorem* duties are very fair in theory, but in practice have always led to enormous frauds. For a long time, both at Sydney and Melbourne, apprehensions have prevailed that breadstuffs would reach famine prices. The *Sydney Mercantile Journal* informs us that "these fears have been relieved by the arrival of several cargoes, with advices of further supplies," so that there is no cause to apprehend much higher rates than at present.

These rates are rather astonishing, when quoted as moderate, to English notions. Wheat at from 124*s.* to 126*s.* a quarter; barley, 48*s.* to 56*s.*; oats, 44*s.* to 72*s.*; and maize at from 84*s.* to 88*s.* These are prices which would encourage many small farmers with a few hundred pounds to emigrate, if other information were equally satisfactory. But the *Sydney Morning Herald*, a journal noted for the moderation of its views, re-echoes the "unlock-the-land" cry which seems resounding through all the colonies of the South Seas, and ends a very forcible article on anticipated dearth with these words—"It is all very well to say, if you want land go and look for it. A small yeoman cannot go and fix himself alone in the desert. 'Is there land to be had?' 'According to the regulations there is; but according to fact there is not.' We look to the Governor-General to cut the knot if he cannot untie it. It may be done without sacrificing any human interest or injuring any human being, but it must be done."

While on this subject, we may remark that, ten years ago, Mrs. Chisholm drew the attention of Sir George Gipps, by a small printed card of exports and imports, to the coming danger of tens of thousands of acres of land monopolized by an eighth part of a sheep to each acre, being capable of growing five or six quarters of wheat, when the colony was paying two hundred thousand a year for imported breadstuffs. But the Grey influence in Downing Street, and the Wentworth influence in the colony, were too strong for common sense. We foresee that it will be the old story of protection and the 8*s.* duty over again, as regards the squatters and the land monopoly.

Each ship from the colony of Victoria brings an account of new difficulties in carrying out the export duty on gold. At Alma, one of the gold diggings, a public meeting has been held, and a "volunteer force" formed "for the suppression of crime." At Ballarat, in May, robberies by day and night were daily more and more frequent. The Van Diemonian party have taken courage, no doubt, on seeing respectable men engaged in abusing and weakening their natural enemies, the police. American customs seem on the increase. A white woman having gone to live with a Chinaman, a public meeting was held to consider the best mode of separating them. No definite conclusion was arrived at on this knotty point. We confess we do not see the meaning of this interference in a land of liberty.

Mrs. Chisholm's shelter-sheds have been the cause of some hot debates in the Legislative Council. The following are the facts of the case:—The roads to the gold diggings are without accommodation for the families of emigrants. Drink being the most profitable thing to sell, the taverns on the road are for the most part drinking-booths, with one or more public sleeping-rooms, quite unfit for the accommodation of women and children. The want of accommodation was both a reason and an excuse for diggers leaving their families behind them in Melbourne, where they frequently became dependent on charity, and the women fell into evil courses. This accumulation of families being a crying evil, Mrs. Chisholm proposed to remedy it by erecting shelter-sheds at convenient walking distances between the ports and the gold diggings—where travellers should be received, lodged, provided with fuel and water, at certain fixed charges. Tickets for this accommodation were to be sold in England and in the various townships of the colony, so that a wife might join her husband from England or Melbourne with tickets instead of money. To raise the funds for these sheds, a committee was formed, and a subscription entered into at a public meeting called by Mrs. Chisholm. But it seems there is a fund in the colony, raised by a tax of five shillings on each emigrant landing. Mrs. Chisholm made a claim on this fund, and the Governor decided to advance as much (whether by way of loan, or absolutely, does not clearly appear) as would build ten sheds, and put the matter in hand at once. He saw, no doubt, that nothing was more likely to render the gold diggings orderly than the presence of the digger[s'] families.

Some gentlemen disapprove of this shed scheme. They thi[nk] that temperance sheds will spoil the trade of public-houses; th[ey] do not like the Governor to do anything. They object to a wom[an] being popular and applauded at public meetings, and they thi[nk] that a beginning ought not to be made anywhere until it can [be] made everywhere, because it will be unfair to the roads that h[ave] no sheds. On these and other objections, a gentleman move[d a] vote of censure on the Governor for his "unconstitutional c[on]duct" in meddling with the emigrants' tax-fund; he was defea[ted] by a large majority. The tone of the debate on all sides was flippant, personal, and vulgar.

South Australia sends us no news. The papers complain la[...] of the high price of butchers' meat. If the price pays e[...]bitantly, that will soon cure itself.

The Argus.

(PUBLISHED DAILY.)

"I am in the place where I am demanded of conscience to speak the truth, and therefore the truth I speak, impugn it whoso list."

MONDAY, 29th JANUARY, 18[...]

OUR BENEFACTRESS.

THE supply and demand princ[iple] ... [pro]vides adequate recomp[ense] ... doubt ... [lar]ge class of human servic[e] ... amount that a man can make ... wood or forging iron is approxi[m]ate ... measure of his utility to the wo[rld] ... sawyer or smith. Even many o[f the] higher kinds of human labor now [come] within the operation of the same la[w], and authors and artists, who a century or two ago would either have been starved into resignation of their respective arts, or into servile toadyism to some individual patron, now live independently and prosperously by supplying the increased æsthetic demands of an age of more numerous printing presses and schools. Still, however, there are large classes of services to humanity that the supply and demand principle can never reach. Researches in science leading to important distant results, but producing nothing immediately saleable, require the assistance of the state. Philanthropic labors, like those of Mrs. Chisholm, productive of benefit to an entire nation, but of positive loss to herself, afford a yet more striking example of services that "supply and demand" do n[ot] provide for, but which, for the sak[e of] public decency, ought not to be ignored by public gratitude.

The reason why we now revive the discussion of Mrs. Chisholm's claims, is that this day a number of gentlemen will com[mence] a canvass of Melbourne for th[e pur]pose of collecting a sum of money [to be] sent to that lady, as a testimon[ial of] general appreciation of her labo[rs ...] be remembered that, at a p[ublic meeting] held some months ago, a [committee was] appointed to make the n[ecessary arrange]ments for this purpose. Se[...]

SHELTER SHEDS.

The Following Charges have been authorised by the Committee :-

Parties Finding their own Beds, Shelter for the Night, each Adult	6d.
Do. do. - Children,	3d.
Furnished Beds, each Adult - -	1s.
Do. do. Children - -	6d.
Beds in Small Room - - -	1s. 6d.
Convenience for Cooking, with Wood and Water, each Adult - -	6d.
Do. do. Children . .	3d.

On behalf of the Committee,

ALFRED J. AGG.

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Printed at the AGE Office, Melbourne.

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Duration of Voyage.—Sixteen weeks is the average duration of the voyage; and every Emigrant is entitled to draw sixteen weeks' rations, according to the Society's Weekly Dietary Table, for the time being. To prevent waste, parties not drawing the quantity to which they are entitled, will receive the quantity due to them on leaving the Ship. This reserve will be useful to them if they go up the country, or until they have permanent employment.

N.B.—The Society put on board Water and Provisions for 22 weeks, in case the voyage should last so long; but the Emigrants are only allowed to take away, on their leaving the Ship, what they have saved from their weekly allowance for sixteen weeks. Scales, weights, and measures, are put on board.

Debarkation.—On the arrival of the Society's vessels at Port Phillip, or any other destination, tents will be erected (under the superintendence of the Society's Agent) for their temporary residence. The "Mariner" has taken out tents for the sole use of the Society's passengers. By this means persons of both sexes will be secured from many expenses and inconveniences too often resulting from seeking lodgings in haste. One large tent will be used as an office for the engaging of Emigrants. Persons engaging will be furnished by Captain Chisholm, or the Society's Agents, with every advice and information tending to their benefit and security, *free of all charge*, but no pecuniary aid can be given.

N.B. The Emigrants have to pay all expenses attending the landing of themselves and their baggage, and their conveyance from the ship to the town of their destination.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

The Re-union of Families.—Besides aiding struggling families and individuals to emigrate to the Australian Colonies, the Originator and Committee of this Society have ever been particularly desirous of seeing established a judicious system of Family Re-union, whereby parents and children, brothers and sisters, wives and husbands, and other near relatives and friends, now separated, may be again re-united. This re-union of separated members of families may now be effected by parties in Europe and their relatives in Australia mutually contributing towards this object.

Relatives and friends now separated (some being in England, others in Australia), when they are unable to pay the sum required for their passages, may jointly, in both countries, make *weekly* and *monthly* deposits, until they have by their united efforts raised the necessary amount, which, with the aid of a loan from the Society, may enable such parties to emigrate. In like manner, parties in England anxious to emigrate, and who cannot at once pay the required sum, can make *weekly* and *monthly* payments towards their passage either through the Committee or Local Agents. If there happens to be a family with some grown-up children, not possessing the necessary means to emigrate, one or two of them may precede the rest to the Colonies, and through the mode of the re-union of Families, contribute to the emigration of the remainder of the family. The Regulations of the Society do not admit of the separation of man and wife, or of children without the consent of their parents.

The Society have much gratification in informing parties interested, that those highly influential bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., of London, have kindly consented to receive all remittances made by persons in Australia on account of Emigration, and have instructed their Correspondents there to transmit monthly to their Firm in London all moneys received by them from the Society's Agents in the Colonies, so that servant girls may thus have their weekly contributions of 2s. towards the emigration of their parents, or for their support at home, remitted monthly to such, through the benevolent co-operation of Messrs. Coutts and Co. and the operations of the Society.

Persons in England, who may wish to trace out their relations in Australia, or desire to obtain aid from them to enable them to emigrate, may address Mrs. Chisholm, No. 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, London, who will forward all such applications to Captain Chisholm, in Australia, or to the Society's Agents there; while applicants in the Colonies can apply in like manner to Captain Chisholm, or the Agents of the Society, who will in turn transmit to the Parent Society in England all necessary correspondence regarding the emigration, &c. of parties in the United Kingdom.

The Committee of the Family Colonization Loan Society trust that the preceding brief outline of their aim and objects will induce the benevolent to assist in establishing Emigration Offices in all large towns, and also to promote Village Emigration Societies, thereby giving a healthy stimulus to the efforts of those who, by weekly payments and small loans, hope to effect their own emigration. To facilitate this object, and to save trouble and expense to persons desirous of emigrating, and who may wish for faithful information, Mrs. Chisholm will, in the course of this year, visit such localities in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as may be deemed desirable.

INFORMATION.

Any information that may be desired can be obtained by applying (personally or by letter) to—
MRS. CHISHOLM, 3, CHARLTON CRESCENT, ISLINGTON, LONDON;
Or at 29, Bucklersbury, City.

If application be made by letter, **Two Stamps** must be enclosed for reply, or no answer can be sent. N.B. *No charge for information.*

Offices of the Society:—3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, London; 29, Bucklersbury, near the Mansion House, London; Swinton Street, Melbourne, Port Phillip; King William Street, Adelaide; George Street, Sydney; and —— Van Dieman's Land.

It must be borne in mind that the Emigration system, originated by Mrs. Chisholm, is now recommended by the successful experience of the last two years; and it is hoped that what has already been done by the Society may be taken as evidence of what will be done when assisted, as it now is, by the Merchants and others connected with the Australian Colonies.

The discovery of the Gold Mines in New South Wales has brought on an extraordinary crisis in the Labour Market of Australia. Every employment in which capital has been invested is suspended or impeded by the new and unanticipated drain on labour. As an enormous rise of wages, and a corresponding diminution of profits and loss of capital, has followed, all persons interested in Australia should combine to promote a large Emigration of Labour at this period; and this can in no way be done so cheaply or economically as by assisting the Family Colonization Loan Society. Thousands of the Working Classes are in a position to pay the greater part of their passage-money to Australia, requiring only the assistance of a small loan to enable them to emigrate in a respectable manner.

This Society alone affords the certain means of diverting from America to Australia that self-supporting tide of Emigration which is the only really effectual method of providing for the wants of our Colonies. Last year upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Emigrants paid for their passage to America, whilst only about Sixteen Thousand emigrated to Australia.

The advantages afforded to Emigrants and their relatives by the Family Colonization Loan Society may be classed under four heads:—*Indevendence, Morality, Increased Comfort during the Voyage, and Domestic Happiness.*

...USTRALIAN NEWS," AND "NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL."
...F INTELLIGENCE FROM
...USTRALIA, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AND NEW ZEALAND.
...DAY, AUGUST 11, 1855. PRICE 6*d*.

SUMMARY OF COLONIAL NEWS.

From Sydney the accounts are "calm." The Government expenditure, as already mentioned, exceeds the income of the province, and merchants are waiting to see in what way the deficiency will be filled up. The Governor-General is engaged in cutting down official expenses. Additional taxes on imported wine, beer, and tobacco are expected, and perhaps an increase of *ad valorem* duties on other articles. *Ad valorem* duties are very fair in theory, but in practice have always led to enormous frauds. For a long time, both at Sydney and Melbourne, apprehensions have prevailed that breadstuffs would reach famine prices. The *Sydney Mercantile Journal* informs us that "these fears have been relieved by the arrival of several cargoes, with advices of further supplies," so that there is no cause to apprehend much higher rates than at present.

These rates are rather astonishing, when quoted as moderate, to English notions. Wheat at from 124*s*. to 126*s*. a quarter; barley, 48*s*. to 56*s*.; oats, 44*s*. to 72*s*.; and maize at from 84*s*. to 88*s*. These are prices which would encourage many small farmers with a few hundred pounds to emigrate, if other information were equally satisfactory. But the *Sydney Morning Herald*, a journal noted for the moderation of its views, re-echoes the "unlock-the-land" cry which seems resounding through all the colonies of the South Seas, and ends a very forcible article on anticipated dearth with these words—"It is all very well to say, if you want land go and look for it. A small yeoman cannot go and fix himself alone in the desert. 'Is there land to be had?' 'According to the regulations there is; but according to fact there is not.' We look to the Governor-General to cut the knot if he cannot untie it. It may be done without sacrificing any human interest or injuring any human being, but it must be done."

While on this subject, we may remark that, ten years ago, Mrs. Chisholm drew the attention of Sir George Gipps, by a small printed card of exports and imports, to the coming danger of tens of thousands of acres of land monopolized by an eighth part of a sheep to each acre, being capable of growing five or six quarters of wheat, when the colony was paying two hundred thousand a year for imported breadstuffs. But the Grey influence in Downing Street, and the Wentworth influence in the colony, were too strong for common sense. We foresee that it will be the old story of protection and the 8*s*. duty over again, as regards the squatters and the land monopoly.

Each ship from the colony of Victoria brings an account of new difficulties in carrying out the export duty on gold. At Alma, one of the gold diggings, a public meeting has been held, and a "volunteer force" formed "for the suppression of crime." At Ballarat, in May, robberies by day and night were daily more and more frequent. The Van Diemonian party have taken courage, no doubt, on seeing respectable men engaged in abusing and weakening their natural enemies, the police. American customs seem on the increase. A white woman having gone to live with a Chinaman, a public meeting was held to consider the best mode of separating them. No definite conclusion was arrived at on this knotty point. We confess we do not see the meaning of this interference in a land of liberty.

Mrs. Chisholm's shelter-sheds have been the cause of some hot debates in the Legislative Council. The following are the facts of the case:—The roads to the gold-diggings are without accommodation for the families of emigrants. Drink being the most profitable thing to sell, the taverns on the road are for the most part drinking-booths, with one or more public sleeping-rooms, quite unfit for the accommodation of women and children. The want of accommodation was both a reason and an excuse for diggers leaving their families behind them in Melbourne, where they frequently became dependent on charity, and the women fell into evil courses. This accumulation of families, being a crying evil, Mrs. Chisholm proposed to remedy it by erecting shelter-sheds at convenient walking distances between the ports and the gold diggings—where travellers should be received, lodged, provided with fuel and water, at certain fixed charges. Tickets for this accommodation were to be sold in England and in the various townships of the colony, so that a wife might join her husband from England or Melbourne with tickets instead of money. To raise the funds for these sheds, a committee was formed, and a subscription entered into at a public m... called by Mrs. Chisholm. But it seems there is a fund in the colony, raised by a tax of five shillings on each emigrant landing. Mrs. Chisholm made a claim on this fund, and the Governor decided to advance as much (whether by way of loan, or absolutely, does not clearly appear) as would build ten sheds, and put the matter in hand at once. He saw, no doubt, that nothing was more likely to render the gold diggings orderly than the presence of the diggers' families.

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The Argus.
(PUBLISHED DAILY.)
"I am in the place where I am demanded of conscience to speak the truth, and therefore the truth I speak, impugn it whoso list."
MONDAY, 29th JANUARY, 185...

OUR BENEFACTRESS.

The supply and demand prin... doubt... vides adequate recomp... ...ge class of human servic... amount that a man can make... wood or forging iron is approxi... measure of his utility to the wor... sawyer or smith. Even many o... higher kinds of human labor now... within the operation of the same la... and authors and artists, who a century or two ago would either have been starved into resignation of their respective arts, or into servile toadyism to some individual patron, now live independently and prosperously by supplying the increased æsthetic demands of an age of more numerous printing presses and schools. Still, however, there are large classes of services to humanity that the supply and demand principle can never reach. Researches in science leading to important distant results, but producing nothing immediately saleable, require the assistance of the state. Philanthropic labors, like those of Mrs. Chisholm, productive of benefit to an entire nation, but of positive loss to herself, afford a yet more striking example of services that "supply and demand" do not provide for, but which, for the sake... public decency, ought not to be ignored by public gratitude.

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Parties Finding their own Beds, Shelter for the Night, each Adult	6d.
Do. do. - Children,	3d.
Furnished Beds, each Adult - -	1s.
Do. do. Children - -	6d.
Beds in Small Room - - -	1s. 6d.
Convenience for Cooking, with Wood and Water, each Adult - -	6d.
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On behalf of the Committee,

ALFRED J. AGG.
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Printed at the AGE Office, Melbourne.

Munsell Step Chart - Production Studio
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Duration of Voyage.—Sixteen weeks is the average duration of the voyage; and every Emigrant is entitled to draw sixteen weeks' rations, according to the Society's Weekly Dietary Table, for the time being. To prevent waste, parties not drawing the quantity to which they are entitled, will receive the quantity due to them on leaving the Ship. This reserve will be useful to them if they go up the country, or until they have permanent employment.

N.B.—The Society put on board Water and Provisions for 22 weeks, in case the voyage should last so long; but the Emigrants are only allowed to take away, on their leaving the Ship, what they have saved from their weekly allowance for sixteen weeks. Scales, weights, and measures, are put on board.

Debarkation.—On the arrival of the Society's vessels at Port Phillip, or any other destination, tents will be erected (under the superintendence of the Society's Agent) for their temporary residence. The "Mariner" has taken out tents for the sole use of the Society's passengers. By this means persons of both sexes will be secured from many expenses and inconveniences too often resulting from seeking lodgings in haste. One large tent will be used as an office for the engaging of Emigrants. Persons engaging will be furnished by Captain Chisholm, or the Society's Agents, with every advice and information tending to their benefit and security, *free of all charge*, but no pecuniary aid can be given.

N.B. The Emigrants have to pay all expenses attending the landing of themselves and their baggage, and their conveyance from the ship to the town of their destination.

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"We further pledge ourselves not to introduce as candidates for membership of the Society any men but those we know to be of good character, or families but of good repute.

"We also determine not to *accept of payment* for any services we may render the Society on board ship, but endeavour individually and collectively to preserve the order of a well-regulated family during our passage to Australia, and to organize and establish a system of protection that will enable our female relatives to enter an emigrant ship with the same confidence of meeting with protection as respectable females can now enter our steamers, trains, and mail-coaches.

"That all members constituting groups be asked for their approval and fulfilment, as far as they may be individually concerned, of the above resolutions."

INCREASED COMFORT DURING THE VOYAGE.

Cabins.—Enclosed cabins are furnished to each family, of a size according to the number of individuals. Children above fourteen years of age are provided with compartments for sleeping separate from those of their parents. One enclosed cabin is allotted to seven single females; also an enclosed cabin for seven young men, in parts of the vessel appropriated by classification for those berths. The arrangement of the cabins is such as to provide for perfect order, decorum, and morality.

N.B. The berths will be allotted in future according to priority of payment.

Matronly Duties.—These duties are performed (*gratuitously*) by six females of an appropriate age, selected by Mrs. Chisholm. They undertake the motherly duty of seeing that all the young females are in their sleeping apartments at a proper hour, and are earnestly solicited never to retire to rest leaving any young girl on the poop or deck of the ship. They are also requested to visit the female cabins at least once a day, in order to give such directions as may be necessary for the preservation of order, cleanliness, and that propriety of demeanour so becoming in young females. The above-mentioned persons are also particularly desired to caution the young females against song-singing, or any noisy amusement, in the stern cabins, or on the poop or deck of the ship. They are likewise requested to make arrangements with the Surgeon for rendering any assistance to sick persons that may be necessary.

Munsell Step Chart - Production Studio

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...f Intelligence from

...ustralia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand.

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The Argus.

(PUBLISHED DAILY.)

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MONDAY, 29th JANUARY, 18..

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Convenience for Cooking, with Wood and Water, each Adult - -	6d.
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On behalf of the Committee,

ALFRED J. AGG.

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Printed at the AGE Office, Melbourne.

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To the Editor of the Argus.

Melbourne,
February 28, 1852.

Sir,—I will take it as a particular favor, if you will kindly give publicity in your liberal columns to the enclosed list of emigrants who have just arrived per Athenian, as many of the parties have relatives in these Colonies,

I remain,
Your's faithfully,
ARCHD. CHISHOLM.

List of Passengers per ATHENIAN.

Henry Avery and family, Robert Atkinson, Agnes Aguesley, Catherine Bolton, John Beddison and family, Francis Besley and family, Mary Barnes and two children, Margaret Brothman, Maria Boggis, Jane Boston, James and George Bavley, Robert Burrow, John Banks, Thomas But, William Bannister, George Collins and family, Mary Clarke, Louisa Cohen, Mary Colly, Ann Chipperton and children, Richard Chidley and family, William Canterford and family, Mary Couper and children, Mary Crease, John Coyden, William Denyer and family, James Donnard and family, Julia Davis, Lewis Dummett, James and Caroline Dion, Frances De Courcy and family, Edwin Davies, Dorah Dwyer, Mercy Ford, Samuel Ford and family, Christopher Friend and family, Ann Gillman, Francis Grant and family, Susannah and Frederick Grasswell, Lancelot Harrison and family, Ann, Susan, Elizabeth, Fanny, and Henry Hyles, Edith Howard, Charles Hamm, James Hubefield and family, Roger Hunter and family, Robert Harris, Caroline Impett, Robert Iles, Elizabeth Johnson, Philip Kemp and family, Edward Lane, Elizabeth Le Mesurier and children, Mary Mills, Catherine Miles, Margaret Murray, Thomas Morris, Sarah Munro, Ellen Murphy and family, William and Henry Martin, George M'Lourin, George Moner, Edwin Mitchell and family, William Moore and family, John and Elizabeth Mills, William and Jane Middemas, Ellen and Charles Morgan, Emma Mann, and five children, Catherine Nichol and family, Catherine O'Brien, Sarah Part, Thomas Peters and family, Margaret Quigley, Edward Rannwell, James King and family, James and Lucy Rowe, Maria Snee, Harriet and Ann Sutton, Duncan Stewart and family, Joshua Sumeran, Abraham Saxon, Samuel Guckling, John Sutton, Charles Shepherd and family; George and Mary Scutchie, Janet Tweedie, Robert and Ann Thorburn, William and Caroline Townhend, Alfred Vicars and family, John Whinnar and family, Mary Wilson, William Wise and family, George Whalebone and family, William Foot and family.

MELBOURNE MORNING HERALD.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1855.

A DAY ON BOARD THE "WHITE STAR."

Improvements are, in their character, oftentimes epidemical. When Jones has succeeded in astonishing Brown by the achievement of some cherished object of domestic ambition, Brown forthwith considers it incumbent upon him to astonish Jones by a similar effort. The Joneses and Browns of Liverpool have pursued this course, very much to the advantage of immigrants to Australia, during the last three years; until, as the result of their honourable rivalry and competition for public favour, we have the splendid floating township which now rides so gracefully at her anchorage off the Sandridge railway jetty; and on board of which we now ask our readers to accompany us (mentally) for a few minutes.

A large number of our fellow-Colonists will recollect the hasty and imperfect means resorted to, in fitting up passenger ships for Australia, during the "rush" hither in 1852. Slight partitions were nailed up at the sides of the ships, and berths extemporised, in which ventilation, personal delicacy, and many other considerations, were almost wholly overlooked, and the inconveniences of the voyage out formed a fitting prelude to the pig-stye accommodation which awaited the immigrants on their arrival in Melbourne. How changed is all this, now! Mrs Chisholm's exertions have resulted in procuring for assisted immigrants comforts that were unknown to the wealthiest voyagers to Australia ten years back; and the wholesome competition we have alluded to, has secured to independent immigrants those conveniences and comforts which are so completely matured in the noble ship we are about to board—the "White Star."

The dimensions and decorations of this leviathan of the deep were fully described in our columns on the day following her arrival in the Bay, on her first voyage from Liverpool; and therefore in reference to those details it is only necessary to state that since her cargo was discharged, she has been very carefully and tastefully re-decorated, and is now a perfect model of order and cleanliness throughout. But in the published description of this vessel to which we refer, it does not appear to us that justice was done to the liberality of

the owners, in the provision which they have made for the convenience of the bulk of the passengers—namely, those of the intermediate class. Much as we may admire the chaste elegance of the saloon, with its luxuriant provision for the ease of its forty passengers, it is when we descend to the 'tween decks, and inspect the accommodation there provided for five hundred people,—most of them, we may suppose, not altogether strangers to the comforts of civilised life,—it is here that we find most room for approbation. The berths are enclosed as perfectly as those in the saloon, while ventilation is attended to, and made subservient to ornament, in open carved work at the head of each tier of berths. The sleeping bunks are also fitted in the most commodious and substantial manner, and the lower ones can be drawn out, so as to form a double berth at pleasure, for members of the same family. The amount of table and sitting accommodation which runs down the centre of the ship, is also much more extensive than we have seen in any other vessel. The promiscuous abominations of the steerage—so intolerable for a voyage of three months' duration,

MR. LINDSAY'S SHIPS AND SLIPS.

Sir Charles Wood—says Mr. Lindsay in a letter to the *Times*—is a superior speaker, and, moreover, had the advantage of the last word. Hence, Mr. Lindsay seeks to show that the Admiralty minister mystified and sophisticated the charges brought against his department by the administrative reformer at Drury-lane. We must confess—and we have no yearnings towards the Admiralty, we only seek to lean towards truth—that, according to the debate, Sir Charles Wood had very much the best of the ship-owner; shewing that he had made hasty and extravagant charges; and that, further, his own shortcomings were neither few nor trivial. We are bound to give Mr. Lindsay's reply to this:

I pledge myself, as soon as the forms of the House will allow, to prove that he has in regard to my coal contracts stated what was incorrect—that the ships he named were not unseaworthy—that a ship was ordered from Deptford to Woolwich for survey—that the owner of the Tynemouth did not state what was untrue—that that ship did proceed to sea within one hour of the time when the last of the government stores were on board—and that the circular written by Mrs. Chisholm and signed by me, by the perusal of which he endeavoured to excite the merriment of the house, was a matter which redounded as much to my credit as the case of the ship *which bears my name*, and by mention of which Mr. Drummond had previously endeavoured also to amuse the House at my expense.

Mr. Lindsay will, we hope, have duly disciplined himself to meet and vanquish the practised eloquence of Sir Charles Wood; in the meanwhile, so practical a man, and so earnest an administrative reformer as Mr. Lindsay, will duly weigh the weight of facts. A few hard, solid truths will, after all, prove too much for the finest-spun special pleading. Throw the smallest bit of gold, though in the rough, at the most perfectly constructed cobweb, and plump the metal goes through the delicate film, to the confusion of the retreating spider. Let Mr. Lindsay talk a few grains of gold, no matter how rough the precious facts, and the Admiralty spider must straightway be confounded.

Mr. Lindsay has christened a ship after himself. Why not? The father of a ship, even as the father of a child, may christen his offspring. But because the bran-new craft, the *Caroline Chisholm*, that was to have borne the noble woman Chisholm across the Pacific was not in readiness to sail upon the grateful errand, why was the vessel's name changed? Caroline Chisholm is still an active benevolence, and her genius will be felt throughout the Antipodes long after the vessel that was to have borne her name shall have been broken up for firewood. Why change the name? Was such change generous, even if necessary?

Scant courtesy, however, did Mrs. Chisholm receive from shipowners. She had added tens of thousands to their profits; and she was allowed to pay her own passage in the substituted vessel; and—we heard her make the avowal in her address to the passengers—her boys "roughed it" as steerage passengers, because she could afford no higher passage-money!

By the way, what name does the original *Caroline Chisholm* now sail under? Is it the *Breeches Pocket?*

L. W. London Newspaper
July 1/55 a [illegible]

THE TIMES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1852

LABOURERS' REMITTANCES from PORT PHILIP to their RELATIONS in ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—As every particle of news from Australia is in request, I think I shall not do wrong if I beg your insertion of the enclosed extracts, though they be but "the short and simple annals of the poor." The paper is called "The First Remittance-roll from the Reunion of Families in Australia," and the sums subjoined have been sent by the emigrants of Mrs. Chisholm's ships. They amount to almost 3,000*l.*, and the number of contributors is about 136. Labourers, servants, and mechanics contribute the most to the pious office of rescuing parents, children, relations, and friends from poverty, and of making them share in the prosperity now enjoyed by the emigrant donors. It is a pleasing subject to contemplate, and does honour to the industry and self-denial necessary to the accumulation of such a sum, and in so short a time. I will begin with labourers:—

	Amount Deposited. £. s. d.		Amount Deposited. £. s. d.
1st Labourer ...	15 0 0	15th Labourer ...	22 10 6
2d — ...	1 10 0	16th — ...	47 12 6
3d — ...	16 10 0	17th — ...	10 0 0
4th — ...	130 0 0	18th — ...	10 0 0
5th — ...	9 15 0	19th — ...	15 0 0
6th — ...	13 0 0	20th — ...	20 0 0
7th — ...	19 1 0	21st — ...	111 0 0
8th — ...	19 0 0	22d — ...	14 1 0
9th — ...	30 10 0	23d — ...	20 0 0
10th — ...	47 12 6	24th — ...	53 0 0
11th — ...	89 3 0	25th — ...	8 5 0
12th — ...	5 0 0	26th — ...	18 1 0
13th — ...	9 0 6	27th — ...	36 14 0
14th — ...	30 0 0	28th — ...	17 10 0

I dare not give the returns of the servants, farmers, shopkeepers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, dressmakers, cooks, gunmakers, plasterers, printers, carpenters—nay, widows; but none of these give so largely as the labourer. There is no other than he that had the fortune, or the virtue, to save 130*l.* and 80*l.*, except a shoemaker, who sent his brother-in-law 150*l.*

Such returns will, perhaps, dispel the doubts, fears, and procrastination of the Land and Emigration Board, and of all others, economists especially—those who have hitherto looked very coolly on the best and deepest channel ever yet opened by Providence in its infinite bounty to the bettering the lot of the labouring bulk of the people. Long did we look on the boon dispensed to us, almost alone, with indifference, and, if not with aversion, certainly with neglect. In vain were the treasures of innumerable flocks, herds, and pastures tendered; well did such ingratitude deserve the withdrawal of this dominion—so vast as, after 70 years, to be still unexplored. Nor did we heartily accept it till the teeming land was found to be sown with gold, and then—not till then—not six months since—did we condescend to think such a harvest worth the reaping, though we had starved all the others by stinting emigration. As this great remedy has now taken uncontrolled expansion—as wages are so high there as to place competence within the reach of all, and even in the mother country there already exists a better demand for labour—we may yet hope to see "the true labourer"—or, at least, hear of him—one "that earns what he eats, gets what he wears, owes no man hate, envies no man's happiness, glad of other men's good, content with his own harm." Such a one will probably take the place of the repining, half-fed, ill-clad husbandman of Dorset, Wilts, and Hants.

Your most obedient servant,
Travellers', Aug. 9. P.

"The Argus"

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1855.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S "GOOD IDEA."

We are glad that Mrs. Chisholm has returned to the subject of her Land Ticket Scheme, and we trust that it may be worked into a practicable shape with as little delay as possible. Since there appears to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion that a "good idea" has been propounded, it would be a great pity that there should be any delay in giving that good a practical development. In urging that the scheme had not yet been put into a thoroughly workable shape, we had no wish "to damn it with faint praise." On the contrary, when a "good idea" has once been laid hold of, it ought not to be let go again till it has been turned to account.

We do not think that Mrs. Chisholm has yet quite provided against the danger of having tickets presented for payment without any immigration having been really effected by them. If "any shipping agent" would be content to receive the tickets as money, "any shipping agent" would expect cash on demand for them; and how is the Government to be assured against fraud, which would be rewarded with estates gratis in Victoria, and would but need a "shipping agent" for an accomplice? A shipping agent is an instrument that can be constructed out of almost any human material. Mr. Micawber, in the days of his adversity, and when his attention had been turned from coals as unsuited to his peculiar bent of mind, would have been quite ready to become a shipping agent at a moment's notice. There are certain things that every one feels competent to do. To stir the fire,—to edit a newspaper,—to play Hamlet,—to be secretary to any institution whatsoever,—to undertake the government of forty colonies,—and, above all, to be an agent of any kind,—there are always crowds to volunteer, who feel that their vocation lies that way, and that no previous training is required. Depend upon it, that in London and Liverpool no promising swindle will stand still for want of a shipping agent.

Let us recapitulate the process of the supposed swindle; and our rogue shall be called John Brown, as Mrs. Chisholm so pleases. John—by fraudulent weights, base nuggets, or otherwise—has made a thousand pounds before the land-ticket business has turned up, and the business is one that can be conducted most profitably with a fair amount of capital. He buys a thousand pounds' worth of emigration tickets, and gets at once five hundred pounds' worth of land. He then either takes or sends his tickets to England, enters into an understanding with any shipping agent, or goes into that line of life himself. In Mrs. Chisholm's second letter she certainly throws an impediment in John Brown's way here; but suppose for the moment that he has overcome it, and as, or by, a shipping agent has got his tickets cashed without having applied them to their legitimate purpose. He would at the end of six months find his account thus: He would have got back his original capital,—would have provided no emigration,—and would have swindled the colony of five hundred pounds worth of land. 1.

2 Mrs. Chisholm, in her second letter, suggests that before the tickets should be payable they must receive the signature of an emigration agent, present at the actual embarkation of the person for whose passage they purport to pay. Some such check would certainly be indispensable; but the security would still be very imperfect, and the application would be difficult. It is one of the charms of the scheme—which we should be loth to sacrifice—that every one is to be at liberty to make his or her own bargain for a passage, and come out in a ship of his or her own selection! How would this be compatible with the strict supervision that would be necessary to prevent the fraud we have described? How, also, is personation to be prevented? We do not mean the mere substitution of one immigrant for another, at the last moment, which would be of little consequence to the colony. But what is to prevent any shipping agent from going among what we at present call "passengers," in contradistinction to "emigrants," and offering to pay their passages for them at a discount? Smith is going to pay a hundred pounds for the passage of himself, his wife, and four children. The obliging Brown steps forward, and volunteers to pay it for them for ninety pounds. He will have lost ten pounds, and gained fifty pounds' worth of land in Victoria, and whatever in such a transaction Brown gains, the colony loses. Does Mrs. Chisholm propose to forbid persons to pay in emigration tickets for passages of a superior class,—what are called "cabin passages," for example? If not, the Brown and Smith transaction will be apt to go on so long as any other currency mingles with the tickets in the payment for passages.

What, also, is to save the colony from being cheated by the "salting" of passenger scales, and the nominal charge of higher rates than those actually paid, whereby the shipping agent would be able to get a proportionate number of tickets cashed, to his own advantage and the loss of the colony?

It may be said by Mrs. Chisholm that we have been putting a number of small and far-fetched objections; and we admit freely that they are exceedingly small in comparison with the general benefits in prospect. The more we examine the main principles of the land and emigration ticket system, the better we like it. It would give a tremendous stimulus to emigration, and would greatly improve its character. It would tend to a most beneficial diffusion of the land. And, besides all these regular public advantages, commonly so called, the gratification to the feelings, the augmentation of the happiness, and the satisfaction to the affections of many individuals, would, in the aggregate, amount to an enormous public good,—a good not to be expressed in tables of exports and imports, but more to be valued than much gold and many bales of wool. Mrs. Chisholm's "good idea" is, however, of such very great importance, and with such numerous bearings, that it should be thoroughly discussed and considered, and all errors most carefully eliminated, before the extensive interests involved are in any way jeopardised.

We sincerely trust, however, that by the time the Council reassembles, some member, fit to deal with a project of so much importance, will be prepared to lay it before the Legislature in an available shape. It has this advantage over most other proposals for extensive reforms of the land system that have yet been brought forward,—that it can be carried out with our present constitutional powers. Nor is there in it anything distinctly antagonistic to the present mode of sale. On the contrary, if we understand Mrs. Chisholm's letters aright, it would be essential that large tracts of land should be still sold by Government in the ordinary way, in order to supply those resources for local improvements and other purposes which we at present obtain out of the unappropriated moiety of the land fund.

The Argus.
[PUBLISHED DAILY.]
In the place where I am demanded of conscience to speak the truth, and therefore the truth I speak, speak it whose list.
SATURDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1854.

PUBLIC SOIREE TO WELCOME MRS CHISHOLM TO THE COLONY.

We now proceed to give a fuller account of the first demonstration of the colonists of Victoria in honor of that great benefactress, than time permitted us to give yesterday.

In this interesting occasion the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute was crowded by both ladies and gentlemen, and every class of the community had its representative. The Hon. Dr. Palmer, Speaker of the Legislative Council, took the chair shortly after six o'clock. Mrs. Chisholm, who was received with general applause on entering the room, sat on the right hand of the Chairman, and beside her were the Rev. Mr. Clow, the Mayor of Melbourne, and Lauchlan Mackinnon, Esq. On the left of the Chairman were seated John Foster, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Captain Chisholm, and Henry Langlands, Esq. Many other ladies and gentlemen took their seats on the platform. Mrs. Tentar occupied a seat on the platform, and sang twice during the evening in her usual tasteful manner. The orchestra played appropriate airs at intervals throughout the proceedings. Tea and coffee were served on tables placed on the platform and in some parts of the room; and where tables had not been placed, refreshments were handed round by attentive waiters. After the assembly had duly shown their appreciation of the various refreshments furnished by the purveyors, Messrs. Tuck and Browning, of Elizabeth-street, the more interesting proceedings of the evening commenced.

The Hon. CHAIRMAN, on rising to introduce the subject of the evening to the notice of the meeting, was received with applause, which rendered the first few sentences of his address rather indistinct. We understood him to say that he had meet there that evening to do homage to a distinguished lady, who had shown by her remarkable career what one person could accomplish, even within the lifetime of a single generation, by a decision of character steadily devoted to one object. The indomitable energy of will, determined firmness of purpose, and unvarying devotion to one great object, will had distinguished Mrs. Chisholm's exertions in the cause of emigration, were qualities of a very high order, and he would add, as rare as they were lofty. He believed it was Abercrombie who mentioned an instance of a person of a respectable station in life who had been reduced to sweep the streets for a livelihood; and there, as contemplating the humble position which he then occupied, and comparing it with the position which it was possible for him to attain, he formed his resolution, adhered to it under difficulties, and eventually acquired great wealth and honors. He (the chairman) had mention Howard, the great philanthropist, who, by keeping one object constantly in view, surmounted incredible difficulties and effected great improvements for the benefit of his species. Nor need he recount the names of celebrated females, such as Mrs. Hannah More and Mrs. Fry, who, by determination of purpose directed to one object, had impressed a character on the age in which they lived. It was a great quality, this fixedness of purpose, this inflexibility of will that had distinguished Mrs. Chisholm's exertions in the cause of emigration. It was a very high order, and he would add, as rare as they were lofty. He believed it was Abercrombie who mentioned an instance of a person of a respectable station in life who had been reduced to sweep the streets for a livelihood; and there, as contemplating the humble position which he then occupied, and comparing it with the position which it was possible for him to attain, he formed his resolution, adhered to it under difficulties, and eventually acquired great wealth and honors. He (the chairman) had mentioned

R 240 C 4 G 240 M 4
R 231 C 7 G 231 M 7
R 159 C 20 G 159 M 20
R 97 C 20 G 97 M 19
R 61 C 20 G 61 M 19
R 37 C 20 G 37 M 19

Sydney

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL

A BRIEF TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

On the 19th of November, 1858, there was consigned to its last resting place, in the beautiful new Cemetery, at Melbourne, Victoria, the mortal remains of a youth who gave the highest promise of being, on some future day, one of the leading statesmen of Victoria. He was a young man whose mind was cast in no ordinary mould; generous, frank, and high-minded; bold in the defence of right; charitable in the cause of distress; a warm and deep lover of his kind. He was a young man of a most observing, suggestive, reflective, and political mind. At a very early age he took a deep interest in all public works and national questions. The pinnacle of his ambition—the most ardent inspiration of his mind—was the carrying of the "*Land Question*." He impatiently longed to pass the verge of twenty-one, that he might—as he used to express "be at them;" that he might battle for the people's rights, and help in throwing the land for the struggling millions. He was no lover of light reading, but his favourite authors were such works as Franklin, Johnson, Smith's Wealth of Nations, M'Culloch, Macaulay, &c.; and from these he used to call the most striking and practical points, with which he stored his enlarged and energetic mind, while his own ideas were almost invariably of a most original and ameliorating character. He loved to dwell on and study the characters of such men as Franklin.

From his early boyhood he was carefully trained in the school of humanity, and taught to treat all men alike, without distinction of country or creed; and his own innate and humane nature warmly responded to the practical lessons he received. This will be better understood when it is known that the subject of these remarks was William Chisholm, the second son of Caroline Chisholm. He accompanied his parents to England in 1846, and when but a mere boy, used to be his delight to be the guide of the poor emigrant for Australia through the intricate and crowded streets of the vast city of London, to take them to the docks, and lead them safe back again to their humble quarters; and at the very time when this fine-minded youth was on his death-bed, some of those "poor emigrants," now rich and well ado in New South Wales, requesting to be informed when Master William would arrive in Sydney.

In 1849 he proceeded to the Propaganda at Rome, as his great desire was to enter the Church. He travelled through France and the different states on his way to "the Eternal City," and it was remarkable, showing his observant mind, what notice he took, as a boy, of some of the continental cities; how he stored in his memory the improvements he observed over some of the English towns; and shortly before his last illness he was talking of laying before the public the result of his observations, for the beautifying the city and environs of Melbourne. But the relaxing climate of Rome was not congenial to young Chisholm's constitution. He was rapidly overgrowing his strength, for he was of a large and portly frame, and medical men recommended he should leave Italy for a more invigorating climate. His mother, therefore, went to Rome for him, his father, Major Chisholm, being then in Australia, organizing and carrying on the re-union of families. Master William was not long in the Propaganda, when Pius IX. sent for the boy—a mark of notice rarely indeed shown to students. It was particularly interesting and touching to hear the religious-minded youth relate his audience of the Pope when but a mere boy. The deep veneration with which he approached the hall of audience; the kind, fatherly and parental-like feeling with which the "Father of the Faithful" rose and met the awe-stricken boy half way; laid his hand, as he knelt, upon his head; blessed him, raised him up, and spoke encouragingly to him, and in high praise of his mother's great work in the cause of humanity—and in which His Holiness took a deep interest from its universality of character, and expressed a hope he would follow the example of his parents. When William was leaving Rome, the Pope sent again for this favoured boy, to give him his parting blessing.

During his stay at Rome, this amiable and highly-gifted youth made himself master of the Italian language, and afterwards, on the distant shores of Victoria, beyond the borders of the once "*Imperial Rome*," he used to cheer up the heart of many an Italian, stranger as they might be, by addressing them in their own soft and musical language. It mattered not to William Chisholm how rough and poorly clad these foreign strangers might be. He never failed to make up to them when he could—cheered them on their way—touched the links of nature—and, although of a different race and language, he and they met and parted like brothers. But, alas! this interesting boy—this promising and manly youth—this humane and high minded young man died, in the twenty-first year of his age. He lived the life of the virtuous—he departed this life full of faith in the Redeemer; and he now lies in the calm sleep of the just, under the shade of a lofty wattle tree, in the new Cemetery, at Melbourne. His remains were attended to their last resting place by many of the most influential men in Melbourne, and by the chief officer of Government, Mr. O'Shanassy. He lived admired and beloved, and died lamented.

FROM A SORROWING FRIEND.

P.S.—I consider that the object of this short memoir was as much a subject of New South Wales as of Victoria. He was born in India—learnt first to walk on these shores and was reared and educated in Europe. If God had been pleased to spare his valuable life, he would, without question, have proved a blessing to other colonies besides Victoria; for, his mind was so expansive, his philanthropic spirit so universal, his talents so variable, and his capacity for a public character so great, that the death of a youth of so much promise may be considered a national loss. K.

Melbourne, Dec. 6, 1858.

THE KYNETON OBSERVER.

MRS. CHISHOLM.

A PLEASING entertainment was given in the Duke of Kent Hotel, Lonsdale-street, on the occasion of the presentation of an address to Mrs. Chisolm, on her contemplated departure from Melbourne, by a number of her friends. Between thirty and forty ladies and gentlemen partook of tea and dessert, over which Mr. Councillor Halliday presided. When the business of the evening commenced, Dr. Early, the medical superintendent of the Immigrants' Home, was called to the chair, and Mr. W. H. Mackenzie to fill the vice-chair. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the Vice-Chairman gave his Excellency Sir H. Barkly, which was suitably responded to.

The Chairman, in a speech highly eulogistic of Mrs. Chisholm's exertions in the cause of emigration, gave "Mrs. Caroline Chisholm and the Extension of Family Colonisation." He also presented Mrs. Chisholm with the following address:—

"We, the undersigned, being neighbors, and a few of your numerous friends, residing near your present residence in A'Beckett-street, Melbourne, having heard with regret that you are about to leave Melbourne to reside at Kyneton, cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without testifying to you our appreciation of your untiring energy for the good of the neighborhood, and our respect for your many private virtues and public services, which have endeared you, not only to us individually, but to a large portion of the colonists of Victoria.

The estimation of your public exertions is enhanced by your consistency and personal worth. We feel assured that the recollection of your persevering efforts for the benefit of your fellow-creatures, and especially of immigrants, the improvement of their condition on the passage, and the amelioration of the difficulties on arrival, cannot fail to be a source of comfort to yourself, as it assuredly is of gratification to your friends.

We truly desire that, as you were instrumental in originating, so it may be allotted to you to witness the success of your benevolent designs, and that the name of Caroline Chisholm may not only be identified with the projection and earlier operations, but also with the complete accomplishment of her hopes in the extension throughout Victoria of family colonisation,—'a consummation devoutly to be wished' for the happiness of the people, the prosperity of the mother country, and the advancement of Australia.

Dear Madam,—In you we have always found a friend to counsel in hours of distress, a good adviser in times of prosperity; and therefore, while regretting your departure from among us, we desire to convey to you and your family our sincere wishes for your health and happiness, so that what will be a loss to us may prove advantageous to yourself and the neighbourhood in which you live.'

(Here follow the signatures.)

Mrs. Chisholm said she was deeply gratified at the pleasing compliment which had been paid her. Such sympathy as had been manifested with her exertions that evening strengthened her—it was the tonic which she needed. Mrs. Chisholm complained that her exertions on behalf of emigration had not been suitably backed up by the Legislature in affording suitable protection and dispersion of immigrants on their arrival in this colony. The truth was that their legislators wanted 'pluck,' and when they went into the House of Legislature they were timid about what would be said about them in the *Argus* next morning. People wondered why she had not been exerting herself lately in the cause of emigration, but the reason of her apparent supineness was that she declined to have anything to do with sending single men to the diggings and single women on the streets. What she wanted to see in force was, a scheme of family colonisation in action, and then they would have less to complain of in their streets. (Cheers.)

The Parliament of Victoria,' responded to by Mr. Phelan, M.L.A.; 'Speed the Plough and Advance Australia,' 'the Ladies,' 'the Chairman,' 'the Press,' 'the Vice-Chairman,' 'Major Chisholm,' 'the Corporation,' and 'our Host and Hostess' followed, and the proceedings terminated at an early hour.

FASCINATION.—A curious instance of the power of fascination possessed by the snake came under our notice a few days ago. A labourer at Poor Man's Hollow happened to observe a wild duck which, in spite of the noise which he made in approaching it, refused to move. He soon discovered that a large snake was watching the bird, and so long did the strange power of fascination exercised by the reptile continue, that the man ran and caught the bird, without the least resistance.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

THE INVERNESS COURIER.

—JULY 19, 1860.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHISHOLM IN STRATHGLASS.

Tuesday, the 17th July, was a great day in Strathglass and in all the district of the Aird and Beauly. The long expected and chief was that day to pay his first visit to the picturesque territory to which he has happily and unexpectedly succeeded, and the tenantry resolved to meet and give him a cordial welcome to the land of his fathers. Some seventy or eighty years since the Chisholm of that day executed an entail of his estates (now worth above £7000 per annum) on certain members of his family and others, their successors. He had five sons and two brothers then living, but all these, in the comparatively short interval, have died without issue, and the succession has, according to the deed of entail, devolved upon the representative of a collateral branch long settled in Canada. This gentleman, James Sutherland Chisholm, Esq., recently crossed the Atlantic, and is now amongst us. He had deferred visiting his property until Tuesday last, and he then obtained almost first sight of it, and was inaugurated, as we may say, under the most favourable auspices. The day was one of the finest of the season. The recent rains had given freshness and richness to the whole country, the mountains were free from mist, the birch trees are in full leaf, and the waters glanced and foamed, amidst their succession of rocky falls and pools under genial sunshine. Numerous vehicles, with visitors, proceeded from Inverness, and along the road groups might be seen descending the hills to join the gathering at Erchless Castle.

At Phopachy we observed the first token of rejoicing—a flag, the Union Jack, being hoisted by Mr. Chisholm, Duneen Chisholm. At Monie, on the side of the bridge, a flag of Chisholm tartan, with another banner, was displayed, and at Teanassie Bridge, an arch of evergreens and flowers was erected with the following inscription painted on cloth:—*Fáilte dar Ceann cineidh na Shiosalach* (Hail to the Chief of the Clan Chisholm). The Chisholm crest, a boar's head, was also represented, with festoons of the clan badge, the breckan or fern, in profusion. A considerable number of person was assembled at this point, and the circumstances, as it turned out, gave a tinge of sadness to the scene, for these were former tenants on the estate who had been removed from their holdings, as they said, in consequence of their having voted against the brother of the late Chisholm in his contest with Mr Charles Fraser, now Lord Glenelg. They appeared a most respectable body of men, most of them arriving in gigs or on horseback. About three o'clock, the Chisholm, having left Hill Park, Inverness, hours as Lord Lovat, Glengarry, Mr Marjoribanks, Mr White of Monar, Mr Merry of Belladrum, and many others who were esteemed wherever they were known, and who were all prepared to give a hearty Highland welcome to the Chisholm on his arrival amongst them—a welcome which he was certain would soon be cemented and warmed into cordial friendship and co-operation in the advancement of every good work, for the improvement of the common country and tenantry. (Cheers.)

Mr White of Monar returned thanks. He expressed the gratification it afforded him in being present, and joining in the interesting fact, that while they were welcoming the Chisholm, on his arrival from Canada, to take possession of his beautiful inheritance, the ocean was not between them and the Prince of Wales, on his visit to that country from which the Chisholm had arrived, and where his Royal Highness would receive a no less cordial welcome. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr White repeated that it gave him and the neighbouring proprietors great pleasure to be present, and he hoped the Chisholm would have many years of happiness in their society.

The Chisholm then gave the tenantry on his estate, trustees, and factors, and he happy under the new management.

Mr Williamson, Knockfin, returned thanks. He had been many years on the estate, and rejoiced at the prospect of a resident proprietor.

Mr Macgillivray of Dunmaglass, proposed their sporting friends, the shooting tenants on the estate—a very important class to whom the northern proprietors were much indebted. He expressed the pleasure he had in being present at the meeting to welcome the Chisholm, whom he had known in Canada, and could bear testimony to his private worth and attachment to the Highlands. (Cheers.) With that toast he coupled the name of Colonel Inge.

Colonel Inge (who was loudly cheered) returned thanks. He was, he believed, one of the oldest shooting tenants in Scotland. It was about thirty-two years since he came to the country, and on his first visit he had a day's sport from Lord Lovat, by whom he was met with great kindness, not only from lairds, but from tenants, and had enjoyed himself many years, particularly in Strathglass, which he would not exchange for any Strath in the kingdom. "I am now," added the Colonel, "too old and too large to climb Munro's hill, but I hope to have some sport yet, and when I cannot pursue it myself, I shall bring friends who can." (Great cheering.)

Dr Macrae, Bruisch, after a warm eulogium, proposed "The health of Mr Matheson of Ardross, M.P., with a long descent to his family." The toast was drank with loud cheers, and was acknowledged by Mr Finlayson (factor for the honourable member), who stated that in the management of Mr Matheson's great estates there had never been occasion to resort to a sequestration or small debt action, and there were scarcely any arrears of rent.

The Chisholm then rose and, when the cheering had subsided, replied:—

Mr Chairman and gentlemen,—I thank you from my heart for the manner in which my health has been proposed and received, as well as for the kindly welcome given me on my coming among you for the first time—a welcome, I assure you, that will not easily lose its impression on me. (Cheers.) As we are strangers as yet to each other, it may be as well for me to mention that, although not born in Scotland, I am in feeling a Scotchman, as most of the descendants of Scotchmen in Canada are, having been trained to reverence everything pertaining to fatherland. (Cheers.) I may, perhaps, add just now that I believe, on our further intimacy, that you will have no cause to complain of me as a friend or a landlord. Gentlemen, again accept my warmest thanks for this very gratifying reception. (Cheers.)

Mr Sinclair Macleod gave the health of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, Lord Lovat, who in his public capacity and as a Highland landlord, was justly esteemed in the north.

Lord Lovat briefly acknowledged the honour conferred upon him, and said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to be present on that occasion. (Cheers.)

Mr C. Stewart, proposed the neighbouring proprietors. Possessing as the Chisholm did a noble inheritance and a devoted tenantry and clan, it could not fail greatly to enhance the enjoyment of his estates to possess such neighbours as Lord Lovat, Glengarry, Mr Marjoribanks, Mr White of Monar, Mr Merry of Belladrum, and many others who were esteemed wherever they were known, and who were all prepared to give a hearty Highland welcome to the Chisholm on his arrival amongst them—a welcome which he was certain would soon be cemented and warmed into cordial friendship and co-operation in the advancement of every good work, for the improvement of the common country and tenantry. (Cheers.)

Mr White of Monar returned thanks. He expressed the gratification it afforded him in being present, and joining in the interesting fact, that while they were welcoming the Chisholm, on his arrival from Canada, to take possession of his beautiful inheritance, the ocean was not between them and the Prince of Wales, on his visit to that country from which the Chisholm had arrived, and where his Royal Highness would receive a no less cordial welcome. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr White repeated that it gave him and the neighbouring proprietors great pleasure to be present, and he hoped the Chisholm would have many years of happiness in their society.

The Chisholm then gave the tenantry on his estate, trustees,

THE GOULBURN HERALD, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861.

OUR CELEBRITIES

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT,

ROUGHLY SKETCHED BY A FREE HAND.

No. VI.

THE STRONG-HEARTED WOMAN.

The word-artist, while sipping a cup of cocoa, indulgeth in a little conversation with Mrs. Goulburn (a well-conditioned, florid complexioned gentlewoman) and Miss Goulburn (a young lady with languid light blue eyes and golden ringlets)—mother and daughter—who fairly represent the wit, beauty, and virtue of the ancient Mullwarree. He maketh certain remarks—pertinent and impertinent—on the female organization. Is asked what he has to say about Mistress Caroline Chisholm, which he saith accordingly, agreeing in the main with, although differing in one respect from, Master Diogenes, the last in direct line of the race of the old cynic, etc. sylept.

ARTIST. Well, since you are so kind, my dear Mrs. Goulburn, as to insist on my sipping this cup of cocoa, just as if you were not present, perhaps you will, with your usual grace, further gratify me, by giving me a recital of the best news (which, as you know, may include the very worst facts) from your beautiful city of the Mullwarree.

MISS GOULBURN, *(nervously, with the faintest flush of a blush.)* You naughty man, how *can* you call our lovely district by such a horrid name. I am quite sure I feel personally offended.

ARTIST. Sweet Ondine of the Wollondilly, you astonish my weak nerves of hearing. Is it possible you do not take pleasure in hearing the euphonious appellations which the aborigines gave to the more prominent localities of your native land? Such a combination of liquid sounds broken over the strongly-trilled Greek *rho*—which, by-the-way, is as different from our *refined* Gothic sound of *r*, as your dear mamma (pardon the illustration) is different to your charming self in appearance. "There is much of a muchness in likeness," as the Lancashire peasants (supposing there are any left) are accustomed to say, between you both; but their difference which nevertheless exists, without prejudice to either, is positive and easily spelled.

MRS. GOULBURN. "Pon my word, you must have a very poor *goat* for country news, Mountchesney," when so trivial a matter can interest you, or become the Awarder of rewards ineffable, from above. You cannot see her without recognising the success which her mission has left on her physiognomy: it bears the legible record of care and thought; but in the glorious woman, her face beaming with emotion, her stature enlarged, her breast swelling with sympathy, until you begin to think there is a prophetess before you—great, truthful, and confident of doing good. If her views are not always right, her motives ever are. She has a mission to fulfil—it is a mission of love—and she goes through with it, no matter who censures or applauds.

MISS GOULBURN. Then you don't believe in strong-minded women, Mr. * * * * * * * ?

ARTIST. No, Miss Goulburn; but I believe in STRONG-HEARTED WOMEN—a class which is widely different. When Woman does anything great, albeit abnormal or not usual, provided it springs from an impulse of love, or through a necessity of relieving human sympathy, *she is right—she is working within her sphere.* But when she leaves the ways of that kind of labour which her kindly eyes illumine, which her love perfumes, which the congenital tenderness of her soul consecrates, and begins to demolish and construct like men; when she is ready to come amongst men, and barter with them in the mart, and babble in the senate-house, and with nervous arm take up the scalpel in the dissecting-room, or unsheath the blade on the battle-field, she is ever in the wrong—ever partially unsexed—ever a mutilated Amazon, who has destroyed her grace of form, to enable her to carry the implements proper to men. Tigresses—she-wolves—female lynxes—and many other untamed female animals, are, in certain circumstances, types of the most remorseless savagery, just because the rational mind all but intuitively expects to find *delicacy* in every variety of the female animal. Therefore, I infer, Love, in its widest sense, forms the spiritual atmosphere of the woman's soul, while active intellect—indeed abstract intelligence—is that most congenial to Man's. Florence Nightingale and Marianna la Sangiovannara of Naples are both women. Which approaches nearest to one's ideal of true womanhood?

MRS. GOULBURN. Our own Mrs. Chisholm will, then, come into your category.

ARTIST. I thank you, dear madam, for the illustration, particularly as it suggests another—a contrast. Caroline Chisholm and Caroline Dexter have both made themselves heard of in Australia. Now apply the principle I have just laid down. The former came before the public from the strong promptings of an affectionate heart and an energetic nature; the latter attempted to attract by the force of a vigorous although undisciplined intellect. *Quid inde?* One lives treasured in a thousand grateful memories, and the other is sneered at or forgotten; one, if you will, was *strong-minded*, but Mrs. Caroline Chisholm was STRONG-HEARTED; and between these two compound nouns lies the whole difference between these two types of Woman.

Yes, my dear ladies, Mrs. Chisholm belongs to that thrice-blessed body of female workers, who work in a legitimate sphere. She is thrice-blessed, because she is blessed by her fellow-creatures, from without; by her own conscience, from within; by the Awarder of rewards ineffable, from above. You cannot see her without recognising the success which her mission has left on her physiognomy: it bears the legible record of care and thought; but in the glorious woman, her face beaming with emotion, her stature enlarged, her breast swelling with sympathy, until you begin to think there is a prophetess before you—great, truthful, and confident of doing good. If her views are not always right, her motives ever are. She has a mission to fulfil—it is a mission of love—and she goes through with it, no matter who censures or applauds.

As her work was begun in simple faith, it has been conducted without cant. Love everywhere glorifies it.

MISS GOULBURN. Poor lady, how ill have her labours been requited!

ARTIST. Pardon me, Miss Goulburn, she has had her ample reward—she has had it from *within*. Her conscience has repaid her, and makes the evening of her life serene. The country has, indeed, been ungrateful. Had she been the wife of some official, who had for years perplexed public affairs—or of a general officer, whose hand had been often blistered by sword exercise—she would, no doubt, have had a pension; but practical benefactors get their *worldly* reward from posterity. Not that those she has most benefitted are ungrateful. I have heard tidy English and Scotch girls call her their best mother up in New England; I have heard young Irishwomen add her name, night after night, to those of others they felt bound to pray for, in more than one part of the dreary bush; I have heard statesmen thank her, and divines bless upon her as a person whose mission was from God. It is said she is poor—it may be so—I know not, because I do not know her, except in her public capacity—in fact, I have never spoken a word to her, or with her—but such women can bear poverty, not that such self-sacrifice takes away on jot or tittle from the ingratitude of the country.

Diogenes of old went forth, lantern in hand, to find one Good Man and failed. A modern Diogenes, only a few years ago, tried to make some amends, by finding a Good Woman. He was attracted one day in London streets by a brilliant equipage; he raised his lamp, looked up, and saw a pale, placid woman seated in the carriage. He dropped his lamp and betook himself home, believing his quest was adequately rewarded, for he had seen Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Had he waited a few minutes longer, he could have seen a higher, truer type of Woman—he could have seen Caroline Chisholm conducting a batch of Irish orphan girls towards an emigrant ship, speaking a kind word to one, cracking a joke with another, smiling fondly upon all, and filling them with hopes of happiness under the blue skies and amid the embrowned forests of Australia. Here was the Good Woman you went in quest of, Master Diogenes! But, ladies, I tire you.

MRS. GOULBURN. Oh, not at all, Mountchesney.

MISS GOULBURN *(imprudently.)* No! I'm sure we could listen to you all day!

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ARTIST. She has. She is pre-eminent in perception and subtle feeling. The first enables her to see moral anomalies much more quickly than men, and the latter inspires her to remove them. Hence, in PRACTICAL LOVE for her kind, she far outstrips the sterner creation of the Great Maker, and invests her life and sex if not with the blinding splendour of the zenith sun, with the softer, more spiritual, and equally beneficent white light of the full moon.

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*One of the word-artist's fine sarcasms.—Ed.

nomenclature of the country generally. There seems to me to be a delicate sweetness about the word "Kiama," and a full majesty about "Illawarra" which can hardly be excelled in any language.

MISS GOULBURN. Does not the first suggest the ingubrious mewing of a cat, and does not the last seem to you—at all events, the way you Have enunciated it makes it sinful to me—something like an Irish war-whoop, or the party cry of rallying faction?

ARTIST. Miss Goulburn, be merciful.

MISS GOULBURN *(smiling).* The fact is the roughest name may be sounded in an agreeable, or, all events, in a pleasing manner, provided the heart give special force to the tongue, while the latter is pronouncing it; otherwise how could Welsh lovers have made songs about groves, and hills, and lakes, whose names you would take months to learn to pronounce, and probably not then succeed. The Dutch, too, I hear, have a national poetry, full of allusions to such localities, which will, I think, prevent it ever becoming fashionable to quote, because the names are unpronounceable.

ARTIST *(who has finished his cocoa.)* Ladies, I can easily understand why you do not agree with me as to the value of these names. Although the female mind attaches itself fondly to localities and to certain local associations, and although the female instincts are eminently desirous of enjoying, and are ever in quest of the beautiful, still Woman never, or very imperfectly, *idealises;* in fact, as I think I once before took the liberty of saying in your presence, Woman never *creates.* She moulds, preserves, tends, colours, loves, worships; but she lacks the most powerful element of imagination, I mean Originality.

MISS GOULBURN. Well, I'm sure!

MRS. GOULBURN. Did you ever!

ARTIST. Pardon me a little longer, ladies. You know how highly I reverence your sex—not only individually, Miss Goulburn, but as an essential part—the complement, in fact—of humanity. But I still contend the *creative imagination* is wanted in the female sex; and although this defect—this mere negation—does not at all interfere with the exertion or activity of woman in her proper sphere, it marks most decidedly the line between her, and the male, organization. Just look at the experience of the world. Did a woman ever write a tragedy? Did she ever render the actions of men immortal in an epic creation? Where are the pyramids she invented—the lifeless marbles she animated—the canvass which she has made pregnate with life and beauty? Even in her own music—to which she devotes far more time and attention (as a rule) than the rougher sex do—she is unable to mount to the topmost Parnassus. She never catches an echo from the undying song of the spheres: never realizes, proportionately with the male composer, a hymn worthy of the seraphs. Where are her oratorios—her operas—her chaunts of the Beautiful—her antiphons on the Good? Nay, even in the executive part of the fine arts does this *want of power* affect her productions, and shows she leans and depends—naturally, and consequently by a moral necessity—on a stronger arm and a keener brain than her own. She *imitates* well. Rosa Bonheur and Harriet Martineau sometimes lead men to believe they have the original genius of the first order in the hierarchy of genius; but greater familiarity with their achievements modifies the first glory that darts upon you from their conceptions.

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THE AGE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1857.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE FAMILY COLONISATION SOCIETY.

(Per Favor of the Melbourne Press.)

No. 1.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—The generous support, and cordial encouragement I received from you, when in England, disposes me now to address you. That I have not previously done so has arisen from reasons which my letters will explain. I promised large bodies of people to convey to them, through the press, my opinion of the colony of Victoria, and, knowing the confidence reposed in me was vital, I felt the full weight of my responsibility in giving advice on emigration to this colony. Even with a large share of colonial experience, a short residence here convinced me that to be a sure guide I had not only much to learn, but also much to unlearn. I found the mania of the day was land and building societies; numerous places with every allurement were opened to grasp the savings of the industrious. At this period also, commerically speaking, the city was glutted with goods of every description,—warehouses groaned with merchandise,—yards, at enormous rents, were crammed with valuable goods for which there was no sale.

The magnificence of this astonishing metropolis did not engross my mind so much as the astounding facts in regard to the people that faced me at every turn in my journeyings. A gentleman connected with the Government was kind enough to take me in his carriage to see the suburban buildings. Cottages in hundreds at every turn forced themselves on my sight. A cottage to the English mind is connected with comfort, domestic happiness, religion, children, and chickens, but the reflective mind will frequently darken the brightness of the scene by thinking—

"Poor tenant bodies, scant of cash,
How they manie throughe a fashion wash."

The writer of the wildest romance could not have pourtrayed the reality that I witnessed. London, with her beautiful suburban tendrils, cannot be compared to those I saw here. I gazed with admiration and with wonder, all was so clear, brilliant, and gay: gardens with towering hedges of roses and geraniums,—cottages with their walls and roofs buried in splendid creepers, intermingled with vines, roses, passion-flowers, ivy, and sweet briar. The first sight of these was deeply impressive, for these numerous country homes—these artizans' happy homes—were not the property of the nobility or merchants, but freeholds of the working-classes, purchased by hard labor, every shilling earned by the sweat of the brow. Reflecting more deeply on this delightful scene a feeling of sadness overshadowed my mind, for I doubted the soundness, and lost confidence in a system that thus hedged in and clustered around a large city, as I inquired of myself how can the indwellers gain a permanent livelihood? If I had seen a little Birmingham smoke, I should have had some relief to my thoughts, but there seemed a treacherous beauty that I must watch and unravel before performing my promise of writing home. Inquiring the price of land and of labor, I saw before me capital and labor that ought to have made its way into the wilderness. Following up my inquiries, I found that in a range of thirty cottages, twenty-four belonged to gold-miners who were at the diggings: in one was a young wife whose husband had been away two years absent from his home; the oldest wife thus left, I found was thirty-four years of age; pushing forward my inquiries into details, I resolved not to write home recommending emigration that would foster a system that gave cottages, but no children, no chickens.

There can be no comfort in a blank solitary hearth, and yet this is the case in a country where large sums of money are expended to promote immigration. Alas! it is a system beautiful in its first appearance, but sinful, wasteful, and deceptive in its results.

In another excursion of inquiry at the north of the City of Melbourne, in one street I discovered eleven of which were kept by women whose husbands were at the diggings, their stock-in-trade and furniture being worth from £70 to £200, and some having water carts as another aid to their income.

I saw from these facts that I could not sincerely recommend emigration when small capitalists had no better investment for their hard-earned capital than pickles and auction lots. Another singular feature I perceived was that in one street I counted on a Sunday morning twenty-two pairs of socks and stockings that had been worn, but never washed, as it was cheaper to buy new ones than pay for washing them where dirty. Near to my son's store was the hood of a waggon, and this I observed was converted into a dressing-room: for men went into it with a bundle, and a few minutes re-appeared in a new suit, and cast the entire of their former habiliments away.

Considering it prudent to see how this cottage or rural system worked at the diggings I determined on proceeding there, that I might form an opinion of those absent lords. I cannot say my visit was satisfactory. Men without wives degenerate quickly, and none so quickly as English men. I therefore returned to the metropolis of Victoria, impressed with the duty of entreating men not to expend their £200 or £300 in building societies, in the majority of which the allotments provided did not give them ground enough to grow vegetables for the families; but to look out for farms, which in a short time would prove an independence to them and their families. My remarks on the subject, I afterwards heard, were inserted in the columns of the *Times*, and I was earnestly solicited by several friends to further elucidate my views on that point; but as the paper was not sent to me, and I have never yet been able to see the article alluded to, I thought it better to let the matter rest, preferring even a little misconception or misrepresentation to that of inducing emigration of that time in any way when I did not feel perfectly satisfied in my own mind that the advantages far outbalanced the disadvantages. With reference to the glut of goods in the market, which I noticed in the earlier part of my letter, I watched it in all its workings with daily anxiety, and carefully noted its effects; and I must say, speaking nationally, that the loss was a gain of vast utility to commerce, and that our people have benefited by it in a remarkable degree. Education has made rapid progress in all matters of taste, and that which improves the taste elevates the morals. Education by the eye has been so rapid, that were Mra Jamieson to visit us, she would find much to shock her cultivated ideas on the subject. The blue willow pattern plate will not sell—the low prices at which good articles were to be had have ceased—the people have progressed in all respects to a degree that would in an old country have been the work of a century; and as many persons here may not have noticed effects as I have done, I may remark that the commercial knowledge of the merchants and the active pushing salesmen has led them to detect that in this country the eye has taken precedence of the palate, and that when they have goods to dispose of they find the outward has more importance than the manner in which they are got up. The pickles may be good, but the bottles in which they are contained must be neat, clean, and of elegant design. In wines, vinegar or spirits, in nine cases out of ten the bottle induces the purchase.

Shirts and gloves meet with a readier sal. when the boxing is artistic, than a mere reference to the quality. Men of business, however, will not read letters except they bear upon their particular departments of commerce; but in the progress of my remarks I shall deem it necessary, occasionally to refer to trade, as illustrative of the taste and feelings of the people of Victoria.

With much respect,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I beg to subscribe myself

Very faithfully yours,

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE FAMILY COLONISATION SOCIETY.

Per favour of the Melbourne Press.

No. 2.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—Nothing promotes the emigration of the right class of persons so much as a clear and plain statement of the real difficulties they will have to contend with. John Bull always likes to know the worst—every difficulty, every drawback must be honestly stated—he then quietly examines them one by one—some he smiles at, some create a feeling of dismay—again he looks—he see the worst: he faces it, and then if he is made of the right stuff for a colonist, —true British metal—he says what Jack has done John can do. Stating them, he sets to work to prepare the mind of his wife for the difficulties he intends to face—low wages—hard struggles—parish protects—all brought to bear on his domestic design of emigration. His difficulties are greater than he expects; there is her father's grave—the graves of her first-born; their ashes seem to cling about her and her poverty, with a tenacity that makes the husband—yes, the father too, that although he has the rate of wages in his pocket, proving that his labour would be worth two hundred per cent. more in Victoria, he ventures not to read it; he stands on more sanctified and holy ground: his children are born in this country—her home—his—the warmest tears that nature sheds her life—the memories that gather round her, are tracing their way down her cheeks. Her home struck with a blight destroyed her love of country—her love of home—and with an appealing look, more powerful than words, the husband's advocate becomes silent,—not yielding, but overcome with an unexpected difficulty. He finds he must use another power. Sympathising with his wife in her love for her father's grave, he speaks of the living mother of a happy home of abundance and plenty in her old age; he dwells on the beautiful climate; says vines grow there—that he will plant one on his cottage: then he digs his garden, he plants beautiful flowers, he sees his children gather them; and while he talks of roses and geraniums a tear bordering on a certainty enters his wife's bosom: she talks of pigeons, the children of chickens: their eldest boy can dig, Jane can milk. The old grandmother is happy while they talk, and as her daughter draws her this and wan hand within her own, her mind revels with enjoyment at the thought of giving her children eggs for breakfast; her little one at her breast does not plead so powerfully as her aged mother—her imagination is led by her aged mother—her children were at the diggings: in one was a young wife whose husband had been away two years absent from his home; the oldest wife thus left, I found was thirty-four years of age; pushing forward my inquiries into details, I resolved not to write home recommending emigration that would foster a system that gave cottages, but no children, no chickens.

There can be no comfort in a blank solitary hearth, and yet this is the case in a country where large sums of money are expended to promote immigration. Alas! it is a system beautiful in its first appearance, but sinful, wasteful, and deceptive in its results.

In another excursion of inquiry at the north of the City of Melbourne, in one street I discovered eleven of which were kept by women whose husbands were at the diggings, their stock-in-trade and furniture being worth from £70 to £200, and some having water carts as another aid to their income.

I saw from these facts that I could not sincerely recommend emigration when small capitalists had no better investment for their hard-earned capital than pickles and auction lots. Another singular feature I perceived was that in one street I counted on a Sunday morning twenty-two pairs of socks and stockings that had been worn, but never washed, as it was cheaper to buy new ones than pay for washing them where dirty. Near to my son's store was the hood of a waggon, and this I observed was converted into a dressing-room: for men went into it with a bundle, and a few minutes re-appeared in a new suit, and cast the entire of their former habiliments away.

Considering it prudent to see how this cottage or rural system worked at the diggings I determined on proceeding there, that I might form an opinion of those absent lords. I cannot say my visit was satisfactory. Men without wives degenerate quickly, and none so quickly as Englishmen. I therefore returned to the metropolis of Victoria, impressed with the duty of entreating men not to expend their £200 or £300 in building societies, in the majority of which the allotments provided did not give them ground enough to grow vegetables for the families; but to look out for farms, which in a short time would prove an independence to them and their families. My remarks on the subject, I afterwards heard, were inserted in the columns of the *Times*, and I was earnestly solicited by several friends to further elucidate my views on that point; but as the paper was not sent to me, and I have never yet been able to see the article alluded to, I thought it better to let the matter rest, preferring even a little misconception or misrepresentation to that of inducing emigration of that time in any way when I did not feel perfectly satisfied in my own mind that the advantages far outbalanced the disadvantages. With reference to the glut of goods in the market, which I noticed in the earlier part of my letter, I watched it in all its workings with daily anxiety, and carefully noted its effects; and I must say, speaking nationally, that the loss was a gain of vast utility to commerce, and that our people have benefited by it in a remarkable degree. Education has made rapid progress in all matters of taste, and that which improves the taste elevates the morals. Education by the eye has been so rapid, that were Mra Jamieson to visit us, she would find much to shock her cultivated ideas on the subject. The blue willow pattern plate will not sell—the low prices at which good articles were to be had have ceased—the people have progressed in all respects to a degree that would in an old country have been the work of a century; and as many persons here may not have noticed effects as I have done, I may remark that the commercial knowledge of the merchants and the active pushing salesmen has led them to detect that in this country the eye has taken precedence of the palate, and that when they have goods to dispose of they find the outward has more importance than the manner in which they are got up. The pickles may be good, but the bottles in which they are contained must be neat, clean, and of elegant design. In wines, vinegar or spirits, in nine cases out of ten the bottle induces the purchase.

Shirts and gloves meet with a readier sal. when the boxing is artistic, than a mere reference to the quality. Men of business, however, will not read letters except they bear upon their particular departments of commerce; but in the progress of my remarks I shall deem it necessary, occasionally to refer to trade, as illustrative of the taste and feelings of the people of Victoria.

With much respect,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I beg to subscribe myself

Very faithfully yours,

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Moon.—First Quarter, 16th instant, 8h. 21m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1861.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S LECTURE AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

LAST night, Mrs. Caroline Chisholm delivered a lecture at the Temperance Hall in Pitt-street, on the subject of "Our Home Life," to a very crowded and attentive audience, consisting of not less than 600 persons. The lecture was given for the benefit of the Free Reading Room of the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance. The Rev. J. Bland, Esq., was placed in the chair on the motion of Mr. B. Mountcastle, and, in a brief and appropriate speech, introduced Mrs. Chisholm to those present.

Mrs. CHISHOLM (who on rising to address the meeting was received with prolonged applause) commenced by explaining the circumstances under which she had consented to give her assistance towards raising funds in aid of the Free Reading Room, in connection with the New South Wales Alliance. She stated that that useful branch of the institution was one which would receive all due support, and that the free library would still be kept open, so that it might continue to exercise its beneficial influence among the less opulent classes. It was a very desirable thing indeed to have such a convenience—such a means for instruction and amusement—placed gratuitously at the disposal of the people, and she did hope that its originators might be enabled to see their enterprise rewarded with complete success. The subject upon which she was about to lecture that evening was one which had been given her by the committee, and it was certainly a rather difficult one. What was a home? There was not perhaps a single person present who had not, each one of them, his or her own idea of what a "home" actually was. Generally, however, the prevalent idea of a home appeared to be that of a small cottage and garden, for seldom or ever was a mansion the ideal home of those minds who eagerly and longingly looked forward to it. In one of her walks she had seen and spoken with a man who was waiting, as he told her, to know whether the home that he had already designed for his future wife was likely to be his home in reality;—whether the Lord Bill, of which they had heard so much, was to be a great reality, or a great sham. This man had deliberately selected the snug little cottage which he some day hoped to be able to build, and had mentally arranged its minutest detail in anticipation of the time when the young woman to whom he was engaged (and whom he had left behind him in England) should be enabled to come out to the colony and become his wife. Home was the place of shelter but a place where the door might be open for everybody—except, indeed, the landlord coming for his rent. She spoke feelingly in saying this, having herself to pay a high rent for the house in which she lived, the rooms of which were so small that she could not walk in them with comfort. It was monstrous that the ladies should be obliged to live in quarters so narrow that they could not follow out the duties of their position. She trusted that the nominee that appointed would be not unwilling to hear these things in mind, and would be good enough to vote for giving them more space and more air. Mrs. Chisholm—as a matter immediately concerning the welfare and happiness of the houses of the less opulent classes—then passed on earnestly to deprecate and to condemn the immoralities practised nightly in the Sydney Government Domain, the gates of which were left open all night in order, as it seemed, to afford facilities for the practice of vice. These gates should, certainly, be closed at a proper hour every evening; fathers and mothers ought to look to this matter, and take steps to get so great an evil rectified. They should always refuse permission to their daughters to be out in the Domain after dark. The Domain was theirs, and they had therefore a clear and indefeasible right to claim that it should be placed under proper regulations. The Domain gates ought to be closed at seven o'clock. This would be an important step, and many homes of Sydney would be thereby protected. After alluding to the melancholy fact that but too many houses had been broken up by the discovery of the gold-fields, and their inmates left in Sydney to penury and ruin, the lecturer proceeded to quote largely from the evidence taken before the select committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to enquire into the state of the residences of the working classes. The facts made public in those documents were such as disclosed a very sad state of things. But too many in this city were compelled to live crowded together in small, ill-ventilated, and filthy dwellings which were not homes. One result of the miserable nature of the house accommodation afforded was this, that when those who came to New South Wales could find gold or to get money, did obtain what they sought for, they left the colony as soon as ever they could. No effort was made to retain those who had here enriched themselves. They liked the country and the climate—but yet they left, because here they had no home. Let them look at the number of children that were so constantly dying in this city. Why was no effort made to save these? All these poor innocents wanted was fresh air, plenty of room in the father's own cottage, and plenty of fresh milk. Mrs. Chisholm then illustrated her conception of what a home was by reference to the splendid suburban mansion of a distinguished bachelor, and to the Australian Club in Bent-street. Neither of these two places came up to her idea of a home. Nothing, she felt bound to say, was more destructive to the happiness of a home than those clubs, where bachelors lived, and married men resided apart from their wives. They could not expect to leave a race of fine men and beautiful women if they allowed so large a proportion of the people to continue to exist in the miserable, cramped-up places which were provided for them. Sir Stuart Donaldson, who was now a candidate for the representation of Bath, had said on the election of that city, that he (Donaldson) did not believe in the *abstract idea of right*, any more than he did in the *right of equality*. What did he mean by that? What was wanted was equality of rights, not equality of property; equal rights of protection—perfect equality in the face of the law. The lecturer then proceeded to speak of cases of female seduction, and expressed her hope that some protection might, ere long, be provided by the law for the victims, and direct punishment for the seducers. She adverted to those cases, because they were difficulties and causes of sorrow which but too often clung round many a poor man's cottage. Mrs. Chisholm next expressed her sympathy with the Rev. Mr. Chaucer, and stated that he herself had often wished herself to bring about a marriage when she found that the affections of a couple were decidedly engaged, and obstacles raised by friends. Mrs. Chisholm mentioned several instances in which she had thus acted as the friend of all parties, and there had never been reason for regretting the course she had so followed. The remainder of the lecture was occupied with an account of the interview which Mrs. Chisholm had had with the Pope when at Rome, with strictures upon minor details in the management of the railway in this colony, with remarks upon the mission of Messrs. Parkes and Dalley, vote by ballot, the Upper House, the franchise, and education. The lecture concluded with a defence of "Australian Democracy;" it being the wish of what were contemptuously and injuriously designated as democrats simply to carry religion, civilization, and happiness into the far interior. Democracy was, after all, that in the bosom of which England in the day of her danger had always sought and found a safe refuge. Mrs. Chisholm would allow none to impugn her loyalty to the Queen; who was the pattern of all domestic virtues which adorn a home. Still it was, in her opinion, only right to say that there was no stability to the throne where cottage homes were not to be found. It was cottages that made a man love his country. What they wanted was these cottage homes, with arm chairs for their aged parents, and with cradles for their young children.

The lecturer was frequently interrupted by loud applause, and received a unanimous vote of thanks.

A collection was made at the doors.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MAY 21, 1861.

MR. DALGLEISH, M.L.A., AND MRS. CHISHOLM.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the pages of your esteemed journal, I observe the report of a debate on Emigration Agents and Lecturships, and I further observe, that during that debate one Mr. Dalgleish asserted that Mrs. Chisholm had been "unable to obtain in London large audiences."

But I respectfully submit, that the following extracts from a file of old newspaper scraps, now many years in my possession, will sufficiently prove that Mr. Dalgleish is not at all informed on the subject of Mrs. Chisholm's career in England.

"The Mayor of Southampton and 5000 spectators accompanied her to the Pier, to say farewell to one of her ships."

The *Illustrated London News* writes, "our portrait of Mrs. Chisholm, represents her in the act of reading one of the 240 letters which, on an average, are addressed to her daily."

The *Brighton Herald* writes: "But the happiness or misery of millions will depend upon how this emigration is carried out, and we have seen nothing like the plans which Mrs. Chisholm, almost unaided, established."

Mr. Foster, late Colonial Secretary of Victoria, writes as follows to the *Argus*, "It is astonishing with what confidence she has inspired all classes of the community."

The London *Times* writes "While Mrs. Chisholm is inundated with applications from persons willing, eventually, to pay the whole passage-money, the Emigration Commissioners find a difficulty in getting emigrants whose expenses must be defrayed by the colony." The *Times* continues—"That confidence the public have unhesitatingly bestowed on a lady who, without official connection of any kind has succeeded in inventing and carrying out a new system of self-supporting emigration, which seems likely to be a formidable rival to that of the Government, though backed by the land-fund of all the Australian colonies."

Newspapers, patronised by the working classes, devoted entire numbers, week after week, month after month, to tales, letters, sketches, &c., in support of her society.

Take an extract from the *Mercantile Gazette*, or rather the *Railway and Commercial Gazette*: "One individual—and that a lady (we allude to Mrs. Chisholm)—has effected more, practically, than all who have held the reins of government in Downing-street."

The London *Athenæum* writes:—"Advancing step by step from the assistance furnished to a company of poor Highland emigrants to the foundation of a Female Emigrants' Home in the corner of a neglected barrack, tenanted only by rats; thence to the fluctuating responsibility of providing employment for these thus secured from temptation, and of such the good woman make up a self-consistent story of service after service done to woman."

From the *Times*, which daily encouraged her efforts, I quote a few sentences contained in the last parting tribute which it paid to her on the eve of her return to that Australian land in whose services she had spent so many years of her life:—"The benefits she has conferred on England and Australia are too real—too recent, and too notorious to require any exposition here." She has conducted herself whole armies into the solitudes of that new continent. In England she has been the means of teaching the working-classes the secret of their own strength." "It was M

THE EMPIRE, SYDNEY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1861

OUR HOME LIFE.

A LECTURE was delivered last evening in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, by Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, in connection with the Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, on "Our Home Life." The Hall was well filled—there must have been nearly 600 persons present. On the platform were Dr. Bland, Mr. Hoskins, M.P., Mr. Allen, M.P., Mr. A. Chisholm, and Messrs. Mountcastle, Palser, and Glaister, members of the committee of the Alliance, and others.

The chair was taken by Dr. BLAND who, in commencing the proceedings said, the theme for the evening was that magic word "Home;" a word well understood by their countrymen and fair countrywomen. A better theme could scarcely have been selected at the present time, when they found a beautiful country teeming with distress, many being not only without "home," but without one. It was a melancholy state of things, which never existed till lately. All free natives lived "home." The word had a charm for them. The Greeks, the nation of antiquity, prized their homes. One of their freest poets thus expressed the sentiment:—

Cling to your home, if there be nought else dear.
Home did not exist in his times, except in such a country as England, where a great extent of freedom was enjoyed. If they wished to remove the blots that attach to this country, they must do it by a steady, persevering, never ceasing attention to the public weal. If he might offer an opinion, he had a very high opinion of the present Governor; he thought he was a philosopher of the highest order, and was designed to do us an immense deal of good. He had also great confidence in the present Ministry. He was glad to find that his opinions were reciprocated by the public. He would leave the subject with one who he was sure would do it most ample justice. (Applause.)

Mrs. CHISHOLM commenced her lecture by explaining the motives which led her to accede to the request of the committee of the Alliance. The free reading-room was now closed, and must be closed unless some aid was rendered. It was desired that the reading shld be perfectly free, and be the great stimulus to learning. In Melbourne there was a grand free reading-room, where people of all ages and classes met to improve their minds. But with people like the Sydney people—she must speak her mind freely (cheers), "you are a slow people. You had the start of the other colonies; and they are going ahead of you like a tandem." What greater proof could there be than that she should be there to advocate the cause of that little reading-room? She trusted the audience would see, at all events, that the committee were not lovers by the undertaking of the present evening. If they wanted their children to be withdrawn from the temptations by which they were surrounded, they must provide some innocent recreation. As she was not paid for speaking, she could say what she thought and felt; and unless she could do that she would not attend a public meeting. (Cheers.) She had received communications from friends at home, which she had done, in Victoria she had spoke highly of his Excellency. She only hoped Sir exerted herself to enable the diggers to John Young would beware of ear-singing; and if his get their wives and families up with them. Thus they Excellency did not take care of it—(the conclusion of the made a beginning towards getting a continuous bond. sentence was drowned in a burst of laughter and applause.) At a meeting his Excellency attended, he said Two gentlemen had been sent to Englnd as immigra it would have been more encouraging if there had been tion agents; at the same time an Act was passed to more people. (Ha! Mrs. Chisholm!) Now by experience levy a tax of 4s 6d per cent. She was not sorry that money to pay them at 6 per cent. Sir, we are not how much kind looks and encouragement from friends sorry those gentlemen had gone; it would do them good would do. She would take this opportunity of giving Verse would be met at Birmingham by some searching his Excellency a little information. If his Excellency interrogatories concerning "the Masters' and Servants had to attend a meeting, it was a cut and dried affair; Act," and the "Imprisoning Act," and such matters. As and men spoke at those meetings in harness. They there again, they would find themselves in "a fix." sought to say something that would please those on the (Applause.) She found in the interior the great grievance side of the house, and not displeasing those on the other. "The Imprisoning Act." (Hear, hear, by Mr. Hoskins.) (Laughter and cheers.) The subject had been given her was the "Impounding Act." (Hear, hear, by Mr. Hoskins.) by the committee. Some were advised to take a subject The small settlers wanted to have a law to stop like "Ancient Britons," that people knew very little them. The small settlers were as much entitled to about. But that was not the subject for her. She had a equally on rich and poor. The very best account they subject that they were all familiar with. There was not could employ in England, would be the ocean penny a man in the room, or a young girl either, who had not postage. (Cheers.) There was nothing so purifying as in the heart a resting-place for a little cottage. They public opinion. Public opinion had assumed that power had all come there that night with their own ideas on the in this country that it was an indication to every Sub-subject. That morning she was a young girl at Pearson's shop, looking at a little table. (Laughter.) She (Mrs. Chisholm) gathered her knowledge, not from books, but from observation in the streets and alleys. In one of her walks she observed a small cottage of four rooms. The outside looked well enough; but there was something about the windows that told her there was no woman in the house. She called on the inmate, who told her of the girl at home, who for nine years had been faithful to him; and he had his idea of the cottage he was to build for her. Every part of it was planned. He had a little money in the bank. She asked him when and where he was going to build his cottage? He replied, "that depends on Mr. Makeham and Land Bill." (Cheers.) He was watching with intense anxiety to see whether this Land Bill was to become a great reality or a great sham. Their chairman had said he had great confidence in the Governor; great confidence in the present Ministry. So had the lecturer; but she would tell them where the pinch would be to themselves. They were too much disposed to wait for other people to do their work for them. She was paying too high a rent; and her rooms were so small that she could not walk in them with crinoline. (Laughter.) It was a monstrous thing ("Crinoline.") (Renewed laughter.) If these nominees that were to be did not give them more room, it was monstrous. As for what was said about the bad roads, much of it was a squatters' dodge. She went up the country lately, and met two squatters. One of them said his friend's run would just suit her, but as for his own, he would not by any means have her settle upon it; the road was bad; the gas not good. Both gentlemen recommended her, in preference to all other places, to go to Mr. Clark Irving's run on the Clarence. She was of opinion, though one of their friends had told them he could be of use to them in England; but she thought the friend was most wanted here. She must call their attention to the Domain. It had a great deal to do with homes. Many parents might not be aware that there was not a more dangerous and frightful place of an evening, than the Domain. Captain McLerie said of the Domain, in the evening, "the scenes of immorality were beyond comprehension." She could not read to them what was said about it, but it was their duty to make themselves acquainted with it. Let them not be carvegired. Every man, some time in his life, had an earwig in his shoulder. Now, the Domain was their's and their children's, and they ought to see to it that it was properly kept for them. It was quite necessary for mothers to know where danger lay, in order to preserve their children. Let them on no account let their children go into the Domain after seven o'clock at night. While on the subject of Home, she referred to the report on the state of the working classes, drawn up by Mr. Parkes. The lecturer then read a passage from the report: and cont nued. Why was the land surrounding the diggings to be left unpopulated? ("Hear, hear," by Mr. Hoskins.) Great evil resulted from the families of the gold miners being left in Sydney. The houses in Sydney appropriated to the working classes were not fit to be called houses. The houses were utterly unfit for homes. In one case seventy human beings were herded together in a house of six rooms. Other instances of a similar kind were cited. The wages men received were such that a man must let part of his house in order to pay the butcher and baker. The opinion of Mr. Aaron, surgeon, on the injurious effects of defective house accommodation on the morals of the community was then cited. Looking at it in a commercial view, no effort was made to induce those who make money here, to stay here, they leave the country, not because they do not like it, but because they have no homes. Hundreds of fine men had here been sent to the grave because they had no homes. What was a home? was it a fine mansion, with a splendid library, and without a wife and children? What she would call a home was not that, neither was that house in Bent-street where fine dinners and breakfasts might be had, and which was frequented by a number of bachelor squatters, and even married ones—leaving their wives out of the question. If there was one thing more obnoxious to the happiness of home than another it was a club. She did not consider these homes; a home in her idea was a cottage, with a piece of ground, a few books in this cottage, and children traversing its neat rooms; their light laughter ringing like music on the delighted ears of the parents. After referring to the candidature of Mr. S. A. Donaldson, for Bath, and his speech to the electors, saying he would not make such a one in the reading-room of Birmingham, she said she was a supporter of the principle of equal rights, yet withal had a great horror of what was termed class legislation. Of this they had some instances lately, when one man paid £5, and another had to go to gaol for six months. She then related the difficulties of bringing about marriages between young girls and young men. One particular instance that came under her own observation, and in which she played a prominent part, she narrated in such a humorous manner as to excite the greatest merriment for some minutes. The lecturer had made arrangements for going through the Menangle, Campbelltown, and Camden districts, and would afterwards give them some account of those districts. It might have been now expected that she would give an account of her travels on the Continent of Europe. Although she never had anything to do with immigration—it was a slave labour system—there was a prejudice against her in Europe; and it was with the greatest difficulty she could get her name advertised in connection with Australia in France. But as soon as it was known, numbers came to ask her about this country, and they told her their opinion of the Emperor, which it might be good for him to know. They said, "Napoleon was a good name to get under, but a bad name to run under." She had an interview with his Holiness the Pope. She was received in a very room filled with ladies. Out of courtesy to this country, she believed, she was the third person introduced. She was told beforehand how to proceed. She went in; the room was very small, and with some difficulty she was proceeding to make the three obeisances prescribed. She made one, when his Holiness caught her by the hand and exclaimed, "Caroline Chisholm!" in the lentissima I perseveranza! I bravo!" and, in the English style of approbation, he clapped his hands. His Holiness told her the plough was employing men, women and children; and recommended that the plough be preserved in this country. He said railroads were commercial missionaries that nothing could resist. He, with all improvements, let the plough alone. Mrs. Chisholm then commented the system of demanding tickets on the Great Southern Railway here with the moving passport system on the Continent of Europe. Nine times they asked her for her ticket on her way to Campbelltown. Why, she fancied she was on the Continent, and they were demanding a passport. Why introduce red-tapeism upon our railways here? Some red-tape from the Crown Lands Office had got entangled with the wheels. She had planned her journey to the interior, and the settlers were prepared to co-operate with her. She wished to see the people whom she had located in the country long ago, and to find how they were prospering. Would it be too much to ask the Government to give her a free ticket along the railway? (Applause.) She was done on the railway in the Colonies. She did not think there was any other person in the colony who had done so much to make the resources of this country known to the working classes of the old country. In Victoria she had done. In Victoria she had exerted herself to enable the diggers to get their wives and families up with them. Thus they made a beginning towards getting a continuous bond. Two gentlemen had been sent to England as immigration agents; at the same time an Act was passed to levy a tax of 4s 6d per cent. She was not sorry that money to pay them at 6 per cent. Sir, we are not sorry those gentlemen had gone; it would do them good. Verse would be met at Birmingham by some searching interrogatories concerning "the Masters' and Servants' Act," and the "Imprisoning Act," and such matters. As men who had been in the Legislature and wanted to get there again, they would find themselves in "a fix." (Applause.) She found in the interior the great grievance, "The Impounding Act." (Hear, hear, by Mr. Hoskins.) The small settlers wanted to have a law to stop them. The small settlers were as much entitled to equally on rich and poor. The very best account they could employ in England, would be the ocean penny postage. (Cheers.) There was nothing so purifying as public opinion. Public opinion had assumed that power in this country that it was an indication to every Sub-Legislature elected by the people, and a sort of back door entrance to gain any other way. She did not at all agree with Sir Stuart Donaldson, that the franchise was a trust committed to one portion of the community to guard the other—the *Herald*—she had a great regard for the *Herald*—(laughter) for the *Herald* some years ago rendered her some assistance in getting gals settled upon the country. The *Herald* said Mr. Parkes was gone home to tell the capitalists of England that this was the country for them. (Mr. Chisholm then read a portion of a late article in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on the evils of democracy and the alleged exodus of capitalists from the Legislature.) Why should there be such a great effort made for English capital? There was much capital in this country; what they wanted was confidence to invest that capital. By a proper investment of the capital in the country, they would improve the morals and the comfort of the people. They wanted a national bank, and a national system of education. Let the people have to give an evening to the education of the poor." She replied that she would rather give a lecture on the education of the poor. It was the rich who needed education. Frightful and cheerless was their book learning, but such training as the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Honorable Mr. Herbert, and the Duke of Grosvenor could give them, required to be the creation of men. When she (Mrs. Chisholm) expressed her opinion on the subject, the Earl of Shaftesbury said "Mrs. Chisholm is right," and added that he would bring six mechanics meanly dressed, but in intellect and knowledge of the world superior to six gentlemen. (Cheers.) Mrs. Chisholm thus continued:—You may have heard a great deal about democracy, but you hardly ever heard of it until the land question was mooted. If she had ever been represented to you as a sort of monster whose cravings nothing can satisfy—a kind of an evil spirit which possesses the mass of the people; and you may be a little startled when I can assure you that you are all possessed with more or less of this evil spirit. For a man that wants to support himself and his family in an independent manner, is considered a terrible democrat. A man that wants a bit of land and a comfortable home, that he may not be moved about at the will of another man, is looked upon as a monstrous and most unchristian democrat. A man who wants liberal and equitable laws is put down as a dangerous and awful democrat. A man who may wish to see the salaries of high officials reduced, and that taxes may be levied upon those who are most meddling and mischievous democrats. And because these are your wishes and natural cravings; because you dare to advocate and to seek for the rights of man, you are counted as "howling idiots," as "ignorant and needy" democrats. This is in fact the height, weight, and depth of your Austra in democracy. ("Hear, hear.") You want, in truth, to set the plough going in the wilderness. You want to clear away the forest, to till the ground, to send the now desolate plains with human habitations. You want to carry Christianity and civilisation into the far and uninhabited interior, and to form happy "homes" there, and because these are the extent of your wishes, you must, forsooth, be stamped as beings dangerous to all monarchial institutions! Away, away with this democrat! This national scarecrow. Why, in all civilcy. When the Corn Laws was agitated, Free Trade was the dangerous boo-man! When Catholic Emancipation was called for that was the boo-man! The so-called democrats were the best defenders of England. Elizabeth knew what she might rely upon; she said, "My trust is in God and my yeomen." Why, she was all loved the Queen? It was because she loved her home, and would rejoice to know that all her subjects had homes too. They would not be carvegired. The women of this country were brave, and could despise a man who was not ready to defend his country. (Cheers.) If she was a man, and any man doubted her loyalty, she knew where he would be the next minute. (Laughter and cheers.) They would have plenty to do if they know their duty. Let them work, and, above all things, read the *Herald* and read the *Empire*, and use their own judgment. She was anxious to say up, if it were only one man, to do his duty. She then related an incident, showing the effect of Cobbett's eloquence in describing the hopes of colonial life, on a pauper in England, who came out to this country, had prospered, and had now a daughter married to a magistrate. (Laughter and cheers.) That was pretty well for a pauper. When she saw him the other day, he was in a very smart dog-cart, and his dandy boy's servant was driving. He got his home partly through the kindness of his children, who worked and earned enough to get him a bit of land. What was this democracy but the yearning of man—and woman too—for a home, a home where they might have arm chairs for their parents, and rocking cradles for little children. The fair lecturer sat down amid enthusiastic applause.

The motion of Mr. ALLEN, M.P., seconded by Mr. MOUNTCASTLE, a vote of thanks was unanimously and heartily passed to Mrs. Chisholm for her lecture.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Dr. Bland, as Chairman.

Mrs. CHISHOLM, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed her thanks to the venerable Chairman.

THE EMPIRE, SYDNEY

, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

MR. HARPER has placed on the business paper of the Assembly a notice of motion which ought to enlist the warmest sympathy. It is proposed that the country shall at last accord some substantial recognition of the eminent public services of Mrs. CAROLINE CHISHOLM. As a general rule, we do not object to the arrangement that virtue shall be its own reward. It would be dangerous to fix a precedent that might be made available for the aggrandisement of mock patriots, or that might supply compensation for reckless extravagance. But the case now proposed to be considered is an exceptional one. For nearly thirty years, Mrs. CHISHOLM has been known as the large-minded and philanthropic friend of the poor. Her name is a household word in many a happy family which, but for her disinterested aid, would have perished out of record. If fame could support her in her declining years, she would have no cause to complain, for she has won more than falls to the lot of most worthies; but the hard world will not take this as current coin; and it behoves the public, who have benefited by her exertions, to reciprocate, in her time of need, that assistance which she freely gave, without hope or prospect of return. Ladies are pensioned for services rendered by their husbands at a high rate of remuneration, and public officers who had for years been in receipt of large incomes from the Treasury, are thought worthy of retiring allowances. If we find, that, that a lady who had devoted a large part of her life to the promotion of the happiness of her fellow creatures, and to the benefit of her adopted self, we must surely regard this as a case more worthy of public sympathy than many which are annually recorded in the pension list.

The member of the Assembly who has done honour to himself by taking this matter in hand, has all the materials for doing justice to it. As an intelligent native of the colony, he has been a spectator of the miserable condition of society which the family associations always prevented by Mrs. CHISHOLM in her emigration schemes aided so greatly to ameliorate. No estimate can possibly be formed of the value came forward to see vices to the country. Where is the man who will say that he felt, but none before had devised the practical means of satisfying. The object was to cure the colony of the blighting curse that had clung to it since its origin, and to substitute a virtuous population, associated by the ties of family, for the fierce and rude elements that made it a reproach to the world. In the prosecution of this task, Mrs. CHISHOLM spared no labour of mind or body. She did not confine her good wishes to the mere expression of them, in showy speeches or pretentious pamphlets, but gave to the cause a hearty and resolute devotion which defied obstacles and outwarged misrepresentation. There is one class in this country who has done much for its social progress than Mrs. CHISHOLM, but there is no woman in the world who has done so much. Dr. LANG, with his strong intellect, his healthy and vigorous frame, and his unconquerable resolution, will be best able to appreciate, by comparison with the opposition that even he sometimes found too formidable, the tremendous difficulties that must have beset the path of this lady, when she set out on her career of philanthropy. But she found a way to surmount them all. She sought out the people who stood in need of her assistance; she guided them with womanly advice, and shielded them with matronly protection. She not only removed them from temptation and want, and brought them to a country, but never ceased from her labours until they had been established in permanent homes. Thousands are now living who have cause to bless the hour when her name was first heard, but it is not to their gratitude that we must refer for the recognition of her services. Much as the immediate objects of her benevolence have been benefited by its exercise, the country at large has gained a hundred fold more, and an acknowledgment of this remains to the present hour as a National debt upon the whole community.

It is to be hoped that the claim put forth by Mr. HARPER on behalf of Mrs. CHISHOLM will not be damaged by any political considerations. Her only interference with politics was such as ought to meet with general approbation. When that great and astute conspiracy which had for its object the permanent alienation of all the waste lands of this country was in course of fruition, Mrs. CHISHOLM happened to be in England. She had probably very little foreknowledge of the veterate feuds that the land question would afterwards raise amongst political parties in this colony, but it was easy to perceive that the appropriation of the whole of the public domain for the purposes of sheep farming by large capitalists, would be fatal to her cherished ideas of family colonisation. Accordingly, she placed herself in communication with the Secretary of State, and it is to her intelligent representations that we are mainly indebted for the fact that Imperial legislation left free selection a possibility. She could have had no anticipation of reward for this service—on the contrary, the course of events at that time appeared to indicate nothing but powerful enmity for such interference. But we, who share in the good that has thus been brought about, must not forget the instrument, without which, the solitary hut of the miserable shepherd might have never given place to the happy cottage of the husbandman.

We deeply regret that it should be found necessary, by those who have taken charge of this lady's claims upon the country, to make the appeal to public gratitude that is implied in Mr HARPER's motion. It would have been pleasing to know that one who had so long and so disinterestedly worked for the good of her fellow-creatures, was able to pass the evening of her life in comfort and independence. But such is not the case. Misfortunes, impossible to foresee or to avert, may overtake the most selfish and calculating amongst us, and it need excite no surprise if Mrs. CHISHOLM finds that the talents and the energy which had been so successfully devoted to the general benefit, are insufficient for the time of her own necessity. In such a case as this, we can hardly imagine the possibility of serious opposition. There cannot be a second opinion on the subject throughout the country, and, in recognising a claim now put forth, the Legislature will be exercising the simple functions of justice, rather than yielding to the impulses of generosity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EMPIRE.

SIR,—At this present time of the most interest, and one of the most important subject, if one of our celebrated lecturers were to deliver a lecture on "the connection between religion and politics," and most, if not all, of the leading sects, as by good Christians, be legitimately and properly discussed in our churches, and other places used for the delivery of religious discourses, or lectures, and if so doing be a desecration of the Sabbath, and a profanation of the churches,

"Almost every Sunday afternoon you may hear those two subjects discussed in Hyde Park by different groups congregated here and there; if not instructive, it is highly amusing at times to hear them. At one of the groups yesterday, one of the disputants fairly fixed his opponent by arguing, that "politics had nothing to do with heaven and hell," and that it mattered not whether Mr. Pilnbatt belonged to transubstantiation or not.

At another group "free selection before survey" was warmly advocated. At a third the respective merits of the *Herald* and *Empire* were fully discussed. Again it appears, politics have become a point of controversy at more than one Catholic church lately, condemnatory of free selection before survey; and this may account in a due to the mysterious meeting, which took place the days since at St. Mary's Cathedral, and which gave the *Freeman* of Wednesday last could not, or would not tell us the exact purport, and you too seem referred to it in your Summary under the title of "The Catholic Vote." The meeting in question was a select one, picked men, for what would be called in Ireland "a packed jury," invited by special officialars. It is true, it was said, that the meeting was held "to devise means necessary for preserving inviolable the civil and religious rights of the Catholics of New South Wales, in the new House of Assembly;" but it did not specify whether "the Catholic vote" was to be for the people or the squatters—for the Land Bill or against it; yet it appeared by the *Freeman's Journal*, that it was considered advisable to consult the Archbishop what was best to be done. So that what has transpired clearly unravels the mystery conclave at St. Mary's Cathedral some days before. It shows that the interests of the squatters and clergy (certain clergy) are considered as one—Selection after survey and Statecraft and priestcraft—clubbed together; the secret whisper is, "You vote for us, and we shall vote for you" and it is agreed! and a fig for the people! But, Mr. Editor, I am one that can fight and beat them both, and my name is,

BALLOT.

Sydney, November 28, 60 — 76.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

As The Times is wont to lead the van of the concerns of the young and rising place and from precedence to their brief annals, I submit the following account of the deposits of labourers and artisans during the Parodise Hive week only. It is taken from the *Mother Ship* of the 20th of June last. The sum very from 2/- to £5 and does not include the repayments of loans to Mrs. Chisholm's Society of 1850. These last are cogent proofs of principle, industry, and thrift on the part of our hard working people to their benefactor. The Bank of Australia remitted from depositors 4,364l.—no trifling contribution, when we consider the severe labour undergone in acquiring it. The receivers are—105 parents, 76 sons, 43 daughters, and 4 sisters (without other relations). We may well suppose that this succour is but the beginning. Each mail will probably bring an increase of means to those left in England.

The return is rather elated by Captain Chisholm, who without hops of emolument or possibility of promotion, has severed all the ties of home and family, and gone forth in fatherly exile for the furtherance of this noble undertaking—a country or colony.

Of the failures quoted by Barrow are,—"This is a case of most perfect disappointment. This is an ass—a fool—a fool of the highest top of it—to ask three pence for the whole public"—"not seeking mine own profit, but the profit of many." Your obedient servant,

P.

Tre-vellers, Nov. 1, 1862.

CHISHOLM'S EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Money paid to the relatives for support, or emigration of 105 parents, 76 sons, 43 daughters, 4 sisters, 5, 7, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 97, 109, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 130, 135, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178,

The Lachlan Observer. THE EMPIRE, SYDNEY.

"NOTHING EXTENUATE, NOR SET DOWN AUGHT IN MALICE."—SHAKSPEARE.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

Metropolitan Memoranda.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

No. V.

The Queen's Birthday.—Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, with reflections on public gratitude.—The Charity that shrinks from all manner of ungodliness.—Successful sales of Forfeited Runs.—Anticipations of the Session —Railway to Botany, with remarks on private companies.—Accident and Offences.—Inquests.—Miscellaneous Intelligence.—Commercial Intelligence.—State of the Weather, &c.

Sydney, Monday, May 24.

ALREADY, and it is now barely ten o'clock in the forenoon, does Sydney show signs of holiday-making. Well-dressed persons, of both sexes, parade the streets; music fills the air; several church-bells ring out their joyous peals; while omnibus and other kinds of vehicles are beginning to occupy good corners, and block up the most populous thoroughfares. There will be a grand demonstration to-day—one as full and effective as the people can make it. They will this year honour their Queen's birthday with more than an ordinary honour, because since this day twelve months ago their Queen has met with an irreparable loss—has felt the bitter bereavement of widowhood. The sad affliction that the Good has had the effect of repressing public amusement. It was so unexpected, and came at a time when he was so well and so wisely engaged, that people could hardly realise it. There will be, then, considerable enthusiasm all throughout the British Empire to-day, because it is, as one may say, the first birthday British people have taken since the death of the beloved consort of their Queen. The mere details of our Sydney enjoyments need hardly be recapitulated. We shall have a grand review of volunteers at noon; a levee afterwards; pic-nics, boating excursions, theatricals, concerts, and various other recreations or amusements to crown the day. But amidst all our joy we shall often think of the good Queen whose birth-day we celebrate; and few who think of her will neglect to breathe a blessing on her head, and pray that heaven may make the evening of her life serene and bright.

There are few Lachlanites, come from where they may, who have not heard of Mrs. Chisholm—of the strong-hearted Caroline Chisholm, who through her indomitable energy and enlightened wisdom wrought such good in her day for this Australia of ours. It would be a mere waste of time on my part to outline this woman's Biography: it must be known to us all, her name must have become a household word in New South Wales and Victoria, a word meaning benevolence, human kindness, and patient industry. This brave lady, it is well known, devoted several years of her life to our best interests; she was the means of bringing thousands of the most valuable portion of our population to the country; she protected, aided, guided by her advice and beautiful example, hundreds of those who are now mothers of families in Australia; she has won the praise of the British Press; and recognition as a true philanthropist throughout the civilised world; she is universally acknowledged to have been one of the benefactors of her age. Now will it be believed, that this illustrious individual, to whom we owe so much, is in embarrassed circumstances; that she is obliged to have recourse to that *dernier ressort* of genteel poverty *keeping a school?* Such is truly and sadly the fact. Her advertisement, announcing that she will begin a life of drudgery, of anxiety, of unrequited and unappreciated labour, on the 1st of July next, has appeared in the Sydney papers. No doubt Mrs. Chisholm will manage her school well, because people like her are fit for every kind of work; but is that a reason why the people of New South Wales should leave her at such drudgery. Is this our gratitude? Is this our sense of good deeds well done? We have given pensions to all kinds of people, more or less deserving them, some few not deserving them at all; and still we seem to be unwilling to bestow a few pounds annually on Caroline Chisholm, who has done our country so much service. Thanks to the *Empire* newspaper her *claims* have been brought strongly before the public; and unless the public acts better than it has hitherto done, it will exhibit another instance of that gratitude, which is so well defined by an Irish metaphysician as "a keen and delightful sense of favours *to come!*" Why does not the Government do something for her? The country would thank them for it. Perhaps she cannot *toady* to Ministers? That's quite true; but surely Ministers might in her case do an act of justice without waiting to be pressed to it? It is a disgrace to them—to the Parliament—to the whole country—that Caroline Chisholm should be driven to open a school. It is at all events, a satisfaction to feel that she will open a good one.

W. Hall.

THE EMPIRE, SYDNEY.

DECEMBER 11, 1860.

LECTURE ON FREE SELECTION BEFORE SURVEY, BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

MRS. CHISHOLM delivered a lecture last evening in the Temperance Hall on the subject of "Free Selection before Survey." At the appointed hour, half-past seven, the Hall was well filled, and was soon overcrowded; a large proportion of ladies was among the audience, which was composed mostly of the well-to-do classes. Not one of our most popular candidates for public favour listened to by a more numerous and enthusiastic audience.

Mrs. CHISHOLM, who, on coming forward, was received with loud cheers, invited the ladies to occupy the front seats. When all available arrangements for the accommodation of the vast multitude had been made, Mrs. Chisholm commenced her lecture by a graceful but firm attack on the old prejudice which resents any public attempt of woman to meddle with politics. She first appeared before a public audience in 1841, when she came forward in the cause of charity. She did not think of and last then, of Crown lands; her mind was all in the idea of an Upper House distinct from the popular one. She was now but to speak of a subject which had deeply interested her mind for years past, and which concerned every man, woman, and child in the colony—the land question, or free selection before survey. She would show by documents on the table that she had two years ago foretold the present subject, but dare something to promote it. She defended the humble Irish Catholic, who, if he was guilty of any crime, was only so if the merchants charge of being unwilling to go up the country for tea and sugar. If were afraid the squatters would not pay for their tea and sugar. It was asserted that the labourers should be in doubt about their wages. At that time there was a combination to force men to accept £10 a-year wages, wages, sugar. Shame! Single handed she stood against that combination. She said she would be no party to forcing men to go out on such terms. The squatters wished to get, for their tea and sugar out of their wages; and the poor their servants at the rate of £1 for a pair of boots; 8s. a lb. for tea; 1s. a lb. for sugar; 9s. a lb. for tobacco. She visited His Excellency to say that men who came here 16,000 miles over the sea, ought certainly to have the benefit of the labour they produced. (Hear, hear.) It was at Bent-street, in the City, a sort of House of Lords existing in Sydney, that she (Mrs. Chisholm) private support to struggle against this system. She found the distress of men and women in Sydney, she wished to know the cause—and thus political thoughts crept into her mind. While seeking to relieve the distresses of the people, she looked to the clergy for help, and found none. Among one single exception, one man was found among the people, Dr. Lang (loud cheers). There was a prejudice against the man Lang on the land, she sought out facts on the subject. A ticket-of-leave man had 17 acres bought in a friend's name. He was employed by a farmer comfortable living on it, he was not married. Men had no chance of getting rid of their wives. He had a wife and two children, he had served for 7 years, and he had yearly 12 acres of land, the produce of which was sufficient for the support of his family. Another was in the Benevolent Asylum, if it had not been for that land. Another made a living of 14 acres; he said he had no care nor fear but that of offending God. The ground had been in cultivation 30 years, and he wasted nothing. This was the sort of land men might do on a small patch of land. (Cheers) The lecturer was perfectly convinced that all that was wanted was for the man to get possession of the land. There was an abundance of good land only waiting for the plough. She had located a number of families on leasehold land. She had tried the system recommended by Mr Fancett, and she did not agree with him at all. (Laughter and cheers) She went up the country with the company of settlers; and a squatter liberally gave her a fat bullock for breakfast. She made bark for her men; found one who understood how to use a gun. In a very short time their was nothing left of that bullock to share her. There was nothing left to convict her of cattle stealing. The hide was cut up for farming implements. An official report of her was sent to Governor Chisholm for slaughtering cattle without a licence. She did not know what was the matter, she knew it was a conspiracy to frighten her. (Laughter) In a postscript to a letter she wrote to Lord Grey, she said, "Sir, I do not intend to give your lordship a lady's view of the Land Fund, but for the present refrain, merely saying that the land would make more money by selling the land in smaller quantities, and that if you are not discreet and careful the squatters will soon become too formidable for the British Government." She also read a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to Sir Charles Fitzroy, dated 29th November, 1848, which she had requested be published and read by every one interested in the land question. (She then read her documents, dated 8th November, 1849, on the Orders in Council.

This is dated 9th December, 1846.

"SECTION 1—Classified and Settled Districts.—Within the boundaries and without, appropriate to be a sufficient definite term to mark the classification of the colony. The appellations 'unsettled and settled' seem to convey the impression that some districts of the colony are in a disorganised state, and that others are sought under proper control; such a supposition as this, as some districts being unsettled might prove highly injurious to the colony, by preventing men of some substance emigrating, and retarding the progress of morality an civilisation.

"SECTION 6 and 7.—In justice to the public at large, as long as the farmer is obliged to purchase his 50-acre farm, and the merchant his wharf frontage by auction, the squatter should be the same. Sealed tenders may be turned into instruments of abuse and barratrous. It may be observed that if these sections are acted upon, a run, after the expiration of the lease, by a certain link of attachments, or detachments, of the parties, being purchased by the squatter; that the whole run might virtually be turned into a freehold, and thus the land become valueless to others.

"SECTION 8.—The Pre-emptive Right. Her Majesty's Order in Council of 9th March, 1847.—If I dare to class this with my remarks on sections 6 and 7, it is a frightful proposition to stand by the people in this way. This sacrifice of pre-emptive right is prospectively one of fearful import as regards the advancement of Australia. It is opening the door to the man of capital, and shutting every honest, hard-working native of the colony, emigrant, and emancipist of every the power of purchasing the homestead for fourteen years. If this clause be not amended, we may expect Ireland the second, will all its evil traits. What misery, absenteeism, and subletting. To give a vast number of squatters their stations on a fourteen years' lease, would be to give them a splendid fortune by the sale of their right of run. Agency and speculating would follow, and the Crown lands would serve as a grinding machine to the labouring man, for even under the present system, the unfortunate settlers are forced to pay to the squatter, a fee annum for each head of cattle which they may wish to run upon the squatters licensed stations. The mere exercise of such an Act will fall upon Government.

"SECTION 10.—The land commissioner should have to define each run, and hold a control over its selection. A very lawless set of men are frequently employed to search for a stalking horse, therefore, due precaution should be taken that the water-holes of the unfortunate aborigines are not unnecessarily encroached upon.

"SECTION 11.—The grasping desire to procure a station requires that this clause should be cautiously considered. It is very easy for a designing man, or set of men, to get up a charge of cattle-stealing on a minor charge. If the bench of magistrates is to be respected, stockholders should not act as magistrates in such a case. It is quite contrary to the spirit of British jurisprudence. The interest at times is a stronger impulse than the dictates of justice. We cannot shut our eyes to the fearful prejudice which exists, and to me very desirable that numbers of stockholders should reduce their stock, and that it would be a good thing to have the sale of land in small blocks, that after the expiration of a lease, say to the amount of £500—to pay of this year's rent £20, and the balance to be paid at the rate of £100 a year—no interest to be charged; this might be supplied in a general way; estimates would then go on with advantage to the Government and the public at large.

"I have, therefore, a strong moral objection to this donation—this giving away of Crown lands—being made, for if a longer time to be secured that portion of the colony which is intended to be designated by the ecronomic term of contiguous district, it will be conferring a boon on barbarism and immorality, and will have the effect, I fear, of retarding the small moral control now exercised, for it must be borne in mind that numbers of the squatters live in London. It is, therefore, to be apprehended that affairs with the natives would become more frequent than they are now, and by a reference to the annexed papers the causes of these disputes will become more apparent.

"* * It is now, to a day, fourteen years since these remarks were made, and sent in to the then Chief Secretary of State to the Colonies. I received a printed draft of the Orders in Council, on the 8th December, 1846, and I returned it on the following day, the 9th.

The free selection question was the great political boo-man that the squatters and their friends were trying to terrify the people with. A lady came to her that day and asked her if she thought the Land Question had been tried yet? (Laughter) She would give them squatting evidence on the subject. The question was put to Mr. William Manning by a committee of the Legislative Council. Could not the survey be made just after the land has been allotted? Mr. Manning said, no. To doubt the surveys could be made after the land was allotted. (Cheers) After reading an extract from the *Sydney Times*, in which democracy was spoken of as a dreadful evil, the lecturer said she believed those speaking had not know what democracy was; democracy in truth is only the popular and pacific voice of the people—their earnest desire for justice. And what is the ballot? The best and safest guard of right—the defence against the tyrant. After reading a letter in the *Sydney Times* from "a squatter," she observed that this showed that there was not a very friendly spirit in some of the squatters. But they had a powerful means of oppressing the small settlers—that was the impounding Act. The people now had the ballot-box, and by means of that, must protect themselves. It was customary with her to read as much of the city and local papers as she could. She had read extracts from Mr. Parkes and Dr Lang on the propriety of devoting a portion of the land fund to the formation of roads and bridges. At a much earlier period she advocated the same thing in a letter to Lord Stanley. She was a little gratified that those two gentlemen who stood so high in this city, should endorse her opinion. She said, in a letter she wrote to Lord Stanley, "

of their going, and what they might expect: He never expected that shiploads of emigrants would immediately follow, and he thought it would be unreasonable to expect that; but he thought the feeling they would be in a position to spread through the masses of the mother country would induce numbers to avail themselves of the advantages of the country. He thought, if the vote came again before the House, they would be prepared to keep one lecturer at home, at least to represent the interests of the colony in the mother country. One reason was that all the other colonies were sending lecturers there, and, were they not to do so, they would be looked upon as niggardly, and would certainly lose more than the expense of a lecturer. The rush that had taken place to Canada, the United States, and elsewhere, for years past, had caused New South Wales to be lost sight of; and therefore it was desirable that, for some time to come they should have lecturers to keep the advantages of the colony before the British public. At the same time it would be folly to expect any extraordinary immediate results. He thought their lecturers had most satisfactorily performed their duty; but it was pointed out in their reports that the people of England were far more contented than in past years, and it was far more difficult to induce them to emigrate. At the same time they show that numbers of persons desired information about the colony, who had never had their attention turned to it before. Mr. Parkes, in his report, dated last November, stated that numbers of small capitalists were likely to come out in the present year—people, not so much in the great cities, as in the midland counties. So far from that gentleman having only lectured in three places in England, he had "done," if he might use the expression, several of the midland counties, where there were the most diversified population. The lecturers had not been over the whole of England; they had not completed their labours yet, but it would be seen, by the despatches, that they had lectured over the greater part of it. And no doubt they would soon visit Scotland and Ireland. He merely mentioned that to show that the lecturers had not neglected their duty as some honorable members had suggested. And therefore he could not understand the conduct of some of the majority, who voted for the mission of the lecturers, in their now denouncing them for incompetency and neglect of duty, except it was that the detractors thought they knew of others better fitted for lecturers. He must say he could see no reason for bringing the matter before the House, because he thought the honorable the Minister for Lands had as much right to recall the lecturers, as he had to recall pleuro-pneumonia inspectors on the Murray. Although he would now, rather have voted against the motion. He would now, as he could not move an amendment, vote for the previous question.

Mr. RYAN would rather vote £200,000 for emigration than £5000 for assisted emigration. Assisted emigrants were better than nothing, but were, with few exceptions, not the emigrants they wanted. They could get men worth ten times worth as much to the colony. He then passed a high eulogium on Mr. Parkes' character and services. He thought they did not want more labourers. The labour market was already glutted. They wanted small capitalists, and he agreed that they should offer some inducement in the shape of land perhaps—that would operate in England far better than lecturers, who should be withdrawn.

Mr. RUSDEN would vote for the proposition of the Minister for Lands. It was all very well to say that there had not been sufficient time to see what their lecturers would do, but they had not had one single emigrant come to the colony, owing to them, up to the present moment. From the manner in which the appointment of Mr. Parkes was made, his opinion of him was considerably lowered. That gentleman had caused £5000 to be placed on the estimates for emigration. A month before the vote was agreed to, Mr. Dalley had expressed a wish to go to England. At this time Mr. Parkes was prosecuting the railway works inquiry; but as the time for the vote came on, his ardour wonderfully cooled, and on the day after the passing of the vote, it was gazetted that he and Mr. Dalley had accepted the appointments as lecturers; the works inquiry went to the winds, and Mr. Parkes was got rid of. He had understood that the object of sending home the lecturers was to bring out small capitalists. He had always thought the bounty system the best. The persons who had most availed themselves were not capitalists, but persons who had friends in England, and who sent for them. He was an employer of labour, but the last thing in the world he would think of doing, would be to avail himself of the bounty system to obtain labour. Those labourers that came without any knowledge of the labour required here, by the employers of labour, were of scarcely any use. Persons unused to colonial life were the least eligible. Employers of labour always went to those who had had some experience in colonial life. In one respect Mr. Parkes had exceeded. He told the people of England that they might free-select all over the colony. It was found that some could scarcely get land for money. They had been told that one of the immigration agents had left the scene of his labours; and also that Mr. Parkes was visiting prisons with a view, no doubt, of qualifying himself for the office of prison inspector in this colony. But he (Mr. Rusden) did not know that either of these gentleman had neglected their duties. ("Hear, hear," by Mr. ROBERTSON.) He (Mr. Rusden) most heartily approved the opinion of the honorable and reverend member (Dr. Lang) that the Land Bill was not a panacea for all evils; and also the suggestion of the honorable and reverend member that every emigrant should, on his arrival, have a portion of land offered to him. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Rusden) had always been of that opinion.

Mr. STEWART said it must be borne in mind that Messrs. Parkes and Dalley were not appointed by the House but by the Government. The House, therefore, if they took upon them to withdraw these gentlemen would imply, in so doing, a vote of censure. He, therefore, should oppose this motion. He believed those gentlemen had discharged the duty devolved upon them. As for the public career of Mr. Parkes, it would bear comparison with that of any public man in the colony. He did not believe, at the time Mr. Parkes put that motion on the paper, he had the most distant idea that he would be selected as the person to fulfil that task. After the session had terminated Mr. Parkes was appointed. (Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.) It was, therefore, a mistake to suppose that he was appointed immediately after the motion. And in the belief that it would be casting an imputation on Mr. Parkes and Mr. Dalley he would oppose the motion for their withdrawal. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that the name of a man who had done such good service to the colony should have been spoken of as he had been that night by men who never had done, nor would be able to do one-tenth of what Mr. Parkes had done for the good of this country. Many that held high positions would not now have them but for Mr. Parkes. He made mistakes no doubt; but it was chiefly through his friends. Mr. Parkes wished to leave the colony when his paper was in difficulties. His friends insisted on his remaining. He had pursued as disinterested and useful a career as any gentleman in the colony. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LEWIS said he did not believe in the system of applying public money in any shape or form for the purpose of encouraging immigration to this colony. What parties could be benefited by immigration to this colony? The honorable member for Newtown had shown that. (Hear, hear.) He told them he bought an allotment at Rockhampton for £70, and in a few years he could get £700. Here was the property of one class raised one thousand per cent. by the immigration of labourers. Some queer arguments had been brought forward against the motion of the honorable Minister for Works. It reminded him of a passenger going through a river in his carriage because he had paid for it. Now, this experiment had been called a failure. (No, no. Yes.) But it was said these gentlemen must be retained because the £5000 voted for them was not yet expended. Was it likely that the funds would be kept up by two spouters at Home? (Hear, hear.) That House had a right to withdraw them. (Hear, hear, by Mr. ROBERTSON.) That House voted the sum for their support.

Mr. HANNELL was one of the four who voted against the appropriation of money for this purpose. And he was still of opinion that it was a misappropriation. He believed it was a job from beginning to end. The gentleman who accepted the office was spending his time in qualifying himself for another office. He (Mr. Hannell) for one did not believe in the patriotism of Mr. Parkes. He had treated them meanly on the Morpeth railway question. In that case, Mr. Parkes made a promise to withdraw his bill, and afterwards pressed it to a division. (No, no.) He took advantage of the ignorance of new members. He (Mr. Hannell) was amused at one argument of the honorable member opposite (Mr. Rusden) against the Land Bill, that it was surrounded by so many reserves that it was impossible to avail of it. That argument coming from the squatters amused him very much. (Hear.)

Mr. W. FORSTER said the moving of the previous question had in some respect altered his position in regard to the subject. He should now vote against putting the question. It was not right for the Executive to ask the House to lay down rules for them, as he was sorry to find was becoming more and more the practice. The Government were there to find out their own duty. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Forster) believed that the motion had been put there for the express purpose of negativing it. He would not join in negativing it.

(Continued on Eighth page.)

THE EMPIRE, SYDNEY,

OCTOBER 15, 1862.

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

(*From the Maitland Mercury, October 14.*)

THERE are some public services which, in the rendering, carry with them an appropriate reward. Others are rendered, not for the public good alone, but in full view of a promised equivalent. Others, again,—and sometimes the most valuable—are performed without reward or the hope of it, and frequently at a sacrifice of time and energies that would have enriched their possessors if applied to the prosecution of selfish ends. To this last class of services belong those of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, whose exertions in the cause of colonisation, and in promoting the well-being of thousands already settled in her adopted country, or emigrating to it, have hitherto passed without public acknowledgment, where their beneficial effects have most been felt. We are glad, therefore, to find that the claims which those services have established upon the gratitude of the colonists of New South Wales are this day to be brought under the consideration of the Assembly.

That the proposal to vote a sum of money in recognition of Mrs. Chisholm's services to the colony, will meet with the concurrence of the Assembly, we have little doubt; nor is it doubtful that the motion, if carried, will receive the approval of the colony at large. Scattered widely over the face of the country, in the course of years, and by the force of circumstances, those who have directly benefited by the exertions or the advice of Mrs. Chisholm, will advocate her cause, and win for her the esteem of their fellow-colonists who, also, are indebted to her, though indirectly and in a less degree. That we are all so indebted, to some extent, will be admitted, if we admit the fact that any efforts tending to improve the condition and character of a section of the community must beneficially effect the whole.

The frequent use of the terms "labour" and "capital" in the discussion of questions in political economy has given rise to the custom of regarding labour too frequently in the abstract, and treating it as a mere animal force, obtainable with the greatest advantage from the smallest number of "hands." Such a theory, put in practice in a young colony, would have been a serious clog to that colony's progress; and to Mrs. Chisholm do we owe it that a practice based, though perhaps unintentionally, upon such principles, was effectually neutralised in New South Wales. It would be difficult to ascertain to what extent the prevalence of home customs and home feelings amongst the settlers in this colony may be attributed to the operation of Mrs. Chisholm's family colonisation scheme; but that the promotion of family, instead of individual, immigration has done much to perpetuate home associations and habits by maintaining unbroken the social and domestic ties of the immigrants, is not to be denied. There are some who look upon the assimilation of the colony to the mother country as an evil. Holding an opposite view, we recognise with gratitude the claims of Mrs. Chisholm, to whose foresight the degree of assimilation we possess is in part traceable.

But not merely for projecting a scheme of emigration admirably adapted at the time to promote the settlement of the colony in the most desirable manner, nor for energetically giving it effect, is that lady entitled to our thanks. During a series of years, in the face of indifference, and in spite of opposition, she battled fearlessly in the cause of those who were unable to help themselves, and who, indeed, were hardly aware of their need of such assistance. She secured at the hands of the shipowners something like a due attention to the comfort, health, and morals of the third class emigrants, who previously had been huddled together in a manner reckless alike of sanitary laws and the very appearance of decency. And, knowing that a large proportion of the intending emigrants had probably never travelled a hundred miles from their birth places, or at any rate were ignorant of the dangers, difficulties, and requirements involved in the undertaking upon which they were about to enter, she devoted her time to the diffusion amongst them of that sound practical information they so much wanted, but which they could scarcely have found elsewhere. By private advice, and by her simple and unpretending addresses at "group meetings;" she afforded them reliable guidance in preparing themselves for their voyage and their future career in a new land; and her advice was supplemented by the production of telling facts, collected by the thousands in the colony, and placed before her audience as the "voluntary information of the people" among whom their future life would be passed—information showing the actual condition of settlers in New South Wales. Mrs. Chisholm thus acted, though unofficially, and unpaid by Government, as an "immigration lecturer" of the true kind, aiding the cause of colonisation unostentatiously but most effectually, and her early labours, it should be remembered, were unaided by the powerful attracting force which has since been developed in Australia by the discovery of gold.

To review the events of a life passed in such unceasing activity would, however, involve too great a demand upon our space; nor is it necessary. Mrs. Chisholm's name is too well known to require any introduction of the kind. It is not often that claims of the character of those now urged are or can be under discussion by our representatives; and it will be a graceful act of the Legislature to acknowledge their validity in a substantial manner.

AT A PRELIMINARY MEETING of the friends of MRS. CHISHOLM, and others interested in procuring immigration to this Colony, held this day at Mr. Samuel Lyons's Rooms, for the purpose of paying that lady some mark of respect, previous to her departure for Europe,

Dr. Nicholson, M.C., in the Chair,

The following *resolutions* were *unanimously adopted*:—

"That a Committee consisting of the following Gentlemen (with permission to add to their numbers) be appointed to collect subscriptions, for the purpose of presenting Mrs. Chisholm with some testimonial of the high estimation in which her services on behalf of the immigrant population are held by the colonists of New South Wales, viz.:—

Dr. Nicholson, M.C.
George Allen, Esq., M.C.
Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C.
J. B. Darvall, Esq., M.C.
W. C. Wentworth, Esq., M.C.
Captain O'Connell, M.C.
Dr. Bland, M.C.
Robert Lowe, Esq. M.C.
The Right Worshipful the Mayor.
Adolphus Young, Esq., *High Sheriff*.
G. R. Griffiths, Esq., J.P.
John Gilchrist, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Walker, Esq. J.P.
Thomas Holt, Junior, Esq., J.P.
Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., J.P.
Robert How, Esq. J.P.
James Walker, Esq., J.P.
George Rankin, Esq., J.P.
W. C. Mayne, Esq., J.P.
J. R. Holden, Esq., J.P.
J. T. Fisher, Esq.
Dr. Macrae.
Acton Sillitoe, Esq., J.P.
Captain E. Lane.
T. W. Smart, Esq., J.P.
Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Charles H. Chambers, Esq.
J. W. Gosling, Esq.
Captain Towns.
Clark Irving, Esq."

"That the amount of individual subscriptions be limited to One Guinea."

"That Clark Irving, Esq., be appointed to act as Honorary Secretary."

CHARLES NICHOLSON, *Chairman*.

Sydney, February 7.

Subscription lists will be found at all the Banks, and principal Shops in town.

CLARK IRVING, Honorary Secretary.

2478

NOTICE.

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. CHISHOLM.

THE Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Samuel Lyons's Rooms, on Saturday first, at four o'clock P.M.

CLARK IRVING, Hon. Sec.

2602

NOTICE.

THE "*Letter from the Stockholders of New South Wales, to the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the proposed Waste Lands in Australia Bill,*" lies for signature at Mr. Lyons's and Mr. Mort's Auction Rooms, George-street. 1805

The Standard.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1851.

the ability and skill of the printer the accuracy of the press is greatly dependent."

The resolution, after some desultory conversation, was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks having been moved to the Chairman, who powerfully responded to the compliment, the meeting separated at a late hour.

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

A public group meeting, in connection with the above society, that has for its object the foundation of a national and self-supporting system of colonisation to the Australian colonies, on the plan originated by Mrs. Chisholm, was held yesterday afternoon on the deck of the Athenian, a vessel chartered by the society, now lying in the East India Dock, that will sail for Australia on the 27th instant. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury was called to the chair.

The vessel was gaily dressed with the colours of all nations, and the deck, and even the rigging, were crowded with persons interested in the proceedings.

The Earl of Shaftesbury rose, and said that he had been requested to address the emigrants assembled, and he did so with extreme pleasure, because he was most anxious to testify his approbation of those who, by their own exertions, were reaching the home of their adoption, which exertions were highly creditable to the class to which they belonged. He certainly felt some regret at taking leave of them, but that regret was considerably mitigated when he remembered that they were about to quit this country to aid and assist by their knowledge and enterprise other parts of the earth. They had no doubt all heard of the discovery of gold fields in the Bathurst district, where gold was said to be of unlimited extent, and the great excitement that was likely to create among other parties emigrating to that colony. Now, it was not for him to say whether or not such a discovery might be for the benefit of parties such as he saw before him; but what he would warn them against would be not to devote the whole of their energies to gold seeking, and well to consider the dangers to which they would be exposed. He did not say but that great benefit might arise from this discovery. It might be the means of drawing multitudes to that colony, and peopling its immense wastes; but while they might partake of the general good, they would not, he trusted, go out with their minds entirely bent upon that object. However, having been warned of the consequences, they would go there with their eyes open, so that by God's blessing nothing should be wanting with honest, steady, and industrious exertion. For they might rely upon it all the gold that could be obtained would never equal the claims of an honest, industrious, patient, and religious population. Let them go to the land of their adoption with the Word of God in their hearts, and to bear in mind that though there might be gold in the bowels of the earth, that it should only be worked out for God's honour and man's benefit. He now wished to make one or two observations in reference to a statement which he had made at a public meeting in Edinburgh some time ago, and which had been called in question by various parties. At that meeting he had stated, on the faith of information which at the time he had no reason to doubt, that he considered Sydney was not a fitting place to send respectable female emigrants to, and that was the last place to which he would send them. Since that time he had received several communications from Sydney, from persons well acquainted with the matter, denying the truth of the statement; and from inquiries he had subsequently made he was inclined to believe that the statement he made in respect of Sydney was not correct, and he now took the first opportunity he had had of contradicting it. Having recapitulated his observations on the great danger of following too closely the pursuit of the precious ores, the noble earl earnestly hoped that their change to the shores of Australia might be made instrumental to the advancement of God's honour and glory; and with a sincere prayer that they might live long in this world, and enjoy everlasting happiness in the world to come, he affectionately bid them farewell.

Mr. Leslie Foster next addressed the meeting, and gave some lengthened statistics of the advantages to be derived in Australia, but such were only to be obtained by honest and patient industry, by attending to which they might in time rise to the enjoyment of that comfort and affluence that was denied to many in this country. He trusted they would carry out with them those feelings of attachment, not only to their native country, but to those they had left behind, so that in time they might bring others to them, and give to families the great benefits of a re-union. It was a distinguishing feature of this society to afford to those who wished to exchange from this country to one of her colonies that they should have the facility for doing so. He was much affected at the feeling manner in which Lord Shaftesbury had bid them farewell, but for himself he hoped that he was not taking leave of them for ever, but he trusted to meet them in Australia in happiness and comfort. He believed that this society could not go forward too prominently; and he was happy to say that in the last ship that had gone out there had been no disappointment, or was there a defaulter amongst them, but all had honourably fulfilled the engagements they had made. He trusted that individually they would do all that lay in their power to promote the interests of the society, for without that assistance it would assuredly fall to the ground. The emigrants who went out by the Slains Castle had given an honourable proof of their integrity, for hearing of the recent discoveries of gold in the country, they had determined to go up as far as Bathurst, but before starting on their journey every one went and registered his name, so that the society might know where they were gone to. He hoped and trusted that Mrs. Chisholm's plan of emigration would go on and prosper, and that the emigrants themselves would never have occasion to regret having been sent out by the Family Colonisation Loan Society (loud cheers).

A letter was here read by the chairman from Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P., giving encouragement to the emigrants, and instruction as to the course they should pursue on their arrival in Australia.

Mr. Sidney said this was the third time he had had the pleasure of being present on similar occasions, and also the third time that he had the pleasure of finding that the indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Chisholm had been crowned with success. He was happy to say that he was present at the commencement of the undertaking, held in a small room in Islington, but since then so warmly had the subject been responded to that 500 persons had been removed to Australia, and to which place those now in this ship were about to follow them. The assemblage that he then saw was much larger than had ever before attended, and who perhaps might have heard but vaguely of the advantages derived from Mrs. Chisholm's system, and what she had successfully been able to perform, and he thought that he should best discharge his duty by a short relation of what she had done up to the present time. Perhaps, too, many who were on board the ship might not know Mrs. Chisholm, and, therefore, he considered that they should be acquainted with the minutest particulars and matters of detail of the parties to whose guidance they were about to trust their fortunes, and perhaps their lives. Many years ago Mrs. Chisholm left this country for Australia for the benefit of her health, but no sooner had she arrived there than she began to look around her to see what good she could do. She found many persons without employment, and almost paupers, to whom she rendered material assistance. She was not content with giving advice, but in many instances she did what the government officers were unable to do. She said to the government of the colony, "Give me but the means, place a house at my disposal, and I will take care of all the women on their arrival. I will see that they are protected, so that they may not fall a prey here to the evils they have escaped at home." In pursuance of this design she sacrificed her home and comfort for the protection of—but for her—unprotected females. In time correspondence was opened with Mrs. Chisholm from a great number of persons, and she became in fact a distributor of labour throughout New South Wales, for families wrote to her for servants, and, in many instances, she supplied masters with wives (laughter). When she returned to this country she was impelled by the same spirit to do the good here that she had accomplished in Australia. At that time business was in a very bad state, concurrent with the famine in Ireland, and it was her proposition by communication with Australia to see what could be done by the labouring classes themselves. She laid her scheme before several gentlemen noted for their philanthropy, with no assistance of any noble connection, and with no other advantages than the good sense she had displayed in propounding her plan, which had produced such striking effects on all classes. She had seen it prosperous, and had obtained the hearty and cordial assistance of the noble lord in the chair, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Vernon Smith, and others. They said to those who sought this society, if they wished to emigrate, let them lay by weekly a small sum, and when they had sufficient to pay half their passage-money the society would advance the rest, to be repaid by instalments when they arrived in the colony. As they were going to a country where they could secure much higher wages than they had received here, she felt sure they would not like to remain there as paupers on the benevolence of others, but would be anxious to repay the amount to send out such of their friends as were anxious to join them in a distant land. It was a regulation of the society that persons should go out in groups of not less than nine persons, the members of which should be known to each other. The first step for persons wishing to emigrate from their own locality was to be referred to a group, to form a social intimacy amongst strangers in the same cause, and to make themselves acquainted with the heads of families, whose words might be relied on for the repayment of the money advanced. In reference to another subject, he might say that in some emigrant ships there was no delicacy observed in the arrangements, and Mrs. Chisholm felt assured that such would not suit the daughters of respectable families of England who might contemplate emigration. In the ship on which they were now assembled the whole of the berths were enclosed, and although the space allotted to each might appear small to those persons who were not in the habit of being on board a ship, yet it would be found that there was more space allowed than was enjoyed by any other persons going out in a similar manner. That ship on her last voyage carried out troops, 350 full grown men; but by the present arrangement they would take out but 208 persons, so it would be seen that their comfort had not been neglected. Good air and ventilation and everything possible for their benefit had been provided, so that they might arrive in good health and with a good moral tone of feelings at the end of their voyage. There was a great want of females in Australia, but the system of emigration had been very demoralising, and no man would like to send out his daughter without having a distinct protection. The arrangements of the society prevented such immorality as that to which he had referred. It was highly necessary that the loan advanced should be repaid, as it was not a debt paid to a hard creditor, and no sooner was it returned than others were sent from this country to pursue the same successful career. All females sent out were placed under the care and solemn engagements of the heads, the fathers and mothers of families. He hoped the labouring classes would make this association their own, for they could not always have Mrs. Chisholm with them. Let them establish societies on her principle, that would always be self-supporting. Three ships had already been dispatched, he was happy to say, to a country where the labouring man had always received a full day's wage for a full day's work (loud cheers).

Mr. Lowe would give a little practical advice to those who were about to go out, and to urge upon them, that as the voyage might prove for good or for evil in future life, to acquire during that time an intellectual training—an opportunity that might not present itself again. Amidst the business of a laborious and industrious life, and not to contract habits of idleness that might cling to them through life. The voyage afforded them a great opportunity for improvement, and he hoped that they would employ it accordingly. They had heard of the recent discoveries of gold in Australia, but his advice to them was to let others go a gold-hunting, while they remained behind, and they need not be afraid but that they would derive benefit therefrom. The labour market would become scanty from the number that quitted it for the gold mines, and they would receive the benefit of increased wages in any branch of industry. Let them be content with what they got indirectly, for the digging for gold was but a lottery, in which some might gain the prizes, but a great number nothing but blanks, producing less in the end than that received from ordinary employments. In the Australian colonies there were a number of persons sent out there for their crimes, who had worked out the period of their sentence, but who had not changed their character, who were always on the watch for victims, and were now congregated at the gold fields, and if they wished to avoid the scenes of California, let them by all means keep clear of that part of the colony.

Mr. W. Foster rose to move the thanks of the meeting to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, the committee, and Mrs. Chisholm, for their great and unprecedented exertions in bringing forward the system of Australian emigration; and in doing so dwelt upon the great services rendered by the chairman to the cause and advancement of the interests of the labouring classes.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the vote of thanks that had been passed was most gratifying to him, but he felt that he was not entitled to this mark of their favour as he had only been instrumental in carrying out a plan of colonisation proposed by Mrs. Chisholm, so beneficent, humane, and effective, which was completely the reverse of that adopted in the time of their fathers. This society broke no domestic ties of the family circle, but merely transplanted the tree to another land to produce increased fruit. Mrs. Chisholm, he was happy to say, had been named by the mover of the resolution, or he (Lord Shaftesbury) should have felt himself compelled to have done so, and he might say that she was deeply zealous in the cause, and had brought powerful influences to bear upon it. They might have heard of a new fashion that had lately been introduced here from our Transatlantic brethren, and known under the name of "Bloomerism," the chief feature of which appeared to be for ladies to walk about in man's attire. He firmly believed that Mrs. Chisholm had attained the highest order of Bloomerism, for he found in her the heart of a woman with the understanding of a man; and he hoped that God would lengthen her life to advance the great benefits to mankind, and the most holy purposes to the human race.

The meeting then terminated, but the greater portion of the company then went and examined the accommodation provided for the emigrants, Mrs. Chisholm readily affording any information required.

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.
(Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.)

A Public Group Meeting

Of the Emigrants proceeding in the "Mariner," and others, will be held at

THE ROYAL BRITISH INSTITUTION,
Tabernacle Row, Cowper Street, City Road,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1852.

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, BY THE

RT. HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

THE RT. HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P. | CHARLES BUXTON, Esq.
THE RT. HON. VERNON SMITH, M.P. | ROBERT LOWE, Esq., late Member of Council for Sydney.

And several Noblemen and Gentlemen have also kindly promised to attend.

3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, Feb. 1852.

Platform

JEWS' AND GENERAL
LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION,
SUSSEX HALL, LEADENHALL STREET,
ENTRANCE 17, FENCHURCH BUILDINGS.

Admit Mrs. Chisholm & Son

TO THE COMMITTEE SEATS ON PLATFORM, AT
THE CONVERSAZIONE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1853.

Doors Open at Half-past 7, to commence at Half-past 8 o'Clock.

THIS TICKET IS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

No Lady or Gentleman admitted without a Ticket.

JOHN CLARK, SECRETARY.

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242 PUBLIC SOIREE
TO
MRS. CHISHOLM.

Admit the Bearer
TO THE
HALL OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,
On THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1854.

TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS. G.F.

TEA ON THE TABLE AT SIX O'CLOCK.

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.
Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.

THE Committee of the FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY informs all parties who have been approved of for passages to Adelaide and Port Philip, in the ATHENIAN, A 1, of 673 tons register, that she will leave the East India Docks, Blackwall, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at which hour the passengers are requested to be on board. The Ship will be ready for view on Monday, the 15th. No baggage can be received on board after 4 o'clock on Saturday, the 20th inst. Mrs. Chisholm will be on board three hours daily, from Monday, the 8th, to Wednesday, the 24th (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

N.B.—The Ship will leave Gravesend on Saturday, the 27th.

C. CHISHOLM.

Salisbury Square,
Fleet Street, London.

Mrs. Chisholm regrets that she cannot hold out a good prospect of your meeting with an engagement as Governess, so many of that class having already emigrated. Hard labour and domestic service are by far the most profitable employments in the Australian Colonies.

, 1853.

Captain & Mrs Chisholm

Lady Hotham
at Home October 25
8 O'clock

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R 240 C 4
R 240 M 4
R 231 C 7
R 231 M 7
R 159 C 20
R 159 M 20
R 97 C 20
R 97 M 19
R 61 C 20
R 61 M 19
R 37 C 20
R 37 M 19

THE BRISTOL GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1853.

FAMILY COLONISATION SOCIETY.

On Monday evening Mrs. Chisholm, the founder of the Family Colonisation Society, delivered an address at the Guildhall, explanatory of the objects of the Society, and the defects of the present passengers' Act. Previous to the public address, Mr. Commissioner Hill, at whose house the lady has been staying, invited a number of friends to take tea with her in the Grand Jury room. The parts afterwards adjourned to Mr. Commissioner Hill's court, which long before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings was crowded to excess.

Mr. COMMISSIONER HILL, who occupied the chair, introduced the lady with a few remarks, in the course of which he said, Mrs. Chisholm had acted upon the principle that nothing was so excellent as that which was self-supporting, and which cultivated a spirit of independence. The idea which she had always kept in view was that one of the greatest injuries you could do to a fellow-creature, was to make him a pauper—(cheers); and that one of the finest education which could be imparted was that which tended to make men self-supporting, honest, and independent members of society. In a country in which there was a great want of proper employment for intellectual women, she had found a noble career indeed. She had beaten out a new course of action which he would venture to say could not be pursued by his sex nearly so well, so completely, or with so many advantages as it could by her own—(hear, hear). He had the greatest possible respect for those ladies who advocated the rights of women and so forth; but he must say that his valued friend Mrs. Chisholm, without departing from any of those feminine graces and pursuits which might be considered as peculiarly belonging to her sex, had raised for herself a monument upon which the proudest of them might be proud to stand. She had shown that it was quite compatent for a lady to take as high and important a position in society as that which could be achieved by a member of the other sex. He would not himself detain them any longer, but merely observe that he had been authorised by the Mayor to express his regret that an engagement of long standing had prevented his taking the chair on this occasion, which otherwise he should have been happy to have done. He would now make way for the talented lady who was about to address them.

The Court was now become so crowded that there were repeated cries for adjournment to the Hall in consequence of the numbers outside unable to gain admission, and the inconvenience to which those inside were subjected.

Mr. Commissioner HILL said there was a proverb that home is home if there be no homely. Now he was at home there, because he had invited her to the Hall, over which he had no power. He was anxious to do the best he could, and as people all parties, said he was happy to say that if, when Mrs. Chisholm had finished her address, there were any who had not heard her, she would deliver it a second time in the adjoining court—(cheers).

Mrs. CHISHOLM said as there were doubtless present many gentlemen connected with the shipping interest of Bristol, she would first address her observations to them. She was of one of those who imagined that an emigrant ship could be made as comfortable as their own cottages, but she did believe it was quite possible for them to be made very comfortable indeed; and for the arrangements to be such that no person should be afraid of going to Australia herself or any discomfort they might meet with at sea. It was not the fear of the storm, but fear of the sea, that of the ship—not the fear of the storm, but fear of the beef-cask, which operated more than anything else in keeping back emigration. Upon the first pressure of emigration it was found necessary that the emigration act should be amended; and owing to the necessity of doing a great deal in a short time the effects of those who sought such amendment were directed chiefly to American emigration, the vast amount of passenger traffic to Australia which had since sprung up being then forgotten. Well knowing the defects of the passenger act, she had delivered herself to get it amended, and that act she had been exerting herself to get it amended, and for that purpose she had delivered addresses in London, Liverpool, and the neighbourhood of Glasgow to show the shipowners might know that she was asking nothing unreasonable, that it was she had been working for, and that she was determined to work for until it was accomplished—(cheers). The first great requisite on board an emigrant ship was space. She believed the present amount of legal space was far from being sufficient, and she was therefore anxious to have it enlarged. Two children, under fourteen, were reckoned as one adult, and consequently carried by the act as equal to one adult, and consequently they were allowed only half the amount of space and half the quantity of diet allotted to an adult. This she conceived to be a mistake. They all knew that boys and girls from eleven to fourteen required almost as much room as people from sixteen to twenty, and she considered therefore that two children under eleven or twelve, and not under fourteen, should be regarded as one adult. Another defect in the present act was that it did not provide any food for infants. They would hardly imagine that little children were sent to sea without any other allowance than a quart of water per day; not one ounce of food was provided for them; they lying sent to sea depending for support upon the chance of the mother's milk. The change of circumstances and diet, which alone all the want of that exercise to which the mothers had been accustomed, at once reduced the supply of the child to one half, and within a fortnight the mother found herself without sufficient food for her infant. There were medical stores put on board for the use of the sick, (in another was stores put on board for the use of the sick, (in another was stores put on board that they should have porter as long as it lasted; put on the sick list and must have porter as long as it lasted; but for every 100 individuals there were only 30 gallons of rum allowed for medical comforts. The extra food put on board for the sick was at the rate of 3lbs. 4oz. each. They used for the sick was at the rate of 3lbs. 4oz. each. They would not calculate upon less than seven per cent. of the passengers being moving mothers, and that two infants would be born during the voyage, making nine that must go on the medical stores, not for sickness but simply on account of their daily food. If they referred to the proportion of their daily food. If they referred to the shipping list they would find that children under seven years of age were allowed for them of solid meat, arrowroot, rice, or sago. This, however, was taken from the medical stores, which ought to be reserved for sickness, and the result was that a child was intended to meet illness was taken as nourishment for the sick. Was, therefore, anxious that the medical stores should be reserved for sickness, that the dietary should be made good, and that there should be put on board sufficient of that description of food suitable to young children—(cheers). She believed that the great mortality which had taken place in emigrant ships with regard to children was entirely owing to these things not being attended to, and perhaps they would not be surprised when she told them that in one ship 38 infants had died. It became highly important that these points as to space and food should be arranged, for other reasons than those already adduced. The men would emigrate; they were doing it daily, leaving their wives and children with their grandmothers, and it was to be feared in many instances the mothers and it was to be feared in many instances the children would fall upon the workhouses unless some humane course was adopted making emigration safe for these little ones. In the emigration conducted by the Family Colonisation Society these points, more space, more food, and sufficient and proper description of food had been attended to, and the result had been that 603 children had been conveyed to Australia with a mortality of 3 only. The extra food required did not cost more than about 30s. each, and in no case had it exceeded £2. She had always found the passengers willing to incur this expenditure, and to remain here and work two months' longer rather than the mother and child should be subjected to a second run down. Another point to be attended to on board an emigrant ship was personal cleanliness, and this again was a question of space. She held a washhouse to be absolutely necessary, and for this there must be space. The old plan of getting water from the sea by a bucket and rope was attended with much danger and discomfort, and she was anxious, therefore, to get the little term "pumps for emigrants" inserted in the act. The cost would be very trifling, but the comfort very great. The plan of sending men, women, and children in what were called open berths, and known by the name of the "close packing" system, was highly objectionable, and prevented anything like order and decency being observed. In one department men, women, and children dressed, undressed, and washed, and when sleeping in their berths had only to lift their heads to see their neighbours. Since this had become known shippers had found great difficulty in filling their ships, and this had led them to advertise "enclosed cabins for families." But in many cases emigrants were misled in this matter, for they often found that these enclosed cabins were enclosed only as far as to put four or five families in one apartment. She was anxious to have inserted in the act, "enclosed cabins for each married family." If the things she had mentioned were attended to she believed it would be as much for the advantage of the shipowner as it would be for the comfort of the passengers. It was not a question of prices, but of comfort. She had never tried to lower the price of the passage, but she liked to have as much as possible for the money. £1 per head would make all the difference between obtaining comfort and running the chance of much misery at sea. Let shipowners make such arrangements as were necessary for the comfort of their passengers, and name their price; and although such price might be rather higher than that of those who did not attend to such matters, she felt assured they would fill their ships—(cheers). Many shipowners to whom she had spoken acknowledged the necessity of the alterations to which she had alluded, but said they could not carry them out until they were legalised, because they would be undersold by others, and here arose the necessity for exertion until the act of parliament made it incumbent upon all ship owners to make such arrangements—(cheers). Mrs. Chisholm then adverted to what was known as the Wakefield system, a system which worked admirably, except in one respect—it made no provision for what might be called a middle class. The money granted by the Australian Council for the purpose of emigration, was expended for somebody or other in the world than those for whom it was intended, namely, at least, two-thirds of the class of labourers. They wanted shepherds and agricultural labourers, but tailors and shoemakers they generally found unemployed, and consequently little to their advantage. Her plan was to take a mixed multitude, little to their advantage. Her plan was to take a mixed multitude, little to their advantage. Her plan was to take a mixed multitude, which would be a great advantage if she could manage to get these gentlemen to engage married females. Few, however, were willing to do this, and, indeed, the opposition extended so far that a combination was entered into not to follow out her plan of taking females into the bush; but she did at last succeed in locating 50 families, each of whom were now in a highly prosperous condition; and she could assure them she had not yet known an instance where a man worked on the land, that he did not by that land support a family in comfort and independence. It was, however, very difficult to obtain land, because the present landowners disliked to see others rising to their own position; and in many cases five or six gentlemen had been known to combine together to purchase land not because they wanted it but to prevent its being bought by another. When she came to England she found many of the farming class anxious to emigrate but with no means of doing so except their own frugal industry. She told them what she believed to be the true requirements of the colony, and encouraged them to begin laying by small weekly sums to pay their passage out; when two-thirds of the money had been subscribed, she undertook in getting the remainder lent to them on a number of ships 3-4 been filled under this system. The men had in Australia taken the position of farmers and had their families with them as each year as there were a sufficient number of them to put a few questions to their members before they were elected, they might depend upon it they would find them shortly in force would be much moderated. But there were some who were looking upon emigration as a means of making a vast amount of good, and this was the greatest good of all—the prevention of evil. They were looking upon emigration as a grand means of providing for destitute children; and she knew of no country in the world where there could be found so many happy homes for little children as Australia. She should have a few more words respecting her own position, and the only means she had of doing good in Australia in order that those present might judge for her she would be able to help them; and if she could not meet them on coming half way, for them to consider if they could not meet her. She had always been anxious and endeavoured to have anything to do in pauperising any individual; and in proportion to her dread of pauperism was her desire to elevate the unfortunate class alluded to—destitute orphan children. Her position in the colony was simply this; she had been engaged in working there for a number of years, and the result was, believe in her would apply to her for such servants as they might want, feeling assured that she would not deceive them with respect to the character of the servants. There was no place where so many happy homes could be found for boys and girls as Australia, where they would sit down to breakfast and dinner with members of the family and work in the fields under the eye of the master and parent. Such openings were very numerous, and she could provide homes for thousands of the class to which she was referring. Mrs. Chisholm then referred to the numbered destitute children there were in England and urged upon her hearers the necessity of endeavouring to rescue them from their perilous position, as the delay of a year, a month, or a week might expose them to the contamination of the company of a good, and ruin them for life. After detailing the difficulties with which she had to contend in providing for the children during her care, and which in a great measure arose from her own ignorance and neglect, Mrs. Chisholm observed that there was a great want of all descriptions of female servants, and that which could be depended upon for a few years. This it was that made the services of boys and girls so desirable. She however objected to the practice of taking young children to place them in the labour market free to make their own terms. Besides it would never do to apprentice the children for many years for some of the people were hardly to be trusted with their own children so hard did they work them. These masters must be narrowly watched, and the agent or a protector of these boys must be perfectly independent of the colonists, and are worthy to be paid by the country. She had no objection to the repayment of the passage money, as that was far enough, but she did object to their being thrown into the labour market with their hands tied, and at lower wages. The difference in the rate of wages would soon amount to more than the cost of the passage. She hoped to see the system of destitute children would be large carried out; but all things must have a beginning. The last was not the worst she conceived, would be for some society or friend to agree to send the passage money for a certain number of destitute children, and provided they did not cost a penny to their undertake the charge of them—(loud cheers). She would send quarterly an account of the wages they received and the money repaid; she believed this would be one with great advantage, and it would show whether or not the plan could safely be conducted on a large scale. She was at one provided for; from 30,000 to 40,000 could be at once provided for; but this was not what was wanted. They wanted first to do a little and do it well; and they would thus gain experience so as to enable them to organise a system for larger extensions by means of the aid of government. All parties experience had proved that it was useless to rely upon the government at first. Such things must be commenced by the people and carried to a certain point, when perhaps they would get a little help from the government. Mrs. Chisholm next referred to the "group system" which she had established, and which had worked so well that numbers had sent out under it had lost her character. But under that system there could be no more than sixty female in a ship, and this would do neither for England or Australia. They must largely increase female emigration, and to do this they must be very careful of the class who were exceedingly anxious to obtain emigration respectable. It would make female emigration a grand means of providing for the destitute children. Her plan was to place the greatest good of all—the prevention of evil. They were looking upon emigration as a grand means of providing for the

THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862. ILY NEWS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1852.

AUSTRALIA & THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The *Empire* (Sydney paper) of Tuesday, July 22, says—"£5000 are already in bank for the Lancashire operatives, and will be forwarded from Sydney by their use by the next mail steamer. Nothing can be splendid a success cannot fail to afford the highest gratification to all who have contributed thereto. The rapidity with which the collections have poured in is most remarkable. All has been the work of two days. Last Friday night, the few contributions received amounted to something under £200. Before the proceedings of the meeting commenced on Saturday, £800 had been received, and that amount was swollen to £2400 before the day closed. Then came Sunday, on which very little could be done, but by five o'clock yesterday afternoon the treasurer had in his hands £5200 sterling. Never was an appeal of this kind more promptly and nobly responded to. Scarcely £20 of this money has come from the country. There has been no time yet to get in subscriptions from the rural districts, and the proceeds of these two days' work come from Sydney alone. Nor have people been important to contribute. Time proved too closely to admit of anything of the kind, for the small sums must be punctual, and it was an object of great importance to send as much as possible immediately. But no importunity was needed, so eager was the mind for the work. One of the most gratifying features of the case is in the spontaneous offerings of workmen and others in the employment of commercial and large trading firms. Where all have behaved so liberally it would be invidious to select parties for instances. The publication lists will show how freely these offerings have been made, aggregate amounts of from £50 to £70 being given by various establishments, the labourer contributing according to his means as cheerfully as the wealthiest citizen."

MRS. CHISHOLM ON THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY EMPIRE.

Sir,—I am glad to find that you have, in your leader of to-day, drawn public attention to the fearful distress now prevailing amongst the Lancashire operatives, and that you have, with the true spirit of humanity, suggested that the people of this colony should at once come forward and aid, from the abundance of their means, their suffering countrymen and countrywomen in England, for into distress may not be connected to Lancashire alone. We ought not only to do this, but it is to be hoped that our Legislature will lose no time in voting a sum of money to assist those who may desire to emigrate. The great want in this colony is population; we want a body of people to develop the great resources of this country. I have remarked that wages are frequently lowered for a time by an influx of immigrants, but that pressure becomes removed in a short time by the opportunity which moderate wages give to capitalists to commence works and carry on improvements. This spread of hand labour, the producing power, soon acts by affording a higher rate of wages, and increasing the prosperity of the working man, and the very thing which he imagined might prove injurious to him eventually turns to his benefit. A moderate pressure of manual force will tend to open out the resources of the Australian colonies. When a most congenial union of labour and capital is made, and the vast wildness of Australia made a vent, and the vast wildness of Australia has to be peopled; it is, therefore, the duty of Governments and legislatures to afford every facility to a struggling people to find their way into the far interior. Who can read the late discoveries towards the Gulf of Carpentaria, of tracts of "beautiful country, grass growing up almost as high as the saddle girth, knee-deep in a country larger, it is said, than all England and Ireland put together, inhabited only by a few wandering savages—nature left only to produce the wild seeds, called nardoo and portulac, and which the hand of the cultivator never yet touched in its native soil—who shall, I say, can contemplate such a country as this, independent of the immense tracts of uncultivated land within our own boundaries, without painfully reverting to his suffering and starving country people at home, and not wish they were here? They would make gardens and fields of what now is but a waste even within a few miles of Sydney. I now left a waste even within a few miles of Sydney, and feel most thankful for the opportunity of living. Let those then who are on the borders of those lately discovered countries push on, and follow the tracks of Burke, Wills, and Hoskin, and make room for those who are behind, and who may be coming to this land of plenty.

I have always been opposed to free immigration; but national distress has a claim on national sympathy, and I would respectfully urge that a sum of money should be voted to aid the distressed to emigrate to this colony, at the rate of £6 or £7 toward the passage of each adult. When there is a large crowd suffering misery from hunger and cold, it is not needful to give relief to the poorest and most helpless by means of emigration; they may feel certain of being sustained by the benevolent public at home; but say there was a family of nine individuals who were not entirely without some means, and that the Emigration Commissioners pick out three or four of the most eligible, and contribute the same sum towards their passage. Let the English Government be taxed with the balance as a just punishment, as some retribution for their political tyranny and oppression in throwing such heavy impositions on the people. Done in the way of industry in India, as they know, men know that it was class opposition and class legislation that have barred the Indian ryot, and prevented, by their system, that abundance of cotton being now in Liverpool to give every Lancashire man employment. Labour is more abundant and cheaper in India than that of the slave-growing cotton States in America. Were some such system as this adopted by the commissioners as I have here suggested, we might confidently trust the emigration of the family to the working of the law of nature. As an instance, and I have met with hundreds of such in this colony, I have now a servant in my employ who was helped out by a sister who preceded her, and who also sent for her married brother and his wife, and they are now completely emancipated from the pay of the parish, and contributing for assisted passage for the remainder of the family. It is those links of nature that will gradually people Australia, and it will be wisdom in the Legislature of the colony and the British Government to encourage this family reunion and colonization.

In the House of Commons, the other day, the Hon. Mr. Bazley said—"That very day he had been examining some of the raw materials sent from Australia to the International Exhibition, and he had great satisfaction in stating that more beautiful and excellent cotton had never seen than that contributed by Queensland and New South Wales. (Hear, hear.) If a sufficient population could only be poured into those dependencies, they would supply all the wants of England in a couple of years. Half a million of Chinese, or half a million of Coolies, set to work in that quarter would produce the cotton Great Britain required, and yet no effort was made to attack at the root the evils of the existing distress."

Now, there is no doubt but the Lancashire people would do just as well, and I think a great deal better, and I am quite certain the people of the colonies would be also better pleased with them. The present time in England is very favourable for securing some thousands of eligible emigrants. I do not hesitate in saying that there would be no difficulty in filling three ships monthly to this colony, if a sum of £6 were allowed for their emigration by this Government. The British Government, the benevolent public, would do the rest; may be the Great Eastern might be engaged at a moderate rate, and afford them a speedy passage. It must be borne in mind that there is a large number of operatives who could pay a portion of their own passage, and thus relieve the most destitute. The self-respect of the suffering people in Lancashire is a token that the pennyscrange have been a cherished feeling of the operatives; the evident dread of pauperism proves that they have a strong spirit of independence, and this rarely exists in any great degree except a habit of self-reliance and economy has been acted upon.

This is not the time to recall the emigration lectures; there is a rich gathering of industrious men and virtuous women which we may secure if we are prompt, wise, and prudent.

I know it is very still objected to the separation of families, where the necessity is pressing and the benefit great, such a distribution would be just to all parties. The separation would not be long or permanent if a penny-ocean stamp and money-order system were at once carried out between this colony and England. It only requires a little business-like energy and determination to have the money-order system started by the next mail. Thousands and thousands would know and feel then that they had help at hand. Yours faithfully,

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Rathbone House, Newtown, July 14.

MRS. CHISHOLM IN QUEENSTOWN.—GROUP MEETING.

(From the *Cork Reporter* of Monday.)

Yesterday Mrs. Caroline Chisholm held a group meeting in the new Town Hall, Queenstown, for the purpose of receiving an address and offering some advice to the emigrants about to proceed in the Peru, by which they might govern themselves during the voyage, and on landing in Australia. The meeting was numerously attended, the hall being densely crowded by a most respectable audience of both sexes, who appeared to feel the greatest interest in the proceedings.

Among those present we noticed—Messrs. J. Bernard, jun., W. M. Drew, J. Hammond, Rev. Mr. Hogan, O.S.F., Rev. Mr. Strickland, P. Scott, Rev. Mr. Buckley, P.P., Rev. Mr. Simpson, Presbyterian minister; Buttevant; Rev. Mr. Simpson, Presbyterian minister; M. Leonard, H. H. O'Brien, Rev. Mr. Boucher, Rev. Mr. O'Regan, P. Barry, G. Barry, Rev. J. Murphy, &c.

At three o'clock Mrs. Chisholm entered the room, leaning on the arm of Mr. W. M. Drew, and having taken her seat,

Dr. Scott addressed her in the following terms:—Mrs. Chisholm, the distinguished honour has been conferred on me of presenting you with an address from the inhabitants of Queenstown and of the Great Island to congratulate you on your appearance amongst us, and to thank you for having conferred upon us the honour of visiting us, and giving us an opportunity of paying our heartfelt respects, and receiving you with the warm congratulations of our souls. (Hear.) Dr. Scott then proceeded to read the following address, which was signed by a large number of most respectable names of all persuasions:—

"TO MRS. C. CHISHOLM, &c.

"Madam,—It is with sincere and cordial gratification that we avail ourselves of your present auspicious visit to Queenstown to convey to you the expression of our gratitude and admiration which, in common with all who have witnessed your character and the practical good effected by your exertions, we profoundly feel.

"The grand philanthropic objects which have succeeded in your indefatigable efforts, was, on the occasion of your recent visit to Cork, shortly and pithily stated by you in a single sentence, which we have then presented to you by citizens—"You have moralised emigration." The depth of meaning possessed by these words could be felt only by an difference of language, and we adopt them as the true and honourable description of what you have done. Gladly and warmly do we hail the great work thus begun and respect which a great a work has won for you, in so many parts of the United Kingdom, and in that important colony, whose future prosperity is so high a degree, the result of the reform effected by you in the colonisation system.

"The pleasure with which we should, at any time, have greeted your arrival amongst us, is now rendered doubly greater by the object of your visit. You come to inaugurate the establishment in an Irish port of that admirable plan of emigration which it is your pride and honour to have originated, and of which you already have brought the advantages to our shores. We sincerely trust that the ship, whose arrangements you are now about to superintend, will be one of the pioneer of direct communication between our Irish and the Australian territory, and that our people, and especially those of your own sex, who have been the peculiar objects of your sympathy and protection, will be thus enabled to seek employment and prosperity in that distant and interesting region, in such a way as to unite with the comfort and the morality resulting from your system the economy and expedition of immediate transit to the colony.

"Again, madam, assuring you of our respect and admiration, and wishing you every happiness and every success, we have the honour to be sincerely yours."

Here follow the signatures.

Mrs. CHISHOLM then rose amid loud applause, and read the following reply:—Gentlemen, I beg to tender you my sincere thanks for your kind and generous welcome, and express my deep gratification at the flattering approval which you have bestowed on my exertions to improve the system of emigration. Anxious to secure the benefits of those who are struggling to pay for their own emigration, I gladly undertook the inspection and arrangements of the Peru, and to do all in my power to promote the health and comfort of those on board. Your noble harbour possesses great facilities for the departure of ships, and I feel certain that good ships, well fitted, will be regularly call here for passengers. It is pleasing to me to be instrumental in sending the first. I thank you again for your kind address, and the expression of your wishes to assist in every way the emigration of your fellow-countrymen. (Applause.) Mrs. Chisholm having concluded the reply, presented—Ladies and gentlemen, it has been customary with me to hold group meetings. I commenced with a small number of about fifteen, in my own little room, the object being to make all on the best way in which we could economise the funds and enable persons of limited means to emigrate. In the ship which I now here, and which is open for inspection, I am anxious to call your attention to some improvement that has been carried out. In the plan of government and regulations there are no separations in the ships for females. There are what are called open berths. I am anxious to draw your attention to this, because one of the greatest difficulties in the way of emigration has been that a number of good people held back, feeling that the system pursued was not one in which they could conscientiously join. In the ship now in harbour you will perceive that there is a small improvement, and many of you will please consider that little improvement, they are much larger than is legalised by the act of parliament. You may observe that there is a system of ventilation introduced into that ship. The calamity which befel a number of Irish emigrants, who were suffocated in a steamboat near Quebec, I think, still dwell in your memories, and I trust it will be to me to be easily forgotten. Now, the thought that then struck me was, that others might suffer in the same way, if the hatchways were compelled to be closed down. The ventilation introduced into the ship is sufficient to prevent a calamity of that kind. Emigrants have been left in the hatchways for 18 hours in a ship, and by this plan no inconvenience whatever resulted from it. I regret that you should leave here with the idea that ventilation is perfect. At the present time it is the best that has been introduced; but I hope when the Commissioners are directed to it that we shall soon have something better. My object in being here to-day is to give more particular information to those emigrants first go into a ship, the first necessary step to be taken is to divide them into messes, in order that they may be enabled to act according to the agreement which has been entered into. Any person who has been in the ship for four and twenty hours, will see the necessity of having order introduced as soon as possible; and it should be the duty and pleasure of every emigrant to endeavour to assist in carrying out the rules without consulting too much their own particular wishes or feelings. The first day on board ship is one of necessity; there is not time to consider with whom you would like to mess; but it is nothing more than a temporary arrangement, and if you find in your mess a person who would prefer being in another, you have every facility more to do that change him. It is not intended that the messes formed for the first day or so should be permanent; but are only established in the first instance, until you can, with greater comfort, make your own special arrangements. I have, for many years, been anxious to introduce certain improvements and moral regulations on board ships. They have been successfully carried out in several of them, and although very great difficulties have been encountered, I have the satisfaction of knowing that every ship that has adopted them has improved in its moral character. (Hear, hear.) I have no wish in any way to dictate to you, or to say that you should adopt those regulations. I shall merely ask you to consider them, respecting you as intelligent people, until you have considered in your own minds, and then adopt something better. You will find, perhaps, that some rules which have been established in other ships may not be exactly suited to yourselves, but if you strike out one rule which has been introduced by me, put a better in its place. I have only commenced my work, and I am exceeding anxious that those improvements should be carried out. I hope, in this ship which is leaving here, you will have a code of regulations printed, and your observance of those will be an advantage to the people about as well as to those in England. It will raise the self-respect you have maintained through the voyage. (Hear, hear.) I have strongly recommended, and have found great advantage in what I term the grouping system. As a mess is composed of twelve, a group generally consists of twenty-four or more. In the ship which I have of six or eight groups, but the benefit of grouping is greater than I have the ability to explain to you. In the ship that is now going out there are husbands who have left their wives and families—there are children who have left their parents—under which circumstances I hope you will feel that a duty devolves on you in that ship going to their husbands, and parents to their children. I hope you will consider that you have duties to perform in a ready spirit, heard, and that you will perform them in a ready spirit, trusting in God's mercy. (Hear, hear.) Consider that you are proteges of your country, and you are going to pay protectors for your helpless children and your aged parents who may follow you. (Applause.) In grouping group on a true Christian principle, and do not be guided by sectarian motives. (Hear, hear.) Do not have an Irish group and an English group, but group on those principles that you may ask God to bless you. The great means of being happy and comfortable on board ship rests more than anything else in forming a good opinion of your neighbour. Be slow to judge of others, that you may be judged with mercy yourselves. There is an English wise saying, "Love your neighbour, but pull not your mother on the board, whose husband, in his anxiety to provide for them, emigrated some time since, and in her natural anxiety to follow her husband the life of one has been sacrificed. She is in a delicate state of health: she will require your kindness, for a woman in bad health with three or four children has a claim upon you all; but she has a still stronger claim in being in the path of duty, following her husband. (Hear.) You have also amongst the Irish emigrants a woman following her husband, in so delicate a state of health, from the anxiety she has suffered, that her friends consider she is unfit to stay; but from the experience I have had in the suffering of women separated from their husbands, I think she has a more better chance of recovering her health in being with her husband than if she left him in Ireland, and knowing that way to join husband, and knowing that she is never getting nearer to him. (Hear, hear.) I mention those to you particularly, because I am anxious that, in your grouping, you should consider the circumstances of those you group with—that the strong arm should be raised to protect the weak. (Hear.) You have also in that ship four young girls going out to join their parents. I trust that you, who have daughters yourselves, to see to the grouping of those young girls; their parents have placed them in your hands; their virtue and good conduct on board ship will depend on your motherly example and care. Gentlemen, I have been in your country, for, although you are leaving your country, you are not losing the means of doing good, you will find on board ship, during the next four months, ample opportunities of doing good, and of exercising a spirit of charity and benevolence, than you would have, perhaps, for years to come. I trust you will be able to secure God's blessing and peace of mind, it will be necessary that you should adopt some plan of public worship on Sundays. This can easily done. If you respect the consciences that God has made free. (Hear, hear.) Sunday should be spent as a day of rest, and I cannot not go far although it goes a great deal towards morality. I would urge on you all to endeavour to assist in carrying out the rules which I shall meet at least once a day, and pay public respect to your Maker. I trust that you will leave this place for that ship in only a few months since, they said, "We all kneel in prayer once a day publicly." The moral influence of such a fact, when it reaches the feelings of others, which caused a spirit of peace to prevail through the ship. I am anxious to say a few words to the female emigrants. There are no females who have more interest sooner than the young and innocent. The more innocent a girl is, the sooner she is led at times into acts of indiscretion, which affect her character. I am anxious that they should know a little of the etiquette that is necessary to be observed on board ship. There is one great rule I have to impress on them, that is, your supposing captains never to be married—that they are all single men. I wish you to know that they are married, and that they have wives. You to know that they are married, and you should know that if any of the officers of the ship ask you to do a little needlework for them, it is not proper for you to do it, except the request be made through a committer or some married person on board the ship. (Hear, hear.) I request you to inform the captain that I have asked the young girls not do their own work. It is also necessary for you to understand that you should never remain on deck one minute after the married females retire; it is impossible to preserve your character if you did. It is one of the duties of a group to look after those little things, to advise the young females that are on board; and above all, never to leave the deck of the ship while they are there. There is another danger I must caution you against, because it does not strike many well in the same public manner, though its effects are sometimes much more fatal, and that is reading idle novels and books of a trifling character. I should be very sorry that you should think Fenelonem all novels, but I am anxious that you should know the character of the books before you read them, and if it does cross your mind that there is anything improper in it, put it aside at once. A great number of young men who have been on board ship. I have the satisfaction of telling you that, when on board one of the ships, I observed a young man with some of the books I have spoken of. I said to him, "Would you like your sister to read that book?" and he replied, "I did not buy them for my sister—I bought them to amuse the young men on board." After a few words he threw his books into the sea, and six or seven others did the same. (Hear, hear.) I wish to say a few words to the young men. Those who are going to sea must remember that they are in a place where they will have everything to do for themselves. I hope you are all provided with needles, worsted, and thread; if you are not, you will immediately purchase them, for you certainly will not be seen on board ship without them. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Brothers must bear in mind that their sisters cannot visit them in their sleeping apartments. Show respect to your sister by never speaking to her except in a public place, and respect her when you do so. By showing respect to your sister you show respect to your companions, and you will go a great way to protect those young females on board who have no brothers with them. In the system of grouping that I have recommended, I advise that young men, should be in those single females, and single young men, should be in those groups, as though you felt an interest in keeping up the character of the group. I hope there will be no loss of character on board ship, nothing would injure emigration so much as loss of character among females in the ship. Remember, you are going to a country where you have no relative nor money that. There are some there now who have so much money that they are begging for soldiers to be sent out to take care of it. Now, I request you to remember, you can have, are young girls of your own country (Hear, hear.) It is vices that are wanted to look after the gold. You will please consider that they know better how to take care of the money than men do. I would advise the Irish men who are going out to follow the plan that the English have adopted, and it is a plan worth following. Do not have anything to do with any of the officers of the channel, refuse it because it is from the other side of the channel. (Hear, hear.) I am sure you will not, when you know what it is. We have established a point of etiquette, that young men who are leaving the country should not, in leaving girls behind them, should, before they leave, enter the names of those girls for a passage in a ship to follow them, and that they should be accompanied by a sovereign as a deposit. Now there is that property, which I find to exist in the female minds of England in a great degree, that they are very much attached to young men, they did not like the idea of going to Australia for a husband. To remove this difficulty, the plan adopted of laying down a deposit for her, so that she thinks she's going to perform a promise which is held sacred. It is right that I should tell you that there are now in Ireland, many of whom are, perhaps, going to the diggings, that there are hundreds now in England and Ireland, who are anxious to make female emigration that it ought to be. I have only to assure the young men I shall soon be able to make such arrangements that girls of good character will be able to leave with the assurance that that character will be preserved on board ship. (Hear, hear.) While on the subject of the diggings I will say nothing more until I see them happy wives. I am now anxious to say something seriously affecting the pockets of emigrants going out. A few weeks since you all heard of the great scarcity of water on Mount Alexandria; they are now complaining of having too much, and the result of that has been that it has caused a most enormous rise of wages, and diggers being left with very little provisions, the consequence to them has been very inconvenient. I have got a letter from a member of the council of Port Philip, and he states that they have paid for carriage from Melbourne, a distance of 70 miles, £6 per ton. Well, a good man, who could manage two horses, and take them over a rough road, and who could contrive to swim across a river, where the bridge had been swept away, could make may be rabbling off, still exists in full force. Looking at it from one point of view, we may be sometimes tempted to regret the false notions of gentility which prevent women working like brave females, and I am ready to state that, in comforting bravely at whatever commenced at the diggings, I do not think a whole district at Sydney, I dare say, that no observer must feel that there is something noble—something beyond a mere effect dress 'gentility,' in the struggle to preserve the habits of the dress, and the sense of moral and material associations of the rank to which they were born. A good and a refined education gives the intellectual, and educated women are to work at all for money—and I see no escape for a certain number being shipped in our country to do so—that education ought to secure them something more than a mere pittance, and I believe it will be found to be the same with all semi-mechanical occupations—does not (except in the department of overseers) supply the needs of an educated woman, unless she be quite alone in the world, having neither parent nor child to support; and even then the wages of the poor for the 29. There is one thing which I wish to speak to you about. Before you leave the ship, you must all get your boxes on deck; and I hope the boxes of those single girls will not be left in the hold, for the way in which those who follow you will be treated, depends in a great degree on how you will treat your boxes. Now, gentlemen, I do not intend to trouble you. Mrs. Chisholm, after a few more words of advice, concluded, amid loud applause, by thanking the meeting for their attendance.

Mr. DREW then rose and said—We cannot allow this meeting to separate without expressing our regretting that you will have the kindness to convey to your noble-minded husband our deep sense of his unceasing exertions in Australia to carry out your benevolent views and arrangements for the benefit of emigrants. It is, indeed, most consoling and gratifying, when our people are obliged to seek a home in a foreign land, to find a lady of your distinguished talents, high character, and practical ability, interesting yourself in their welfare, and making such effective arrangements as must shortly place them in a position of comfort and respectability in the land of their adoption; and, perhaps, at no very distant time, having the foundation of a great and mighty empire. It was the intention of the people of this town to request your acceptance of a public entertainment, at which they might, perhaps, more fittingly express their deep and grateful sense of your noble-minded exertions; but your important arrangements, and your engagements, and your great responsibility as the emigrant's friend, causing your sudden departure from amongst us, we have been obliged, for the present, to deny ourselves that high gratification, and postpone it to some more favourable time.

Mrs. CHISHOLM then replied—I must thank you for your kindness with reference to my husband. If I were not here with his advice and consent, and I might almost say by his command, I should not be here at all. In all my trials and difficulties, I have been comforted and stimulated by his earnest entreaty not to leave the work undone. It would be a great comfort to him to be here to-day, and to see me as I am surrounded by ladies of all ages, and the gentlemen of this town, and particularly the clergy, who have honoured me with their attendance to-day. I feel, in addressing the clergy of both churches who are now here, that I have a right to ask their support. (Hear, hear.) I feel that the work of emigration has been neglected by the clergy of both churches. I speak with veneration and duty. (Hear, hear.) Many of them have been dealing with the various questions of woman's industry for not quite two years. The Society for Promoting the Employment of Women was as yet inchoate, but matured by its place, and waiting for a fitting time to lay its foundation. A reading-room for ladies, and a register for noting applications for more intellectual and respectable departments of female labour, had just been brought into existence. Such was the beginning of our present organization a year ago. Last winter the Society had attained to a great accumulation of funds and of activity. The journal greatly increased in circulation; the society was absorbed into one created by and dependent on this association, with a committee of 12 ladies and 12 gentlemen, which immediately began to consider the best means of model industrial classes; the reading-room was removed to large and excellent premises in a central situation; and, as a natural consequence, the demand on us which we had wholly publicity was given by the press, the register was literally deluged with applicants. It is not my purpose here to give an account of these separate departments of exertion; the private correspondence, and the annual report of the society will be read in due time. The details regarding the successful establishment of a law-copying business will be given, and the Victoria Press will tell its own story of the introduction of women into the printing trade. One of which, I claim to speak to you here is the portion of the register, to which I alluded above, not so much of the little it has been able to effect and all; but I do not can that we are nearer the realization of our wish than we were five years ago.

Now, why is this? I can supply one part of the answer from our own experience of the last year; because the women who from natural ability might be employed and competent to undertake such posts with advantage to themselves and others do not ask for them, have little idea of the kind of work and little desire for it, and would prefer a baby fall in doing it if they tried; because they have had no training.

"Although I have seen many highly educated and refined women in want of employment during the last year, I have not seen half a dozen who were competent, by their acquirements, to take the responsibility of management on a large scale; the matronship of female emigrant ships, the control of a well ordered nursery girls, the overseer ship of female factory operatives, or the female wards of a workhouse.

"Now, Sisters of Charity abroad do all these things. The popular notion of a Sister of Charity in England is, that she is always nursing the sick, or teaching the poor, or labouring for wounded men with a vestige of life in them, or visiting the poor at their own houses—perhaps, and somewhat Railway Excursions, with baskets on their arms. But in good truth these are but a small part of their multifarious duties. They go through a course of training, and know the work performed (or unperformed) in our workhouses;—they take, feed, clothe, and teach orphan and destitute bodily possession of, labour in the service; they take bodily possession of the sick and the cripples and teach them in those establishments; they know how to direct and manage most of the casual relief funds of towns, either, by their own hands, or through a lady or gentleman, who, at this point—undertake the care of criminal and vagrant children. I saw in the month of April last the grand demonstration in the Rue de Vaugirard, in Paris, where 107 girls of the lowest class—the majority actually prisoners and conducted there by Government—are under the care of the Sisters of Marie-Joseph. This establishment was founded partly in consequence of the exertions of Madame de Lamartine, and it was shown to me by Madame Lechevallier, who actually holds the salaried post of Government Inspectress of the female prisons of France. Why have not we also an Inspectress for our female prisons? Madame Lechevalier has often knocked up a prison at 11 o'clock at night when she suspected anything wrong; and I saw enough of her power of character, even during the few hours I spent with her, to convince me that she was a woman to hold a legion of female prisoners in awe.

"Sisters of Charity are also now in France trying to make head against the evils of the factory system. I intended to go, then, to visit one of them, at about 40 miles by railway to see M. Bonnart's factory, where they superintend the female workers; but in the *Revue des deux Mondes* for last February is to be found a very interesting account of three establishments where the young girls are engaged in manufactures under the care of sisters,—one at Lajurieux, for taffetas; another at Tatare, for plush; and the third at La Scauve, for velvets. Very great care is taken in the arrangement for three years, and a month's trial is also required. Workwomen are also received, who enter into an engagement for 18 months.

"But all these duties require something more for their wise fulfilment than love and patience; they require energy, foresight, prudence, economy, and the habit of working in concert and subordination; and, accordingly, we find the women are able to fulfil them subjected to a severer and methodical training. The *Maison Mère* of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, in the Rue de Bac at Paris, sends out 200 sisters to France every year to all parts of the world.

"And we, if we wish to employ women successfully in works of benevolence and social economy, must find some way of training them for their duties, or we shall never achieve our end in this direction. Here and there we may find one specially gifted, to whom order and activity come by right divine; but if you take the few women who are even now filling marked positions of public importance, you will generally find they have received regular training in some way. Every one knows the severity of Miss Nightingale's preliminary studies, and the ordeal she passed through before she entered Mr. Cornelius's hospital and a long and honoured career as a teacher before she devoted herself to criminal children. Elizabeth Fry herself is hardly an exception, as her possession of a decree involved her career as a student; and (I believe) Miss Dix and Mrs. Fry forced their way by mental energy, graduated phenomena, to speak; but all the institutions for nurses presupposed preliminary training. Miss Deane, the matron of one of the best private asylums in England, was regularly educated under the leading physician who has devoted himself to ameliorating the condition of the insane; and there are now several establishments under the direct sanction of the Church of England, in which ladies are conducting reforms for their own sex, each undergoing a certain probationary discipline.

"Thus we find in every department of benevolent exertions the want of efficient machinery for teaching those who are to succeed them. And this knowledge is necessarily of two kinds—intellectual and practical. Book-alone will not give it, nor will books and oral instruction combined suffice. Not only must the mind of the worker be furnished with all necessary knowledge, but the habits of the worker must be trained to self-reliance, prudence, and control. Such matters may only be trained in the works they are eventually to perform, just as the swimmer can only be taught in water. In religious communities this is effected by receiving beginners into the life of community; among us it can only be effected by providing female pupil teachers, as it were, also attached to our institutions; and this can only be done by the consent and co-operation, in many cases of Government, inall cases of the men who control all our institutions in England.

"The pressure may 'come from without;' it has come from without, and it only needs to be given in a right direction. Moreover, almost all the best men who are working in philanthropic reform say that they want female help to carry out their purposes properly; it would be of little good to ourselves, or to them, or to the poor, the ignorant, the sick, or the criminal objects of our solicitude, if it be otherwise and untrained. We must appeal to men to give us the necessary opportunity of learning—in fact, to help us to help them.

"On one more subject I desire to suggest attention.

"In enumerating the women who have achieved useful careers, Mrs. Chisholm must not be forgotten; and in this connexion she is doubly to be remembered. Willing enough to relieve the strain of female necessities, we must not forget that our colonies are eminently in want of women of every rank, and that they are the natural destination of the great surplus which exists in England. If it were possible to plant those who are suffering and struggling at home—with problems which at the best are very hard for most women to solve practically—in useful independence or happy marriage over the broad fields of Australia and New Zealand, who among us but would say that it was by far the best solution of our difficulty?

"I have before educated women will emigrate in any number but they must be made safe and respectable. They must find shelter and assistance on the other side of the ocean; a regular organization must be created, and competent female officials appointed to receive the emigrant ships in which they are to sail, and officers be ready to receive them on landing. We have tried this year to induce several ladies to take advantage of the assisted passages granted to Canterbury, in New Zealand, the only place to which assisted passages are granted for educated women; but we found none willing to start, even of those who would otherwise have liked to emigrate, because of the vague uncertainty which awaited them on the other side; no committee to put them into decent lodgings and assist them in looking out for situations such as are described, or residents as actually vacant; nobody to whom to apply in case of illness; nobody to do what Mrs. Chisholm did, when she made herself the mother of the female emigrants of a lower class. In fact, no progress will be made in this most necessary exodus, until a few carefully selected women, trained in all the necessary knowledge, are sent out from England, with a small fund and the best introductions to our chief colonial parts, and there instructed how to form local committees and depôts for the reception of governesses, or any other educated ladies who desire to try the fortunes of a new world. If such a plan were carefully inaugurated, I believe that a few years would see a very sensible diminution of the women at home, and I believe that the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women might very fairly lay the foundation of such a plan by selecting, instructing, and sending out the first officers if the necessary funds could be provided for that purpose.

"I will sum up, in a few words, thus, the meaning of this paper, and the results of the past year's experience as it has affected my mind. All the semi-mechanical arts are eminently suited for young people, and it greatly behoves fathers to train their daughters to the possession of some such means of gaining independent bread in the morning of life, while health and spirits are, or ought to be, strong, so that while living under the parental roof they may secure themselves against a rainy day, when it may no longer shelter them. But there are many, many women, to whom, by reason of age, health, or social responsibilities, the mechanical arts are not applicable; women also whose capacities deserve and require a wider field of intellectual and moral exertion than the compositor's case or the law copyist's desk can afford: and seeing, as I do daily, how great is the comparative delicacy then in health and spirits of the frames of women of the middle and upper class—of the bad effect upon many of them of long hours of sedentary toil, and the supreme difficulty of introducing them in great numbers into the fields of competitive employment, the more anxious I become when I see the immense surplus of the sex in England lightened by judicious, well-conducted, and morally guarded emigration to our colonies, where the disproportion is equally enormous and where they are wanted in every social capacity; and to see a large number of those that remain, the single or otherwise self-dependent women, who must exist in every highly civilized and thickly populated country like ours, well and carefully trained in all those functions of administrative benevolence which are in fact but a development of household qualities; the larger, the more generous, and equally distinctive part of woman's work in the world."

THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.—SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday.—The Dee steamer, belonging to the Royal Mail Steamship Company, which has been plying the Royal Mail steamship Company, which has been plying the Royal Mail steamship Company, which has been plying the Royal Mail

PARLIAMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past three.

POSTPONEMENTS.

Mr. ROTTON postponed his motion on the subject of assisted immigration.

Mr. WILSON postponed his motion on the application of the Church and School Lands revenue.

SEA WITCH.

Mr. WEEKES laid on the table a statement of the nature of the repairs effected in the Sea Witch, rendered necessary by injuries inflicted on that vessel during a gale of wind. They included a new rudder, inner lines of pilot's berths, bolts and ores, &c.

THE WRECK OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr. WEEKES said he would read a letter from Captain Bell, late commander of the Prince of Wales, steamer. It was only fair to an old commander, who had had the misfortune to lose his vessel, to give him an opportunity of explaining what he deemed a misconception. The letter was as follows:—

Rattven Lodge, Glebe-street,
"November 1st, 1862.

"To the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,

"Sir,—My attention has just been called to the answer which you are reported to have given to a question proposed to you by Mr. Terry, in the Legislative Assembly last night. You are in error in supposing that the Prince of Wales was wrecked on the Mermaid Reef. She did not touch the reef, but grazed upon a detached sunken rock S.W., about three quarters of a mile from the reef. The reef was then clearly visible on our starboard quarter, but although it was dead low water not a ripple was to be seen over the detached rock, a fact before or after the accident happened.

"I have passed between the reef and the shore during the last eight years, twice at least every month, and I never observed any break on the sunken rock.

"I am anxious to correct the misapprehension which appears to exist in your mind, lest the Assembly may suppose that the rock itself was a visible danger which I can unhesitatingly declare is not the fact, neither do I [illegible]

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from Alexander Black, Esq., asking permission to make use of a stagnant swamp, three-quarters of a mile west of Sydney, for the purposes of preserving and resting fish.

The petition was received.

MRS. CHISHOLM.

Mr. HARPUR moved—"That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be placed on the estimates for the ensuing year, a sum not exceeding three thousand pounds, to be paid over to Mrs. Caroline Chisholm as a public acknowledgment of the long course of valuable and gratuitous services rendered by that lady to the colony, and to assist in placing her above want in her old age."

He said in introducing this motion he thought it right to state that he had held no consultation with any person. A pamphlet had been written on the subject; but he knew nothing of the pamphlet—by whom written, or by whom circulated. Since the notice had been given, the provincial and metropolitan papers had taken up the subject, and had nothing to do with them, and did not know their authors. But there was a spontaneous and simultaneous movement in the public mind in favour of Mrs. Chisholm's claims. He (Mr. Harpur) had not canvassed any member of the House, which he thought would have been inconsistent with the dignity of the subject itself. He had abstained from mentioning the subject to any of his friends in the House or outside. Perhaps he had shown too great delicacy. (Mr. DARGAN: Hear, hear.) He had been the honorable gentleman who cried "Hear, hear" going through the country, and through members of the House, endeavouring to rake up slanders against this lady. The honorable member wished to try his hand in the collection or manufacture of slanders against the fame of Mrs. Chisholm.

Mr. DALGLEISH said the honorable member was saying what was untrue.

The SPEAKER said it was quite irregular to refer to what was done by honorable members out of the House; and an honorable member's word must be taken to be the truth.

Mr. HARPUR continued: It would have been well if those opposed to the motion had canvassed a time of conduct as he had. He had not canvassed a single vote. He conceived it would be derogatory to the claims of Mrs. Chisholm to do so. Knowing that Mrs. Chisholm was now in a state of failing health, and that her circumstances were straitened so that she was unable to pay for a servant, and was obliged to apply herself to duties which, at her time of life, she ought to be relieved from, it was the duty of the colony to make her some recognition for her past services. If he had formed an exaggerated estimate of her services, that estimate was shared by many others all over the colony. It might be said that a public subscription should be raised to accomplish the object, but in appealing to the representatives of the people, he appealed to those who might be supposed to have better knowledge of Mrs. Chisholm's services, and to form a truer judgment of her claims than the people of the colony. It might be said by some honorable members that Mrs. Chisholm's case was not one the House could recognise. He would endeavour to show that it was a fit case; and if it were it was one with which their branch of the legislature would properly deal. It had been the practice of all governments to reward for public services of an eminent character. They had given £10,000 to Mr. Harveyes for the discovery of gold, and more recently £9000 to the Rev. Mr. Clarke. It might be said he was exceedingly liberal with the public money. But he certainly felt disposed to be just, if not liberal on any case of the kind; he wished there were more of them. They had not had many public benefactors in the country. The honorable and reverend member at the side of him was one. And did Dr. Lang or any of his family require aid from the country, he would willingly record his vote for it. At there were some others. The question before them resolved itself into this, were the services of Mrs. Chisholm of such a nature as to entitle her to a recognition in the shape of a reward from the legislature of the country? Supposing those services to have been rendered, was it the duty of the Government to make such a recognition, and particularly where the benefactor was reduced to distress and poverty. It was then especially the duty of the Government to afford such relief. In England her Majesty the Queen—for Mrs. Chisholm had a European reputation—if the case were properly represented to her, might bestow a pension on her; but Mrs. Chisholm had taken up her abode amongst us, and it might be naturally supposed that this colony, that had received the benefit of her services, should offer her a fair and just recognition. It was for the House to induce the Government, who would then take the initiative by placing a sum on the estimates. He could appeal to almost every member of the House as to the extent of Mrs. Chisholm's services. No one acquainted with the history of the colony could be ignorant of how much Mrs. Chisholm had done for immigration. He believed there were none who disputed the value of those services. He would quote a work on the subject. (Mr. DARGAN: What work.) It was by Mr. Sydney. He understood that the honorable member was one of Mrs. Chisholm's immigrants. (He proceeded to read extracts.) From that it appeared that Mrs. Chisholm came out to the colony in 1839. Previous to that she resided in India, where she benevolently and actively exerted herself to provide schools for the soldiers' daughters, who before that almost invariably became the victims of the officers, and were lost in that way. Those schools were still existing, and had been productive of a wonderful amount of good. He mentioned that to show that that lady was not animated by such sentiments as some honorable members seemed to impute to her. In her efforts in the cause of emigration to this colony, Mrs. Chisholm had been wholly unsectarian; and, on that account, a Roman Catholic divine had termed her a "deluded enthusiast." On the contrary, Mrs. Chisholm had been sectarian in her objects, had, more than anything, blinded the country to a recognition of her services. During eleven years, not a single case had ever been rumoured of Mrs. Chisholm having misused her influence. He would not detain the House by giving a detailed account of her labours. At an early period, she assisted in taking up the country a large body of emigrants and finding engagements for them. She travelled with them, and, in every way, transacted business for those friendless, houseless, and unemployed strangers; and they were thus enabled to do for themselves. All this was done by her without fee or reward, or hope of anything of the kind. She was then young and strong. He did not base the claims of Mrs. Chisholm on any political ground. The nature of her services had necessarily connected her with those who wished to settle the land, but she was no further connected with them than was absolutely necessary to attain her end. It was on the broad principle of her having endeavoured and having materially promoted the interests of the country, that he advocated her claims. He had documents in his hand, the testimony of which could not be disputed. They would show that there was nothing in her conduct of which any claims had reason to complain. He then read the following extracts, testifying to the services rendered by Mrs. Chisholm in obtaining employment for the unemployed:—

Extract from report of the select committee on petition from distressed mechanics and labourers, 1843.

"Your committee would desire to record their grateful sense of the valuable services of Mrs. Chisholm, to whose benevolent exertions on behalf of the unemployed, as well as of free immigrants, of the humbler classes generally, this country is under the highest obligations. Mrs. Chisholm, whose name is synonymous with benevolence, has, during her residence in this colony, by unremitting benevolence, has succeeded in making conditional arrangements for the immediate employment of two thirty families of the unemployed, on an eligible tract of land in the district of Illawarra, and it is not improbable that in the event of the practicability of the project being thus demonstrated, it will be adopted in other instances with great benefit to the concerned."

From the Blue Book, part II. Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Governor Sir C. A. Fitzroy.

"No. 15. Downing street, 29th July, 1847.

"Sir,—It has been intimated to me by Mrs. Chisholm, whose benevolent exertions you are no doubt well aware, that there is a party of the settlers in New South Wales, who have proposed to the colony a scheme, strongly desirous of applying a part of their savings in assisting their friends to join them in the colony, and they have left in my hands a certain sum of money, which they place at the disposal of Mrs. Chisholm, for the purpose of securing the share in the advantages which they themselves have derived from the system, which they have found so well adapted to the intended purpose.

"I consider it of the greatest possible importance to adopt means for obviating that difficulty, and for affording the utmost practicable facility to those who, having already emigrated, wish to devote a portion of their earnings to the remittance of money to their friends.

"If the state of the funds in the colony applicable to emigration should be sufficient to admit of it, I think it would be highly desirable to encourage settlers to make such remittances, by allowing some addition from those funds to the money so contributed.

"I have &c.,
(Signed) "GREY."

Extract—*Weekly Register*, 14th December, 1844.

"Mrs. CHISHOLM—This indefatigable lady has paid a second visit to the Southern district, taking with her a number of unemployed people, several of whom she has placed at Berrima, at 10s per annum, with good rations. From Berrima she proceeded with the remainder to Goulburn and Yass, where there was every hope of employment being found for them. We are glad to find that Mrs. Chisholm's services are at length appreciated, not only in this colony, but in England, as will appear from the following extract from Lord Stanley's despatch to Sir George Gipps, No. 84, of the 31st May, 1844:—

"You will express to Mrs. Chisholm the high sense which I entertain of the valuable and benevolent services which she has rendered to emigrants in New South Wales."

Extract from the *Maitland Mercury*, 23rd November, 1844.

"EMPLOYMENT IN THE INTERIOR.—Mrs. Chisholm has returned to Sydney, having found engagements, in a very short time, for the whole of the persons she took with her. She spoke highly of the attention she received and courtesy shown by the settlers along their route from Sydney to Goulburn.

Extract from *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1st November, 1844.

"BERRIMA, November 5th, 1844.—From a correspondent—That truly philanthropic lady, Mrs. Chisholm, has rendered worthy exertions on behalf of the unemployed mechanics and labourers of this colony, passed through this town a few days ago, on her way to Goulburn, with a party (30) of poor people in search of employment. I am extremely happy to have it in my power to report that the settlers in this neighbourhood, as well as those along the way at the other side of the Southern road, manifested every anxiety to aid her in her laudable undertaking, providing the necessary rations liberally and cheerfully, and by offering to employ a portion of the unemployed immediately.

Extract from the *Atlas*, 6th September, 1845.

"The laudable efforts of this lady to improve the condition of the labouring classes have deservedly attracted the public eye, and in many cases have established her reputation for a kind heart, that we should not see one word in her praise. We know of no person more competent, from her extensive practical experience, than Mrs. Chisholm, to write a work embracing the great variety of interesting and important topics alluded to in her prospectus; and we hope that her Voluntary Information from the People will meet with all the encouragement that we feel satisfied it will deserve.

"We have selected the following extracts from the prospectus:—

"To supply flock masters with shepherds is a good work. To supply those shepherds with wives is better."

Extract from the *Australian*, 16th October, 1845.

"One person only in this colony has done anything effectual—anything on a scale which may be called large, to mitigate this crying evil and rational in, and to the purpose, its mode of doing it. Isn't a female missionary—an immigrant unpretending, quiet-working, female missionary—an immigrant missionary, not a clerical one. The singularity of her mission, looking at the nature of her work, is one of the most original and the object, the labour, the design, are beyond all praise."

Extract from Bishop Broughton's letter.

Darlinghurst, Epiphany, 1846.

"Not having returned from the country until yesterday, I did not receive till then your letter of the 30th December, with the enclosure, both relating to the case of Mrs. Chisholm. I shall enclosure, both relating to the case of Mrs. Chisholm. I shall communicate with Captain Nicholson, the commander of the Hyacinth, to whom I have the pleasure of knowing very well, and also of knowing that to be one who will anxiously embrace an opportunity of promoting the comfort of good women, in any way that the regulations of duty will admit of. Whatever the result may be, I cannot but express my thanks to you for the humane and Christian solicitude which you have exercised on behalf of this young gentlewoman. In communicating with the Lord Bishop of Kilmore I shall decline to mention this, hoping, at the same time, that you may have a higher reward than the approval of men."

Extract from the *Argus*, Melbourne, March 30, 1853.

"COLONIAL EXPERIENCE.—The *Argus*, in an article under this heading, in referring to the great distress it existed in Sydney in 1841, 42, and 43, from the want of employment for the working classes, says that—"then the commercial crisis reached that city. Mrs. Chisholm had the wisdom to observe the anomaly of a metropolitan starving population of the city, while in the remote districts there was abundance of employment and food, where men, able to use their hands, could save more money than the best artizans in the cities of Europe, and the employers positively need go search almost into the wilds to feed the millions of Great Britain. Mrs. Chisholm fortunately was at hand to interest and energetic as she was wise. She represented the case to the settlers, to the Government, to the clergy, and to the philanthropic. She begged, borrowed, and hired conveyances, clothing, food, she conveyed thousands from misery, indolence, and vice; she supplied them with employment and comfortable subsistence. She averted the worst consequences of a disastrous crisis; she exhibited a glorious example of the trusted benefactor, and contributed more than any single individual in those colonies to the prosperity of her adopted country."

Extract from the *Times*, London, 8th August, 1853.

"Her merits stand in no need of praise from us; her deeds speak for her; her services to England and Australia are too real, too recent, and too notorious, to require detailed exposition here. She has commenced her career in Australia by offering herself as a mediator between the emigrant and employer, relating on the one side the wants and the interests of the former, and on the other side the stranger, and on the other checking the exorbitant expectations, reassuring the fears, and stimulating the enterprise of both. Not too much disposed to linger about great towns instead of pressing into the interior, the pre-eminent office of their exertions, she has conducted, herself, whole armies of emigrants into the so inclos-of that new continent, and endured in the course of these excursions, fatigues and inconvenience which might have shaken a less steadfast, still and wearied out a less active benefactress. In England she has been the means of reaching the laboring classes the secret of their own strength, and directing to the permanent amelioration of their condition that immense latent power of combination which they have hitherto been too much disposed to waste in strikes, which only destroy the capital upon which they must live, or in political agitation upon which they must live, or in political agitation upon which they must live, or in political agitation

The Goulburn Herald.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

WHATEVER, in some respects, may be the merits and attractions of our noble colony, we certainly have not hitherto attained, nor scarcely approached the distinction of being a literary community. We cannot yet boast of possessing a single periodical, either weekly, monthly, or quarterly, and our annuals consist, we believe, of little else than one or two almanacs and directories. As a compensation, however, for these deficiencies, we have the *promise* of *one* free public library looming in the distance; we moreover enjoy, for the education of our youth, the privilege of a metropolitan university and a grammar school, where are disclosed the mysteries of dactyls and spondees, of pentameters and hexameters, combined into verses, thereby demonstrating the complete fallacy of our illustrious poet, patriot, and pedagogue's maxim, viz.,

> Not to know things from use remote,
> Obscure and subtle, but to know
> That which before us lies in daily life,
> Is the prime wisdom.

When a new publication then does make its appearance in this colony, it is incumbent on a journalist to hail its advent with due courtesy, especially should it possess higher and stronger claims to attention than those of mere novelty. And such is the case with regard to a small but interesting pamphlet recently published in Sydney and forwarded to us, entitled "What has Mrs. Caroline Chisholm done for New South Wales?" followed in an earnest and ably-written preface, by the natural and certainly pertinent enquiry—"What has the colony of New South Wales done for Mrs. Caroline Chisholm?"

The first question, it appears to be the object of the pamphlet to answer: and this has been judiciously done by a well-chosen selection of a few of the best, from among almost innumerable contributions on the same subject which, from time to time, have appeared in England in various periodicals and other publications. The first in order and excellence of these, is a biographical sketch, extracted from Chambers' Journal, affording some notion of the striking sagacity, the indomitable energy, and the unwearied perseverance with which Mrs. Chisholm, year after year, successfully laboured to promote immigration to Australia—without, as is truly observed, seeking and, as certainly, without receiving from this colony, either fee or reward. This sketch, however, it seems, from a reference in it, is only the sequel to another which had preceded it in a previous number of the same journal, and which narrated "The story of the early life of Caroline Chisholm, her adventures, her trials and her triumphs over ignorance, prejudice, and tyranny in Australia." This last mentioned portion of the narrative, whilst it far surpasses in interest that which forms part of the pamphlet now under consideration, there is reason to believe is less known here. Should therefore a second edition of the pamphlet be called for, it would be extremely desirable to re-produce in it the Story of the early life of Caroline Chisholm; inasmuch as combined with the portion now reprinted, it would form an instructive and highly interesting additional chapter to one of Chambers' Educational Works, on Exemplary Biography, or to the Tales of Female Heroism.

Following this semi-biographical sketch is a letter not long since addressed by Mrs. Chisholm to one of the Sydney daily newspapers, the object of which was to remove, as she had done completely and triumphantly, any unfavourable impression which might have been caused by certain unfounded remarks uttered by Mr. Holt in the Legislative Assembly. To this letter is subjoined a reply from the above-mentioned gentleman, who, having been convinced of his misapprehension, took an early opportunity of making the *amende honorable*, withdrawing the groundless and offensive imputation that while exerting herself zealously for Victoria, Mrs. Chisholm had neglected, and therefore deserved no recognition of service from New South Wales. In his letter retracting the above imputation, Mr. Holt bears emphatic and unqualified testimony to the important services Mrs. Chisholm has rendered to the colony, and to the strong and endurable claims she therefore possesses to the respect of her fellow colonists—claims, however, which it should be ever borne in mind, that although struggling up to the present moment with the *res angustæ domi*, this lady has never made the grounds for seeking pecuniary compensation; but on the contrary with rare and admirable disinterestedness declined to avail herself of the recommendation contained in a despatch of Sir Charles Fitzroy to the secretary of state that her "distinguished services in promoting emigration to this colony, should be recognised and rewarded by a pecuniary grant"—because, as she alleged, it would "peril her present usefulness."

It is fortunate for the colony that such scruples as those above described did not influence our late immigration missionaries, Messrs. Parkes and Dalley, otherwise we might have been bereft of the inestimable benefits which have been derived from their exertions, benefits which of course were in no degree affected by the handsome salaries which they received, and the operation of which, was illustrated by a short and significant dialogue reported in the daily paper here, between one of our missionaries, and an inquisitive artizan, at a public meeting in England, viz:—Artizan to N. S. W. lecturer: "Don't you get £1000 a year for making these fine speeches?" N. S. W. lecturer in reply: "No, I get £1500!" (A laugh from the audience), in which the lecturer joins with a blunt and self-approving smile, which seems to say: "Let those laugh who win! whether you go or stay, to me matters not a pin—since thanks to my friend, the colonial premier—I've secured the tin!"

It is justly remarked by the writer in Chambers' Journal that "the interval of seven years (between her departure from, and return to Australia), which Mrs. Chisholm passed in England, were years of hard and continuous work, years during which she first slowly matured principles of action, and then laboriously worked out the details. In this task her patience, her industry, her self-devotion, and her courage, have always been found equal to the occasion;" and further the biographer adds:—"It is these qualities that have united all persons and sects in her favor and have enabled her to live down calumny."

Calumny, however, like noxious weeds, or poisonous vermin, seems sometimes to exhibit a marvellous vitality.

> Destroy its web,—your labor is in vain,
> The creature's at its dirty work again.

Should, however, this excellent woman be again assailed by detraction, there is no doubt she will be enabled to dispose of it as easily and effectually as she did with reference to the honorable member for Newtown's misconception; for, observes the writer above quoted, "it is one of the characteristics of Caroline Chisholm," (as exemplified in the above instance) "that she never makes or repels a charge without being prepared to establish her assertions by the strongest judicial proofs."

And as regards herself—what has been the result of long, laborious, wearing, and wasting years of philanthropic exertion? What is to be the end of this strange, eventful history? Caroline Chisholm began, and carried onwards, her self-imposed and benevolent task, with but limited pecuniary resources, and after completing it, having opened the path of prosperity and of wealth to hundreds,—nay, to thousands of her fellow-countrymen, she has, with "the hostages she has given to fortune," the younger and dependent branches of her family, now to encounter and wrestle with the *curæ ambiguæ et spes incerta futuri*.

How then should this community, as represented by its legislature and its government, deal with such a case? The answer will be found clearly and forcibly expressed in some recent remarks of the *Sydney Morning Herald* on the claims of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, the eminent geologist, viz:—

> The policy of the nation, and indeed the dictates of common sense (say, rather—of obvious justice), seem to imply, that where great material benefits accrue to the public at large, from spontaneous labors, and when these private efforts do not contain in their success a direct, and self-wrought reward—the state should step in, and by its recognition and applause, and in forms more substantial, shower on those who serve their country without directly serving themselves, will not find either the government or the people ungrateful.

The publication of the pamphlet, to which in the preceding remarks, the attention of our readers has been invited, has in several quarters been attributed to the honorable member for Newtown, and is intended as it is alleged as an *avant-courier* or precursor of that gentleman's intention to give effect to this sentence in his recent letter to the Empire, in reply to that of Mrs. Chisholm:—"In my opinion, no one more worthily deserves a pension than Mrs. Chisholm." In this opinion it is hardly possible to conceive that any right-minded person, acquainted wholly, or even partially, with that lady's past career, would refuse to concur. Why then, it may be asked, has such pension not yet been conferred? Probably, only because it has not been applied for on behalf of Mrs. Chisholm, by some one of like position and estimation in this colony as Mr. Holt. When one recollects the many noble instances of liberality, which up to the present moment have been manifested by the inhabitants of New South Wales, one is strongly inclined to infer, that in the case of Mrs. Chisholm, the scriptural promise of—"Ask and ye shall have—knock and it shall be opened unto you," will be readily, and even cheerfully realized by the legislature and government of this colony.

We of course do not vouch for the accuracy of the report to which we allude—that this pamphlet and the step which it was said was to follow it, originated with the honorable member for Newtown. We may, however, in conclusion be permitted to observe that should the rumour really prove to be true, and should Mr. Holt promptly carry out the benevolent design attributed to him, such a step would be unquestionably a graceful act on his part, and would tend to confirm the estimate of him, formed and expressed by many of his friends, viz., that he has a warm love of justice as exemplified in the maxim, *suum cuique tribuere*—we no man anything—that he is a man of high moral as well as religious principle, and lastly that he is actuated by generous and humane feelings.

We will conclude then with expressing our earnest hope, a hope in which no doubt our readers will cordially concur, that the present session of parliament may not be allowed to terminate without a strenuous effort being made by some clear-minded and kind-hearted member of our legislature "to avert from the colony," as intimated in the pamphlet, "the discredit, or it may perhaps more truly be said, the deep disgrace of leaving without any adequate requital, the valuable, the important and the unquestionable services of the above-named excellent and exemplary lady."

Lord Derby has distinguished his year of office by a perfectly satisfactory disposal of the Literary Pensions on the Civil List. The recent awards have been 100*l.* a year to Mrs. Chisholm, writer and philanthropist; 100*l.* a year to four daughters of the late Dr. Petrie, of Dublin, the eminent antiquary; 100*l.* a year to the widow of Sir William S. Harris, inventor of the new system of lightning-conductors; 100*l.* a year to the Rev. Miles Berkley, botanist; and 95*l.* a year to Mr. George Cruikshank, artist.

The Examiner
May 16
1857

THE TIMES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1851.

There are three parties among whom it should seem the expense of a well constructed system of emigration from these islands ought to be divided,—the parish, the emigrant, and the colony. The first has hitherto been unwilling, and the second unable to contribute, and it has therefore been on the colony that the burden of supplying itself with labour has been thrown. This process is effected, according to the modern theory, by selling land at a price sufficiently high to import labourers, and to prevent their becoming proprietors soon after their importation. The prominent defect of this system is, that by making emigration purely eleemosynary, it places the emigrant on a degraded footing, and deals only with a class of which, although the mother country may be very happy to get rid, the colony will have little reason to be proud. It is probably owing to this gratuitous character of the emigration which they conduct, and the natural tendency of mankind to undervalue that which they obtain for nothing, as well as to certain shortcomings in matters of detail and accommodation, that our well-salaried Emigration Commissioners, with their host of clerks and legion of touters, have failed to conciliate to themselves the confidence of the working-classes of this country. That confidence they have unhesitatingly bestowed on a lady, who, without official connexion of any kind, has succeeded in inventing and in carrying out a new system of self supporting emigration, which seems likely to be a formidable rival to that of the Government, though backed by the funds of all the Australian colonies.

The principles on which this system has been constructed are the payment of a large proportion of the passage-money by the intending emigrant, which is received in weekly instalments, and the advancement of the remainder by way of loan, to be repaid within two years after the emigrant's arrival in the colony. The peculiarity of the plan consists mainly in the means which are devised for inducing this repayment. The first security which the society takes is that of previous good character. The intended emigrants are invited to form themselves into "groups," which are in some degree answerable for the conduct of each of their members, and to these "groups" is delegated the task of inquiring into the character of every candidate for admission into them, a task which they have hitherto discharged with much strictness and justice. There is the additional security of the previous industrious habits of the emigrant, testified by a long course of weekly savings, by which the amount of his passage-money is generally raised. By the contrivance of the "group" every member is subjected to the influence of the public opinion of his own class, and every default in payment would be sure to imply a loss of caste. Another inducement to repayment is, that it will be in the power of any emigrant repaying the loan to nominate a person in England towards the payment of whose passage-money he would wish it applied. Under this system the society has in the course of the last year fitted out three ships to Australia, at the expense of little more than 12*l.* a head for each adult, two-thirds of which have been contributed by the emigrants themselves, and one-third advanced by way of loan out of the society. In these same ships the emigrants receive accommodation of a very different character from that hitherto provided. Instead of giving up the whole after-part of the ship to cabin passengers, and crowding its living freight into the forepart, the whole vessel is fitted up into cabins for the use of the emigrants, and all are permitted to take air and exercise on the poop. Each family has its separate cabin, children above 14 years of age sleep in separate compartments from their parents, one cabin is allotted to every six single women, and these are placed under the special protection of the married couples of the groups to which they belong.

We mention these latter particulars, because we believe it is to them more than to anything else the system owes its popularity among the working classes. It seems to have been hitherto assumed that those who build houses or fit up ships for the poor that the lower classes are without any feeling of delicacy or modesty, and while a single dormitory is allotted to the inmates of a cottage, a single cabin with berths placed around it has been considered sufficient for the married and single of an emigrant ship. It was most honourable to this society to have suggested and carried out this improvement, and most creditable to the working classes to have so immediately appreciated it. Instances have occurred, and are every day occurring, of persons refusing to avail themselves of the gratuitous passage offered by the Government, and preferring to pay at the expense of a year's labour and selfdenial for the superior decency and comfort on board the ships of the Family Colonization Loan Society. It is to be remarked, to the honour of Mrs. CHISHOLM and of the committee which, under the presidency of Lord SHAFTESBURY, assists her benevolent and disinterested labours, that the society has been called into existence and provided passages for upwards of seven hundred emigrants without incurring a single shilling of debt. The difficulty it had and still has to contend with, is not on the side of the working classes, who are ready in thousands to contribute the required quota of their passage-money, but in the deficiency of contributions from those who it was hoped would have come forward to supply the funds requisite for the loan. While the Emigration Commissioners pay a pound a-head to their agents for every emigrant whom they can induce to accept gratuitous passage, this society is besieged by applicants whom it is unable to assist, from the neglect of wealthier classes to contribute to its funds. Nevertheless, we feel persuaded that the exertions of the society will be crowned with success. We have the example of Irish emigration to show that if the rich fail them, the poor will not. There is one feeling which induces the Irish labourer to lay out the passage-money for the rest of his life, will have a like effect in Australia, with the addition that such a payment will not merely be an act of kindness, but a debt of honour. Anticipating, however, for this system great extension and vast influence on the future destinies of Australian emigration, we had rather see it conducted under the auspices of the rich than resting on the unassisted efforts of the poor. No opportunity sought in these days to be omitted of linking together by acts of kindness the different orders of society. We should also have thought that a few thousands from the land funds of the Australian colonies would have been better employed in procuring the emigration of a very superior class of labourers, than in sending out at three or four times the expense the refuse of our great towns and villages. A little seasonable assistance to this society would probably enable it to avert in a great measure that dearth of labour with which the colonies of Australia are threatened. But, if this is not to be, and the Government prefers to squander the money its own way, we believe that those who have thus shown themselves able and willing to pay two-thirds of their passage money will, by the exercise of a little more labour and self-denial, pay the whole, and that we shall be to witness the singular phenomenon of thousands of persons preferring emigration at their own expense under the auspices of a private company to a free passage offered in the vessels of the Government.

FAREWELL EMIGRATION MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Yesterday a farewell group meeting of the passengers to Australia by the Ballaghgich—a ship sent out from Southampton freighted on the colonization plan followed by Mrs. Chisholm—took place on board that ship in the Southampton Docks. As this is the first full ship for Australia that has left Southampton, the passengers having paid the whole of their passage-money, the occasion excited considerable interest in the town. Throughout the whole of the forenoon the ship was visited by a succession of parties composed of the most respectable inhabitants, who examined her fittings and capabilities and the accommodation provided for the passengers with much interest; and by 2 o'clock, the hour named for the meeting, a large a crowd had collected, that it was found impossible to make room for all of them on deck. It was accordingly arranged that as many of the passengers and their friends as could be accommodated on board should meet on the after-deck, and that the general body of the visitors should take up their position on shore, immediately under the bulwarks of the vessel, where they would be sufficiently near to hear all the proceedings. Before referring to what took place at the farewell meeting it may be as well to state that the Ballaghgich is a tried and excellent ship of 800 tons burden, and that, including the crew, she takes to Australia about 270 souls. Of these 190 are adults, the remainder, exclusive of the ship's company, consisting of children. Hitherto, the greater part of the emigrants on Mrs. Chisholm's plan have gone out upon the principle of paying their passage-money by instalments, but, as already stated, the whole of the passage-money has been paid in the present instance, and it is understood that, as a whole, the emigrants comprise a very superior class. According to the practice invariably followed by Mrs. Chisholm, that benevolent lady has paid great personal attention to the comfort and convenience of the passengers, and nothing has been left undone that could promote their welfare during the voyage, and advance their interest on the arrival at Port Phillip. By an excellent arrangement the single men have been placed in the fore-part of the ship, the married passengers in the middle, and the single women in the after-hold. These three divisions, which extend along the whole length of the vessel, are separated from each other, and large and airy cabins ranged, on each side, are fitted up for the reception of the passengers.

At 2 o'clock the mayor of Southampton, accompanied by Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. Wyndham Harding, secretary of the London and South-Western Railway, Mr. Sydney, and a numerous body of ladies and gentlemen, took up his place on the poop of the ship, the passengers being partly on deck and partly on shore, where some thousands of the townspeople were also assembled. Mrs. Chisholm then delivered an address to the emigrants, in which she counselled them not to be cast down by the apparent disorder that now veiled on the eve of their sailing, but to look upon it as the precursor of good order and good management during the voyage. She assured them that the arrangements made for that could be obtained had been provided for their use, and that no effort had been wanting to secure their comfort. She was anxious to draw their attention to the employment, the condition of a few friendless children who were on board, and to solicit for them their kindness and forbearance. A report had been busily circulated that she had a London thief in the ship; but she begged to contradict that statement in the most positive manner. There was on board a child, whose history, under the title of a "Romance in Real Life," they might have read in *The Times*. He was going out under the charge of a gentleman, who would hand him over to Captain Chisholm on reaching the colony, by whom he would be placed under the care of kind and considerate friends. (Hear, hear.) She was satisfied that before 18 months elapsed there would be an opening in the colony for the emigrants present, and this was one of the points to which she would direct her attention on her return to Australia, that her very first efforts would be employed in favour of those miserable gold-diggers, who, in their anxiety to get wealth, were in danger of losing everything for which life was worth having. It was necessary that thousands of women should be sent out, but not till arrangements were made for their protection on their arrival in the colony. The wives and families of those Southampton filled with emigrants paying their own passage-money, and she rejoiced to see that from that labour, for the more parts they had for emigration, the greater protection would they have for the emigrant. The present vessel had been freighted on his own responsibility by Mr. Wyndham Harding, and she was satisfied that he had not pocketed an shilling by the transaction. He had in all things followed out the objects she had in view, and it was hardly necessary for her to point out the great importance of emigrants being able to come from London by railway and embark at Southampton, instead of being knocked about in the Channel for eight days before they reached the mouth of the Southampton Water. Mrs. Chisholm then proceeded to point out the great benefit that would arise from emigrants fulfilling their engagements to pay the passage-money of their friends. The system of remitting money was now made so simple, that there were no persons going out in that or any other ship who might not in ten months send back as much money as would pay for the passage of their absent relatives. What they wanted was commercial confidence in the honesty of the working classes. Merchants had confidence in merchants, shopkeepers in shopkeepers, but confidence between man and man, as such, was wanting, and that was what she was anxious to establish. After some powerful recommendations to the passengers with respect to their behaviour during the voyage, Mrs. Chisholm intimated that she would be better able to give them practical advice on that and other subjects in a less public way than the present, and appointed a meeting with them in the evening for that purpose.

The MAYOR, Mr. HARDING, and Mr. SYDNEY then severally addressed the meeting, the first two gentlemen dwelling specially on the advantages that would be derived by the Railway Company, the Dock Company, and the town of Southampton, if the port were made a medium of communication for emigrants between this country and the colonies.

Three cheers were then given for Mrs. Chisholm and for the emigrants, and the meeting separated.

Lunch was afterwards served on the main deck, when the healths of the Queen and Prince Albert, Mrs. Chisholm, and other toasts were proposed by the Mayor, who presided, and drunk with great cordiality.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S EMIGRANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I submit to you the second list of the self-denying labourers and mechanics now in Australia, and I esteem it, as many will, better even than the nuggets and ingots themselves, for it displays great virtue and industry in a class who have for so many years been the butt and burden of most economists as the type of improvidence, waste, and indolence. Most of the "sharp curbs and biting statutes" of the Poor Law were founded on this kind of imputation, and this kind of contradiction is conclusive, or ought to be so:—

	£	s.	d.	
Labourer	81	7	6	for 8 relatives.
Labourer	25	0	0	for brother and niece.
Shepherd	100	0	0	for 17 relatives.
Widow	1	10	0	for her son.
Labourer	0	12	0	
Farm servant ...	19	10	6	for his brother.
Labourer	2	5	0	for wife.
Labourer	9	5	0	for son.
Servant	5	0	0	
Labourer	40	0	0	for father and 4 children.
Blacksmith	61	5	0	for parents and family.
Labourer	12	10	6	for sister.

Hopeful and good as all this is, it must be in candour confessed that the Irish stand conspicuous for similar and greater generosity, they having remitted, in little more than a year, 900,000*l.* for the emigration of their relatives. This, at least, is some set-off to the faults of their character. A new country, new hopes, and good employment soon in both nations to rear the qualities that "the thorny point of bare distress" had suppressed at home.

In close connexion with this is the equipment of the ships that bear already so many tens of thousands, and will, in after years, bear still more.

In spite of inspectors, and in spite of passenger acts of Parliament, very grievous abuses still prevail in them, and even in those under the care of those stern masters, the Land and Emigration Board. This corporation of only two (once three) have actually allowed a certain patent fuel to be shipped in these vessels which, by medical evidence, has been pernicious, and even fatal, to some of the emigrants. 22 passengers in one ship were taken ill near Rio, of whom eight died, four of fever, attributed to the exhalations of this combustible.

Two other ships have suffered severely from this cause; and, the experiment having been thus tried in the vile human flesh, is now, on the remonstrances of the medical men of the colony, abolished. But why was such a new composition to be first tried in a voyage of four months? Why not in short trips at home?

SATURDAY, 12TH MAY, 1854.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES.

Any of the documents published by the Irish and Melbourne Railway Company may be seen incidentally that by that railway access would be given to a rich agricultural district on the Werribee river.

This statement naturally suggests to the reader another most important effect which will be produced by railways,—the distribution of population over the country.

By the way in which our Executive have hitherto acted in reference to Government immigration, it would appear that they consider their duty ended when they have *landed* the immigrants. We think, however, that in this they have committed a most serious and hurtful error. The immigrants have been brought out from the proceeds of the public lands, and with the money of the colonists resident in the various districts, and for those districts in due proportion, should their services be available. In place of this, they are shovelled out at Portland, Geelong, and Melbourne, and left to shift for themselves. Observe that most of these immigrants are agricultural labourers, the very men the farmers require, and for want of whom they are unable to put the plough in the ground. Supposing, however, that a farm labourer wishes to go out of town, he finds that he must pay enormous sums for conveying his luggage, his family, and himself beyond its precincts. He therefore is forced to rent some hovel about the suburbs for his family, and commences a miserable life. This is the process by which our towns have received a gigantic development, and which has prevented the development of the country.

It may be said—How do the diggers get to the gold-fields? We reply that they are in totally different circumstances. Those who come here for the purpose of digging gold are aware that it will cost £5 or £10 to reach the gold-fields; and with at least that sum, therefore, they come provided. But too many squander their stock of money, and are compelled to swell the town population. Thus the evil goes on increasing.

Unfortunately the want of internal communication is not the only hindrance to internal development. The land monopoly was, and always has been, the monster evil which has caused the disproportionate growth of towns, and prevented the settlement of the country. We formerly mentioned that this very point was signally illustrated in the career of Mrs. Chisholm. In 1844, Sydney had become like what Melbourne is now, a monstrous accumulation of unproductives,—a wen upon the colony; while in the interior the country was an unpeopled waste, and every sort of working man and woman was eagerly sought for. At that period occurred the great monetary crisis which caused almost universal bankruptcy in Sydney, and threw some thousands of working men out of employment. It turned out that the commercial ruin of Sydney was a blessing to the country. Mrs. Chisholm's efforts were successful in conveying the destitute people to the interior; and, subsequently, the machinery she established was used for conveying numerous ship-loads to districts then desolate, but now the home of happy and prosperous communities, who daily bless her name. Since the era of Mrs. Chisholm, Sydney has not increased so rapidly as formerly; but *the colony* has made more real progress than at any former period.

Exactly a similar process was exhibited in Victoria. The country was seized by a few squatters and their servants. The Government basely connived at the robbery, and the *colonists* were thrust into a corner. Geelong and Melbourne, in gigantic proportions, have been the natural result.

In order to illustrate still further the operation of this system, we shall place before our readers the particulars of a few cases, as samples of hundreds that we have witnessed in the course of our colonial experience.

Messrs. Brown, Green, Grey, White, and Black, landed in Australia with the view of purchasing and cultivating land. They all had wives and families, and some brought servants, engaged for two or three years, whose passage had been paid from the land-fund of the colony.

It is needless here to enumerate the difficulties these gentlemen encountered. They had a horror of living in a city, on account of the expense; but in a country with sixty millions of acres waiting for occupants, they could not get land. They attended auctions; they hunted after land agents; they dunned the Surveyor-General; and they even waited on His Excellency, the officer administering the Government; but after several months they seemed as far from attaining their object as ever. In the meantime they were wasting their capital. Fortunately for them their servants broke their engagements, shifted for themselves, and mostly obtained employment about town. Some became barkeepers at taverns, and afterwards rose to be wealthy publicans. Odd went as body-servant to a high official: some became policemen. Only one or two stuck to their original destination, and took service in the country.

At last Mr. Black succeeded in getting about 100 acres of land, but not until he had spent in town one-half his capital. The remainder was insufficient for building houses, for fencing and for stocking his farm; and for ten years he had to struggle with poverty, before he could maintain his family in comfort. Mr. Brown, a gentleman of active habits, began to speculate in town allotments; and, finding he could do a good stroke by selling to newer comers, he quite gave up the idea of going to the country. Mr. Grey had rather a mechanical turn; and, despairing at last of obtaining land suitable for cultivation, he bought a small piece of ground, with a good clay bottom, near town, and commenced making bricks. Mr. White was a good man of business, and happened to have a number of city friends and acquaintances. After many fruitless efforts to accomplish his favorite scheme of farming, by the advice of his friends, he commenced business as a broker and commission merchant; and as goods were pouring into the colony, he was extremely successful. In fact, all the city gentlemen were at first prosperous, and we ought to add that both they and their families lived well and dressed accordingly. Mr. Green was harder put to it than any of his friends, for he was forced to invest his remnant of capital in the purchase of a horse and cart, and became a carrier.

The above gentlemen and their servants are specimens of a period and of a class neither remote nor unfamiliar. They exhibit something like the antipathies of producers and consumers that arose out of our system of land monopoly and vile official treachery and inefficiency. These gentlemen all flourished for a time; but by and by came a crash. The foreign consignors became tired of sending goods and getting no remittances. The consignees and creditors hereafter for a long time consigned were powers of attorney. In truth it was not reasonable to suppose that the produce of Mr. Black's farm and station could pay for all the imported articles needed by the expensive families of Messrs. Brown, Grey, Green, and White. The castle of cards tumbled down. Money having disappeared, no one could buy town allotments, and Mr. Brown's occupation was gone. Every one had overbuilt himself, and Mr. Grey could not sell another brick. Mr. White, of course, had no employment, as, besides saving the broker's commission, there was so little to be done, that every one could transact his own business. All the gentlemen we have spoken of became insolvent, except Mr. Black, who refused to give bills, and never got any credit, and Mr. Green, who never even asked for it. Mr. Green, however, was forced to sell his horse and cart (for one-fifth of what they cost) in order to save his family from starvation.

Now the above are exact descriptions of what has been experienced in Australia, and they would be a picture of society now, *but for the gold*. It follows that a vast proportion of our population are living upon the precious metal, and that our existence as a community is actually dependent on the continued large production of our gold-fields.

In July, 1851, the Government of this colony had an opportunity of breaking in upon the land monopoly,—of opening up the country by the sale of land; and, from its proceeds, forming roads and paying the passage of agricultural laborers.

As we have before demonstrated, that duty was for two years deliberately and treacherously neglected, until June, 1853, when the Government were forced by overwhelming demonstrations of public opinion to make a show of "unlocking the lands." In a similar way they have neglected the formation of roads.

We shall here point out a few results. In a country where the food of animals is almost the natural growth of the country, hay has been as dear as refined sugar, and, in one year, the inhabitants have paid for horse-feed the enormous sum of £750,000; while at the gold-fields, which are surrounded by rich agricultural districts, flour has been £180 per ton.

At the present time the price of flour per ton at the diggings is considerably upwards of £100, though in Melbourne the price is only £35; the roads being still all but impassable after an expenditure of several hundred thousand pounds. Hence, the third year, many well-informed persons seriously dread a famine at the principal gold-fields, solely in consequence of bad roads.

Now our readers should bear in mind that during the past three years the Government have been making great promises and boastings of its intentions and even of its performances; and every short time ago, its organ, now the officer administering the Government, intimated that it considered the development of resources as its most important duty.

The miserable results that have been exhibited up to the present moment, must surely have convinced the most trusting and hopeful of our readers that their confidence has been utterly misplaced, and that in future if they wish the resources of the country to be developed they must themselves take an active interest and share in the work.

In our next article we propose to make a few practical suggestions as to the means of development.

THE EXAMINER

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS CHISHOLM.

"A meeting was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern, the object of which was to mark "the respect and gratitude of the friends of Mrs Chisholm for her long, arduous, and successful efforts in improving the condition of emigrants to the British colonies, and especially in promoting the reunion of families, and to present her with a testimonial previous to her departure for Australia." The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P., presided, and some of the most eminent bankers and merchants of the city of London were present, or intimated their concurrence with the object in view. Several members of Parliament also took part in the proceedings. There were also many ladies among the company, including Mrs Sidney Herbert and Mrs Lowe. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting:

Mrs Caroline Chisholm, whom they had assembled to honour, was born and bred in the town of Northampton, which he represented. On her return from Australia he had become acquainted with her. She had acquired fame and honour by the energy with which she had devoted herself to the amelioration of the condition of the emigrants, and also of the convicts. By her untiring efforts she had acquired very great influence even over the minds of the most depraved. She had exhibited the most indomitable courage, and not only ventured into the bush, but she was so beloved that men who had been punished for crimes came and asked for a night's lodging at her house. Such was the respect in which she was held that, instead of abstracting anything, as might be supposed, these men left all clean and comfortable in the morning, and did all the work they could. Mrs Chisholm, in fact, had obtained complete dominion over these uncultured men in the colonies, and when she came to England she had endeavoured to promote their interests and to gain the sympathy of this country for them. Mrs Chisholm did not apply to the Government for assistance, but she betook herself to various sources, relying less upon the Government than upon individuals. The exertions made by Mrs Chisholm in behalf of emigration had led him and Lord Shaftesbury to join the society in question. The chairman then remarked upon the exertions made by Mrs Chisholm to improve the condition of emigrant ships sent out to the colonies. The society, he said, had been a great extent succeeded, and many of the loans were in a course of repayment, but he was anxious that there should be no confusion between the objects of that society and the views of the present meeting. They were quite distinct. Mrs Chisholm was guided by the noblest and kindest feelings. There was no possible motive for her exertions but humanity and benevolence. She was a Roman Catholic, and some opposition had been excited against her in this respect from the idea that her object was conversion. The best answer to this objection was, that he and the Earl of Shaftesbury had belonged to the society, and he believed that nobody would accuse that noble earl of taking any steps to favour the Roman Catholic religion. The object in view was in conformity with the principles of the Christian religion—to do good. The view of the society was to improve the condition of emigrant ships, by establishing a guardianship over those on board. Thus, the father of a family was answerable as he would be for a wife and daughters. It was a system of God's own police to make the father of a family answerable for all under his care. The society went on well for some time, but it would have failed had it not been for the assistance of the merchants of the city of London. The chairman called upon the meeting to express its sympathy with the great and admirable women who they had met to honour, and especially urged the fair sex to show their sympathy with her who had done so much to ameliorate the condition of women in the colonies.

Mr Sidney Herbert, who moved the first resolution, said, that after the statement of the chairman in regard to the labours and exertions of Mrs Chisholm, he had very little to add.

Mrs Chisholm had laboured most beneficially in promoting emigration, and no one else could have obtained such influence over the working classes. She taught the lessons of self-reliance, and that they were not to look to Government for assistance, but to depend on themselves. He had the importance of emigration, he might mention, although perhaps he ought not to do so in that assembly where there were so many ladies, that according to the last census, there were 200,000 too many women in Great Britain (a laugh); that is to say, there was an excess of half a million over the males. Early marriage proved a source of morality; but that resource had been heretofore denied to the colonies from the reason he had stated. Mr Herbert then referred to the exertions of Mrs Chisholm to promote female emigration, and to the advantages which had arisen from her excellent arrangements in separating the sexes in emigrant ships, and concluded by moving that Mrs Caroline Chisholm, having for the last thirteen years devoted herself energetically and successfully to the interests of the humbler classes in the colonies, and to reform the abuses connected with emigration, that meeting was of opinion that she was entitled to the respect and gratitude of the public at large.

Mr Raikes Currie seconded the resolution.

Mr Lowe, in moving the second resolution, said he had known Mrs Chisholm for ten years, and had seen her under various trials and difficulties, and he would say that she was one of those rare and admirable women whom Providence raised up from time to time to effect good works.

Mrs Chisholm, he said, had rendered great services to the women of England, and he humbly offered his tribute of heroine worship to her. She had made thousands of happy fathers, husbands, and wives, and although he could not make their voices heard in that room, he was sure the meeting would mark their sense of her services. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that a subscription should be entered into as a public testimony of the value of the services of Mrs Chisholm.

Sir I. L. Goldsmid, in seconding the resolution, said he was sure they could not reward Mrs Chisholm too highly. It was a sufficient answer to the reports raised about the interference of Mrs Chisholm with religion, to state that the Jews had so much confidence in her that they intended to send out a number of Jewish women under her care to Australia.—A committee was then appointed to receive the subscriptions, and those collected on the spot amounted to between 800*l.* and 900*l.*

TESTIMONIAL to MRS. CHISHOLM.—The friends of Mrs CHISHOLM, being desirous to mark their respect and gratitude for her long, arduous, and successful efforts in improving the condition of emigrants to the British Colonies, and especially in promoting the reunion of families, have resolved to present her with a TESTIMONIAL, previous to her departure for Australia.

A Public Meeting will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at 12 for 1 o'clock, THIS DAY (Tuesday) the 9th of August; the Right Hon. Vernon Smith in the chair.

A Meeting of Gentlemen connected with the city, (Mr. Thomson Hankey in the chair) was this day held at the London Tavern, and a Committee formed to aid in carrying the above object into effect.

August 9, 1853.

MRS. CHISHOLM will hold a MEETING, at Sussex-hall, Leadenhall-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the request of the Committee of the Jewish Emigration Society. Admission by tickets only, to be obtained of Mr. M. S. Oppenheim, Hon. Sec., at the Hall.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS, AND THE GOVERNMENT DOMAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EMPIRE.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Publicola," in your number of the 25th instant, tells us that it is proposed to turn the thoroughfare or walk which runs between the upper and lower Botanical Gardens into a carriage road, with a lodge at each end. In order to understand the merits of the case, I deferred addressing you until I could spare time to view these grounds, and having done so, I now entirely agree with "Publicola," that this is a most unwarrantable encroachment that is about to be perpetrated upon the rights of the people, on the part of the authorities. Such a distasteful act as this would not only destroy the quiet seclusion of this favourite walk, but would also spoil the harmony and arcadian-like feeling which one may now experience when he enters this sylvan place of resort, viz., the pleasure grounds immediately facing Farm Cove. To this sequestered retreat the citizen and his family now retire from the bustle of the city, and from the deafening noise of carriages and conveyances, to enjoy the placid calmness of the place. The whole charm of this, however, will be dispelled, if the present aspect of the place is to be broken in upon by the sight of conveyances and horsemen, and the jarring noise of carriages and the galloping of horses. Well may you, Mr. Editor, question if Government will be guilty of so "monstrous" an act. But, as "prevention is better than cure," a public meeting should be immediately held to protest against so unjustifiable a proceeding.

Some months since it was suggested, through your columns, which are always open to every popular question, that a carriage road should be carried nearly in a line with the fence which encloses the west side of the Botanic Gardens. It was proposed that the entrance to this drive should be made close to the west corner of the Government kitchen, garden, and then the road, taking a sweep, until it approximated to that point of the avenue of trees, which, for a certain distance, delightfully shades the thoroughfare now, it is said, to be turned into a carriage road, and which is in a direct line with the Government stables; that then the carriage road should run parallel with and contiguous to the present thoroughfare, thus carrying a carriage drive, and a foot-path for pedestrians, round by Fort Macquarie into Macquarie-street. I paced the narrowest part of the present path, nearly opposite to the above fort, and it is about twenty-one feet wide; so, even here, very few feet only would be required to be taken off the Government Domain; the present fence might be thrown back a few feet, and a hedge might be easily trained, so as to make the Government Domain quite private. These were some of the suggestions made. I noticed that along parts of this fence, the bush is left much in the same state as it was when the savage roamed here. Could such a carriage road as this be effected, and it does not seem at all unfeasible, it would entirely obviate the present ill-judged, and I may call it, unconstitutional plan. It is, as "Publicola" observes, "a gross infringement on the rights of the subject."

In truth, the whole of those beautiful grounds, the Outer Domain, the Botanical Gardens, the public baths, &c., require public attention. Not many months since, a committee of the House of Assembly was appointed to inquire into the state of the Outer Domain, gardens, baths, &c. Some improvements were suggested by this committee, but the public have as yet seen but little or no good result follow their deliberations. The baths are left in the same disgraceful state—a scandal to public decency. Horses and cattle are still allowed to graze in the Outer Domain, the property of "*poor widows*," *alias* squatters and members of the Assembly, &c. Some day we may expect to hear of some fearful accident occuring from the number of young horses that are allowed to run about loose there. Let only some dogs at any time give them chase, and we all know how much dogs enjoy such sport, how readily boys will join in such fun to them, and how readily horses will run, in their wild terror, when pursued by dogs. There was a melancholy instance of this two or three years ago, when a young lady was killed in these very grounds in this way. It is, therefore, frightful to contemplate what fatal accident may happen, one of those days, to some of the numerous young children that may be seen over these grounds. It was only last Sunday a small scene in this way might have been noticed; five horses, seemingly stragglers from the town, might have been seen bailed up by a number of boys and others near the lodge below St. Mary's, presently they were started, had a rush up towards the upper lodge, then a gallop down the hill, and out at the lower gate, while there were from a dozen to fifteen horses in other parts of the ground. Then the cattle are a horrid nuisance. Some of those ladies and gentlemen who had to tramp it on last review day will say ditto to this. Even in Hyde Park horses may be often seen in the evening. Only yesterday evening three horses might have been observed there galloping about at a fearful rate, to the terror and danger of children. It has been acknowledged by some of the authorities, that a considerable sum of money could be got for the privilege of cutting the grass on these grounds, but it is said, "Charity begins at home." The interest of the "*poor widows*" must not be lost sight of.

Is it a legitimate question to ask whose property is the kitchen and fruit garden adjoining the Botanical Garden, and who gets the produce of the same? I opine, and "I guess," that this garden is a part of the Government domain, and belongs to the people. It is more than probable, however, that Sir John Young believes that it is a part of the appendages of the Government House, and is not aware upon what tenure it is held. No doubt this garden was appropriated in the days of the Dictators, when a governor could take a slice of the domain, and build houses thereon, and no one dare question the same. But, if the present Governor would restore it for the recreation of the people, it would make a splendid addition to the outer grounds, and would be a most popular and graceful act on the part of his Excellency. This restoration will appear now the more reasonable, as a new garden has been lately laid out adjoining the Government House, as we find by a question asked the other night in the House by Mr. Forster, when he inquired from what fund the cost came, he was answered by Mr. Arnold, that "the expense is chargeable to votes for the domain and gardens." (See *Empire*, 25th instant.) We may feel certain the public will willingly bear this expense without a grumble, if the old garden be graciously thrown open to them by his Excellency.

A.C. Yours, A CITIZEN.

Sydney, 30th October, 1861. AC

MRS. CHISHOLM UPON FREE SELECTION BEFORE SURVEY.

YESTERDAY evening, Mrs. Caroline Chisholm gave a lecture on the subject of Free Selection before Survey, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, in the presence of a very large audience. Shortly after the doors were thrown open, the hall rapidly filled with persons of both sexes, until it became so densely crowded that, before even the lecture commenced, it was necessary to provide for numbers of ladies upon the platform. The lecture, which was delivered by Mrs. Chisholm *viva voce*, began at a quarter to eight o'clock, and lasted for nearly two hours. No chairman was appointed, but tolerable order was kept. The only interruption appeared to be the natural result of the restless movements of parties behind, towards the entrance of the hall, who, from their great distance, were more or less unable to hear what was said by the lecturer.

MRS. CHISHOLM began by adverting to the common prejudice entertained against any intermeddling with politics on the part of a woman, stating that she purposed (in order to remove any such prejudice from the minds of any of her hearers) to show, under what circumstances it was that she had felt herself bound to come before them on that subject that night. In the year 1841 she had appeared before the people of Sydney in the cause of charity; simply desiring to be the means of having relief afforded to those who were out of employ. At that time she had not troubled herself about free selection, neither had the question as to the existence or non-existence of an Upper House caused her any such uneasiness as it did at present. Circumstances had changed since then, and the nature of what had since taken place had been such as to cause her to give an attentive consideration to that subject on which she proposed to address them that evening. For some years the subject of a free selection of the land by the people, and for themselves, had been one which had occupied her mind, and fully was she persuaded of the fact of its being a subject of the deepest importance, and one which nearly affected the interests of every man, woman, and child of the community. She had made the land question in this colony a matter of deep study, and trusted that what she was there to state respecting it would meet with their approval. (Cheers.) Mrs. Chisholm then went on to speak of the time when the streets of Sydney were thronged with unemployed men and women, and particularised the preliminary steps taken by her in their behalf. She had applied, at that time, to the Government of the day for the services of a clerk to make out a list of the unemployed in order for it to be made possible for her, in some degree, to obviate the evil. The Government denied her the clerk, but had, afterwards, to have a list of the kind made out for themselves. [Mrs. Chisholm here proceeded to read extracts from the petition presented by her to the Government on behalf of the unemployed in 1841, and to comment largely upon the same.] The list to which she had drawn their attention, a few minutes previous, was one of a descriptive character drawn up by the Government, and it showed such a variety of facts bearing upon the question of free selection, that she should make no apology for reading extracts therefrom. The lecturer then, in connection with the subject of the unemployed in 1841, read a variety of data, the effect of which was to show why the people, who could not, at that time, meet with work, were unwilling to go into the interior. The parties, who did then go into the bush, were too often supplied by the employers with insufficient rations, charged high for clothing furnished, and otherwise oppressively treated. A combination was made, whereby it was attempted to force men to accept £10 per annum, without tea and sugar. Single-handed she had opposed that injustice, and her remonstrances had been answered by the remark, that the parties, taking such employment and such pay, might, if they wanted tea and sugar, buy it out of their wages. (Sensation.) One man who had returned from the country, amongst other exorbitant charges for necessaries supplied by his employer, had been charged 8s. a pound for tea, and 9s. per pound for tobacco. ("Squatters!") It was then gravely laid down as a principle that every person who refused what was arbitrarily considered a fair offer should be dismissed from the public works; and it was also arranged that the people on board an emigrant ship who would not accept £10 per annum, should quit the vessel. She had, as they were aware, then urged upon the Government that the immigrants who came out ought to have the benefit of the state of the labour market, and not be so restricted. (Cheers.) For one man who had been turned out of a ship for declining to engage at £10 per annum, she had afterwards got employment at the rate of £18 a year from Mr. Archer Broughton. (Cheers.) What she then saw of the country and of its resources set her thinking upon the cause of all these evils and this distress in a new country, the resources of which were obviously great, and but very imperfectly developed. She saw crowds of unemployed here in Sydney, and millions of acres lying idle, and the current of such thoughts naturally led her to politics, and when political thoughts crept into the head it was very difficult indeed to get them out. She saw that the secret of the whole thing lay in the land, and she perceived, with regret, that Dr. Lang (of all the other ministers of religion) was the only man who was working to obtain that for the use and the support of the people. (Cheers.) Feeling the distress, at that period, she had addressed a letter to the late Bishop of Sydney upon the subject, and had an interview with that prelate, at his office in King-street, in consequence. Dr. Broughton had entered cordially into the circumstances of the case, and had promised that every clergyman in Sydney should preach a charity sermon in aid of the cause of the unemployed. (Cheers.) That was a great relief to her feelings, but she wanted something more than even charity. She desired to see that some permanent provision should be made against what was so keenly felt by her. The Bishop had concurred to a very great extent in her views, and had then and there made her an offer of the church lands for the location of the unemployed, saying that he did not think that they could be put to a better use. (Cheers.) But the land she wished to secure for the unemployed was what might become freehold—not mere leasehold or occupancy. It was, however, stated that if the men who were then unemployed got land, they would not cultivate it, but would sell it, as they had before, in the old days of the colony, for a gallon of rum. Such sales had, no doubt, taken place in the earlier times of the colony. [Mrs. Chisholm gave an instance of this, in which a man, who was a prisoner, had sold his farm to an individual whose influence he desired to secure on behalf of his son, who had got into trouble.] To show, however, that land, and comparatively small portions of it, could and did support those who cultivated it, even in the olden times, Mrs. Chisholm then cited from statistical documents lying beside her on the table, several particular cases in point. The first mentioned was that of an old man who kept himself in comfort, and who, without the land he had, would have been in the Benevolent Asylum for years. The second instance cited was that of a small tenant of Mr. Charles Cowper. This party cultivated eighty-four acres out of three hundred, and lived well out of what his labour drew from the soil. A third case was also mentioned by Mrs. Chisholm, in which a cultivator who, from very small beginnings, by perseverance and industry, had got on so well that he had saved enough to give his son a collegiate education. (Cheers.) So that it was very evident that the people might, if industrious, easily live out of the land. Mrs. Chisholm then animadverted upon the hostility of the squatters to the opening up of the lands of the interior, and gave a humorous instance in which she had been summoned for slaughtering an ox given to her by a squatter for feeding the immigrant party with whom she was travelling. She treated the summons with contempt, knowing it to be a squatter's dodge. (Cheers and laughter.) Mrs. Chisholm then read a letter written by her some years ago to Lord Stanley, suggesting that the Government would make a larger income by selling the land in smaller quantities, and warning that nobleman that if the British Government did not take care, the squatters would be a considerable difficulty to the British Government. Mrs. Chisholm also read a letter addressed by the Duke of Newcastle to Sir Charles Fitzroy, on the subject of the extent of the rights of occupiers of pastoral lands. In this despatch (one of considerable length) the Duke of Newcastle spoke distinctly of the difficulty experienced by the Imperial Government in dealing with the matter of squattages for want of proper information. His Grace then said he must consult others before he made a more explicit reply. He had consulted her, and she had given her opinion accordingly. This opinion was read by the lecturer at full length;—it was one strongly in favour of opening up the country, and pointed out certain desirable changes. She had then said that the land ought to be disposed of in small blocks, with credit allowed. She had made that suggestion that day fourteen years ago, so that their present sentiments as to land were what she had long entertained. Extracts were likewise read by the lecturer, showing that the squatters thought that the survey of many lands in the interior was impracticable, (a laugh)—and yet these very squatters told them to wait for that survey. (Cheers.) The lecturer then adverted in detail to duration of leases under the Orders of Council, and drew attention to the special provisions by which all unalienated lands could be put up for sale if required for the people. After reading extracts from the Bathurst Times and other papers, bearing on the subject, Mrs. Chisholm then made two or three practical suggestions to those intending to go into the interior—combated the arguments of some squatter as published in the Bathurst Times, and expressed herself in favour of making roads and bridges with money heretofore devoted to the purposes of immigration. The lecturer then made a few observations respecting Mr. James Martin, urged that the action of free selection would materially benefit gold digging, and spoke favourably of the money order system, and that of payment of members. The lecturer was cheered loudly at the close of her address.

On the motion of Mr. HANSON, a vote of thanks was accorded to her by acclamation.

Mrs. CHISHOLM suitably acknowledged the compliment.

The meeting slowly dispersed, after cheering repeatedly for the lecturer and also for Dr. Lang.

THE NATIONAL EMIGRATION LEAGUE

120, Salisbury Square, E.C.
London April 12th. 1870

Madam

On behalf of the Council of the National Emigration League, I beg to invite your attendance at a Meeting of the Council, to be held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Monday, the 25th inst., at Two o'clock, to confer with the Council on the expediency of making the important alterations in the objects of the League designated in the enclosed schedule.

I am, yours faithfully,

EDWARD JENKINS,
Hon. Secretary.

THE GLOBE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 185

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

A public group meeting, in connection with the above society, that has for its object the foundation of a national and self-supporting system of colonisation to the Australian colonies, on the plan originated by Mrs. Chisholm, was held yesterday afternoon on the deck of the Athenian, a vessel chartered by the society, now lying in the East India Dock, that will sail for Australia on the 27th inst. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury was called to the chair.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said that he had been requested to address the emigrants assembled, and he did so with extreme pleasure, because he was most anxious to testify his approbation of those who, by their own exertions, were reaching the home of their adoption, which exertions were highly creditable to the class to which they belonged. He certainly felt some regret at taking leave of them, but that regret was considerably mitigated when he remembered that they were about to quit this country to aid and assist by their knowledge and enterprise other parts of the earth. The discovery of gold fields in the colony would no doubt draw a great number of persons to it, but he hoped the emigrants would not fix their minds exclusively on the diggings. The noble earl earnestly hoped that their change to the shores of Australia might be made instrumental to the advancement of God's honour and glory; and with a sincere prayer that they might live long in this world, and enjoy everlasting happiness in the world to come, he affectionately bade them farewell.

Mr. LESLIE FOSTER next addressed the meeting, and gave some lengthened statistics of the advantages to be derived in Australia, but such were only to be obtained by honest and patient industry, by attending to which they might in time rise to the enjoyment of that comfort and affluence that was denied to many in this country.

Mr. SIDNEY said this was the third time he had had the pleasure of being present on similar occasions, and also the third time that he had the pleasure of finding that the indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Chisholm had been crowned with success. He was happy to say that he was present at the commencement of the undertaking, held in a small room in Islington, but since then so warmly had the subject been responded to that 500 persons had been removed to Australia, and to which place those now in this ship were about to follow them. The assemblage that he then saw was much larger than had ever before attended, and who perhaps might have heard but vaguely of the advantages derived from Mrs. Chisholm's system. Mr. Sidney then explained at considerable length the main features of Mrs. Chisholm's plan of colonisation, which must be familiar to our readers.

Mr. LOWE would urge upon them, that as the voyage might prove for good or for evil in future life, to acquire during that time an intellectual training—an opportunity that might not present itself again amidst the business of a laborious and industrious life—and not to contract habits of idleness that might cling to them through life. The voyage afforded them a great opportunity for improvement, and he hoped that they would employ it accordingly. They had heard of the recent discoveries of gold in Australia, but his advice to them was to let others go a gold hunting, while they remained behind, and they need not be afraid but that they would derive benefit therefrom. The labour market would become scanty from the number that quitted it for the gold mines, and they would receive the benefit of increased wages in any branch of industry.

Mr. W. FOSTER rose to move the thanks of the meeting to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, the committee, and Mrs. Chisholm, for their great and unprecedented exertions in bringing forward the system of Australian emigration; and in doing so dwelt upon the great services rendered by the chairman to the cause and advancement of the interests of the labouring classes.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN having returned thanks, the meeting terminated.

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R. T.	20	Bookbinder ..	6 0 0	Friend	19	For her emigration, if aided.
B. B. W. .	26	Blacksmith ..	61 5 6	Parents and family	59	For emigration, or support if they cannot come.
S. C.	20	Shoemaker ..	30 0 0	Parents	46	For his parents' use; will send more.
N. J.	65	Labourer	81 7 6	Eight relatives	78	Remitted in gold from the diggings.
S. T. W. .	30	Carpenter	2 0 0	Cousin	29	For her use.
C. J.	20	Labourer	0 5 0	Wife and family	25	Third instalment; emigration.
J. W.	40	Labourer	25 0 0	Brother and niece	44	If dead, give money to his father.
B. T.	45	Bricklayer....	50 0 0	Four relatives	44	For emigration, if sufficiently aided.
B. F.	28	Carpenter	23 0 0	Brother, sister, and aunt	46	Partly to pay a debt; the remainder for assisted passage.
E. W. ..	28	Labourer	4 0 0	Sister and brother	28	For their use; at diggings, and will send more.
C. E.	40	Blacksmith ..	28 0 0	Wife and three children	32	For their emigration; require large aid.
K. M.....	20	Servant	25 0 0	Brother and sister	24	For their emigration.
F. E.	50	Builder	50 0 0	Eight relatives	35	Emigration; but will require much aid.
M. L.....	52	Shepherd	100 0 0	Seventeen relatives..........	84	Emigration; not practicable at present prices.
H. M. ..	23	Storekeeper ..	1 0 0	Mother	50	Emigration; second remittance.
D. E.....	44	Widow	1 10 0	Son	22	Emigration; second remittance.
F. E.	30	Housekeeper..	2 0 0	Several relatives	60	Towards their outfit.
H. R.....	32	Shoemaker ..	12 10 6	Aunt	56	Emigration; if she won't come, give money to his father.
C. J.	20	Labourer	0 12 0	Wife and family	25	Emigration; fourth payment.
J. R.	36	Farm Servant..	12 10 6	Brother	35	For his emigration only.
W. G.....	30	Labourer	2 5 0	Wife........................	28	For her emigration, if assisted.
H. M.....	23	Storekeeper ..	1 0 0	Mother	50	Emigration; third remittance.
S. E.	27	Labourer	9 5 0	Son	13	To join his parents, if possible.
C. E.	24	Servant	5 0 0	Parents	60	For their emigration or support.
E. W.....	31	Carpenter	14 1 0	Brother and sister	32	Emigration; will need much aid.
M. E.....	28	Servant	6 0 0	Sister	26	To come out immediately, if assisted.
S. O.	25	Labourer	40 0 0	Father and four children	54	Emigration, if it can be managed.
W. R.....	20	Labourer	12 10 6	Sister	24	Emigration, if sufficient aid can be afforded.

Salisbury Square,
Fleet Street, London.

Mrs. Chisholm regrets that she cannot hold out a good prospect of your meeting with an engagement as Governess, so many of that class having already emigrated. Hard labour and domestic service are by far the most profitable employments in the Australian Colonies.

, 1853.

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employers, busily noting down the terms of each interrogatory and answer; and this happily completes the Picture, and not inaptly closes the plot;—the plot to entrap the young and artless Princess, she being then only twenty-one years of age. Before this notable examination took place, and when the Princess was immured in one of the prisons of the Tower, Miss Strickland, in her sixth volume of her "Lives of the Queens of England," page 106, states, that in the midst of the agitation then going on, Queen Mary was seized with sudden illness, and that Bishop Gardiner sent, on his own responsibility, a privy-council warrant to the Lieutenant of the Tower, for the immediate execution of Elizabeth. Gardiner was instigated to this design to get rid of the Princess, because he knew he had incurred too much of her displeasure to escape vengeance, should she succeed to the throne. The Princess was happily preserved; Bridges, the then Lieutenant of the Tower, having perceived that the warrrant did not contain the Royal signature, at once communicated with the Queen, who, to her honour be it spoken, expressed her abhorrence of the foul plot.

It is believed that Gardiner, at the time he was interrogating the Princess, and for some months previously, had her death-warrant in his pocket. Miss Strickland, at page 112 of the same volume, recounts how Gardiner had employed an infamous creature named Basset to procure the death of the Princess, during the temporary absence of Sir Henry Bedingfield, her keeper; and how as many as twenty-five disguised ruffians had been endeavouring to gain access to the Princess. At another time a fire broke out in that quarter of the prison where the Princess had been confined, and which was proved not to have been the result of accident. This would, in all probability, have endangered her life, if it had not been providentially discovered before the Princess retired to rest.

It is necessary to dwell a little upon these historical incidents, because they impart a higher value to the picture that represents them so faithfully and beautifully. The present age is enjoying the rich reward of the Princess's inflexibility upon that memorable day—the beautiful episode in English History, which gleams forth light in the midst of the darkness which surrounded it, and served as a beacon to the fearless confessors who risked all and lost all for the "faith once delivered to the saints."

We have much pleasure in announcing that an Engraving in the best style of line is in progress, thus insuring to the public a work of art worthy so important a subject.

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THE EMPIRE, SYDNEY, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[PER FAVOUR OF THE EMPIRE.]

Honorable Sir,—I trust you will not consider my thus addressing you presumptuous or intrusive. The parliamentary session is now over, the cry of lamentation and woe has for a time ceased; the moaners and groaners are now domestically occupied, giving you, during the recess, time to consider and arrange plans calculated to give stability and confidence to commerce; for nothing is more injurious to the same, than changes such as we have latterly been compelled to submit to, and obliged to endure.

Experience is said to be the mother of wisdom, and as I am verging on the last ten years allotted to man, my remarks cannot, therefore, be charged with the enthusiasm of youth or inexperience.

My first idea of a budget was of a very practical character. After a riot in one of our large manufacturing towns in England, where the Riot Act had been read, special constables sworn in, the military called out; a few silent days were followed by a torchlight procession, conducted with great order and regularity. This procession was headed by a waggon drawn by men. On the waggon was a raised platform, and between two long raised poles was suspended a large green baize bag, on which was a printed card—"The Budget," and above this was printed—"We must have a policy." On banners carried by the people, on one side was written, "No corn laws," on [the] other, "We must have a policy." "No corporation [and] test Acts. We must have a policy." "No closed [ve]stry. We must have a policy." "No rotton boroughs. [W]e must have a policy" "No game laws. We must have [a] policy." "[Pu]nlett, Althorpe the friends of the people. We must have a policy," &c., &c., &c. And yet here in Sydney, New South Wales, under responsible government, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five, through the influence of the Acclimatisation Society, under the plea of protection, it has been made felony for boys to go bird's nesting. A society's medal would have stimulated the right feeling amongst the boys of this country.

Again, we have had our millionaire merchant in the Legislative Assembly advocating the introduction of corn laws. Thanks to the ballot in this colony we are not likely to witness any such political demonstrations, for in a country where the political rights of men are recognised as here, party feeling cannot reach a dangerous height, for the ballot is the great peacemaker; and if Mr. Bright is honestly in earnest for peace in England and abroad, he must put his shoulder to the wheel in carrying vote by ballot.

Upwards of thirty years since, I stated that this colony would become the political luminary that would enlighten and enable the statesmen at home to observe the safe workings of those great political changes that have become needful for good government and the civil and religious rights of the people. You, Mr. Cowper, have carried the ballot in this country; and you know that, even at the last election, when in Sydney it became almost a pitched battle between the two Ministries, not a pane of glass was broken, nor a fight or a row of any kind occurred. Indeed, the city had a cheerful holiday look; many of the voters had donned their best; self-respect was stamped on their countenances; and our merchants looked as if they had just received by the mail news that "wool was up." You know, Mr. Cowper, that bunching went on to a considerable extent, and that several men polled several times over in the course of the day. You also know that the day for the different elections had, by the Martin Ministry, been selected with much tact and political judgment. This power was used against you last time, and when you have the opportunity, there is no doubt you will do the same. If you should wish to prevent the merchants from voting, as well as the teeming crowd, whose thoughts are on that day all of home, you will fix the day of the Sydney election for the day the mail is leaving for England; and you will also specially arrange to give a few of your friends five chances of being elected. But with all these acknowledged draw backs, the ballot is a boon, a blessing, and a great triumph, and one that will, ere long, have a fair trial in England. Have you not, Mr. Cowper, observed that the ballot is making a gradual and improving selection of members for the House of Assembly? The spirit of self-action and individual responsibility that a man feels when he goes to give his vote makes him use his judgment with reflective discretion, that strengthens his self-respect. One of our honorable members said he had voted for the ballot as it was a protection for weak minds, but that gentleman had never been served with a notice to quit his farm for voting according to his conscience. I have seen comfortable homes crushed, and one day I saw three hundred men lose their employment because ~~they had voted against~~ their employer's wishes. The ballot, Mr. Cowper, ~~and all honor to you for persevering~~ in carrying it, has been tested here, tried here, ~~and~~ may be safely tried elsewhere; nowhere with greater advantage than England; nowhere with greater safety than Ireland. I may be excused, honorable sir, for calling to your recollection the fact that, at the last election, Mr. —— was brought to his trial for having voted eight times in one day—fined £50. Mr. —— had his hair cut off, dressed as a felon, and imprisoned for two years. Our millionaire of the Rabbit Warren had a ~~charge brought~~ against him, and he was committed; but explanations were made, and he was acquitted of the charge. Our millionaire, being a thoroughly honorable and extremely sensitive man, has spent a large sum of money and sacrificed much of his very valuable time in attempting to prove his innocence. After his acquittal, he feasted his friends at a picnic, thus very pleasantly closing to him and to his friends a very annoying and unpleasant affair. Right glad am I, as a friend to the ballot, that the acquittal took place, also that those men who thus acted were brought to the bar; for the friends of the ballot, zealous for its purity, would prefer that every offence was punished. ~~Yet, why, why, why, Mr. Cowper, with all due deference and respect, they ask why this great disparity in the sentence~~? As a friend of the ballot, I am thankful, right down glad, and no mistake, that our police magistrate had the moral courage to act according to his own judgment on the evidence before him, for if he had shrunk from what appeared to him then his duty, the impression would have gone abroad that our millionaire was a guilty man, and the ballot would have suffered for being supposed that it could screen the rich man, and leave the poor to suffer a deep and lasting injury. I may here state that I hold it as my opinion that every man who pays taxes is entitled to one vote, and that no man is entitled to more. If we tax the uneducated they have a right to vote. I would give to our millionaires, Messrs. Holt, Towns, &c., &c., one vote, because they are tax-payers. I would give to the men in their employ the same. I hold property qualification a wrong, and the six months' residence clause a mistake. Men that move about are as valuable to a nation as those that stay at home. It has been gravely recommended in England that the franchise should only be extended to those who are well educated, or, at any rate, can go as far in arithmetic as the rule of three. If Mr. Cowper, no nobleman of the House of Lords, no member of the House of Commons, no member of our Upper House, no member of our House of Assembly, could hold their privileges or retain their seats if they could not, in twelve hours' notice, pass an examination in the rule of three (conducted by some of our National school boys), there would be an extraordinary reducement of the number, although many, in England, would telegram to Oxford for professors who understood the mathematical art of cram. All this over-anxiety and talk about the safe extension of the franchise is a delusion. For the danger does not exist in giving a man his rights; but in doing him a wrong. It is a great mistake in fancying that the majority of those who have no vote, are uneducated; the real fact is, a certain class have a certain power, and the people are now sufficiently well educated to know, and feel that the governing power must no longer be used for class and party purposes. Men do not at the present day express their feelings by ripping up the stones in the street, and smashing windows; they know, and they feel, that knowledge is power, they have passed the day when "a little learning was a dangerous thing"; they attend meetings, classes for evening instruction, listen to lectures, read papers, and when they read they think, reflection shows them their rights, their wrongs and their strength, and as a body they aid by their intelligence and co-operation those noble minded men, who with patience, prudence, and discretion, are working for the general good.

Mr. Cowper, I feel assured that you must feel that the financial difficulties with which we are surrounded are not to be charged to the poverty of this country, but to class legislation, and the consequent absence of persevering power and energy to develop its resources. Nationally speaking, we have most fortunately now reached the cardinal point of safety, viz., we know our dange[r]. All men, even cowards honour and appreciate bravery, and no man is so thoroughly despised as the man who has a good sound and grand idea, and who lacks the moral courage and energy to work it out leaving for others to do what he could have done more efficiently himself.

It should always be borne in mind that difficulties courageously met, crushed, and overcome, give a stability and strength to a nation that prosperity alone could never produce.

The man of experience hails a difficulty as the messenger of good, that is to become the mallet to lay the foundation stone of national glory and greatness, religious liberty, and the emancipation of right from the oppressive crush of wrong.

The strength of governing power consists in working the hidden springs of energy, activity, industry, and action of the people, and to know the time to watch for the moment when with vigour, tact, and judgment those feelings may be brought into co-operative action for the peace, welfare, and advantage of the nation.

The art of governing, Mr. Cowper, is not in doing, but in getting things done. The political education of the people is now sufficiently advanced to know that red tape can, with safety, be cut; that bad laws must be repealed to make room for good ones; also, that the mystery with which the art of governing was surrounded, was nothing more than the ignorance of the people. The acts of governing now must be made to stand daylight, and our home, colonial, foreign, and continental policy can no longer be a back parlour arrangement. The people now confidently rely on the press for faithful information, and so long as the people have confidence in the press it is easy to govern them.

The science of government is simple and easy, for every man and woman knows something of it, and has received a domestic training. A merchant who understands the art enters his counting-house of a morning as the clock strikes nine, with as much composure and apparent self-complacency as his library, and walks through his warehouse as quietly as if he were in his drawing-room; he at a glance sees all that is needful; he meets a customer calm and pleasant, with no hurry or confusion; he looks, and the man whose duty it is to open a case is promptly there, and aids in a sale. The cool quietness of the merchant gives confidence to the buyer. He is the right man in the right place.

But the merchant who has no self-control, and is ignorant of the art of governing others, hurries to his office at ten; cannot find his bank book, hurriedly opens all his drawers, turns out his papers; suddenly remembers he took it home, sends off his best and most confidential clerk to his country house for it; takes up the morning's paper, the 30th the date; he starts; he has certainly a heavy bill to meet on that day; calls, quickly, his cash collector, and directs him to go out at once, and return by twelve; a customer comes in; he is flurried; the man who ought to be there, he has sent out; he rips open case after case, cannot find what he ~~knows he has got in abundance~~ somewhere, and his cash customer, therefore, to whom time is precious, goes to his placid neighbour with his money; heated and hurried, he returns to his counting house, cross, anxious, and peevish; he looks for his bill book, is certain he had it in his hand when that fellow came in that gave so much trouble, and never meant to buy; the clerk looks aghast as he sees the invoices tossed about; the storekeeper, who has arrived, looks with dismay on the open cases, and as he is replacing some goods, sees the bill book. It is seized by the merchant, who, on opening the same, finds that the heavy bill is due on the 31st; he breathes freely; he sits down—his excited system is relieved by the moisture that rests on his forehead—quite exhausted and unfit for work, knowing also he had been hasty and unjust to everyone; he puts on his coat to go out to luncheon; on leaving his office he put his hand in his coat pocket, and there was his bank-book, showing him at a glance, a decent balance after ~~meeting his bill on~~ the 31st. Memory, that powerful aid in calm, is driven from its friendly position under such excitement. No wonder, Mr. Cowper, after ~~all this~~, he paid his ~~4s. 6d. for his luncheon~~ cheerfully; or need we be surprised, when he met the customer he lost in the morning, that he pressed him to dine with him, also inviting two other friends, and at half an hour past his usual hour reached home, without expecting a first class dinner for his friends, without giving any previous notice to his young wife. The wives of such men always suffer from nervous affections. Rushing into his wife's room, "I am so faint and hungry (husbands who lunch at clubs always go home weak and hungry), and I have three friends squatters." Pale with dismay she rings for the cook, who said the dinner was already over done, and not enough for the party, more must be added, and one hour must be given to prepare it. The lady, the cook, and the nursemaid (who been formerly a servant at the club in Bent-street) consulted regarding the best way of meeting the unexpected difficulty. In a few minutes two chickens had their necks wrung, and were soon in scalding water, the over-done, dried meat was cut and trimmed, a gravy prepared to be sent up as an Italian stew; the nurse brought out, for the cook, the sago and arrow-~~root she~~ had prepared for the children's supper, those were dished ~~for tarts~~ with strawberry and peach toppings; while the nurse also prepared two large dishes of mashed potatoes, using good butter freely, remarking, "Don't I know the squatters, the bush pioneers; they live for ten months in the year on beef, black tea, black sugar, and damper, and when they first come to Sydney, don't they eat mashed potatoes. Oh! their consumption of everything is awful. That is one reason we used to say at the club why they are not invited out to dinner for the first few days after their arrival in town." Pardon me, Mr. Cowper, for taking up your time with these domestic matters, but wise men learn tact from women. Here you will observe how well this good lady and her servants met a difficulty; you must contrast it with the treatment poor Mrs. Exchequer received when she had an unexpected demand made upon her. One of her advisers rushed to the Bent-street Club with the news, and by way of spreading it told it as a great secret, another took a cab and went off to the bank, and in a few hours the temporary difficulties of the good lady became town talk. Merchants despondingly grouped about the streets. The spirit ~~of exaggeration spread~~. The Press took it up, and a powerful leader was given on retrenchment, followed by a sky rocket on the dangers of democracy and extravagance.

If, Mr. Cowper, the merchant's wife's tablecloths had been at the mangle, she would not have gone to the banker's wife, next door, to borrow one, but made a sheet answer the purpose, tying with taste the corners under the legs of the table, and decorating, with a few green leaves and flowers, the table, to conceal the absence of damask.

In taking the liberty of addressing you a public letter, I should not touch on private and domestic affairs, or give you the particulars of the merchant's dinner and the conversation of his guests, if it were not as well known to you as to me that it is from that class of men we are obliged to draw heavily for our Assembly, and shall and must continue to do so until payment of members is an established fact.

By Mrs. C. Chisholm — PROGRESS.

(To be continued.)

10h. 4m. ... Sydney mean time, or, 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

+ Written by Caroline

The Empire.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1865.

THE letter to the Colonial Secretary, with the signature "Progress," which appeared in the Empire of Saturday, expresses views in which many coincide. The writer, by his own account, is "verging on the last ten years allotted to man," and the sound sense of his remarks clearly proves that he has outgrown the inexperience of youth. The people have been looking earnestly, for three years past, for a policy. The universal impression is—"We must have a policy." No doubt, as our correspondent has said, great credit is due to Mr. COWPER for his efforts in relation to the introduction of the extended suffrage and the ballot. Such riots as were frequent in the mother-country before the Reform of Parliament, and even such demonstrations of sullen discontent as have been made since then, on several trying occasions, are effectually guarded against here, by the electoral law, which provides a constitutional means for every citizen of remedying the hardships that might otherwise tempt him to violent resistance of legal authority. And every election may serve to remind the country of the benefits for which gratitude is due to the author of the electoral law now in force, and to those who stood firm by his side in the contest for the rights of the people. But public gratitude cannot be kept alive towards men who still occupy the place of power, however great their past services may have been, unless they continue to use the opportunities of their position for the further advancement of the public good. If Mr. COWPER believes he has established a claim on the everlasting gratitude of New South Wales, by the five years' labours which terminated in the settlement of the electoral law of 1858; if Mr. ROBERTSON deems that nothing more is needed to entitle him to immortal honour than the land law of 1861; and if, with these convictions, the Colonial Secretary and the Minister for Lands consider it necessary for them to take any step in advance of the present position, they would do well to retire on their laurels, and leave to other hands the guidance of public affairs. But we cannot suppose that they indulge in such views. ~~Having broken down the barriers which selfish~~ exclusiveness had raised, they will not be content merely to stand at the entrance of the road, and announce to the politicians of the colony that the course is open. Let them lead the way. Mr. COWPER has repeatedly stated what ought to be the next onward step in the public policy of the country. After the establishment of the franchise on a broad and equitable basis, with protection from tyrannical interference in the exercise of the right of voting—after the ~~enactment of a land~~ system that throws open the country to the enterprise of the people, and the disentanglement of the anomalous relation which existed between the State and the several religious denominations—he has told us again and again that the framing of a just financial arrangement ought to occupy the earnest attention of the Government and the people. The reform of the Upper House, by the substitution of popular election for nomination by the Executive; and the introduction of a general system of education, that will prevent the waste of resources now involved in the maintenance of two competing systems, have been long held out as parts of an official programme. No doubt each of these three measures must needs be attended with difficulty. The first, and now the most urgent, especially demands the utmost exertion of ability in order to succeed in it. But, as "Progress" has well observed, "difficulties courageously met, crushed, and overcome, give a stability and strength to a nation that prosperity alone could never produce."

A noble opportunity is still open to the Administration. If, instead of merely expatiating on the accomplishments of past years, on the vast resources of the country, and on the energy of the people, they will with unflinching impartiality distribute the necessary burden of taxation, so that all may contribute in proportion to their means and to the expenditure of public revenue for their benefit; if they will in so doing secure freedom to industry and enterprise, they will find ample support in the cordial approbation of the people. Instruction and stimulus may be afforded in minor undertakings from the history of the greatest struggles. All the Governments in the world have had a lesson, which will never be forgotten by the wise, in the success which has crowned the undaunted efforts of the Government of the United States, under the presidency of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Never were such appalling difficulties so signally overcome; never had a nation, in the time of extreme affliction, so striking an exhibition of straightforward, hopeful, honest endeavour winning the day against a combination of treachery, misrepresentation, and relentless ambition. The greatest conflict of the age furnishes lessons for private life. There is not a merchant or farmer who may not derive wisdom from the patience, perseverance, justice, and mercy, displayed in the career of the martyred President. And surely the Government of every British community may learn much from so noble an example of calm deliberation in framing a policy adapted to the requirements of the times, and of unwavering adherence to that policy through clouds of general mistrust and storms of disaster.

It needed not the boastful predictions of Mr. EAGAR and Mr. MARTIN to awaken the expectation of a severe testing time for the present Administration, on the reassembling of our Parliament. And with ample leisure and means, there is no reason why the Cabinet should not be well prepared to meet the test, by offering to Parliament and to the country a scheme worthy of their position and of the capabilities of this great colony. M[en]

, JULY 24, 1865.

[a]re required for the Government of this [co]lony, who will not need to wait till indications of the bent of public opinion, and of the [m]ood of Parliament, supply hints for the formation of a tolerable policy. The people [h]ave a right to expect that those who have been raised to the head of affairs will prove themselves able to look ahead, to estimate truly the necessities of the country, and the means at their disposal, and to propound a policy superior to the suggestions of other men, and such as cannot be gainsaid. No creeping, cautious policy, feeling the way, aiming only to avoid giving offence to those who might be formidable opponents, [n]o jumble of concessions and deceptions, will [b]e endured. "We must have a policy," and [o]ne worthy of the name. Let those on whom [has] devolved the task of framing a policy, con[sul]t their own judgment and conscience, and [sta]nd or fall by the decision to which they [co]me. They will then either lead on [th]e colony to permanent prosperity, and find [th]eir own power confirmed in the general [sat]isfaction; or, if the majority of the repre[sen]tatives of the people should disapprove of [th]eir measures, and compel them to retire, [the]y will retain the respect which [the]ir conscientious resolution deserves. [Th]e honesty and boldness of such a course, [al]ways welcome to a British people, would [no]w be doubly popular; because we have of [lat]e had so much vacillation and desertion of [p]rinciple. Sagacity in the conduct of affairs may need argument and appeal to make it known to the common people; honesty never requires to be proclaimed in speeches; it commends itself; and when the servants of the [p]ublic loudly boast of their peculiar honesty, [th]ey are more likely to awaken suspicion than [to] command confidence.

Exhibition 1851.

Council of Chairmen of Metropolitan Commissioners

Office, 62, Cheapside
24th December 1850

Sir,

At the request of the Chairman & Committee of Section 6 we have the honor to inform you that the Space mentioned below has been assigned to you for the purpose of exhibiting your Works in the great Building now erecting in Hyde Park

We are
Your obedt Servants,
Stephen Reed Cattley
David Wm Wire
Honorary Secretaries.

Captn Chisholm

	Floor	Counter	Wall
Space in Superficial Feet	—	6	—

TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF V

GENTLEMEN,

Most, if not all of you, must be aware of the deep interest I have for a series
in the vital question of Colonisation, and this knowledge, I hope, will dispose you to excuse my addressing
body. I bear in mind you are the representatives of the people, and as my sole motive is to advocate the
the welfare of the community at large, I feel I cannot address any other person, or body, so appropriate
yourselves. I will, therefore, presume upon your courtesy and forbearance in offering a few suggestions f
during the recess.

The Financial condition of this Colony is such at this present moment, that, I am sure, you will e
to observe, that the time appears to have arrived when a more economical and popular system of Emigration
it is pretty well known in this Colony, though not in England, that certain portions of the Crown Land
for the good of the community, have from time to time, in different allotments, been sold, and the fu
lavishly expended on Free Emigration, and it is only right that a system which has been sanctioned and
of Parliament should be well understood on both sides the water. It is true that Acts of Parliament
very sacred things, and are approached by some people with a certain degree of awe and caution, but it
that Acts of Parliament are often made to meet some present necessity—some urgent need—and
never contemplate they are to last for ever;—what might be considered suitable for this Colony in
calculated to its well being in 1865, in fact all systems are liable to a revision; in laying the frame
of a young nation, different treatments may be required at its various phasis.

This system, therefore, of applying the Land Fund to Free Emigration, has been tried too
Colony to the verge of bankruptcy. It has done much to keep up the price of passages; indeed,
have no hesitation in saying, that our contract system has made the rate of passages dearer to the
per cent. If we wish to stimulate a wholesome and self-supporting system of Emigration, we mu
Trade to bear upon our Passenger Ships. The contract system must be done away with to g
just and honorable competition.

I may here remark, that the question of the Land Fund, as to its rightful application, is
with me, for in my Circular Letter to Lord Ashley, in August, 1849, in submitting to the
Colonisation Loan Society, I recommended "that a sum proportionate to that advanced by the
the Land Funds of the Colony, and be expended in making roads, building bridges, and other lo
the vastness of the question involved in the Colonizing of Australia—I saw the country and
life-struggle of the people at home, and in viewing their miseries I felt an ardent desire to s
emigration, to keep thereby alive their national spirit of independence, while at the same ti
would relieve the Colony from a demand that must necessarily impoverish it and retard its adv

I must premise, that the first necessary step in works of this nature is for the G
machinery so simple and practicable, that the people can in a great degree work it then
must be conversant with the fact, that at the very moment Government are in difficulties
millions of unemployed capital laying idle in this country belonging to the working classe
bring this idle capital at once into active and vital circulation, in a way that would not only
but in its degree to the public at large.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.
(Originated by Mrs Chisholm.)

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The Right Hon Sidney Herbert, M.P.
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TREASURERS:

The Bank of Australasia.

HON. SOLICITOR:

S M South, Esq.

THE REUNION OF FAMILIES.—The above Society, (which is of a purely benevolent character,) not only endeavours to aid Struggling Families and individuals of approved character in their emigration from Europe, but has as one of its chief objects the re-union of separated members of Families. Persons, therefore, in Port Phillip, who wish to get out to this country from England, Ireland, or Scotland, their Sons or Daughters, Fathers or Mothers, brothers or Sisters, or other near relatives; or Husbands who have been necessitated to leave their Wives and Children behind, are informed that they and their relatives at home, will be aided and advised by this Society in their mutual exertions to be re-united.

The Society has already dispatched from England, four ships with emigrants for this colony, the Slains Castle, arrived January, 1851, the Blundell in October last, the Athenian in February, 1852, and the Mariner last month, conveying upwards of 1000 passengers, who paid something more than £7,500 towards their own passages, the balance required being lent to them by the Society. Since October last upwards of £5000 have been remitted by relatives in Port Phillip, through the medium of the Victoria Branch Committee to the Society, in London, for the emigration, and in some instances for the support of 113 parents, 248 brothers and sisters, 71 children, left behind, 11 wives, with 35 children, 70 nephews and nieces, and other near relations, in all more than 500 souls.

ARCH. CHISHOLM,
Agent and Hon. Sec.

No. 110 Swanston-street, North,
Melbourne, July 14, 1852. 5350

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MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1859. *Empire*

AMONG the inhabitants of this Colony, how many thousands are there who owe, under Providence, the comfort and affluence they now enjoy to the philanthropic efforts and untiring exertions of one person, and that person a woman? Australia has few names of wide celebrity or historical interest. Half-a-dozen words would exhaust the catalogue of those known beyond colonial circles. There is little danger at present of our falling into the idolatry of hero-worship. Our sages, warriors, and patriots are yet to come. Their advent is in the future. No doubt, there have been at times symptoms that the tendency to set up a golden calf, and to fall down and worship it, is as strong in human nature now—in the nineteenth century—here in Australia—as it ever was in any age of the world's history elsewhere. Men, who must themselves have been astonished at the extravagance of colonial folly, have had testimonials, addresses, and ovations of all kinds presented to them—from all classes of persons—from a purse of two or three thousand pounds to a public breakfast or "complimentary pigeon match"—for no other reason apparently than that they had consented to honour the Colony with their presence for a few years—until they had accumulated wealth enough, or had a sufficiency thrust upon them—to enable them to gratify their modest desires to live *à la Milor Anglais* on the Continent of Europe, or to enjoy the reputation which attaches even to a Botany Bay millionaire in the parent country. In addition to the magnificent salaries which many of them received in the Colony, they have not only had princely grants of land conferred on them in the olden time; but, when they resigned the cares of office, an extravagant pension for life. For what? Aye, for what? Let those answer who were instrumental in getting up the addresses, who subscribed to the testimonials, or who gave the ovations. There have been recent and very significant indications that this species of flunkeyism—this worship of mere wealth—is dying out. Some hints of intentions to leave have met with no response. "Positively my last appearance," has been proclaimed in vain. The public was deaf to the appeal, and the intentions of leaving have apparently been abandoned.

There is now an opportunity offered to those who have been foremost in this folly—who have made themselves and the Colony contemptible by their adoration of reputed wealthy speculators and fortunate birds of passage—to retrieve their character—to make amends for the past, by shewing that they are not insensible to the claims of real worth—that they can appreciate true philanthropy—untiring devotion to the welfare of the more humble of their fellow-colonists—a life spent in doing good.

If Captain JAMES COOK discovered Australia, if JOHN MACARTHUR planted the first seeds of its extraordinary prosperity—if LUDWIG LEICHHARDT penetrated and explored its before unknown interior—CAROLINE CHISHOLM has done more: she has peopled,—she alone has colonised it in the true sense of the term. To her influence, her untiring efforts, her self-sacrificing devotion is owing, in great measure, the spreading over the face of the land of a prosperous—a happy—a teeming population. How many hundreds of homes have been founded, how many families settled throughout the length and breadth of Australia by her efforts? How many family circles re-united, whose members, but for her influence and exertions, would have been still separated by half the circumference of the globe?

We are convinced that no inducement—no argument is wanted to persuade the great mass of the humbler classes to come forward and show by their acts how fully they appreciate the character and admire the conduct of CAROLINE CHISHOLM. All that is wanted to wipe off the disgrace which so deeply attaches to the colonists of New South Wales, for not hitherto recognising her claims to public gratitude, is, that some person or persons, in whose character and position the people have confidence, should take the initiative in the matter. Those who have most directly benefited by her efforts—to whose welfare her energies have been most devoted—although many of them are now living in comfort, and even in opulence, do not, for the most part, occupy that elevated social position which is thought necessary to entitle them to take the lead in such a movement as would show the world the appreciation in which Mrs. CHISHOLM's character is held in Australia. Besides, they are mostly scattered over such a wide extent of country, that co-operation cannot reasonably be expected, unless the movement is commenced under the auspices of some one whose name is known from one end of the Colony to the other.

A testimonial to CAROLINE CHISHOLM should enlist the sympathies and ensure the co-operation of all sections of the community—and unite without jealousy of creed or class—without national or political animosity,—without sectarian or party differences—every man and woman who has found in Australia a refuge and a home.

We confess that we are utterly ignorant, and do not care to inquire, whether Mrs. CHISHOLM is an English, an Irish, or a Scotch woman. All three nationalities have been equally benefited by her. Indeed, for that matter, the character of her efforts has been truly cosmopolitan. She, more than any other philanthropist, succeeded in enlisting the help of people of all classes and all creeds in the cause she had espoused. In her endeavours to transplant an industrious and virtuous, though almost starving population from the over-crowded countries of the old world to the shores of this land of promise, she secured the co-operation of people who never co-operated for any other purpose. No tongue has dared to charge her with designs of proselytism, personal aggrandisement, or pecuniary cupidity. No tongue but speaks in terms of unqualified admiration of her character and her conduct. Let the whole Colony then unite in wiping off the foul stain of ingratitude which clings to us, for our indifference to the claims of one who has done and sacrificed so much in our behalf—whose exertions for our welfare have extended over a period approaching a quarter of a century. Let it no longer be said, that we have flattered and fêted the men, who by a stroke of fortune, less straight-laced honesty, or sharper practice than their neighbours, have become inordinately rich, while we have shown an utter indifference to the claims of her who has been one of our greatest benefactors. Let all true men, and women too, unite in proving the falsity of the cynical aphorism that "Gratitude is a lively sense of favours expected."

Were we not fully convinced that the feelings of love, esteem, and gratitude with which Mrs. CHISHOLM is regarded throughout the Australian Colonies were of the most lively character, and waited but a fitting opportunity for their expression, we should have hesitated to make, through the columns of the EMPIRE, an appeal to the justice of our fellow-colonists on the part of that lady,—whose name, we may remark—entirely without her knowledge—we have thus taken the liberty so prominently to allude to. We are convinced that an opportunity alone is wanted to induce thousands to come forward and give practical expression to their feelings, by contributing, each according to his means, towards such a testimonial as shall be deemed a worthy token of their gratitude, and a fitting, if not an adequate, reward for the labours, the sacrifices, and the toils of more than twenty years.

Statues in bronze, mural tablets, and storied urns, have been erected in honour of those who, while living, were wholly neglected. The recognition of their worth and services has come too late—when that recognition could no longer avail. Let not this be the case with regard to the lady who is the subject of these remarks—whose claims we have thus endeavoured to advocate. Her comparative retirement for some time past from the conspicuous position she so long occupied in the public view, has not in any way lessened those claims, or blunted, we should hope, the feelings which her services and sacrifices so recently engendered. Let the colonists do honour to themselves, by doing justice to one who has such undoubted claims on their consideration—their gratitude—and their love—as CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

THE EMPIRE, SYDNEY,

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 186

THE IMMIGRATED COMMISSIONS.

WHATEVER may have induced Mr. DALLEY to abandon for a time the profits of a lucrative profession, there is cause for congratulation in the fact, that he proceeds to England as the colleague of Mr. PARKES. His public career has been marked by such unvarying honesty and disinterestedness, that the country may rely upon him as a corrective. In his case it is impossible to impute sordid or ambitious motives. A seat in Parliament was at all times open to him, and it is probable that his own consent alone was wanted to secure his services in the Cabinet. He took no part in the voting of five thousand pounds for the service in which he takes a prominent position; his appointment is therefore free from the imputation of selfish designs. From him we shall have a right to expect that the people of the United Kingdom will learn the unadulterated truth as regards the state of affairs in this colony; and the necessity of some such authoritative refutation of the slanders that are so industriously propagated, is made more apparent by every mail that arrives from England. Mr. DALLEY's mission is not the swamping of the labour market, or the furtherance of national or sectarian designs for the purpose of making political capital here on his return. His duty—and he is sure to discharge it faithfully—is to place before the British public the precise character of the advantages offered here to persons emigrating from Great Britain or Ireland by means of their own funds. There is in this no departure whatever from the principle that capital ought not to be exported for the importation of labour. He will only have to prove to the intending emigrant that, by removing to this country, he will benefit himself, and find a more profitable field than the mother country offers for the investment of any small capital that he may be possessed of.

Of Mr. PARKES, we may say in the outset that he possesses many eminent qualifications for the office he has undertaken. With a clear head, quick perceptions, and as good a general knowledge of the country and of mankind as an exclusive residence in towns can confer, he brings to the aid of these advantages the results of useful reading, the power of application, and the force of great perseverance. He neither possesses nor requires the oratory of any school but that of common sense. Whenever he takes in hand a subject that he believes in, his arguments are forcible and convincing. Elegance of diction would be as useless to his office as it would be foreign to all the circumstances of his case. Like other men of moderate ability he is always sure of success when he pleads a cause honestly, but invariably fails when he plays a double part. It is in this direction only that any doubts may be entertained on the present occasion. Mr. PARKES is unquestionably placed in a delicate position. The public have just been informed, by those who ought to know, that a contemporary print, not remarkable for devotion to those principles which he has usually professed, had lately the advantage of his literary services. The fact had never been noticed by us, nor would it be now, but that it is thrust forward somewhat ostentatiously by the journal in question, as a means of self-glorification for those who could thus sink political differences in favour of mingled compassion and self-interest. Whatever gratitude Mr. PARKES may feel, either for the fact or its public announcement, we trust that it will not lead him into any undue desire of reciprocation. He cannot but be aware that the paper alluded to has been the bitter and persevering slanderer of liberal institutions, and, through them, of the whole colony of New South Wales. The daring lie that is printed and circulated throughout the city with the morning's broad sheet, does not always sink into oblivion with the passing smile of the amused citizens. It is sown throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, and, in due time, brings forth its crop of falsehood, to the poisoning of men's minds in the mother country. The last mail furnishes us with a pregnant instance of this. The *Weekly Dispatch* is known to be a newspaper more extensively circulated than any other in England amongst those classes to whom Mr. DALLEY and Mr. PARKES are now expected to tell the truth. It is amongst them one of the highest accessible authorities on all matters connected with their interests and prospects, and more particularly on the subject of emigration. Its "answers to correspondents" often decide the fate of a family, or the selection of a pursuit in life. Now we find, in the *Weekly Dispatch* of the 24th of March last, the following reply, under the head of "Free passages to Australia":—

> Two sisters, who desire a free passage to Australia, with a view of getting higher wages, and contributing more to the maintenance of their parents, should defer their intention, as the colonists are suffering great distress. Hopelessness and wretchedness appear to prevail among all classes. The colonies are misgoverned, and torn to pieces by factions. There is a general election every fifteen months, and every Administration is upset in about six months. A curious state of things prevails just now at Melbourne. An Administration has just been formed excluding the clever business men of all parties. As soon as the nobodies brought in their budget it was kicked out, but they were not permitted to resign, and there the matter stands. Some female servants still obtain high wages, but many cannot get places. The colonists are thirsting for English capital, and agents are to be sent over to entice over such as have plenty of money to buy waste land, erect houses at an extravagant price, and fence and stock small farms; and as soon as they are settled they are to be taxed heavily to construct vast irrigation works. Healthy, good-tempered, and intelligent young women, with a twelvemonth's character, are always in demand at good wages in this metropolis.

Who that reads the foregoing lugubrious wail over the downfall of Australia, can for a moment doubt its origin? The writer has evidently referred to the monthly summaries of our contemporary, and he speaks the speech as he finds it set down for him. Mr. PARKES may calculate upon being taken for one of those agents whose mission it is to seduce immigrants into Australia for the purpose of being "taxed heavily to construct vast irrigation works." A lie never loses anything by rolling; and the Oracle of the *Dispatch*, taking our contemporary's text that "hopelessness and wretchedness prevail among all classes" here, finds no difficulty in finishing the picture. But will Mr. PARKES expose the origin and the motives of these abominable falsehoods? We hope so; though we have some misgivings. If he should lack the candour and courage to risk the imputation of ingratitude, we have satisfaction in knowing that we may rely upon Mr. DALLEY, who can have no motives of any kind to lead him to a distortion of the truth.

The same London paper from which we have quoted the foregoing extract, contains in the same column another piece of news, which, while it affords additional proof of the eagerness with which information respecting these colonies is sought in the mother country, is also an argument in favour of some such appointments as have just been made. We extract the passage as we find it in the paper before us:—

> Mrs. Chisholm died two or three years ago, but the Philanthropic Society, of which she was an agent, still exists, but we believe it is now confining its operations to Tasmania. If a person of good character, and otherwise eligible to emigrate, has saved half the money for the passage, the society lends the other half, to be repaid in the colony within a certain reasonable term. This society has an office at 29, Bucklersbury, Cheapside; and as the capital is remitted back from the colony it is lent to new objects. Some ships are still chartered on Mrs. Chisholm's principles, all the passengers paying the same rate, from £20 to £24. For such ships inquiry may be made among such shipping agents as have given bond to the Crown in £1000 for their fair dealing, such as Mr. Hitchens or Mr. Gray, in King William-street, City; Mr. Hotchkin, in Bishopsgate-street, Within; Mr. Bennett, in Cornhill, and some of the gentlemen who have offices in the Royal Exchange-buildings, by Finch-lane.

Our esteemed friend, Mrs. CHISHOLM, will be surprised to learn that she has been so long dead without knowing it. The other information may be taken for what it is worth. There can be no question of the fact that a really valuable and profitable emigration might be directed to this colony if effectual means were taken to counteract the ignorance, misrepresentation, and cupidity that now retard it. In this fact alone we have a sufficient justification for the appointment of well-informed and duly accredited agents. If they perform their duty industriously and conscientiously, the money voted for the purpose will have been well spent.

Mr. PARKES, we understand, contemplates the probability of being returned to the British Parliament, and he is said to have made some stipulations in his arrangements with the Government, with a view to this contingency. We do not know that such a recognition of his claims would be at all detrimental to his usefulness, unless he should be persuaded to join her Majesty's Ministry, in which case it might naturally be expected that Colonial affairs would become subservient to Imperial interests. But as any such change would involve a material benefit, we should of course expect that Mr. PARKES would resign the representation of Australia. Mr. DALLEY, we believe, has no such anticipations, and we may, therefore, expect that he will be able, on his return to this country, to render a faithful account of a diligent stewardship.

THE REUNION OF FAMILIES.

CAPT. CHISHOLM has the pleasure to inform the holders of Receipts for moneys remitted for relatives, that since last return, the following numbers have been settled, by the sums having been either paid to the parties at home, or applied for their emigration:

Money paid to the relatives for support or emigration of Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 55, 56, 58, 61, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 78, 83, 88, 95, 97, 109, 113, 119, 121, 122, 124, 125, 130, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 145, 146, 118, 152, 155, 157, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166, 168, 169, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 181, 182, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 201, 206, 211, 215, 221, 227, 228, 230, 233, 235, 240, 244, 245, 252, 259, 260, 263, 265, 266, 267, 270, 272, 274, 277, 278, 281, 283, 286, 293, 294, 296, 297, 298, 300, 303, 305, 311, 313, 319, 320, 322, 329, 325, 275.

Relatives who had sailed prior to the 31st March, 1853, or were about to sail, of Nos. 9, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 27, 30, 41, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 59, 62, 63, 74, 75, 76, 80, 86, 87, 96, 98, 102, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 115, 117, 118, 120, 123, 126, 131, 133, 143, 147, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 167, 180, 186, 187, 195, 196, 203, 204, 205, 207, 209, 210, 221, 235, 241, 247, 248, 250, 254, 262, 256, 257, 264, 268, 289, 299, 309, 312, 231, 288, 273, 239, 261, 298, 222, 111.

For further particulars, apply at this office, if by letter, post paid.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Acting Hon. Sec.

Great Collins-st. East, above "Argus" office,
Next door to Messrs. Allison and Co.

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The plan, therefore, which I most respectfully beg to submit for your consideration is this,—that the Government should ppoint Agents on a per centage to dispose of Emigration Tickets of Ten Shillings each, or such other sum as might suit the iews and circumstances of the purchaser, and that the person purchasing such a Ticket, should receive and be entitled to a nd Remission Order to half its amount, bearing four per cent. interest. These Emigration Tickets would have to be forwarded the parties in Europe, whose emigration was to be effected, and such Tickets, under the authority of Government, would nd and would be received as cash by any Ship Emigration Agent in England. At the present time there are thousands who uld send for their relations and friends in this manner; Husbands, for instance, who could in this way send for their wives children, would receive Land Remission Orders, which would enable them to prepare homes for them by the time of their ival. In like manner, and on the same terms, Emigration Tickets and Land Remission Orders could be granted in England Government Agents to intending emigrants; so, also, Land Tickets could be issued to those now in the Colony who have no ives at home whom they wish to get out, such Land Tickets bearing four per cent. interest If such a plan as this were ted, an immense amount of idle capital would be immediately brought into circulation, while our social, moral, and religious cement would be forwarded in every point of view. It would be the means of introducing into this Colony a very superior of emigrants, who would bring forth the resources of this country in a quick and advantageous manner; such a system as would tend to moralize and settle down the roving habits of our mining population. There are thousands and tens of ands now at the diggings who have no earthly tie near them; they are fast losing all the associations of humanity; they are ated beings, caring for no one around them, but let them once see the prospects of having a settled home, that they can hearth they can call their own, then all their natural and homely feelings will return, and when this is so, then we may ate to see social happiness as the handmaid to morality and religion. Towns will spring up; Steeples will rear their heads; s will be opened for little children, and thus civilisation and religion will keep pace with the prosperity of the people.

To give in England a wholesome stimulus to emigration, the Government must guarantee the savings of the working which may be appropriated to that object. To show what could be done in this way, I may here remark, that the Family ation Loan Society had paid into their Office in London in one day, the sum of £1000 by the people, for the purpose of migration. It is true the gold discovery has been a great motive power to emigration, but it is not so great, nor so me a motive, as a system that would set the idle capital of the people in circulation, and that would throw open the ntinent of New Holland to the industry of man. If we do not take a bolder—a more enlarged view of matters; if we xpand our minds far beyond our own immediate sphere; if we do not throw the country open with a more liberal spirit, urage civilization and industry to advance into the interior, a more liberal-minded nation in Europe may meet us half way North, and divide the country with us.

It may seem strange, but a gentleman of influence stated lately in Council, that the gentlemen of this Colony did not d roads, but the small farmer and digger require them much. There is, however, a very old and homely saying, that not have the pudding and eat it." Once in my travels in the interior, I met a man with his cart of grain unloaded on f a Creek—a small bridge was wanting. He had with difficulty got his cart over empty, and then, with the aid of his he load of grain over sack by sack. By the time he had reloaded half the day was lost. He grumbled, abused the and told me pitiously, that although the ground was good, the difficulty of getting his produce to market was beating hat he would be compelled to give up his farm and go to service. When this man told me he had a free passage, I saw ad arrived when he was to pay double price for it. It is not all gold that glitters, neither are all gifts that are y.

feel pretty certain in making these suggestions, that many who have purchased land will say, we made the purchase der the expectation that the population, introduced by means of the purchase money, would increase its value, but dent if this system were carried out, we should have ten emigrants to one. One great advantage attending it would be, lders of Tickets in England would take their passage in any ship they liked, and at any time they pleased, and from ost convenient to themselves, and which would in all probability reduce the cost of passage twenty-five per cent. be very little trouble attending these Tickets. A Government Agent could go on board ship, and see the emigrants; the Shipping Agent the number of Tickets he might hold, giving him an order on the Commissioner of Emigration nt.

ay here, I hope, be allowed to exemplify the difference in this respect between the present system and the proposed w, if a man wishes to send for his wife and family, he may have to raise £100: he can make no use of the money e whole amount, it lays idle all the time. By the proposed plan the first £1 he saved would go into the Colonial

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Treasury, and long before the £10 were raised his savings would have been worked in a way beneficial public. The Government would ge alf the money without any interest, merely giving interest on the L and which interest would be payab in land only. What an advantage to the Government—what a blessin would be able to provide a home his family by the time they arrived in the Colony. According to disposing of Crown Land, the Gov nent do not get the money until the land is sold by auction, on the would no sooner begin to save mon for land, than he would purchase a Ticket. In time millions would Government for public works, and number of Land Tickets sold, and Remission Orders issued, would to judge of the actual demand for l, and limit the sale of Tickets, should it be found necessary.

In conclusion, it may be arked, that the desire to possess these Tickets would keep men s would; it would be a stimulus of right sort, and one that would have a beneficial influence on the home. What a vast moral benef ould be brought to bear on these Colonies, in persons converting Tickets, to which there would be ched a bit of land. Thousands, and tens of thousands, both in th would be purchasing these Ticket om the authorised Agents, and thus a mass of industry, intelligenc called forth to develope the resour of this country, that would fill our Treasury, reduce our Taxes, and

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
With profound respect,
Your obedient servant,

Caroline C

268, Elizabeth Street, ourne, June 13, 1855.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

Family Colonisation Loan Society.

(Originated by Mrs Chisholm.)

GENERAL COMMITTEE IN ENGLAND.

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The Right Hon Sidney Herbert, M.P.
The Right Hon R. Vernon Smith, M.P.
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For Deposits—Messrs Curtis, and Co, London
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Wyndham Harding, Esq,
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TREASURERS:

The Bank of Australasia.

HON. SOLICITOR:

S M South, Esq.

The Reunion of Families.—The above Society, (which is of a purely benevolent character,) not only endeavours to aid Struggling Families and individuals of approved character in their emigration from Europe, but has one of its chief objects the re-union of separated members of Families. Persons, therefore, in Port Phillip, who wish to get out to this country from England, Ireland, or Scotland, their Sons or Daughters, Fathers or Mothers, brothers or Sisters, or other near relatives; or Husbands who have been necessitated to leave their Wives and Children behind, are informed that they and their relatives at home, will be aided and advised by this Society in their mutual exertions to be re-united.

The Society has already dispatched from England, four ships with emigrants for this colony, the Slains Castle, arrived January, 1851, the Blundell in October last, the Athenian in February, 1852, and the Mariner last month, conveying upwards of 1000 passengers, who paid something more than £7,500 towards their own passages, the balance required being lent to them by the Society. Since October last upwards of £5000 have been remitted by relatives in Port Phillip, through the medium of the Victoria Branch Committee to the Society, in London, for the emigration, and in some instances for the support of 113 parents, 248 brothers and sisters, 71 children, left behind, 31 wives, with 35 children, 70 nephews and nieces, and other near relations, in all more than 500 souls.

ARCH. CHISHOLM,
Agent and Hon. Sec.

No. 110 Swanston-street, North,
Melbourne, July 14, 1852. 5350

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1859. *Empire*

Among the inhabitants of this Colony, how many thousands are there who owe, under Providence, the comfort and affluence they now enjoy to the philanthropic efforts and untiring exertions of one person, and that person a woman? Australia has few names of wide celebrity or historical interest. Half-a-dozen words would exhaust the catalogue of those known beyond colonial circles. There is little danger at present of our falling into the idolatry of hero-worship. Our sages, warriors, and patriots are yet to come. Their advent is in the future. No doubt, there have been at times symptoms that the tendency to set up a golden calf, and to fall down and worship it, is as strong in human nature now—in the nineteenth century—here in Australia—as it ever was in any age of the world's history elsewhere. Men, who must themselves have been astonished at the extravagance of colonial folly, have had testimonials, addresses, and ovations of all kinds presented to them—from all classes of persons—from a purse of two or three thousand pounds to a public breakfast or "complimentary pigeon match"—for no other reason apparently than that they had consented to honour the Colony with their presence for a few years—until they had accumulated wealth enough, or had a sufficiency thrust upon them—to enable them to gratify their modest desires to live *à la Milor Anglais* on the Continent of Europe, or to enjoy the reputation which attaches even to a Botany Bay millionaire in the parent country. In addition to the magnificent salaries which many of them received in the Colony, they have not only had princely grants of land conferred on them in the olden time; but, when they resigned the cares of office, an extravagant pension for life. For what? Aye, for what? Let those answer who were instrumental in getting up the addresses, who subscribed to the testimonials, or who gave the ovations. There have been recent and very significant indications that this species of flunkeyism—this worship of mere wealth—is dying out. Some hints of intentions to leave have met with no response. "Positively my last appearance," has been proclaimed in vain. The public was deaf to the appeal, and the intentions of leaving have apparently been abandoned.

There is now an opportunity offered to those who have been foremost in this folly—who have made themselves and the Colony contemptible by their adoration of reputed wealthy speculators and fortunate birds of passage—to retrieve their character—to make amends for the past, by shewing that they are not insensible to the claims of real worth—that they can appreciate true philanthropy—untiring devotion to the welfare of the more humble of their fellow-colonists—a life spent in doing good.

If Captain James Cook discovered Australia, if John Macarthur planted the first seeds of its extraordinary prosperity—if Ludwig Leichhardt penetrated and explored its before unknown interior—Caroline Chisholm has done more: she has peopled,—she alone has colonised it in the true sense of the term. To her influence, her untiring efforts, her self-sacrificing devotion is owing, in great measure, the spreading over the face of the land of a prosperous—a happy—a teeming population. How many hundreds of homes have been founded, how many families settled throughout the length and breadth of Australia by her efforts? How many family circles re-united, whose members, but for her influence and exertions, would have been still separated by half the circumference of the globe?

We are convinced that no inducement—no argument is wanted to persuade the great mass of the humbler classes to come forward and show by their acts how fully they appreciate the character and admire the conduct of Caroline Chisholm. All that is wanted to wipe off the disgrace which so deeply attaches to the colonists of New South Wales, for not hitherto recognising her claims to public gratitude, is, that some person or persons, in whose character and position the people have confidence, should take the initiative in the matter. Those who have most directly benefited by her efforts—to whose welfare her energies have been most devoted—although many of them are now living in comfort, and even in opulence, do not, for the most part, occupy that elevated social position which is thought necessary to entitle them to take the lead in such a movement as would show the world the appreciation in which Mrs. Chisholm's character is held in Australia. Besides, they are mostly scattered over such a wide extent of country, that co-operation cannot reasonably be expected, unless the movement is commenced under the auspices of some one whose name is known from one end of the Colony to the other.

A testimonial to Caroline Chisholm should enlist the sympathies and ensure the co-operation of all sections of the community—and unite without jealousy of creed or class—without national or political animosity,—without sectarian or party differences—every man and woman who has found in Australia a refuge and a home.

We confess that we are utterly ignorant, and do not care to inquire, whether Mrs. Chisholm is an English, an Irish, or a Scotch woman. All three nationalities have been equally benefited by her. Indeed, for that matter, the character of her efforts has been truly cosmopolitan. She, more than any other philanthropist, succeeded in enlisting the help of people of all classes and all creeds in the cause she had espoused. In her endeavours to transplant an industrious and virtuous, though almost starving population from the over-crowded countries of the old world to the shores of this land of promise, she secured the co-operation of people who never co-operated for any other purpose. No tongue has dared to charge her with designs of proselytism, personal aggrandisement, or pecuniary cupidity. No tongue but speaks in terms of unqualified admiration of her character and her conduct. Let the whole Colony then unite in wiping off the foul stain of ingratitude which clings to us, for our indifference to the claims of one who has done and sacrificed so much in our behalf—whose exertions for our welfare have extended over a period approaching a quarter of a century. Let it no longer be said, that we have flattered and fêted the men, who by a stroke of fortune, less straight-laced honesty, or sharper practice than their neighbours, have become inordinately rich, while we have shown an utter indifference to the claims of her who has been one of our greatest benefactors. Let all true men, and women too, unite in proving the falsity of the cynical aphorism that "Gratitude is a lively sense of favours expected."

Were we not fully convinced that the feelings of love, esteem, and gratitude with which Mrs. Chisholm is regarded throughout the Australian Colonies were of the most lively character, and waited but a fitting opportunity for their expression, we should have hesitated to make, through the columns of the Empire, an appeal to the justice of our fellow-colonists on the part of that lady,—whose name, we may remark—entirely without her knowledge—we have thus taken the liberty so prominently to allude to. We are convinced that an opportunity alone is wanted to induce thousands to come forward and give practical expression to their feelings, by contributing, each according to his means, towards such a testimonial as shall be deemed a worthy token of their gratitude, and a fitting, if not an adequate, reward for the labours, the sacrifices, and the toils of more than twenty years.

Statues in bronze, mural tablets, and storied urns, have been erected in honour of those who, while living, were wholly neglected. The recognition of their worth and services has come too late—when that recognition could no longer avail. Let not this be the case with regard to the lady who is the subject of these remarks—whose claims we have thus endeavoured to advocate. Her comparative retirement for some time past from the conspicuous position she so long occupied in the public view, has not in any way lessened those claims, or blunted, we should hope, the feelings which her services and sacrifices so recently engendered. Let the colonists do honour to themselves, by doing justice to one who has such undoubted claims on their consideration—their gratitude—and their love—as Caroline Chisholm.

THE EMPIRE, SYDNEY,

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 186

THE IMMIGRATED COMMISSIONS.

Whatever may have induced Mr. Dalley to abandon for a time the profits of a lucrative profession, there is cause for congratulation in the fact, that he proceeds to England as the colleague of Mr. Parkes. His public career has been marked by such unvarying honesty and disinterestedness, that the country may rely upon him as a corrective. In his case it is impossible to impute sordid or ambitious motives. A seat in Parliament was at all times open to him, and it is probable that his own consent alone was wanted to secure his services in the Cabinet. He took no part in the voting of five thousand pounds for the service in which he takes a prominent position; his appointment is therefore free from the imputation of selfish designs. From him we shall have a right to expect that the people of the United Kingdom will learn the unadulterated truth as regards the state of affairs in this colony; and the necessity of some such authoritative refutation of the slanders that are so industriously propagated, is made more apparent by every mail that arrives from England. Mr. Dalley's mission is not the swamping of the labour market, or the furtherance of national or sectarian designs for the purpose of making political capital here on his return. His duty—and he is sure to discharge it faithfully—is to place before the British public the precise character of the advantages offered here to persons emigrating from Great Britain or Ireland by means of their own funds. There is in this no departure whatever from the principle that capital ought not to be exported for the importation of labour. He will only have to prove to the intending emigrant that, by removing to this country, he will benefit himself, and find a more profitable field than the mother country offers for the investment of any small capital that he may be possessed of.

Of Mr. Parkes, we may say in the outset that he possesses many eminent qualifications for the office he has undertaken. With a clear head, quick perceptions, and as good a general knowledge of the country and of mankind as an exclusive residence in towns can confer, he brings to the aid of these advantages the results of useful reading, the power of application, and the force of great perseverance. He neither possesses nor requires the oratory of any school but that of common sense. Whenever he takes in hand a subject that he believes in, his arguments are forcible and convincing. Elegance of diction would be as useless to his office as it would be foreign to all the circumstances of his case. Like other men of moderate ability he is always sure of success when he pleads a cause honestly, but invariably fails when he plays a double part. It is in this direction only that any doubts may be entertained on the present occasion. Mr. Parkes is unquestionably placed in a delicate position. The public have just been informed, by those who ought to know, that a contemporary print, not remarkable for devotion to those principles which he has usually professed, had lately the advantage of his literary services. The fact had never been noticed by us, nor would it be now, but that it is thrust forward somewhat ostentatiously by the journal in question, as a means of self-glorification for those who could thus sink political differences in favour of mingled compassion and self-interest. Whatever gratitude Mr. Parkes may feel, either for the fact or its public announcement, we trust that it will not lead him into any undue desire of reciprocation. He cannot but be aware that the paper alluded to has been the bitter and persevering slanderer of liberal institutions, and, through them, of the whole colony of New South Wales. The daring lie that is printed and circulated throughout the city with the morning's broad sheet, does not always sink into oblivion with the passing smile of the amused citizens. It is sown throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, and, in due time, brings forth its crop of falsehood, to the poisoning of men's minds in the mother country. The last mail furnishes us with a pregnant instance of this. The *Weekly Dispatch* is known to be a newspaper more extensively circulated than any other in England amongst those classes to whom Mr. Dalley and Mr. Parkes are now expected to tell the truth. It is amongst them one of the highest accessible authorities on all matters connected with their interests and prospects, and more particularly on the subject of emigration. Its "answers to correspondents" often decide the fate of a family, or the selection of a pursuit in life. Now we find, in the *Weekly Dispatch* of the 24th of March last, the following reply, under the head of "Free passages to Australia":—

Two sisters, who desire a free passage to Australia, with a view of getting higher wages, and contributing more to the maintenance of their parents, should defer their intention, as the colonists are suffering great distress. Hopelessness and wretchedness appear to prevail among all classes. The colonies are misgoverned, and torn to pieces by factions. There is a general election every fifteen months, and every Administration is upset in about six months. A curious state of things prevails just now at Melbourne. An Administration has just been formed excluding the clever business men of all parties. As soon as the nobodies brought in their budget it was kicked out, but they were not permitted to resign, and there the matter stands. Some female servants still obtain high wages, but many cannot get places. The colonists are thirsting for English capital, and agents are to be sent over to entice over such as have plenty of money to buy waste land, erect houses at an extravagant price, and fence and stock small farms; and as soon as they are settled they are to be taxed heavily to construct vast irrigation works. Healthy, good-tempered, and intelligent young women, with a twelvemonth's character, are always in demand at good wages in this metropolis.

Who that reads the foregoing lugubrious wail over the downfall of Australia, can for a moment doubt its origin? The writer has evidently referred to the monthly summaries of our contemporary, and he speaks the speech as he finds it set down for him. Mr. Parkes may calculate upon being taken for one of those agents whose mission it is to seduce immigrants into Australia for the purpose of being "taxed heavily to construct vast irrigation works." A lie never loses anything by rolling; and the Oracle of the *Dispatch*, taking our contemporary's text that "hopelessness and wretchedness prevail among all classes" here, finds no difficulty in finishing the picture. But will Mr. Parkes expose the origin and the motives of these abominable falsehoods? We hope so; though we have some misgivings. If he should lack the candour and courage to risk the imputation of ingratitude, we have satisfaction in knowing that we may rely upon Mr. Dalley, who can have no motives of any kind to lead him to a distortion of the truth.

The same London paper from which we have quoted the foregoing extract, contains in the same column another piece of news, which, while it affords additional proof of the eagerness with which information respecting these colonies is sought in the mother country, is also an argument in favour of some such appointments as have just been made. We extract the passage as we find it in the paper before us:—

Mrs. Chisholm died two or three years ago, but the Philanthropic Society, of which she was an agent, still exists, but we believe it is now confining its operations to Tasmania. If a person of good character, and otherwise eligible to emigrate, has saved half the money for the passage, the society lends the other half, to be repaid in the colony within a certain reasonable term. This society has an office at 29, Bucklersbury, Cheapside; and as the capital is remitted back from the colony it is lent to new objects. Some ships are still chartered on Mrs. Chisholm's principles, all the passengers paying the same rate, from £20 to £24. For such ships inquiry may be made among such shipping agents as have given bond to the Crown in £1000 for their fair dealing, such as Mr. Hitchens or Mr. Gray, in King William-street, City; Mr. Hotchkin, in Bishopsgate-street, Within; Mr. Bennett, in Cornhill, and some of the gentlemen who have offices in the Royal Exchange-buildings, by Finch-lane.

Our esteemed friend, Mrs. Chisholm, will be surprised to learn that she has been so long dead without knowing it. The other information may be taken for what it is worth. There can be no question of the fact that a really valuable and profitable emigration might be directed to this colony if effectual means were taken to counteract the ignorance, misrepresentation, and cupidity that now retard it. In this fact alone we have a sufficient justification for the appointment of well-informed and duly accredited agents. If they perform their duty industriously and conscientiously, the money voted for the purpose will have been well spent.

Mr. Parkes, we understand, contemplates the probability of being returned to the British Parliament, and he is said to have made some stipulations in his arrangements with the Government, with a view to this contingency. We do not know that such a recognition of his claims would be at all detrimental to his usefulness, unless he should be persuaded to join her Majesty's Ministry, in which case it might naturally be expected that Colonial affairs would become subservient to Imperial interests. But as any such change would involve a material benefit, we should of course expect that Mr. Parkes would resign the representation of Australia. Mr. Dalley, we believe, has no such anticipations, and we may, therefore, expect that he will be able, on his return to this country, to render a faithful account of a diligent stewardship.

THE REUNION

Capt. Chisholm has
the holders of Receipt
for relatives, that since
ing numbers have bee
having been either pai
or applied for their em

Money paid to the
emigration of Nos. 2,
24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32
42, 43, 45, 46, 55, 56, 58
78, 83, 88, 95, 97, 100, 1
130, 135, 136, 137, 138,
118, 152, 155, 157, 159,
168, 169, 173, 174, 175,
188, 190, 191, 192, 193
227, 228, 230, 233, 235,
260, 263, 265, 266, 267
281, 283, 286, 293, 294
305, 311, 313, 319, 320,

Relatives who had
March, 1853, or were
10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 2
57, 59, 62, 63, 74, 75, 7
106, 108, 110, 112, 114
126, 131, 133, 143, 147,
158, 160, 162, 167, 180,
204, 205, 207, 209, 210
250, 254, 262, 256, 257
312, 231, 288, 273, 239,

For further particu
if by letter, post paid.

ARC

Great Collins-st. East, ab
Next door to Messrs.

84

R 240 C 4
G 240 M4
B 240 Y 4
K 0
N9.5

R 231 C 7
G 231 M7
B 231 Y 7
K 0
N9.25

R 159 C 20
G 159 M20
B 159 Y 20
K 11
N7

R 97 C 20
G 97 M19
B 97 Y 20
K 34
N4.75

R 61 C 20
G 61 M19
B 61 Y 20
K 48
N3.25

R 37
G 37
B 37
N2

Munsell Step Chart - Production Studi

Page 84 - Page 85 - view two

The Mayor
requests the honor of
Mr. Chisholm's Company
to a Fancy Dress Ball at the
Queens Theatre
on Wednesday 26 October Next

Character

N.B. Ladies & Gentlemen are requested to bring their Cards of invitation

9 O'Clock. An answer is requested addressed to the Secretary Town Hall Innerleithen St.

Mr. & Mrs. Lynch
request the pleasure of
Major, Mrs & Miss Chisholm's
Company at an evening Party
on Tuesday 3rd July at 9 O'Clock.

31. Cleveland Square.
Hyde Park.

R.S.V.P.

The Governor
requests the honor of
Major Mrs and Miss Chisholm
Company at a Ball in celebration of
Her Majesty's Birthday
on the 23rd of May at 9 o'Clock

Government House.

An answer is requested addressed to the A.D.C.
Persons attending the Ball will be requested
to bring their Cards of invitation.

Ball in Honor of Her Majesty's Birthday
Exhibition Building 25th May 1858

The Governor requests the pleasure of
Major Mrs & Miss Chisholm's Company
Dancing to commence at 9 o'Clock.

The favor of an answer is desired, addressed to
The Aide-de-Camp Government House. Melbourne

Major Chisholm E.I.C.

Hyderabad

To .....

Dear Sir

The honor of your company is requested to meet MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM to-morrow, (Tuesday evening), at half-past Seven o'clock, at the DUKE OF KENT HOTEL, La Trobe Street, West.

W. D. SCURFIELD,
THOMAS H. HADLEY.

Monday, Nov. 23rd, 1857.

THE REUNION OF FAMILIES.

CAPT. CHISHOLM has the pleasure to inform the holders of Receipts for moneys remitted for relatives, that since last return, the following numbers have been settled, by the sums having been either paid to the parties at home, or applied for their emigration:

Money paid to the relatives for support or emigration of Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 55, 56, 58, 61, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 78, 83, 88, 95, 97, 109, 113, 119, 121, 122, 124, 125, 130, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 145, 146, 148, 152, 155, 157, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166, 168, 169, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 181, 182, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 201, 206, 211, 215, 221, 227, 228, 230, 233, 235, 240, 244, 245, 252, 259, 260, 263, 265, 266, 267, 270, 272, 274, 277, 278, 281, 283, 286, 293, 294, 296, 297, 298, 300, 303, 305, 311, 313, 319, 320, 322, 329, 335, 375.

Relatives who had sailed prior to the 31st March, 1853, or were about to sail, of Nos. 9, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 27, 30, 41, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 59, 62, 63, 74, 75, 76, 80, 86, 87, 95, 98, 102, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 123, 126, 131, 133, 143, 147, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 167, 180, 189, 187, 195, 198, 203, 204, 205, 207, 209, 210, 221, 235, 241, 247, 248, 250, 254, 262, 256, 257, 264, 268, 289, 299, 309, 312, 231, 288, 273, 259, 261, 298, 222, 111.

For further particulars, apply at this office, if by letter, post paid.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Acting Hon. Sec.

Great Collins-st. East, above "Argus" office,
Next door to Messrs. Allison and Co.

Extracts from
"Sidney's Emigrant's Journal And Traveller's Magazine,
London December 1849.

A Sketch of the Colonial Life of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm.

In February 1846 a Committee was formed in Sydney for the purpose of presenting to Mrs. Chisholm, then on the eve of departing for England, a testimonial of the estimation in which her services on behalf of the emigrant population were held by the Colonists –
Among the Committee were eight members of the Legislative Council, the mayor of Sydney, and

Leghorn 30th July 1853

Mrs Chisholm
care of Messrs W. S. Lindsay & Co.
London.

Dear Madam,

We hope the present will find you safely arrived at the end of your journey.

We have the pleasure to advise the shipment of C C & I One small Box containing your Bust in Alabaster shipped per S.S. "Genova" Capt. J. W. Glover to the care of our friends Messrs M'Kean M'Larty & Co. 31 Water Street Liverpool who have been requested by us either to forward it to Messrs W. S. Lindsay & Co. or follow any instructions you may be pleased to remit them.

Said box will be delivered against their charges only.

We regret to say that the "Genova" will be considerably retarded on her outward voyage & not expected to reach Liverpool before the [illegible] of August.

We shall always be delighted to hear from you & to endeavour to prove ourselves useful, so that you have only to command us.

We remain Dear Madam
Yours very respectfully
Bremondsen Mathey

The Argus.

(Published Daily.)

"I am in the place wh[ere] I am demand[ed] of co[nscience] to speak the truth, and therefore the truth I speak impugn it whoso list."

FRIDAY, APRIL 3[illegible], 185[illegible].

MRS. CHISHOLM'S DEBTORS.

The letter from Captain Chisholm in our issue of Monday last, is a document well worthy of perusal by all who are interested—and who is not, in keeping up a constant stream of healthy Emigration into the Colony? But it demands special attention from those who have reaped the benefits bestowed by the Society founded and carried on with such untiring zeal by the benevolent lady so well known amongst us We are very desirous that every such person should read the Captain's appeal, and respond to it as speedily as circumstances will allow them. Indeed we are unwilling to suppose that any person, not utterly lost to a sense of honesty, would willingly expose himself to the imputations which will certainly lie against all those who fail to fulfil their engagements with Mrs. Chisholm's society.

Ingratitude is a very detestable vice under any circumstances. But it becomes doubly hateful when it bears the look of dishonesty also. When a man not only forgets the kindness of a generous friend but intentionally fails to fulfil the engagements he has voluntarily entered into with that friend, he loses all claim to the character of an honest man; and it is impossible to have any feeling for him but one of thorough contempt. What person will run the risk of having this said of him, for a matter of a few pounds?

Several of the immigrants by the Slains Castle and Blundell have not yet refunded the loans made to them by the Society; loans granted on such easy terms, and without which they could not, have come out to the Colony at all. This is very bad. But it is still worse when it is remembered that, in all likelihood, almost every one of these persons could have paid his instalments easily from the time of his landing in the Colony, whether he went gold digging or not. If he was a successful gold digger, his debt to the Society became the veriest trifle, and there was no excuse for its not being paid in one sum, with thanks, besides adding a contribution to the funds of the Society that rendered him so much service, and put him on the way to fortune. And if he did not succeed at gold-seeking, there was abundant employment, at good wages, for him, and the payment of his debt was still easy to him Except in the cases, if any, where circumstances prevented a man from doing more than barely living since he came to Melbourne, there is no excuse whatsoever for delaying the repayment of the loans to the Society.

But the simple neglect to keep their engagements, and the ingratitude and dishonesty this implies, are not the only mischiefs that such conduct works. It hampers the Society; keeps it from extending its operations; and prevents other people from sharing the benefits it offers. Every man who fails to refund his loan, keeps some other person from coming out to the Colony; it may be, some father, or mother or other relative, in whose welfare some persons here are very deeply interested. The instances of this given by the Captain are very striking.

Surely, then, it will not be necessary to say another word on the subject. Surely, we shall not hear another complaint of the kind. The man who will not listen to the appeals of friendship, kindness, honesty, and humanity, should be cut off from all society, and left to the tender mercies of the law for punishing fraud. Let such of our readers as happen to know any of the persons spoken of by the Captain, read his letter and this article to them.

MELBOURNE MORNING HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 185[illegible]

MRS. CHISHOLM AT CASTLEMAINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Friday last a *soirée* was held in the Hall of Castlemaine, which was placed at the disposal of the public by the owner, for the purpose of doing honor to the benevolent lady above-mentioned. A highly respectable company, including several from the Camp, partook of tea provided by Mr. Barnes, and the pleasing music furnished by a band of Hanoverian minstrels, which was performed between the various speeches, contributed greatly to the interest of the occasion. Captain Bull, the resident Commissioner, took the chair, and, as soon as tea was over, called upon Mr. Hitchcock to commence the business of the evening.

Mr Hitchcock commenced his observations by referring to the pleasure he had experienced in having Mrs Chisholm's acquaintance for a few days, and by expressing his regret at the reports which had been circulated to her prejudice—some intimating that her class of female emigrants was not good enough, and others that it was too good—some slanderously denying all merit in her movements, because she was a Roman Catholic, to which body it was also asserted she had gone over. It was a source of regret to find men and women busying themselves in this slanderous way with a lady whose fourteen years' of disinterested labour entitled her to more respect; but he doubted not that she could afford to pity her detractors, and would pass unharmed through an ordeal from which an angel could not escape, and not only silence her accusers, but increase the confidence of the public. The speaker then referred to a variety of incidents which he had observed in his intercourse with Mrs Chisholm, which convinced him that her motives were of the most disinterested and purely philanthropic character—a view which was taken by the Legislative Council, and which he doubted not would be adopted by that assembly. On this ground he had great pleasure in introducing that lady to the meeting, and he trusted she would long live to continue her beneficent career.—(Cheers.)

Mr Pearson Thompson rose to propose the first resolution, which congratulated Mrs Chisholm on her arrival here, and referred to her disinterested and unparalleled exertions in favour of female colonization, and general philanthropy. The learned gentleman referred to the late dinner in that hall and the enthusiastic reception of the toast of "The Queen," which arose, not from admiration of her exalted station, but from the virtues which shed a lustre round it, and the fact of her reigning in the hearts and affections of her subjects, and her anxiety to promote the social, moral, and religious well-being of the people. True, there was no analogy between Mrs Chisholm and that lady so exalted by rank and station, but there was an analogy between her and the immortal philanthropist who was so eloquently eulogised by Mr Burke at the Bristol election. [illegible] Howard, said that great statesman, [sur]veyed all Europe, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces or the stateliness of temples—not to make accurate admeasurement of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosities of modern art, not to collect medals, not to collate manuscripts—but to dive into the depth of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals, to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain, to take the guage and dimensions of misery, despair, and contempt—to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to assist the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original, and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It is a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity (loud cheers)." Such was the disinterested Howard, and in a similar pursuit Mrs Chisholm was engaged. She was untiring in her benevolent exertions, and could not fail to be acquainted with the luxury of doing good.

The Rev Mr Low had great pleasure in expressing his approval of Mrs Chisholm's object, and in seconding the resolution, which was carried by acclammation.

Mrs. Chisholm, on rising, was received with several rounds of enthusiastic cheering. She alluded to the pleasure of taking a cup of tea with friends, as well as to the pleasure she felt at receiving such tokens of approbation of her labours in past times, and which she trusted would continue, and also receive their support. Having glanced at the little troubles which seemed to cause so much annoyance to her friends here, she said the time was passed when she felt pain from a misrepresentation of her conduct, such an ordeal being necessary for the purification of her actions, to humble her in her own esteem, and bring her into submission to the great source of strength, whether Protestant or Catholic. Having remarked on the ultimate triumph of truth with reference to her character, which was valuable to herself and to the public, and intimating that the process of examination was mutually advantageous, Mrs Chisholm distinctly declared that money-making was no part of her business though she saw numerous ways in which she could make a fortune. She had, however, a great work to do, and was determined to go onward with it, dismissing all apprehension for the future with reference to herself and others. (Cheers.) People had complained that the cl[ass] of female immigrants who have shared in her attention, was not good enough, but the parties who complained had rendered her no assistance, the grumblers never being workers (a laugh); nevertheless she trusted that after fourteen years of labour she had gained a reputation for truth, and was enabled to give advice. Mrs Chisholm then went on to say, she had come on a sacred mission to the diggins, to examine the condition of society, and report to those who were interested in obtaining correct information. She would implore her hearers not to neglect their first duties in this country. Let not parents who had perhaps been left without support, be left in doubt whether their children were alive, or in the present changing state of England, remain without receiving from their children substantial tokens of affection. It was important to press this subject home; to rouse this district well up in that subject, preparatory to the canvassing of others; husbands who had left their wives would find she would follow them to every rush, (laughter) and no doubt many would be frightened, like the man she had seen that day, who had been two years in that district without sending for his wife, till the presence of a monitor came to the aid of his recollection. Great numbers were in this predicament, and she required the aid of as many persons as possible to discover these delinquents. All the women ought to assist in this painfully interesting undertaking. The married men were sure to help (loud cheers), and if the single men regarded the cause with apathy, it was little creditable to their taste and feeling. (Great cheering.) It was not safe to encourage females to come to the gold-fields till the condition of society had been ascertained. For this purpose she had been furnished with the means of travelling, favoured with the anxiously expressed wishes of His Excellency in favour of her enterprise, and had placed at her disposal letters of introduction, all of which would facilitate the object she had in view, and enable her to assist the diggers in obtaining happy homes. Mrs Chisholm said she was anxious to supply the miners with more interesting domestic companions than the dogs which guarded every tent. (Laughter.) They would never know half their strength to fight the Russians or any other foe till they were surrounded by their wives and children. She came to talk to them not of their wrongs but of their rights; not to complain of the police, but to enlist their sympathies in favour of domestic bliss; not to talk of diminishing the tax, but to double it on the single men, free the married men, and give a bounty to the children (great cheers). Huddled in the miserable homes and destitute of domestic influences to soothe and tranquillise their minds, they were no judges of their grievances, any more than the miserable substitutes for wives; the dogs which guarded their tents. Was not a change desirable? Had they forgot the happiness of their former homes and their wives who were all anxious to follow them. It was painful to find men exaggerating the difficulties of sending for their wives, and excusing themselves on the score of illness and broken legs, five cases of which she had met with in one day. Mrs Chisholm then dwelt on the importance of Savings' Banks as a means of collecting resources from which to transmit funds to friends at home, on the Land Question as a means of inducing an attachment to the Colony, and on the co-operation of the ladies of the district without whose assistance and influence protection could not be afforded to young and inexperienced females. The land must be obtained or the country would be abandoned and ladies must observe a little charity and discrimination in the treatment of their servants if they wished heartily to co-operate with her. When the ladies on the diggings had done their part towards establishing a home for females, most beneficial results would follow from their introduction here. It was proposed to establish a number of lodging-houses on the road from Melbourne to Simson's in which, at a reasonable rate, good accommodation might be secured, 1s for a meal and 1s 6d for a bed being out of all reason for a man travelling with his wife and children. It was hoped that this would obtain on a large scale as introductory to the possessing and tilling of the land. A melancholy feature in colonial affairs was the tax paid on foreign produce. There was little hay of colonial growth, and this could not be deemed a country till we had a harvest home. (Tremendous cheers.) Then there was Chilian flour, and butter at 3s 6d a-pound and four years old, with milk, so necessary to children, eggs, and fowls, whose cackling was so delightful, scarcely to be obtained by any. Then there was the pig for which most people longed. What an idea for an Irishman to be without his pig. (Laughter.) No wonder the Commissioners were not popular. Let every man have his pig, potatoes, butter, milk, and eggs, and the Commissioners would be most charming men. (Great laughter.) Then there was the longing after land, which must be satisfied. She would like to be informed where and when good land could be obtained. She had been directed to Joyce's land, and coveted some like it—not for herself, but for the influence it would have upon the people. The questions of unlocking and compensation were now discussed, but she took a domestic view of it, and thought if the Legislative Council were to take a month's holiday at the public expense, travel through the country, see what has been and what can be done, then the question of compensation would not be found difficult to settle. (Cheers.) Mrs Chisholm then thanked the chairman, whom she knew as an estimable man in New South Wales, and complimented the band, stating that she sent the first band to the colony, and that music and dancing under proper regulations were productive of much innocent enjoyment. She also hoped that on her next visit she should see a greater number of bonnets. It transpired that £70,000 was lying in the gold-office without interest, and this was conclusive of the necessity for a savings' bank,

THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN,

THE SHIPPING INTEREST AND FREE TRADE.

Mr Lindsay's speech at Willington, which we reported in our last, has since gone the round of the press, and several of our daily and weekly contemporaries have commented approvingly on the facts and arguments which it embodied. The mere delivery of a Free Trade speech at a ship-launch is in itself a great fact; and we are gratified in adding that this bold and novel step was crowned with success. No doubt there were many dissentients among the four hundred guests on that occasion; we know there were some, and one gentleman from Blyth, who sat opposite to us, exclaimed loudly against the pain which the utterance of honest but unpalatable truths caused him; but we believe there was not a shipowner present who did not leave the table satisfied that the miscalled protection, once afforded to the shipping interest, will never be restored, and we trust that many will thereby be induced to assist in urging forward those just and necessary measures, to which Mr Lindsay also adverted, and which will undoubtedly afford substantial relief to the shipowner in the competition which he is now waging on the ocean wave with every nation of the world.

Mr Lindsay gives the best proof of his opinion that Great Britain has nothing to fear on her native element, by largely investing his capital in shipping; and during his recent visit he conclusively manifested his preference for ships built on the Tyne by giving Messrs Coutts and Parkinson, who have furnished the "*W. S. Lindsay*" to his entire satisfaction, an order to build another twice the size of that noble vessel, intended to convey Mrs Chisholm and a company of female emigrants to Australia—and at a price £1500 higher than the tenders he had received from other ports. We know of no higher compliment which could be paid to the builders, and no greater benefit which could be conferred by an individual shipowner on the Tyne. Newcastle presents many advantages for the building of iron ships, and as trade and commerce expands under a free and liberal maritime policy, the shipping interest will increase and prosper, and the Tyne derive proportionate advantages from its growing prosperity.

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY,

By the Grant of Loans for Two Years or more without Interest;

OR,

A SYSTEM OF EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES, PORT PHILLIP, AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA;

IN A LETTER

Dedicated by Permission to Lord Ashley, M.P.,

BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.

My Lord,

The earnest desire manifested by a large body of the industrious classes to improve their circumstances by Emigration, and the sufferings so patiently borne by our people seeking employment and finding none, make it imperative that a system of vigorous colonisation should commence, in order that the munificent provision which the Giver of all things needful for man has placed in reserve should be placed within the reach of our struggling population.

It is indeed melancholy to reflect, that thousands of British subjects should wander about more like spectres than beings of flesh and blood, and that hundreds should die from starvation while our vast Colonies could provide so abundantly for them. Anxious however as a poor man may be to emigrate to the Australian Colonies with his family, it is unfortunately, impossible for him to accomplish his desire without some assistance. My Lord, I take this view of the matter, that the necessities of our people are so pressing, that if some humane, patriotic, and national steps on the part of the public be not taken to develop and bring into operation the mines of wealth, and to explore the almost boundless fields for productive labour which a benign Providence has placed at the disposal of Great Britain beyond the seas, loyal British subjects will be driven by hunger and by England's neglect, to seek a livelihood in another country which may be inimical to British interests.

We are at home, my Lord, circumscribed by space. If we wish to keep pace with some of our neighbours, or desire to maintain our superiority, we must extend our sphere of action beyond the narrow confines of this Isle. Policy points out the way, and it remains for wisdom to lay the foundation of a sister nation, upon the sound basis of gratitude and justice; for these are the qualities that should constitute the bond which is to unite the vast Continent of New Holland to Great Britain. Helping then our struggling population is but our duty; and I ground my plan of a Loan Society upon this principle, that if the Australian Colonies are worth going to—if they remunerate, nay, frequently enrich the poor Emigrant, the passage thereto is worth paying for.

The poor man's capital is his labour: he cannot in general find remunerative occupation for it here—he is desirous of investing it in Australia, in which country he is assured, even by his own relations and friends, that he will get for it a profitable return. How painful, then, is his position! He stands like a man anxiously wishing to be ferried over a deep and broad river, but without the means of crossing it: he sees a rich harvest before him, but cannot reach it by his own unaided exertions. If viewed, then, at this point, surely the humane and the benevolent—the good and the rich, will step forward to his aid, and help him to obtain a passage to that Colony, not as a pauper—not as a criminal; but in the more worthy position of a borrower.

In England, my Lord, a Society is much needed, *the great moral aim of which should be, to check crime by protecting and encouraging virtue*. A Society is required amongst us that will tend to discourage idleness and diminish pauperism, by holding out a wholesome stimulus to industry: a Society that will be as unanimous in its views, as it should be universal in its spirit of charity.

No one has shown a more disinterested and earnest desire to ameliorate the condition of the Labouring Classes than your Lordship; and it is delightful and heart-cheering to contemplate, that, eminent as your position is, you are surrounded and supported in every good work by numbers whose daily desire is to do good, and who, by their zeal and charity, are ever ready to promote any plan that is calculated to relieve distress. When, however, the plan proposed is to remove it as far as the nature of things can admit, a greater measure of exertion may be reasonably expected from all parties.

MBER 28, 1868.

MRS. CHISHOLM.

In furtherance of the object advertised in the *Times* [...]erday (a copy of which is annexed) for promoting a [...]onial to Mrs. Chisholm, a number of Gentlemen [...]ed with the City have formed themselves into a Com[...] and in their name (as Chairman), I trust it will [...]enient for you to attend the Public Meeting to be [...] Tuesday next, the 9th instant, at Twelve for One [...] when the Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. [...] Smith, M.P.

THOMAS HANKEY, Jun.

[...] Tavern, [...]5, 1853.

[...]TIMONIAL to Mrs. CHISHOLM.—The friends of Mrs. [...]ISHOLM, being anxious to mark their respect and grati[...] her long, arduous, and successful efforts in improving the [...] of emigrants to the British Colonies, and especially in [...]g the reunion of families, have resolved to present her [...]ESTIMONIAL, previous to her departure for Australia. [...]hisholm, after a residence in Australia of nearly seven [...]ring which she rendered important services to that Colony [...]g to light and correcting abuses in the system of emigra[...] by distributing labouring emigrants over the interior, [...] England in 1846, and has, up to the present time, [...] and successfully devoted her whole time and means to [...]wing objects:—

[...]o inducing the Government to send out to Australia, chil[...]mounting to several hundreds, who had been left behind [...]ts emigrating under the bounty system previous to 1844.

To teaching the labouring classes the power of small sa[...]d the benefit of association for effecting emigration without [...]e from Government or charity.

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[...]er to set an example for the imitation of the emigrating [...] the one hand, and the shipowners on the other, Mrs. [...] established the Family Colonization Loan Society, with [...] success, as a model of how ships should be fitted out, and [...]grants should assist each other.

And lastly. To affording, by correspondence and personal [...]s (at a sacrifice of labour, time, and comfort it is im[...]adequately to describe) information, assistance, and warning [...] interested in emigration.

[...]uld be unworthy of the country to allow Mrs. Chisholm [...] England without testifying, in a public manner, its sense [...] great talents and disinterested self-sacrifices.

The Meeting will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, at 12 for 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 9th of August, the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P. in the Chair.

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The Argus.
(Published Daily.)

"I am in the place where I am demanded of conscience to speak the truth, and therefore the truth I speak, impugn it whoso list."

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 185.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S DEBTORS.

The letter from Captain Chisholm in our issue of Monday last, is a document well worthy of perusal by all who are interested—and who is not, in keeping up a constant stream of healthy Immigration into the Colony? But it demands special attention from those who have reaped the benefits bestowed by the Society founded and carried on with such untiring zeal by the benevolent lady so well known amongst us. We are very desirous that every such person should read the Captain's appeal, and respond to it as speedily as circumstances will allow them. Indeed we are unwilling to suppose that any person, not utterly lost to a sense of honesty, would willingly expose himself to the imputations which will certainly lie against all those who fail to fulfil their engagements with Mrs. Chisholm's society.

Ingratitude is a very detestable vice under any circumstances. But it becomes doubly hateful when it bears the look of dishonesty also. When a man not only forgets the kindness of a generous friend but intentionally fails to fulfil the engagements he has voluntarily entered into with that friend, he loses all claim to the character of an honest man; and it is impossible to have any feeling for him but one of thorough contempt. What person will run the risk of having this said of him, for a matter of a few pounds?

Several of the immigrants by the Slains Castle and Blundell have not yet refunded the loans made to them by the Society; loans granted on such easy terms, and without which they could not have come out to the Colony at all. This is very bad. But it is still worse when it is remembered that, in all likelihood, almost every one of these persons could have paid his instalments easily from the time of his landing in the Colony, whether he went gold digging or not. If he was a successful gold digger, his debt to the Society became the veriest trifle, and there was no excuse for its not being paid in one sum, with thanks, besides adding a contribution to the funds of the Society that rendered him so much service, and put him on the way to fortune. And if he did not succeed at gold-seeking, there was abundant employment, at good wages, for him, and the payment of his debt was still easy to him. Except in the cases, if any, where circumstances prevented a man from doing more than barely living since he came to Melbourne, there is no excuse whatsoever for delaying the repayment of the loans to the Society.

But the simple neglect to keep their engagements, and the ingratitude and dishonesty this implies, are not the only mischiefs that such conduct works. It hampers the Society; keeps it from extending its operations; and prevents other people from sharing the benefits it offers. Every man who fails to refund his loan, keeps some other person from coming out to the Colony; it may be, some father, or mother or other relative, in whose welfare some persons here are very deeply interested. The instances of this given by the Captain are very striking.

Surely, then, it will not be necessary to say another word on the subject. Surely, we shall not hear another complaint of the kind. The man who will not listen to the appeals of friendship, kindness, honesty, and humanity, should be cut off from all society, and left to the tender mercies of the law for punishing fraud. Let such of our readers as happen to know any of the persons spoken of by the Captain, read his letter and this article to them.

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could not escape, and not only sile accusers, but increase the confidence public. The speaker then referred to of incidents which he had observed in tercourse with Mrs Chisholm, which co him that her motives were of the mo terested and purely philanthropic cha a view which was taken by the Le Council, and which he doubted not adopted by that assembly. On this gr had great pleasure in introducing tha the meeting, and he trusted she wo live to continue her beneficent c (Cheers.)

Mr Pearson Thompson rose to pro first resolution, which congratulated M holm on her arrival here, and ref her disinterested and unparalle ertions in favour of female colo and general philanthrophy. The lear tleman referred to the late dinner in and the enthusiastic reception of the "The Queen," which arose, not from tion of her exalted station, but from tues which shed a lustre round it, fact of her reigning in the hearts o tions of her subjects, and her anxiet mote the social, moral, and religious w of the people. True, there was no ana tween Mrs Chisholm and that lady s by rank and station, but there was a between her and the immortal ph pist who was so eloquently by Mr Burke at the Bristol Howard, said that great st veyed all Europe, not t the sumptuousness of palaces or the st of temples—not to make accurate adi ment of the remains of ancient grand to form a scale of the curiosities of art, not to collect medals, not to collat scripts—but to dive into the depth of d to plunge into the infection of hos survey the mansions of sorrow and take the guage and dimensions of mis pair, and contempt—to remember the f to attend to the neglected, to a forsaken, and to compare and the distresses of all men countries. His plan is original, and it of genius as it is of humanity. It is of discovery, a circumnavigation of (loud cheers)." Such was the disi Howard, and in a similar pursuit M holm was engaged. She was untirin benevolent exertions, and could not acquainted with the luxury of doing

The Rev Mr Low had great pleasu pressing his approval of Mrs Chisholm and in seconding the resolution, which ried by acclamation.

Mrs. Chisholm, on rising, was rece several rounds of enthusiastic cheer alluded to the pleasure of taking a with friends, as well as to the pleasur atreceiving such tokens of approbation bours in past times, and which she trus continue, and also receive their Having glanced at the little troub seemed to cause so much annoyan friends here, she said the time was pas she felt pain from a misrepresentat conduct, such an ordeal being necessa purification of her actions, to hu in her own esteem, and bring submission to the great source of whether Protestant or Catholic. H marked on the ultimate triumph of t reference to her character, which wa to herself and to the public, and i that the process of examination was advantageous, Mrs Chisholm disti clared that money-making was no pa business, though she saw numerou which she could make a fortune. however, a great work to do, and mind to go onward with it, all apprehension for the futu reference to herself and others. People had complained that of female immigrants who ha in her attention, was not good enou parties who complained had rende assistance, the grumblers never bei (a laugh); nevertheless she truste fourteen years of labour she had ga tation for truth, and was enabled vice. Mrs Chisholm then went on had come on a sacred mission to the examine the condition of society, and those who were interested in obtaining correct information. She would implore her hearers not to neglect their first duties in this country. Let not parents who had perhaps been left without support, be left in doubt whether their children were alive, or in the present changing state of England, remain without receiving from their children substantial tokens of affection. It was important to press this subject home; to rouse this district well up in that subject, preparatory to the canvassing of others; husbands who had left their wives would find she would follow them to every rush, (laughter) and no doubt many would be frightened, like the the man she had seen that day, who had been two years in that district without sending for his wife, till the presence of a monitor came to the aid of his recollection. Great numbers were in this predicament, and she required the aid of as many persons as possible to discover these delinquents. All the women ought to assist in this painfully interesting undertaking. The married men were sure to help (loud cheers), and if the single men regarded the cause with apathy, it was little creditable to their taste and feeling. (Great cheering.) It was not safe to encourage females to come to the gold-fields till the condition of society had been ascertained. For this purpose she had been furnished with the means of travelling, favoured with the anxiously expressed wishes of His Excellency in favour of her enterprise, and had placed at her disposal letters of introduction, all of which would facilitate the object she had in view, and enable her to assist the diggers in obtaining happy homes. Mrs Chisholm said she was anxious to supply the miners with more interesting domestic companions than the dogs which guarded every tent. (Laughter.) They would never know half their strength to fight the Russians or any other foe till they were surrounded by their wives and children. She came to talk to them not of their wrongs but of their rights; not to complain of the police, but to enlist their sympathies in favour of domestic bliss; not to talk of diminishing the tax, but to double it on the single men, free the married men, and give a bounty to the children (great cheers). Huddled in the miserable homes and destitute of domestic influences to soothe and tranquillise their minds, they were no judges of their grievances, any more than the miserable substitutes for wives; the dogs which guarded their tents. Was not a change desirable? Had they forgot the happiness of their former homes and their wives who were all anxious to follow them. It was painful to find men exaggerating the difficulties of sending for their wives, and excusing themselves on the score of illness and broken legs, five cases of which she had met with in one day. Mrs Chisholm then dwelt on the importance of Savings' Banks as a means of collecting resources from which to transmit funds to friends at home, on the Land Question as a means of inducing an attachment to the Colony, and on the co-operation of the ladies of the district without whose assistance and influence protection could not be afforded to young and inexperienced females. The land must be obtained or the country would be abandoned and ladies must observe a little charity and discrimination in the treatment of their servants if they wished heartily to co-operate with her. When the ladies on the diggings had done their part towards establishing a home for females, most beneficial results would follow from their introduction here. It was proposed to establish a number of lodging-houses on the road from Melbourne to Simson's in which, at a reasonable rate, good accommodation might be secured, 1s for a meal and 2s 6d for a bed being out of all reason for a man travelling with his wife and children. It was hoped that this would obtain on a large scale as introductory to the possessing and tilling of the land. A melancholy feature in colonial affairs was the tax paid on

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MELBOURNE MORNING HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 185

MRS. CHISHOLM AT CASTLEMAINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Friday last a *soirée* was held in the Hall of Castlemaine, which was placed at the disposal of the public by the owner, for the purpose of doing honor to the benevolent lady above-mentioned. A highly respectable company, including several from the Camp, partook of tea provided by Mr. Barnes, and the pleasing music furnished by a band of Hanoverian minstrels, which was performed between the various speeches, contributed greatly to the interest of the occasion. Captain Bull, the resident Commissioner, took the chair, and, as soon as tea was over, called upon Mr. Hitchcock to commence the business of the evening.

Mr Hitchcock commenced his observations by referring to the pleasure he had experienced in having Mrs Chisholm's acquaintance for a few days, and by expressing his regret at the reports which had been circulated to her prejudice—some intimating that her class of female emigrants was not good enough, and others that it was too good—some slanderously denying all merit in her movements, because she was a Roman Catholic, to which body it was also asserted she had gone over. It was a source of regret to find men and women busying themselves in this slanderous way with a lady whose fourteen years' of disinterested labour entitled her to more respect; but he doubted not that she could afford to pity her detractors, and would pass unharmed through an ordeal from which an angel

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The vast sum necessary to carry out Colonisation to any considerable extent, makes the task hopeless if taken up by the charitable alone. But their zealous endeavours, combined with the industrious and frugal efforts of the working classes themselves, assisted by benevolent loans from the rich, can accomplish much; nor is it consistent with the British character to be deterred from attempting a great work on account of the difficulties with which it may be surrounded. A labouring man however, before he borrows, should consider whether he will be able to repay the sum advanced to him; and in like manner he who lends, should make some enquiry into the character of the individual requiring such assistance.

At the mention of a loan to enable the mechanic and working man to emigrate, numbers hold up their hands and exclaim, "That class will never pay." There is something however in making this experiment, that cannot fail, my Lord, to elicit much moral worth and excellence; and, if successful, great will be our national joy; for we are proud enough of our highly civilised state; we dwell with complacency upon the large sums of money raised in a few days for building Churches and Schools; we challenge the whole world to produce a braver or more loyal body of men; we exult in the intelligence of our people; we boast of our machinery and our science; but what is all this, my Lord, if our people cannot be trusted with a few pounds to convey them from want to plenty? If their principles are so bad and so utterly worthless, humiliating as the fact would be, it will be necessary to enquire into the causes that have so degraded them.

Entreated as I have been to appeal in behalf of those who promise better things, I can but regret that a more powerful pen than mine was not employed in so important a cause; or, that the confiding benevolence which has made your Lordship the leader in every good work, cannot be more frequently found.

It is not, my Lord, proposed to ask for Loans without Interest from the rich for two or three years, without something being done by the persons to be benefitted thereby. Desirable therefore as it may be, that the expected Loan should speedily amount to a considerable sum, it is equally the object, and comes within the designs of this plan, that the Working Classes themselves should first contribute a proportionate sum before any portion of such Loans be appropriated to Emigration.

It is to be hoped that the machinery of this plan will be found so simple, that any benevolent individual, so disposed, would be able to manage all matters connected with the local Branches of the scheme in such a way as that the arrangements might be in the hands of the parties most interested in the welfare of the people, and in whom they could place the greatest confidence. It is calculated that such a Society, (and the family group system proposed), will be found particularly applicable in affording protection and assistance to friendless and orphan females.

The number of weavers (and weavers are said to make excellent shepherds), now unemployed, would, doubtless, cause numerous family groups to be formed amongst that body of persons; but as the object of this Society is to establish a National System of Colonisation, it will be necessary that the Local Branches, as well as the Central Society, should all be working at the same time.

There never was, perhaps, a more suitable time to commence such a work than the present; and, although the working of the plan is fixed upon the basis of high moral motives, nevertheless, for Colonisation to go on satisfactorily and with advantage, it must also be made a matter of business. Every "twenty guineas' ship," as such are called, that leaves England full of passengers, requires, that for the wellbeing and prosperity of these individuals, two other ships should be filled with common hard-working people, or individuals whose habits would dispose them to adopt a shepherd's life, for Colonisation, like an edifice, must be carried on by the due and suitable admixture of component parts.

In submitting this plan for your Lordship's consideration, and that of the Public, it may be observed, that all the aid which it may be found requisite to ask of Government will consist in the grant of the usual allowance to surgeons and captains of ships for the due transmission of Emigrants. In the salary to Colonial Agents, and in the support of Government, evinced by their recommending to the Colonial Authorities that a sum proportionate to that advanced by this Society on Colonisation may be deducted from the Land Funds of the Colony, and be expended in making roads, building bridges, and other local improvements.

The friends and well-wishers of this Society can hardly expect the full confidence of the Public at its commencement. It is a great moral problem yet to be solved, whether the various grades of our Working Classes can be trusted, or whether, with all our religious, moral, social, and commercial advantages, we are rearing rogues or honest men; for, if we are not doing the one, we are certainly doing the other.

The benevolence that feels a desire to help those who try to help themselves will be in favour of such a plan, and real charity will dispose many to grant Loans from the Christian motive of doing good. But confidence, in its commercial character, is a thing to be gained. There is nothing however, discouraging in this undertaking; for, high as many of our commercial houses now stand, they all had a beginning; and, with few exceptions, the foundation stone of their character was laid by men who commenced with little, but who, by the exercise of punctuality, frugality, and integrity, gained commercial fame.

In conclusion, my Lord, I have to observe that it is now upwards of a year since I submitted this plan to you and other influential parties,—it has been sent for consideration to various parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales,—I have both by personal communication and by letter taken the opinion of considerable bodies of the working-classes upon it, and the result of such enquiries has been satisfactory. I base then the plan of this Colonisation Loan Society upon the capabilities of Australia, the benevolent spirit of the British nation, and the moral worth of its people.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's very faithful servant,

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

3, *Charlton Crescent, Islington,*
London, *August*, 1849.

+ This Rule modified, persons only accountable for their own debts.

COMMITTEE.

THE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.	JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq.
THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.	F. G. P. NEISON, Esq.
THE HON. VERNON SMITH, M.P.	W. MONSELL, Esq., M.P.

With power to add to the number.

PROPOSED RULES.

+ 1. That the Society be based on the principle of friendly parties or groups of approved individuals, who are acquainted with each others' character, becoming jointly and severally responsible for loans advanced to them.
2. That a committee of this Society shall be formed in London, to be called the central committee, and branch or local committees, to be named from their respective localities.
3. That loans shall be granted by the Society for two years or more, to family groups, without interest.
4. That branch committees undertaking the formation and direction of family groups be required to communicate to the central committee the wants, means, and eligibility of parties desiring to avail themselves of the Society's aid.
5. That agents be appointed in the colonies, whose duties shall be—to receive from emigrants all loans made by the Society; to remit the same to the central committee in England; to keep a register of all agreements entered into; the district to which emigrants shall proceed; to afford advice and assistance to emigrants in obtaining employment; and to facilitate by all the means in their power the due settlement of the people, as well as to forward all correspondence between them and their friends in Europe.
6. That such agent shall give receipts in duplicate to each emigrant for all sums received on account of loans; such emigrant handing or remitting the duplicate to the local committee, and retaining the original.
7. That contributors advancing loans shall be privileged to nominate persons for a passage from their own locality or elsewhere; and that directors of charitable institutions be entitled to similar privileges.
8. That all loans be effected through the central committee.
9. That influential parties in Australia be invited to co-operate with this Society, by forming branch committees for aiding agents in the settlement of emigrants, recovering loans, and acting for the central committee at home, in case of need.
10. That some of the most intelligent of the family groups who may first proceed to the colony be requested to unite themselves for the time being to the local or district committeee, and to aid the agent in the recovery of loans made to the family party with which they are connected.
11. That family parties consist of a limited number, each group not to contain more than twenty families, nor less than three families.
12. That losses incurred by accident, such as deaths, to be borne by the Society.
13. That, to meet such and similar exceptional expenses, a reserve fund be formed, distinct from the loans of the general run of contributors.
14. That, on contributors desiring to resume their loans, due notice shall be given to the parent Society, and that as soon as the sum so advanced has been received from the individuals for whose benefit it had been applied, it shall be duly reimbursed to the original lenders.
15. That, as it will be difficult to determine how much each individual should contribute towards his or her passage, groups being necessarily constituted differently, some of weak, some of strong families, and single individuals, and as the system is one of mutual co-operation—a neighbour for a time contributing his quota to the passage of his neighbour, the same being in due course repaid, as shown in group No. I.—parties be required to raise as large a sum as their circumstances can possibly admit, the Society only undertaking to help them in some proportion to their own contributions.
16. That no sums be advanced to parties beyond what they can easily repay within two years from the date of their arrival in the colony.
17. That persons not emigrating with the first draft of a group be required to pay 2*s.* each quarter until they are nominated to a passage, such payments to go towards their own passage-money.
18. That in the event of death or other casualty which may occur previous to embarkation, such payments as may be made to the Society shall be paid into the reserve fund; that the same rule be applicable to payments made by individuals who may after such payments change their minds and not proceed to Australia, unless the central committee shall see good cause to act otherwise.
19. That it shall not be considered as a matter of right that the relatives of persons who have already emigrated and made a part payment of loan shall follow in succession, the decision of the eligibility of families to priority of embarkation resting exclusively with the central and local committees.
20. That when it happens that a family or individuals cannot meet with families who wish to emigrate from their own locality, and thus be unable to form a group, parties thus situated be privileged to join another group, provided that such an arrangement meets the sanction of both parties, and the approval of the central committee, by their producing approved references either through the local committees or other respectable parties.
21. That parties ~~approved by the committee, and entered as members~~ [illegible] be required to pay an entrance fee of sixpence each, to meet in part the current expenses of the office.
22. That all adults benefitting by the Loan Society pay a fee of 5*s.* each, and children under fourteen years of age 2*s.* each, in addition to their passage-money; this sum to be paid with their last instalments to the Loan Society, and to be added to the reserve fund.
23. That family groups be at liberty to choose the colony to which they prefer to emigrate, so that they confine themselves to one colony; deviations from this rule may be allowed, when members of the same group have relatives settled in the different colonies, or under other peculiar circumstances.
24. That, as the success of the Society will much depend upon the character of individuals forming the family groups, enquiries as to the integrity of such parties be instituted by the committees and others interested in the prosperity of the Society, and that persons constituting the group shall pledge themselves not to admit into their body individuals of exceptionable character.
25. That the reunion of families now separated, some at present in Australia, others in different parts of the United Kingdom, be specially encouraged by this Society.
26. That, in relation to this last rule, individuals wishing to make remittances for their relatives or friends at home, in aid of their emigration, and through the medium of this Society, be required to give the agent in the colony satisfactory security for the repayment of such sums as the central committee in England may find it necessary to advance on account of such parties.
27. That benevolent parties in the colonies assisting the Society be at liberty to name persons from the same country and locality from which they themselves may have emigrated, provided a group from such place can be made up.
28. That a list of the members of the Society; the offices of its central and local committees; the names of contributors by loan or donation, with the amount contributed by each (unless specified to the contrary); the number of associated groups embarked, with their names and ages; the place from which they emigrated; their destination and subsequent settlement; the amount advanced, repayments made, the sums still due, and by whom, be published quarterly.

MBER 28, 1868.

MRS. CHISHOLM.

In furtherance of the object advertised in the *Times*
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and in their name (as Chairman), I trust it will
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Tuesday next, the 9th instant, at Twelve for One
, when the Chair will be taken by the Right Hon.
n Smith, M.P.

THOMAS HANKEY, Jun.

Tavern,
5, 1853.

TIMONIAL to Mrs. CHISHOLM.—The friends of Mrs. IISHOLM, being anxious to mark their respect and grati- her long, arduous, and successful efforts in improving the n of emigrants to the British Colonies, and especially in ng the reunion of families, have resolved to present her TESTIMONIAL, previous to her departure for Australia. Chisholm, after a residence in Australia of nearly seven luring which she rendered important services to that Colony ging to light and correcting abuses in the system of emigra- d by distributing labouring emigrants over the interior, n England in 1846, and has, up to the present time, ly and successfully devoted her whole time and means to owing objects:—
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The Meeting will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, at 12 for 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 9th of August, the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P. in the Chair.

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Trinity Colonisation Loan Society
Office 397 Pitt Street Sydney
December 16th 1852

My Lord & Gentlemen,

In enclosing the operations of the Sydney Branch of this Society we now hand you a Statement of the amount received up to this date from Emigrants by the Francis Walker, with this sum a bill of the Commercial Bank Sydney upon the London Joint Stock Bank at 30 days in favor of Messrs J. H. Challis & C. E. Robinson for £16.16.10 has been purchased the first of which we also enclose.

All expenses hitherto incurred by the Local Committee on a/c of the Society including the Secretary's Salary have been defrayed out of the subscriptions raised in the Colony, we are therefore able to hand you the present amount repaid by Emigrants in its integrity; in future however such sums will be subject to a reduction of 10% for which consideration our late Secretary Mr Robinson has undertaken their Collection; all amounts so collected will be placed in the Commercial Bank Sydney to the credit of Mr J. H. Challis, who has consented to act as your Treasurer, and he with Mr Robinson will from time to time hand you statements of the same, and remit the Amounts.

We have done all in our power to learn the addresses of those Emigrants who are your debtors, and have taken such steps as suggested themselves to us as most likely to secure the repayment of the Loans.

+ In bringing our present undertaking to a close we feel called upon to draw your attention to the efficient and satisfactory manner in which Captain Hay of the Francis Walker performed his duties during the passage out, the continued sickness of the Surgeon who was unable to attend to the Emigrants during the greater portion of the Voyage and who departed this life shortly after the arrival of the Francis Walker in Sydney, increased these to a great extent and we have great pleasure in recording the

expressions

THE MELBOURNE MORNING

MARCH 26, 1852.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

London, November 17, 1851.

We have just received intelligence from your city, of less than three months old, by way of Pernambuco. This places beyond the possibility of further doubt the productiveness of your newly discovered gold fields. Hitherto, as I have told you, and as you will now have heard through a hundred other channels, there has been no response in this country to the "loud proclaim" from Sydney, beyond an unusual shipment of articles of consumption, digging tools, Colt's revolvers, and other presumed indispensibles of the gold finder's vocation. The men were not forthcoming. Either California has satiated our gold cravings (except in the shape of current coin of the realm) —or we were too well off at home—or the cost of the passage to Sydney was just so high as to render it simply impossible for any large number to respond to your invitation: however it was, the good people of the United Kingdom have shown no disposition to go to the antipodes even to scrape up gold by the bushel. Yet I cannot resist the impression, to which your latest intelligence gives rise, that we shall now see a set of emigration running in your direction. Surely the well-known activity of our shipping interests will find some mode of inducing the young, the strong, and the enterprising to go to a real British California, where a Government exists that can and will protect person and property without need of calling in the aid of Justice Lynch, and where the worst that can befal the unsuccessful adventurer is to fall upon high wages in the ordinary walks of life, in one of the finest climates in the world.

Of course there will be curiosity in the colonies as to what the Home Government are doing? As yet they make no sign—if we except their ordering a ship to Woolwich, to take on board, so it was said in one of the daily papers two or three mornings ago, no less than 400 convicts for Hobart Town, including among them the celebrated rural banditti known as the Frimley Gang. There is a rumour, indeed, that some private arrangements are being attempted with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a branch steamer round the Lewin. But in all reports of this kind it is the settled rule now in London to believe nothing until we see it a realised fact. It is the impression that Government would really keep the Australias as isolated from the ordinary intercourse of the world as possible—that they don't *like* late news from that quarter—and that a month's delay will enable them to slap off another batch of convicts. It is very certain that the Government have only themselves to blame for these very prevalent suspicions. Their conduct seems as childish as it is culpable at this period in the affairs of the world; and if they do not hasten to do something in the way of effecting steam communication with Australia, on a plan commensurate with the exigencies of the times, they may rest assured this object will before long be accomplished without their instrumentality. Here we are receiving news in less than an hour from Paris, that is, from the French capital, such as the rejection of the President's measure for restoring universal suffrage, to its publication in a "second edition" of one of our morning journals. Here we are letting off guns at Dover, by, we may say, a trigger pulled at Calais. We have almost maximized the speed of communication in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and our regular communications from Australia still occupy nearly six months in coming to hand.

Then as to any effort made by Government to induce a stream of free emigration to Australia just now, they have again only to thank their own suspicious proceedings during the last two or three years that there should be current notion they are well pleased to think you will all be starved into Transportationists! Let us hope there may be some error here after all!

I am happy to understand that Mrs Chisholm's scheme of emigration is really beginning to assume a public importance, from the wide spread interest it is creating among our working classes. It wisely appeals to their love of independence, and the becoming pride of being indebted mainly to themselves in raising pecuniary means to emigrate.—"Groups" of families, as I believe is the phrase, are brought together, where they talk over and encourage each other in their designs.

Each family becomes the means of diffusing the faith in emigration as the ready remedy for low wages and every precarious employment; and indeed Mrs Chisholm's scheme may be regarded as a propaganda for National Emigration, by the spontaneous efforts of the people themselves. The efforts of this excellent lady promise to be crowned with a success I should think beyond her own anticipations. I had ever regarded her labours as highly beneficial, but almost necessarily very limited in their effect, but there would seem to be in them the germ of very wide spread, if not national results. One remark I would here make. It is quite clear the working classes have been too much addressed as though they had little feelings as regards home and kindred; and it has been the practice to hold out somewhat coarsely to them the alternative of the workhouse in England or plenty in the remoter regions of the earth. Certain it is, there is a strong suspicion among many of our shrewd talking operatives, that our wealthier classes wish in effect to "transport" the poorer. It is Mrs. Chisholm's merit that she in a great degree leads her industrious friends to find out for themselves the benefits of emigration; and they regard her as really their well-wisher, having nothing at heart but their own future welfare.

I understand the gentlemen both in and out of Parliament who are accustomed to take an interest in your public affairs have been consulted together very frequently of late, with the view of adopting any steps calculated to be of advantage to the colonies, more especially in reference to the convict question. But I believe I may safely say that at present it has been deemed the wiser course not to attempt any active measures, but rather to await intelligence of the manifestations on that most important of all colonial questions, which, it is felt in this country, must assuredly be among the first to be made by the new colonial legislatures. For my own part I cannot but feel an entire conviction that, whatever may be the infatuation of Lord Grey on this question, and though we may see Government packing off for the moment as many convicts as they can to Van Diemen's Land, hoping in the first rush to the diggings that they will be accepted without any very loudly proclaimed dissatisfaction,—that those very diggings have settled the early doom of transportation to Australia. As some earnest of what the New South Wales Legislature may do, the addresses to the electors of Messrs. Wentworth and Macarthur have been received with great satisfaction by anti-transportationists in this country.—*S. M. Herald.*

THE DORSET COUNTY

CHRONICLE AND SOMERSETSHIRE GAZETTE,

FAREWELL EMIGRATION MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

On Wednesday last a farewell group meeting of the passengers to Australia by the Ballangeich—a ship sent out from Southampton freighted on the colonization plan followed by Mrs. Chisholm—took place on board that ship in the Southampton Docks. As this is the first full ship for Australia that has left Southampton, the passengers having paid the whole of their passage-money, the occasion excited considerable interest in the town. Throughout the whole of the forenoon the ship was visited by a succession of parties composed of the most respectable inhabitants, who examined her fittings and capabilities and the accommodation provided for the passengers with much interest; and by two o'clock, the hour named for the meeting, so large a crowd had collected, that it was found impossible to make room for all of them on deck. It was accordingly arranged that as many of the passengers and their friends as could be accommodated on board should meet on the after deck, and that the great body of the visitors should take up their position on shore, immediately under the bulwarks of the vessel, where they would be sufficiently near to hear all the proceedings. Before referring to what took place at the farewell meeting it may be as well to state that the Ballangeich is a tried and excellent ship of 800 tons burden, and that, including the crew, she takes to Australia about 270 souls. Of these 190 are adults, the remainder, exclusive of the ship's company, consisting of children.

At 2 o'clock the Mayor of Southampton, accompanied by Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. Wyndham Harding, secretary of the London and South-Western Railway, Mr. Sydney, and a numerous body of ladies and gentlemen, took up their position on the poop of the ship, the passengers being partly on deck and partly on shore, where some thousands of the townspeople were also assembled. Mrs. Chisholm then delivered an address to the emigrants, in which she counselled them not to be cast down by the apparent disorder that prevailed on the eve of their sailing, but to look upon it as the precursor of good order and good management during the voyage. She assured them that the very best provisions that could be obtained had been provided for their use, and that no effort had been wanting to secure their comfort. She was satisfied that before 18 months elapsed there would be an opening in the colony for thousands of children, and this was one of the points to which she would direct her attention on her return to Australia, though her very first efforts would be employed in favour of those miserable gold diggers, who, in their anxiety to get wealth, were in danger of losing everything for which life was precious. It was necessary that thousands of women should be sent out, but not till arrangements were made for their protection on their arrival in the colony. This was the first ship from Southampton filled with emigrants paying their own passage money, and she rejoiced to see it sail from that harbour, for the more ports they had for emigration, the greater protection would they have for the emigrant.

The Mayor, Mr. HARDING, and Mr. SYDNEY then severally addressed the meeting, the first two gentlemen dwelling specially on the advantages that would be derived by the Railway Company, the Dock Company, and the town of Southampton, if the port were made a medium of communication for emigrants between this country and the colonies.

Three cheers were then given for Mrs. Chisholm and for the emigrants, and the meeting separated.

Lunch was afterwards served on the main deck, when the healths of the Queen and Prince Albert, Mrs. Chisholm, and other toasts were proposed by the Mayor, who presided, and drunk with great cordiality.

Daily News, IRELAND. 18 May 1852.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

Mrs. Chisholm has been received by all classes since her arrival in Cork with the most marked respect. She has visited the charitable institutions, the embroidery schools, and other establishments of public industry. Numbers of ladies and gentlemen have waited on her, and all seem to take a deep interest in her benevolent mission. The *Cork Reporter* says:

Yesterday Mrs. Chisholm received letters from her husband, Captain Chisholm, dated Melbourne, Port Phillip, January 12, announcing that gold dust to the value of 1,040*l.* was about to be sent home by persons who had emigrated, to assist their friends to go out to them. This day's post brought another letter, received by the Earl of Shaftesbury, forwarding 419*l.* for the same purpose. Amongst the Irish remittances is one of 130*l.* from a man to his friends in the county of Tyrone. Captain Chisholm had been only five weeks in the colony promoting the arrangements made by his amiable lady when this large sum was made up.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S EMIGRATION SYSTEM.—On Monday night a group meeting of intending emigrants to Australia was held at the British Institution in Cowper-street, City-road. At a few minutes after 8 o'clock Mrs. Chisholm entered the room, and proceeded to address the meeting. She said, as there were a number of women present, she would call attention to the necessity of not uselessly expending money in outfits. In all the books in which outfits were spoken of people were advised to prepare themselves for hot and cold weather, but she was anxious to do away with the mystery about these outfits, whereby money was expended which might be carefully preserved against landing in the colony. For a woman two gowns were sufficient for a voyage. She wished to caution them against wearing thin shoes in the morning and evening, when the deck of the vessel was more or less damp, and diarrhœa frequently resulted from cold feet. After entering into some necessary and minute details, she said the ship Chalmers would leave the London Docks on Sunday, immediately after divine service had been performed on board. Another ship was about to proceed from Southampton, and another from Cork, being the first that would sail from Ireland in connexion with this system of emigration. She approved of the plan of small remittances being sent home, and she hoped soon to see the English emulate the Irish in aiding their relations to emigrate. After further observing that she would closely follow her plan of watching over the comforts of the ships, Mrs. Chisholm took leave of the meeting amid much applause. Mr. Sydney afterwards addressed the meeting, which then adjourned.

LEEDS WOOLLEN CLOTH-MARKET, July 27.

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FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGISTER.

Sir—With your characteristic desire and watchfulness to promote every thing that you consider beneficial to the colony, you inserted in a recent number of your journal an extract from the city article of the London *Times*, of January the 16th ... on the plan of the Family Colonization Loan Society, originated by Mrs. Chisholm. The article spoke in terms of praise of the plan in general, and of Mrs. Chisholm's philanthropy, energy, and talent in particular, but considered that the plan was deficient in its business details by not having been placed on a mercantile basis, and some interest charged on the loans, or some means provided to guarantee the society against the risk of loss from the occasional non-payment of the loans, and consequently that it was not likely to be of that general utility which its originator designed it to be, or the interests of emigration required.

As such a charge from so high an authority was likely to damage the Society in the eyes of a mercantile community like that of England and her Australian colonies, Mrs. Chisholm felt herself called on to clear herself from it, and the following letter from her appeared in the city article of the 21st of January, and drew from the writer of that article an acknowledgement that the plan was not open to the charge made against it. As the charge against the plan has appeared in your paper, I feel sure you will give insertion to Mrs. Chisholm's reply, as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

"Sir—In carrying out my system of emigration as a means of doing good, I value my character in respect to the commercial details as highly as any merchant in the city, and must, therefore, ask permission to say a few words to elucidate some remarks which appeared in the *Time*' 'city article' on Friday last. I will not occupy your space by explanations of my reasons for a steady perseverance in establishing the Family Colonization Loan Society, but confine my observations to a few facts. On the first formation of the society the idea was to charge a moderate interest on each loan, and that very term was in the original manuscript prospectus; the discussions of the two first meetings of the committee were also, almost exclusively, devoted to the subject of a moderate interest. There was thus, you will perceive, every anxiety to carry out the principle; but with the very small sum at command for loans, and the clerical aid that would then become necessary, it was ultimately resolved to adopt simple inexpensive machinery in connection with the society, until it had attained such a growth as to justify the adoption of a different mode (a period which, in the opinion of my friends, has now arrived), and I was directed to consult with some of the depositors on the subject, and gather their opinions, that both parties might work harmoniously by a thorough understanding at the commencement. I availed myself of a group meeting, and explained to the members the necessity of adopting some self-preserving principle, when, after a short consideration, the plan of charging fees was decided upon as the most simple and best calculated to meet the case; the following was then embodied as a part of the rules and regulations in the printed prospectus:—

"'Fees—Persons on being enrolled as members of the society will have to pay an entrance fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to meet in part the current expenses of the office. And to cover the losses and other incidental expenses, all adults benefitting by the Loan Society must also pay a fee of 10s. each in addition to their passage-money, and children under 14 years of age, 5s. each. This sum to be paid in the colony, with the last payment of their loan, and to be added to the reserve fund to meet losses, &c.'

FAMILY COLONISATION FOR AUSTRALIA.

[illegible] group meeting of intending emigrants for Aus[illegible], under the popular plan suggested by Mrs. Chisholm, [illegible]eld on Tuesday at the Boys' Parochial School, Clapham[illegible]on. The meeting was very numerously attended by [illegible]ing men and women, comprising intending colonists, [illegible]r friends, and others anxious to hear Mrs. Chisholm ad[illegible] them on a subject with which her name is identified. [illegible]ev. WENTWORTH A. BOWYER, rector of Clapham, [illegible]ed the chair.

[illegible] Rev. CHAIRMAN said that the last meeting which had been held in that room on this subject was rather in[illegible]ry. This evening they should have a more business [illegible] Mrs. Chisholm would be kind enough to state [illegible]culars to them which would enable those who [illegible] out to save a great deal of money, and afford [illegible]best means of taking their families to Australia [illegible] time, with comfort and propriety, and with the prospect of getting good situations in the land of their adoption. He would now again introduce Mrs. Chisholm to their notice.

Mrs. CHISHOLM then presented herself to the meeting, and was received with loud cheers. She began by advising the emigrants not to encumber themselves with large unwieldy boxes, but only to take such as they would be able to carry about for themselves; as in the colony, where labour cost 10s. a day, porterage would be very expensive. There was no necessity either for them to have their boxes lined with zinc, or tin, because all good ships, that is "A ones," were licensed to carry teas and spices of the choicest quality without injury. She must guard them against some most tempting advertisements which were put out regarding emigrant ships. They should go to Lloyd's, and look over the "A ones." There might be good ships that were not of that class, but they would not be able to judge of them; and for safety they should keep to the "A ones." By doing so a number of very bad ships would probably be driven off the ocean. If they had a large quantity of luggage she recommended them to purchase a cask, which was cheaper and more convenient than a box, because they could easily roll it from place to place. Besides, it would serve when they got to the colony either for a water cask, a salting tub, or a washing tub. Again, casks which hitherto were a mere drug in the market, in Australia were now selling for two guineas each, because they were now used as snug comfortable sleeping places for the diggers; but it was necessary to secure them with a peg to prevent them from rolling. (Laughter.) It was a comfort to her to think that she had greatly reduced the expense of outfits by having good wash-houses on board the ships. When people thought of emigrating they generally ran first to look after fine cabins, but she wanted them to look first at the wash-houses, and see that they were all right with the tanks and water-pipes. This accommodation would at least save from 50s. to 3*l*. per head to the emigrants in their outfits. If they should be taking small sums of money with them, it would be better for them to obtain a letter of credit, which costs only a few shillings for a sum under 10*l*., and is much better than carrying it loose in their pocket. She knew advertisements were put forth, offering to make very advantageous money arrangements for them, but she earnestly warned them to guard against any "money arrangements." The bankers' charge, she knew, was rather high for letters of credit; but she advised them for safety to pay it. Since she had last had the pleasure of meeting them she had visited Ireland for the purpose of sending off a ship from Cork. She did so on the ground that she felt certain that they would never have emigration as it ought to be until a spirit of honourable competition was fully excited. In despatching that ship many difficulties stood in the way, many prejudices had to be removed. Even among the emigrants at the last moment there was a word against Ireland. They were told that the Irish children were so savage that only one knife and fork was allowed at table for fear one child should murder the other—(a laugh)—and after she arrived there a young woman came up to her, in the dusk of the evening, having seen a number of the people, and said, "Do you know, Mrs. Chisholm, I should not be afraid of landing with them." (Laughter.) Another spirit was manifested by some of the English emigrants. They said "In grouping together we shall not group selfishly; we shall leave room for one or two Irish, as we are all going out together, and thus make things more pleasant." She had often put the question at public meetings, whether emigration was to be moralised or not? She would tell them an anecdote which would grate rather harshly on the English ear, but it showed that the persons emigrating valued character, and were determined to do what they could for themselves; and intimated that the good people, if they hung back, would be left behind; the people would take the advance in this movement. A young man was heard to swear on one occasion among an emigrant party, and to use language offensive to womanhood. He was told that he would not be allowed to in the ship—they would not take a man who could insult womanhood on board. She (Mrs. Chisholm) tried to make peace among them; and the young man, in the most noble manner, confessed his fault, and said he would even apologise before the little children, because he said he wished to go out in that ship, as he knew the kind of society he would be among, and would be sure to be comfortable. Seeing that there would be division in the ship if he went—that there would be one party for him and another against him on the voyage—she (Mrs. Chisholm) recommended him quietly rather to go in another ship to prevent unpleasantness, and he took her advice. (Hear, hear.) Now, if these strong moral feelings existed among the emigrants, how good it would be if some noble minded men would come forward and lend a hand at such work. In the Barrackpore, which would sail on the 30th inst., well qualified teachers were going out who would endeavour to form classes during the voyage, and instruct them at the rate of 7s. for each emigrant. With God's blessing she intended herself to leave for Australia in June next. She was anxious during the voyage to make herself useful, and to try to establish a system of female emigration that would give confiuence to the public, and do credit to her country. She felt that the subject she was touching upon was so important to the nation that she would be glad to have the opportunity for two evenings of addressing an audience in a room as near the West-end as possible, confining herself entirely to the question of female emigration. She wished to let some good ladies with large sums of money know at how very small a sum they would be able to provide for and to protect orphans.

Some amusing and interesting extracts from letters from Australian colonists, who had gone out under the group system and were rapidly growing rich in that El Dorado, were then read to the meeting by Mrs. Chisholm, after which,

Mr. SIDNEY addressed the assemblage, strongly urging upon the middle classes to come forward at once, and take part in the work of colonisation, otherwise they would find that it would be entirely taken out of their hands.

Mrs. CHISHOLM added a few remarks to her previous address, to the effect that she had experienced the greatest difficulty in getting the large shipowners to assist her in her undertaking; but she had at length, fortunately, secured the co-operation of Mr. Lindsay, and augured the happiest results from that circumstance.

The meeting, after voting thanks to Mrs. Chisholm and to the chairman, then dispersed.

CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS, EDITORS OF 'CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,' 'CHAMBERS'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE,' &c.

No. 511. NEW SERIES. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1853. PRICE 1½*d*.

CAROLINE CHISHOLM:

HER LAST SEVEN YEARS' WORK.

THE story of the early life of Caroline Chisholm, her adventures, her trials, her triumphs over ignorance, prejudice, and tyranny, during the seven years she passed in Australia, we have already related.* Before the close of this year, she will have again quitted England, after a career of seven more years, passed not less usefully to her country and gloriously to her own reputation for wisdom, foresight, energy, and philanthropy, than those she spent in colonising Australia. She is about to depart, to renew under strange yet favourable auspices her old labours, in colonising and cultivating the earth, and in civilising and humanising the people. On her first sojourn, she had to aid and protect the poorest labourers, exposed to all the oppression that falls to the lot of the helpless ignorant; now, she will have to guide and even govern the wealthiest labouring-men the world has ever seen. A movement has been made, and met with enthusiasm by all conditions and ranks of society, for presenting Caroline Chisholm with a testimonial of national gratitude.

The time is appropriate for relating in what manner and by what means she has acquired in this country a reputation and an influence even exceeding that she earned in Australia. Plain words will suffice for this purpose. In 1846, Caroline Chisholm, with her husband, Captain Chisholm, and family of children, landed in England from Australia. She came the unpaid agent and representative of many hundred humble colonists, some who hoped through her means to obtain justice from the home government, others to discover long lost relatives. One of her last and most important labours had been to collect from word of mouth 'statements of the condition of settlers in New South Wales.' These statements were valuable in two points of view: in the first place, they afforded evidence—not now, but at that time much needed—of the advantageous prospects afforded by the colony for hard-working families; in the next place, as each person gave the particulars of the parish, county, and country from which he or she came, and the names of the relations left behind, it followed naturally that many entreated Mrs Chisholm to find out parents, brothers, sisters, children, and either to convey to them the means of proceeding to Australia, or to induce them to take advantage of government facilities for proceeding to New South Wales.

In addition to these communications from the authors of the voluntary statements, two other important commissions were placed in Mrs Chisholm's hands. During the time that emigration was carried on by private contractors, who received a certain sum, or bounty per head, for each of a certain quality delivered alive in Sydney harbour, parents who could not reduce their families to the number and age required by the bounty standard, were induced by the contractors to leave young children behind them to the care of work-houses. These deserted infants amounted to some hundreds. Those reclaimed filled two ships. There were also convicts who, under a public regulation, had been promised that, in case they conducted themselves with propriety in the colony for a certain period, they should, on obtaining their liberty—according to colonial phrase, ticket-of-leave—have their wives and families sent to them at the cost of the government. The promise was performed as regarded a few, but in those days the great sheep-owners, not having been chastened by the gold-digging dearth of labour, considered women and children rather a nuisance on their sheep-stations; so, in consequence of their representations, the promises made to reformed prisoners were not performed, and there remained due on this account a considerable number of families.

Charged with these heavy commissions, to contest with the Colonial Office and the Home Office—in addition to the task of corresponding with some five thousand souls of the humblest class of society, spread over the breadth of England, Scotland, and Ireland—Caroline Chisholm commenced her work in 1846, without rank, without influence, with an income barely equal to English notions of a decent competence. She had all her way to make: Australia was so little known and so little esteemed seven years ago, that the reputation she had gained there availed her little.

She began by arranging in regular order, dated and docketed, the documents on which she based her claims for free passages for the wives and children, who were in this instance her clients, suing *in formâ pauperis*. It is one of the characteristics of Caroline Chisholm, that she never makes a claim or a charge—whether it be against a government department or a commercial system—which she is not prepared to establish with the strongest judicial proof. Met in the case of the deserted children, by the Park Street Emigration Commissioners, first with delay, and then with evasion—for a whole winter, when the snow lay ankle-deep in streets, and walking was no pleasant task for one who had spent ten years in India and Australia—backwards and forwards, again and again, day after day, she passed with her neatly-tied evidence between her lodgings in King Street, Covent Garden, and Downing Street, Park

* See Journal, No. 326.

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...SHOLM.

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FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGISTER.

Sir—With your characteristic desire and watchfulness to promote every thing that you consider beneficial to the colony, you inserted in a recent number of your journal an extract from the city article of the London *Times*, of January the 18th, on the plan of the Family Colonization Loan Society, originated by Mrs. Chisholm. The article spoke in terms of praise of the plan in general, and of Mrs. Chisholm's philanthropy, energy, and talent in particular, but considered that the plan was deficient in its business details by not having been placed on a mercantile basis, and some interest charged on the loans, or some means provided to guarantee the society against the risk of loss from the occasional non-payment of the loans, and consequently that it was not likely to be of that general utility which its originator designed it to be, or the interests of emigration required.

As such a charge from so high an authority was likely to damage the Society in the eyes of a mercantile community like that of England and her Australian colonies, Mrs. Chisholm felt herself called on to clear herself from it, and the following letter from her appeared in the city article of the 21st of January, and drew from the writer of that article an acknowledgement that the plan was not open to the charge made against it. As the charge against the plan has appeared in your paper, I feel sure you will give insertion to Mrs. Chisholm's reply, as follows:—

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"Sir—In carrying out my system of emigration as a means of doing good, I value my character in respect to the commercial details as highly as any merchant in the city, and must, therefore, ask permission to say a few words to elucidate some remarks which appeared in the *Time* 'city article' on Friday last. I will not occupy your space by explanations of my reasons for a steady perseverance in establishing the Family Colonization Loan Society, but confine my observations to a few facts. On the first formation of the society the idea was to charge a moderate interest on each loan, and that very term was in the original manuscript prospectus; the discussions of the two first meetings of the committee were also, almost exclusively, devoted to the subject of a moderate interest. There was thus, you will perceive, every anxiety to carry out the principle; but with the very small sum at command for loans, and the clerical aid that would then become necessary, it was ultimately resolved to adopt simple inexpensive machinery in connection with the society, until it had attained such a growth as to justify the adoption of a different mode (a period which, in the opinion of my friends, has now arrived), and I was directed to consult with some of the depositors on the subject, and gather their opinions, that both parties might work harmoniously by a thorough understanding at the commencement. I availed myself of a group meeting, and explained to the members the necessity of adopting some self-preserving principle, when, after a short consideration, the plan of charging fees was decided upon as the most simple and best calculated to meet the case; the following was then embodied as a part of the rules and regulations in the printed prospectus:—

"'Fees—Persons on being enrolled as members of the society will have to pay an entrance fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to meet in part the current expenses of the office. And to cover the losses and other incidental expenses, all adults benefitting by the Loan Society must also pay a fee of 10s. each in addition to their passage-money, and children under 14 years of age, 5s. each. This sum to be paid in the colony, with the last payment of their loan, and to be added to the reserve fund to meet losses, &c.'

FAMILY COLONISATION FOR AUSTRALIA.

group meeting of intending emigrants for Aus, under the popular plan suggested by Mrs. Chisholm, held on Tuesday at the Boys' Parochial School, Clapham. The meeting was very numerously attended by ing men and women, comprising intending colonists, friends, and others anxious to hear Mrs. Chisholm address them on a subject with which her name is identified. Rev. WENTWORTH A. BOWYER, rector of Clapham, took the chair.

Rev. CHAIRMAN said that the last meeting which had been held in that room on this subject was rather in ry. This evening they should have a more business Mrs. Chisholm would be kind enough to state particulars to them which would enable those who out to save a great deal of money, and afford best means of taking their families to Australia time, with comfort and propriety, and with the prospect of getting good situations in the land of their adoption. He would now again introduce Mrs. Chisholm to their notice.

Mrs. CHISHOLM then presented herself to the meeting, and was received with loud cheers. She began by advising the emigrants not to encumber themselves with large unwieldy boxes, but only to take such as they would be able to carry about for themselves; as in the colony, where labour cost 10s. a day, porterage would be very expensive. There was no necessity either for them to have their boxes lined with zinc or tin, because all good ships, that is "A ones," were licensed to carry teas and spices of the choicest quality without injury. She must guard them against some most tempting advertisements which were put out regarding emigrant ships. They should go to Lloyd's, and look over the "A ones." There might be good ships that were not of that class, but they would not be able to judge of them; and for safety they should keep to the "A ones." By doing so a number of very bad ships would probably be driven off the ocean. If they had a large quantity of luggage she recommended them to purchase a cask, which was cheaper and more convenient than a box, because they could easily roll it from place to place. Besides, it would serve when they got to the colony either for a water cask, a salting tub, or a washing tub. Again, casks which hitherto were a mere drug in the market, in Australia were now selling for two guineas each, because they were now used as snug comfortable sleeping places for the diggers; but it was necessary to secure them with a peg to prevent them from rolling. (Laughter.) It was a comfort to her to think that she had greatly reduced the expense of outfits by having good wash-houses on board the ships. When people thought of emigrating they generally ran first to look after fine cabins, but she wanted them to look first at the wash-houses, and see that they were all right with the tanks and water-pipes. This accommodation would at least save from 50s. to 3*l*. per head to the emigrants in their outfits. If they should be taking small sums of money with them, it would be better for them to obtain a letter of credit, which costs only a few shillings for a sum under 10*l*., and is much better than carrying it loose in their pocket. She knew advertisements were put forth, offering to make very advantageous money arrangements for them, but she earnestly warned them to guard against any "money arrangements." The bankers' charge, she knew, was rather high for letters of credit; but she advised them for safety to pay it. Since she had last had the pleasure of meeting them she had visited Ireland for the purpose of sending off a ship from Cork. She did so on the ground that she felt certain that they would never have emigration as it ought to be until a spirit of honourable competition was fully excited. In despatching that ship many difficulties stood in the way, many prejudices had to be removed. Even among the emigrants at the last moment there was a word against Ireland. They were told that the Irish children were so savage that only one knife and fork was allowed at table for fear one child should murder the other—(a laugh)—and after she arrived there a young woman came up to her, in the dusk of the evening, having seen a number of the people, and said, "Do you know, Mrs. Chisholm, I should not be afraid of landing with them." (Laughter.) Another spirit was manifested by some of the English emigrants. They said "In grouping together we shall not group selfishly; we shall leave room for one or two Irish, as we are all going out together, and thus make things more pleasant." She had often put the question at public meetings, whether emigration was to be moralised or not? She would tell them an anecdote which would grate rather harshly on the English ear, but it showed that the persons emigrating valued character, and were determined to do what they could for themselves; and intimated that the good people, if they hung back, would be left behind; the people would take the advance in this movement. A young man was heard to swear on one occasion among an emigrant party, and to use language offensive to womanhood. He was told that he would not be allowed to in the ship—they would not take a man who could insult womanhood on board. She (Mrs. Chisholm) tried to make peace among them; and the young man, in the most noble manner, confessed his fault, and said he would even apologise before the little children, because he said he wished to go out in that ship, as he knew the kind of society he would be among, and would be sure to be comfortable. Seeing that there would be division in the ship if he went—that there would be one party for him and another against him on the voyage—she (Mrs. Chisholm) recommended him quietly rather to go in another ship to prevent unpleasantness, and he took her advice. (Hear, hear.) Now, if these strong moral feelings existed among the emigrants, how good it would be if some noble minded men would come forward and lend a hand at such work. In the Barrackpore, which would sail on the 30th inst., well qualified teachers were going out who would endeavour to form classes during the voyage, and instruct them at the rate of 7s. for each emigrant. With God's blessing she intended herself to leave for Australia in June next. She was anxious during the voyage to make herself useful, and to try to establish a system of female emigration that would give confiuence to the public, and do credit to her country. She felt that the subject she was touching upon was so important to the nation that she would be glad to have the opportunity for two evenings of addressing an audience in a room as near the West-end as possible, confining herself entirely to the question of female emigration. She wished to let some good ladies with large sums of money know at how very small a sum they would be able to provide for and to protect orphans.

Some amusing and interesting extracts from letters from Australian colonists, who had gone out under the group system and were rapidly growing rich in that El Dorado, were then read to the meeting by Mrs. Chisholm, after which,

Mr. SIDNEY addressed the assemblage, strongly urging upon the middle classes to come forward at once, and take part in the work of colonisation, otherwise they would find that it would be entirely taken out of their hands.

Mrs. CHISHOLM added a few remarks to her previous address, to the effect that she had experienced the greatest difficulty in getting the large shipowners to assist her in her undertaking; but she had at length, fortunately, secured the co-operation of Mr. Lindsay, and augured the happiest results from that circumstance.

The meeting, after voting thanks to Mrs. Chisholm and to the chairman, then dispersed.

Street, and Whitehall. Unwearied, undaunted, with written as well as personal applications, she urged the cause of the poor creatures who, trusting in her, were never likely to be able to thank her. At length, worn out by so much pertinacity, the emigration commissioners condescended to discuss one or two cases. They began, as is the custom with officials in such cases, by doubting the facts; but when as each doubt was hinted, a bundle of papers was produced, untied, and such particulars as the following were detailed:—'John Brown, and Mary his wife, sailed from Liverpool May —th 1836. Ship's name, ——. Emigration agent, ——,' &c. The third time was enough; the production of further evidence was waived. 'That will do, Mrs Chisholm; we are quite satisfied,' said the bland commissioner, and the order was made that transferred two shiploads of children from workhouses to their parents.

Like difficulties and like success attended her exertions in the cause of convicts' wives. It was on behalf of this class that she one day refused an invitation to spend a quiet Sunday in the country, saying: 'Many prisoners' wives are in service, and that is the only day they can come to see me.'

Of a different character, yet wonderfully wearying to any one less steadily determined to fulfil a self-imposed duty, was the task of hunting out the relatives of the bond and free settlers in New South Wales, whom she had met in her bush-journeys. From Ireland alone came 5000 letters—and such letters, such writing, such spelling, as required art almost equal to that of a Champollion or a Rawlinson to decipher!—while the postage of unpaid letters received, not to mention the cost of replies, amounted to no mean sum. From morning until evening the pen-hands of the Chisholms seemed never to cease moving, except when relieved in order to shake hands with their numerous unknown friends. Callers came, asked their questions, and departed; the door was always on the swing; no one was asked to give name or address.

By degrees it became known among the working-classes, that honest, useful information might be had from 'one Mrs Chisholm.' It was the beginning of the terrible years of famine and commercial distress. The Chisholm pen, no longer confined to private correspondence, was translated into print. Homely penny tracts, or pamphlets, told in plain words of 'meat three times a day;' and true stories of paupers becoming owners of land and livestock, by the profits of their own work, in distant Australia, were thus circulated. Up to this period—between 1847 and 1848—Mrs Chisholm had contemplated a scheme of emigration, or rather colonisation, for the relief of home distress on a large scale, under the auspices of government. Great schemes of colonisation were in favour in those days. Societies were formed under the most aristocratic and highest financial auspices, for doing wonderful things at the antipodes. All these have since died out, more or less ignominiously: some killed by jobbing; some by extravagance; others by their impractical folly. None asked the assistance or advice of so humble a person as Mrs Chisholm. But Caroline Chisholm soon appreciated the character of the people of this country, and saw that the only useful colonisation must be at once domestic, popular, and self-supporting.

She began with a Chartist carpenter, who, with irregular work and irregular habits, which kept him always in debt, had a mother he wanted to 'clutch out of the workhouse.' When his hopes of revolution and a political millennium fortunately failed on the great 10th of April, he flew in despair for peaceful counsels to Caroline Chisholm. She persuaded him to begin by dropping beer and tobacco, and saving a shilling a week. The shilling, as steady habits grew and work improved, soon increased to five shillings. Within a few months, assisted by a loan from Captain Chisholm and some friends of his own, the Chartist carpenter emigrated with his wife; in less than twelve months, he sent for his mother. This was the beginning of the Family Colonisation Loan Society.

In 1850, having prepared the full details of the working of the society, and obtained the names of a number of decent working-people of both sexes, who had paid for a considerable period weekly and monthly instalments toward a passage to Australia, she laid her scheme before her fellow-townsman, the member for Northampton, the Right Hon. Verner Smith; the Earl of Shaftesbury, at that time Lord Ashley; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert; the Countess of Pembroke; and a few other friends. By their aid, a sufficient sum was raised to try the experiment of loans instead of gifts to emigrants. The society started where many societies finish. A committee was formed to take up the work which had been privately carried on up to working-point by the Chisholms, and the whole machinery was set in motion before a single advertisement had appeared, or a single paid officer had been employed. Captain Chisholm acted as honorary secretary, and his office was no sinecure; Mr Wyndham Harding, whose time was already fully occupied in the duties of secretary to a great railway, under which his health has since entirely failed, undertook the troublesome office of treasurer; Mr Samuel Sidney, author of several popular works on Australia, volunteered to take from Mrs Chisholm part of the labour of explaining the objects of the society at public and weekly meetings.

For a considerable period, the proceedings of the society occupied very little public attention. Newspapers and orators of parliamentary standing were monopolised by the Canterbury Colonisation Scheme, for erecting an empire at the antipodes. Mrs Chisholm's ideas were less magnificent, although destined to leave more permanent traces. The Family Colonisation Loan Society was devised to promote, as its name implies, colonisation by families instead of by units. The government and public companies had been previously only anxious that labouring emigrants should be ablebodied and of equal numbers in sexes—domestic and social ties were forgotten in the desire to obtain as much labour-power as possible in return for the passage-money. Grandfathers, grandmothers, and infants, were counted as so much ship space and money lost; nay, some shipowners called for men only as they would have asked for slaves. Mrs Chisholm said: 'Always arrange, if possible, for the emigration of a whole family; carry complete families, if you cannot carry complete institutions, to the other side of the world.' The grandfather and grandmother may be as useful to the colony by the influence they will exercise over their grandchildren and children as if they were model-government emigrants, agricultural labourers under thirty years of age, able to dig and plough, and not able to write or read. Then government officers and colonial employers objected to infants; but care for the comforts of mothers and young infants formed

an especial part of all Mrs Chisholm's plans. 'More space, better food on shipboard, cost money, I know; but then,' she added, 'I save mothers and infants born on the sea.' Next she set her face against gratuitous emigration—against the pauper-making machine of government free-passages. Candidates for assistance from the Family Colonisation Loan Society were expected to shew that they could help themselves, by saving steadily toward their passage-money, by realising all they could from their property, by borrowing from relations and friends, and only in the last extremity coming to the society for a loan to be repaid in the colony by instalments fixed in reference to the current rates of wages.

In order to create the *esprit de corps* necessary for success, and to diffuse sound information in an unexpensive manner, Mrs Chisholm established her group-meetings. These were a kind of colonising 'at homes,' without refreshment, which took place at her own small house in Islington. The whole expense was confined to the candles, and an old woman who opened the door.

On these evenings, to which each person was invited who came privately for advice in the course of the week, the room devoted to the purpose was crowded with persons of very different conditions in life. Horny-handed mechanics, with their wives and one or two children, often an infant in arms, governesses and frugal servant-girls, dock-labourers and unsuccessful surgeons and lawyers, young lads just from school, and not fond of office-work, gray-headed hodsmen, anxious to provide for large families. In one corner of the room was an exact representation, in size and fitting, of a berth in one of the model-ships. A desk and table were formed by a sea-chest, on which were arranged various articles, or new contrivances likely to be of use on a voyage. At the desk Mrs Chisholm took her seat, often supported by some of the subscribers to her society. Sometimes a patent-safety cab, dashing up at full speed, brought Mr Sidney Herbert, or Lord Shaftesbury. Sometimes the dowdy neighbourhood was astonished by the blazing lamps and gorgeous footmen of Mr Verner Smith's carriage, on his way to the Opera. At times, ladies even of the highest aristocracy came to assist at these colonising reunions. But no matter who came, the simple order of the day was the same: the practical was never forgotten.

Mrs Chisholm generally began with a short address on a subject of practical importance to hearers. She generally tried to answer the more pressing questions that had been put to her in the course of the week. On one occasion, she began her discourse straight off with: 'The best shoes for wearing on board ship have moderately stout soles, and no heels.' There were no fine phrases; it was plain advice, addressed to plain earnest people. When, as not unfrequently happened, persons who had emigrated as labourers, and returned when successful to take back poor relations, were present, they were invited to give the result of their experience. Letters were read from emigrants to their friends in England, often containing, in simple language, matters of great interest. Occasionally, friends to the plan of the society said a few words of advice, encouragement, or explanation; but all fine language and high-flown premises were considered out of place. Then the intending emigrants were invited to put any questions; and these questions brought out very useful information: the whole tone was conversational. These group-meetings had not only the effect of saving the repetition of the same information to many different parties, but of making those about to sail in the same ship acquainted with each other. Mutual confidence and mutual assistance were thus cultivated. To these group-meetings, assembled without parade or expense in advertisements or placards, the spread of sound information, and the creation of a more healthy public opinion on the subject of emigration, may be traced.

At the same time that these group-meetings were being held, Mrs Chisholm did not relax her labours in correspondence and private interviews with inquirers among intending emigrants. Very soon the books of the society contained more than enough paying-subscribers to fill a ship. After the discovery of the gold regions had rendered it unnecessary to stimulate emigration, the society gave up chartering ships.

In the enterprise of chartering ships, Mrs Chisholm found herself embarked in a new sphere of duties. The government, in its supervision of shipowners, had acted on the principle, that so long as ordinary precautions were taken for the preservation of the health of third-class passengers in food and air, enough was done. Modesty and comfort beyond necessaries were not regarded, and health was sought to be preserved in inadequate space, only by limiting the families of young children. Under this system, or want of system, the sacrifice of infant life was frightful, the deterioration of female morals, awful.

Mrs Chisholm determined to set the example of ships, in which men and women would not have to dress and undress before each other; in which married couples should not sleep in open shelves or bunks in sight of each other; in which ventilation should be secured by a fixed apparatus, instead of a canvas pipe; in which the closets should be sufficient in number, retired in situation, and so firmly constructed, as not to be liable to destruction from a rough sea. She insisted on having light in all the berths, even if it were needful to cut the deck for the purpose; an ample supply of water by pumps the emigrants could work; conveniences for washing clothes on the voyage; a more ample and regular supply of food of a better quality. In fact she, for the first time, drew out a charter-party in the interest of the emigrant.

These matters, which to the uninitiated would seem of course, exposed Mrs Chisholm to the vehement and virulent opposition of shipowners, who had been in the habit of making handsome profits by the packing system, which she made it her business to expose by word and by deed. One great shipowner, of the highest mercantile respectability, declared, with strong adjectives, that he considered himself robbed of a certain ten per cent. of air and room which the charter-party he had signed, without close examination, gave to the family-colonisation emigrants. Because, in favour of the health and comfort and morals of the emigrating-classes, she touched the pockets of a most thriving class—the woman who devoted her time, her health, and all of comfort or luxury that her narrow means would afford, to the relief of her suffering countrymen, was calumniated as a corrupt jobber, and accused by those who ought to have known better, of making profits by emigration, when she was living more barely than any mechanic's wife.

Mrs Chisholm knew that, without setting an example, it would be declared by practical men that the reforms in shipping she claimed were impracticable. Therefore, she sent off ship after ship, improving on the arrangement of each—on the occasion of the departure of each, holding great public meetings, at which the true principles of self-supporting emigration were explained, and the public were initiated in the details needful for making emigrant-ships safe, decent, and economical. She knew, too, that any system, to be permanent, must be self-supporting. Therefore, when the family-colonisation plan of fitting out ships had become well known, and had been adopted by private shipowners, she ceased to send out vessels at the risk of the society. So, too, when the discovery of the gold-fields entirely altered the position of the labourer, then she deemed it unnecessary to stimulate emigration here by loans, but confined her efforts to removing destitute women

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FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

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landing with them." (Laughter.) Another
manifested by some of the English emigrants
"In grouping together we shall not group
shall leave room for one or two Irish, as we
out together, and thus make things more ple
had often put the question at public meeti
emigration was to be moralised or not? S
them an anecdote which would grate rather h
English ear, but it showed that the person
valued character, and were determined to
could for themselves; and intimated that the
if they hung back, would be left behind; the
take the advance in this movement. A yo
heard to swear on one occasion among an em
and to use language offensive to womanh
told that he would not be allowed to in th
would not take a man who could insult w
board. She (Mrs. Chisholm) tried to make
them; and the young man, in the most noble
fessed his fault, and said he would even apolo
little children, because he said he wished to
ship, as he knew the kind of society he wo
and would be sure to be comfortable. Seein
would be division in the ship if he went—that
be one party for him and another against him on the voyage—she (Mrs. Chisholm) recommended him quietly rather to go in another ship to prevent unpleasantness, and he took her advice. (Hear, hear.) Now, if these strong moral feelings existed among the emigrants, how good it would be if some noble minded men would come forward and lend a hand at such work. In the Barrackpore, which would sail on the 30th inst., well qualified teachers were going out who would endeavour to form classes during the voyage, and instruct them at the rate of 7s. for each emigrant. With God's blessing she intended herself to leave for Australia in June next. She was anxious during the voyage to make herself useful, and to try to establish a system of female emigration that would give confidence to the public, and do credit to her country. She felt that the subject she was touching upon was so important to the nation that she would be glad to have the opportunity for two evenings of addressing an audience in a room as near the West-end as possible, confining herself entirely to the question of female emigration. She wished to let some good ladies with large sums of money know at how very small a sum they would be able to provide for and to protect orphans.

Some amusing and interesting extracts from letters from Australian colonists, who had gone out under the group system and were rapidly growing rich in that El Dorado, were then read to the meeting by Mrs. Chisholm, after which,

Mr. SIDNEY addressed the assemblage, strongly urging upon the middle classes to come forward at once, and take part in the work of colonisation, otherwise they would find that it would be entirely taken out of their hands.

Mrs. CHISHOLM added a few remarks to her previous address, to the effect that she had experienced the greatest difficulty in getting the large shipowners to assist her in her undertaking; but she had at length, fortunately, secured the co-operation of Mr. Lindsay, and augured the happiest results from that circumstance.

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wherewith to pay an agent, Captain
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with the consent of Mrs Chisholm,
own expense to perform the ungratef
When the time had arrived for exp
able cruelties practised on emigrants i
Caroline Chisholm, at a sacrifice of p
is difficult to appreciate, undertook a
task effectively, and yet with not
aggressive, in two speeches, which w
batim by the proprietors of the I
Though warned that she stood in d
violence from touts and crimps, she pr
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port, in defiance of law, and disgrace
not to say a Christian state.
Mrs Chisholm has been compared
whom she bears a decided personal re
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The eloquence of Caroline Chisholm i
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argument are all from real life, wheth
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sense and undeviating truthfulness.
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something fine or something witty,
powers of pathos, and of humour, a
high degree. It is these qualities—
practical, earnest yet always truthful,
sanguine, yet patient and laborious—t
all parties and sects in her favour, an
live down calumny.
She is about to leave us now. She
the midst of the wild life of the g
Australia; and, as the apostle of social
ambassador of wives and children a
forgotten, to call together the rude gol
in those soft, clear, feminine, yet th

nisation, which was carried on in a *wash-hand basin before she was six years old*:—

'I made boats of broad beans; expended all my money in touchwood dolls; removed families, located them in the bed-quilt, and sent the boats, filled with wheat, back to their friends, of which I kept a store in a thimble-case. At length I upset the basin, which I judged to be a fac-simile of the sea, spoiled a new bed, got punished, and afterwards carried out my plan in a dark cellar, with a rushlight stuck upon a tin kettle; and, strange as it may seem, many of the ideas which I have since carried out first gained possession of my mind at that period; and, singular as it may appear, I had a Wesleyan minister and a Catholic priest in the same boat. Two of my dolls were very refractory, and would not be obedient; this made me name them after two persons I knew who were always quarrelling, and I spent hours in listening to their supposed debates, to try and find out how I could manage them: at length I put the two into a boat, and told them if they were not careful they would be drowned; and having landed them *alive*, I knelt down to pray to God to make them love each other.'

'The child is father to the man;'

so says one of the greatest and most philosophical of our modern poets; and so it has proved with regard to the lady of whom we now write. In the childish anecdote just related may be traced the germ of those principles which have guided her conduct through life amid very trying and perplexing circumstances. Calmness and decision in the management of the refractory—catholic-minded charity, embracing alike all who need her succour, without any attempt to sway their minds for sectarian purposes—together with unfeigned reliance upon the blessing of Almighty God to prosper her philanthropic endeavours—such have been the features most observable in Mrs Chisholm's character during the many years which she has devoted to the service of her fellow-creatures.

Soon after her marriage with Captain Chisholm of the Madras army, we find her commencing in that presidency her career of active benevolence. The position of the soldiers' daughters seemed to her fraught with peril, and she became earnestly desirous to withdraw them from the idle levity of a barrack life, and to impart to them some useful knowledge, which might render them more worthy and happy members of society in after-life. With this view she established a sort of school and boarding-house, under the name of 'School of Industry,' which proved so successful in its results, that some even of the soldiers' young wives begged leave to place themselves for a while under her superintendence, and share her instructions. Through the liberal assistance of Sir Frederic Adam, the governor of Madras, and the kind aid of other influential persons at the presidency, she was enabled to establish an institution which has since acquired a permanent character, and at the present moment affords a sheltering home to many of the orphans of our brave soldiers in the East.

After a residence of several years at Madras, the failing health of Captain Chisholm required a temporary change of abode; and accordingly, in the year 1838, he removed to the more genial climate of New South Wales, whither he was accompanied by his wife and infant family. Scarcely were they fixed at Sydney, when Mrs Chisholm's active mind was engaged in seeking for some opportunities of benefiting the poor emigrants who were then crowding to the colony. Much as she valued systematic plans of benevolence, yet she was far too wise and practical a person to remain with folded hands until some *great* work were given her to accomplish. Accordingly, on her first arrival in a strange land, where her sphere of influence was necessarily a very contracted one, she turned her attention to a band of poor Highland emigrants who had landed in that far-off country without money, without friends, and without even a knowledge of the English language, which was spoken by all around them. Their stout hearts seemed to quail at the thoughts of the hopeless struggle which evidently awaited them. Mrs Chisholm lent them money to buy tools, and advised them to cut firewood for sale; she cheered their fainting spirits by kind words and wholesome counsel. Gladly did they listen to her, and gratefully accept her aid. So humble was the commencement of that arduous course of service which was subsequently pursued at Sydney by this friend of the emigrants!

Early in 1840 Captain Chisholm was obliged to rejoin his regiment in India, but it was arranged that Mrs Chisholm and her youthful family should, for a time, fix their residence near Sydney. Family cares did not so far engross her as to prevent a continuance of charitable effort in behalf of the emigrants; and among those who shared her warmest sympathy were the young persons of her own sex, who at this time were arriving in great numbers at Sydney, where but too many of them found themselves exposed to all the miseries of a homeless and unprotected state. Mrs Chisholm resolved on opening a sort of temporary home for some of those destitute beings. This was, however, too great an enterprise to be accomplished by her own unaided resources; accordingly, she decided on attempting to enlist the sympathies of the wealthier classes, as well as to secure the support of the colonial government in this good work; but she found herself at once beset by difficulties, and chilled by the indifference of those to whom she appealed for aid. We have a graphic picture of her early struggles in a pamphlet which she published some years ago, entitled 'Female Emigration Considered.' She says, 'I wrote in January 1841 to Lady Gipps, and from that time never ceased my exertions. I knew that every ship's arrival would increase the necessity of such an institution. I prepared my plan: for three weeks I hesitated: as a woman, and almost a stranger in the colony, I naturally felt reluctant to come forward. I was impressed with the idea that God had in a peculiar manner fitted me for this work, and yet I hesitated. Meanwhile I did all I could to aid young women who applied to me; but the number increased, and I saw that my plan, if carried into effect, would serve all. On Easter Sunday I was enabled, at the altar of our Lord, to make an offering of my talents to the God who gave them. I promised to know neither country nor creed, but to try and serve all alike without partiality.

'Things were wearing a most favourable aspect, when even some of my first-promised supporters withdrew their pledges. It is a remarkable fact, that at the very time the Protestants* were afraid of my Popish plot, several of the leading Catholics had withdrawn their support. I could have done without help, but this continued opposition wearied me. Two gentlemen, one a Roman Catholic clergyman, called on me, and begged me to give it up.

'*From the hand of a friend came a missile of great strength.* I felt it deeply. No other person in the colony could have thrown more serious obstacles in my path.'

The words given above in italics refer to the conduct of a dignitary of her own church, who, not content with private exhortations, published a letter in the 'Sydney Herald' condemning the proposed institution, and speaking very slightingly of Mrs Chisholm as a lady who was 'labouring under amiable delusions.'

* It is pleasant to record the issue of her correspondence with one clergyman, who at first declined forwarding her plans, from an apprehension that the institution would prove a proselytising one, but on farther explanation writes thus:—'Your frank and straightforward avowal of the objects you aim at, and the means you will use for the attainment of those objects, disarm suspicion. The assurance in your note that you will not follow or be led by the agents of an ecclesiastical party, but that you will pursue steadily the good of the *whole* of the emigrants who may come under your care, referring in matters of religion to their respective clergy and teachers, induces me to offer you very cordially whatever support I am able to afford. I beg to enclose L.2 as a donation.'

Disapprobation expressed in such a quarter staggered her resolution, and disposed her to pause a while before taking any further step in the business. While in this painful and perplexed state of mind, a slight incident occurred which at once confirmed her in the benevolent design of establishing an 'Immigrants' Home' at Sydney.

This was a rencontre with a girl who was about to drown herself. Having saved that girl, 'my spirits returned,' writes Mrs Chisholm: 'I felt God's blessing was on my work. From this time I never thought anxiously about human help. I neglected no steps to conciliate; I increased my exertions; but from the hour I was on the beach with Flora, fear left me.'

The governor, Sir George Gipps, who had hitherto left Mrs Chisholm's written representations unattended to, at length consented to have an interview with her; and expecting to see a starched, elderly person, was agreeably surprised when a handsome and somewhat youthful lady was ushered into his presence. But although favourably impressed by the appearance, as well as by the conversation of Mrs Chisholm, the governor yielded a slow and reluctant consent to her intreaty that a certain government store, of very rude construction and moderate dimensions, might be appropriated to her use as an Immigrants' Home. In the pamphlet already quoted we find a vivid picture of the difficulties she had to encounter in the commencement of her work there. These are her words:—'At length consent was given that I should take possession of part of the Immigrants' Barrack. On closing the door, I reflected on what I had been compelled to endure for fourteen feet square. My first feelings were those of indignation that such a trifle should have been so long withheld; but better feelings followed. I determined to trust to Providence to increase its size, and prove my usefulness. I soon observed, to do any good, I must sleep on the premises; and as soon as Mr Merewither was aware of my determination, he gave me the best room then vacant. I cannot say vacant, for it was used as a store-room. This was, however, cleared for my accommodation; and having been busy all day, I retired wearied to rest. But I was put to the proof at starting. Scarce was the light out, when I fancied a few dogs must be in the room, and in some terror I got a light. What I experienced in seeing rats in all directions I cannot describe! My first act was to throw on a cloak, and get at the door with the intent to leave the building. I knew if I did this, my desertion would cause much amusement, and ruin my plan; I therefore lighted a second candle, and seating myself on my bed, kept there until three rats, descending from the roof, alighted on my shoulders. I knew that I was getting into a fever, and that in fact I should be very ill before morning. But to be *outgeneralled* by rats was too much. I got up with some resolution: I had two loaves and some butter (for my office, bedroom, and pantry were one); I cut it into slices, placed the whole in the middle of the room, put a dish of water convenient, and with a light by my side, I kept my seat on the bed reading "Abercrombie," and watching the rats until four in the morning. I at one time counted thirteen, and never less than seven did I observe at the dish during the night. The following night I gave them a similar treat, with the addition of arsenic; and thus passed my four first nights at the Home.'

Among Mrs Chisholm's trials connected with the establishment of the 'Female Immigrants' Home,' was the necessity of parting with her children at night, as it appeared absolutely necessary that for a time at least she should sleep under the same roof with her protégées. At first she resolved on keeping the youngest with her at night, and describes thus the termination of her maternal struggle:—'Some sickness among the children in the tents told me plainly my duty; still, I would not, could not, give him up. . . . . At night, as was usual with me, I saw the girls after they retired to rest. Ninety-four were in that dwelling. I asked if they had any place to go to if I turned them out: not one had a place of shelter. On my return to the office, I found a poor woman waiting for a white gown to make her *dead bairn* decent. I went into my room, packed up my little fellow's wardrobe, and the next day he was under the honest care of Miss Halvin at Windsor. This was the last sacrifice it was God's will to demand.'

The evidence of Mrs Chisholm before a committee of the House of Lords (in 1847) on Irish colonisation yields us the following interesting information concerning the progress of her work at Sydney:—'After obtaining possession of the building, which I named the "Female Immigrants' Home," I appealed to the public for support. After a time this appeal was liberally met. The "Home" becoming crowded, the majority of the inmates being most fit for rough country work, I proceeded into the interior, to form committees, and to establish country "Homes," taking in some cases parties of females with me. When I commenced taking them up the country, I had to meet in the first instance their travelling expenses, which were afterwards refunded. The inhabitants of the district cheerfully supplied them with food; the committees afforded them protection and advice. I took them to Campbell-Town, Maitland, Liverpool, Paramatta, and Port Macquarie. The first parties of young women varied from fifteen to sixty in number. I went from farm to farm, getting them places in service. I quickly disposed of the first venture, and then returned to Sydney, after having made arrangements for the establishment of country depôts. I also got married families to promise shelter and protection to such young females as might require it.

'At the time labourers were required in the interior, there was an excess at Sydney, supported at government expense. I undertook journeys of three hundred miles into the interior with families. The farther I went, the more satisfactory was my settlement.

'When the public had had an opportunity of judging of the effect of my system, they came forward and enabled me to go on. The government contributed in various ways to the amount of about L.100. I met with great assistance from the country committees. The squatters and settlers were always willing to give me conveyance for the people. The country people always supplied provisions. Mr William Bradley, a native of the colony, authorised me to draw upon him for money, provisions, horses, or anything I might require. The people met my efforts so readily, that I had no necessity to draw upon him for a sixpence. At public inns the females were sheltered, and I was provisioned myself, without charge. My personal expenses during my seven years' service amounted to only L.1, 18s. 6d.

'Numbers of the masters were afraid, if they advanced the money for their conveyance by the steamers, they would never reach the stations. I met this difficulty, advanced the money, confiding in the good-feeling of the man that he would keep to his agreement, and to the principle of the master that he would repay me. Although in hundreds of cases the masters were then strangers to me, I only lost L.16 by casualties. Some nights I have paid as much as L.40 for steamers and land conveyance.

'From first to last, I have been the means of settling 11,000 souls. . . . I established an office in Sydney, where all persons that required service used to attend in the morning from ten till four. My object was always to get *one* placed. Having succeeded in getting one female servant in a neighbourhood, I used to leave the feeling to spread. With some persuasion, I induced a man to take a servant, who said that it would be making a fine lady of his wife. The following morning a neighbouring settler said, "You are quite upsetting the settlement, Mrs Chisholm. My wife is uncommonly cross this morning, and she says she must have a servant, and I think she has a right to one." It was among this class that the girls married best. If they married

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FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGISTER.

Sir—With your characteristic desire and watchfulness to promote every thing that you consider beneficial to the colony, you inserted in a recent number of your journal an extract from the city article of the London *Times*, of January the 16th last, on the plan of the Family Colonization Loan Society, originated by Mrs. Chisholm. The article spoke in terms of praise of the plan in general, and of Mrs. Chisholm's philanthropy, energy, and talent in particular, but considered that the plan was deficient in its business details by not having been placed on a mercantile basis, and some interest charged on the loans, or some means provided to guarantee the society against the risk of loss from the occasional non-payment of the loans, and consequently that it was not likely to be of that general utility which its originator designed it to be, or the interests of emigration required.

As such a charge from so high an authority was likely to damage the Society in the eyes of a mercantile community like that of England and her Australian colonies, Mrs. Chisholm felt herself called on to clear herself from it, and the following letter from her appeared in the city article of the 21st of January, and drew from the writer of that article an acknowledgement that the plan was not open to the charge made against it. As the charge against the plan has appeared in your paper, I feel sure you will give insertion to Mrs. Chisholm's reply, as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

"Sir—In carrying out my system of emigration as a means of doing good, I value my character in respect to the commercial details as highly as any merchant in the city, and must, therefore, ask permission to say a few words to elucidate some remarks which appeared in the *Time*' 'city article' on Friday last. I will not occupy your space by explanations of my reasons for a steady perseverance in establishing the Family Colonization Loan Society, but confine my observations to a few facts. On the first formation of the society the idea was to charge a moderate interest on each loan, and that very term was in the original manuscript prospectus; the discussions of the two first meetings of the committee were also, almost exclusively, devoted to the subject of a moderate interest. There was thus, you will perceive, every anxiety to carry out the principle; but with the very small sum at command for loans, and the clerical aid that would then become necessary, it was ultimately resolved to adopt simple inexpensive machinery in connection with the society, until it had attained such a growth as to justify the adoption of a different mode (a period which, in the opinion of my friends, has now arrived), and I was directed to consult with some of the depositors on the subject, and gather their opinions, that both parties might work harmoniously by a thorough understanding at the commencement. I availed myself of a group meeting, and explained to the members the necessity of adopting some self-preserving principle, when, after a short consideration, the plan of charging fees was decided upon as the most simple and best calculated to meet the case; the following was then embodied as a part of the rules and regulations in the printed prospectus:—

"'Fees—Persons on being enrolled as members of the society will have to pay an entrance fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to meet in part the current expenses of the office. And to cover the losses and other incidental expenses, all adults benefitting by the Loan Society must also pay a fee of 10s. each in addition to their passage-money, and children under 14 years of age, 5s. each. This sum to be paid in the colony, with the last payment of their loan, and to be added to the reserve fund to meet losses, &c.'

FAMILY COLONISATION FOR AUSTR

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group meeting of intending emigrants f
, under the popular plan suggested by Mrs. Ch
eld on Tuesday at the Boys' Parochial School, C
on. The meeting was very numerously atte
ing men and women, comprising intending e
friends, and others anxious to hear Mrs. Chis
them on a subject with which her name is id
EV. WENTWORTH A. BOWYER, rector of C
ed the chair.
Rev. CHAIRMAN said that the last meetin
had been held in that room on this subject was r
ry. This evening they should have a more
Mrs. Chisholm would be kind enoug
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out to save a great deal of money, a
best means of taking their families to
wit time, with comfort and propriety,
the prospect of getting good situations in the land
adoption. He would now again introduce Mrs.
to their notice.
Mrs. CHISHOLM then presented herself to the me
was received with loud cheers. She began by ad
emigrants not to encumber themselves with large
boxes, but only to take such as they would be able
about for themselves; as in the colony, where l
10s. a day, porterage would be very expensive. The
necessity either for them to have their boxes lined
or tin, because all good ships, that is "A ones," we
to carry teas and spices of the choicest quality w
jury. She must guard them against some most ten
vertisements which were put out regarding emig
They should go to Lloyd's, and look over the
There might be good ships that were not of that
they would not be able to judge of them; and
they should keep to the "A ones." By doing s
of very bad ships would probably be driven off
If they had a large quantity of luggage she rec
them to purchase a cask, which was cheaper and
venient than a box, because they could easily r
place to place. Besides, it would serve when
the colony either for a water cask, a salting tub,
ing tub. Again, casks which hitherto were a m
the market, in Australia were now selling for t
each, because they were now used as snug
sleeping places for the diggers; but it was n
secure them with a peg to prevent them f
(Laughter.) It was a comfort to her to thin
had greatly reduced the expense of outfits by
wash-houses on board the ships. When peopl
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but she wanted them to look first at the wash-
see that they were all right with the tanks and
This accommodation would at least save from 5
head to the emigrants in their outfits. If th
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warned them to guard against any "money arr
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letters of credit; but she advised them for sa
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had visited Ireland for the purpose of sendi
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only one knife and fork was allowed at table
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Caroline Chisholm, at a sacrifice of
is difficult to appreciate, undertook
task effectively, and yet with no
aggressive, in two speeches, which
batim by the proprietors of the
Though warned that she stood in
violence from touts and crimps, she p
of robbery and oppression was prac
port, in defiance of law, and disgrac
not to say a Christian state.
Mrs Chisholm has been compare
whom she bears a decided personal
massive character of the upper par
forehead and firm chin; but her sm
and sweet feminine truthful mouth,
that eloquent and mendacious agitat
The eloquence of Caroline Chisholm
earnestness, seriously expressed in flow
without ornament or metaphor. H
argument are all from real life, wh
pathetic. Her strength lies in her
sense and undeviating truthfulness.
herself to be carried away by the te
something fine or something witty,
powers of pathos, and of humour,
high degree. It is these qualities
practical, earnest yet always truthf
sanguine, yet patient and laborious
all parties and sects in her favour, a
live down calumny.
She is about to leave us now. Sh
the midst of the wild life of the
Australia; and, as the apostle of soc
ambassador of wives and children
forgotten, to call together the rude g
in those soft, clear, feminine, yet

one of the sons, the father and mother would be thankful; if not, they would be protected as members of the family. I have been able to learn the subsequent progress in life of many hundreds of these emigrants. Girls that I have taken up the country in such a destitute state, that I have been obliged to get a decent dress to put on them, have come again, having every comfort about them, and wanting servants. They are constantly writing home to get out their friends and relatives.

'I should not feel the interest I do in female emigration if I did not look beyond providing families with female servants—if I did not know how much they are required as wives, and how much moral good they may do as wives in that country.'

In the above extracts from Mrs Chisholm's evidence before the House of Lords, we have in her own words a brief statement of the nature and success of her work in New South Wales. Let us now take a glance at her in one or two of her enterprising journeys in the bush, surrounded by emigrants of all ages, whose hardships and difficulties she shared in without a single murmur of complaint. Sometimes, when part of the journey was to be accomplished by steam-vessels, Mrs Chisholm explored the bush on foot; but her usual mode of travelling was on horseback, and many a time her night was passed in a rude covered cart, which, during the day, served as a carriage for the younger children of the party. On one occasion she is described to us by one who met her as effecting the passage of a wide swampy stream by dint of the most patient perseverance—bearing across upon her own steed two children at a time, until all were safely passed. At another time, when there were thirty women and children in her train, no water was to be found, and she was beset by the cries of children and the complaints of women. Some of the emigrants came up to her and said in a discontented tone, 'Mrs Chisholm, this is a pretty job! What must we do—there is no water?' 'I knew,' she writes, 'that it would not do for them to be idle—anything was better than that in their frame of mind; so, partly judging from the locality, I said to them without hesitation, "If you will dig here, I think you will find water." Directing the tools to be got out, they immediately set to work, and, by a good Providence, they had not dug many feet when they came to water. This had such an exhilarating effect upon their spirits, that they instantly threw off their coats, began to dig two other holes, and did not leave off till moonlight.'

It has been already said that during these journeys in the bush food was readily supplied for the travellers by those who were already settled in the country; but such grants were necessarily to be sought after, and Mrs Chisholm was not only the leader, but also the *commissary-general* of her forces. While the emigrants were still asleep in their camp, this indefatigable lady might be seen, before the break of day, driving along in a gig, whose charioteer was a prisoner from Hyde Park Barracks, and collecting provisions for her emigrants amongst the neighbouring settlers.

Manifold were the services performed by Mrs Chisholm in her capacity of the Emigrants' Friend; and in one of her publications, entitled 'Pictures of Australian Emigrants,' she has given some very graphic sketches of her official life at Sydney. She received many applications from young women who professed to be governesses, but were utterly incompetent for such a situation. Among others came M—— R——, who offered herself as nursery governess. 'I found,' writes Mrs Chisholm, 'that she could neither read, write, nor spell correctly.

"Can you wash your own clothes?"

"Never did such a thing in my life."

"Can you make a dress?"

"No."

"Cook?"

"No."

"What *can* you do?"

"Why, ma'am, I could look after the servants; I could direct them: I should make an excellent housekeeper."

"You are certain?"

"Yes, or I would not say so."

"Do you know the quantity of the different ingredients wanted for a beefsteak-pie of the size of that dish, and a rice-pudding of the same size?"

"Oh no, ma'am—that's not what I meant: *I'd see that the servants did it!*"'

It need hardly be said that the capabilities of this applicant were deemed less highly of by Mrs Chisholm than by herself: but the difficulties she had to encounter from employers were not fewer than those which she had to bear with from the employed. She tells with much spirit the management she used with a most impracticable lady, whose interviews with the new-comers would be somewhat of the following sort:—

'*Mrs O.* Can you make up a room very neat?

Girl. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs O. Can you cook?

Girl. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs O. Can you work well at your needle?

Girl. I can do plain work neatly.

Mrs O. (*Looking at her hard from top to toe.*) After a pause—Ah, you wont do; it's a thorough servant I want.

'Day after day did she repeat this; and when it had occurred for at least the twentieth time, I went into my own room, mustered over in my mind her different objections to different girls, and came at last to a *conclusion* and a *decision*.

'The same evening I received a cargo of sixty girls, one of them a parish pauper, her hair not combed, her face not washed, her clothes looked as if she had first jumped into, and then slept in them, her features and figure quite justifying the name she had earned from her shipmates of "Little Scrub." A gentleman who was present at the time said, "I suppose you intend her for the bush?" I answered, "There is a place for everybody in this world, and I think I have had one waiting for her several weeks past." The following morning came the fastidious Mrs O., and I saw at once that, while reviewing the late arrivals, her eye fell with peculiar complacency on Little Scrub.

'Being rather afraid that I could not keep as grave a countenance as the gravity of the affair required, I thought it best to call Mrs O. into my own room, and told her that I had a girl that would suit—"not a good servant, but a good girl." I then called in Little Scrub and the following dialogue took place:—

Mrs O. Can you wash?

Little Scrub. (*Staring wildly.*) Wash, marm!

Mrs O. Can you cook?

Little Scrub. Cook, marm!

Mrs O. Can you make a bed?

Little Scrub. Make a bed, marm!

Myself. Will you do all this lady bids you?

Little Scrub. Oh yes, marm.

'Mrs O. looked at the poor girl with the scrutinising and pleased air of a connoisseur in front of a fine dusty picture, and her countenance glowed with satisfaction.

"I will take the girl," said she: "I daresay she will turn out a good servant. Oh, Mrs Chisholm, you've not been long in this colony: it takes years to know it. You will make the agreement for six months. (*With a deep sigh.*) Oh it is such a comfort to have something a little *repulsive!*"'

Many other details of great interest might be given concerning Mrs Chisholm's arduous work in New South Wales, but our space is nearly filled up; and we shall only mention that, in addition to her ordinary labours, she undertook in 1845–46 the task of collecting a mass of useful information regarding the history and prospects of settlers in that colony; and with a view of obtaining the most authentic and satisfactory accounts concerning them, she travelled into the bush, and collected several hundred biographies, some of which, we understand, have been published under the title of 'The

Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales.' In one of those letters which she has printed since her return home, she tells the public that the facts in question were 'sometimes taken down in their own dwellings, sometimes on the roadside, and sometimes in the ploughed field, having the plough for her table.'

But the time approached for Mrs Chisholm's removal from that colony where her presence had been a source of untold blessings to thousands of her expatriated fellow-countrymen. Early in the year 1845 she had been rejoined by her husband, who, far from checking her ardour, had aided her in her labours of love among the emigrants. But it became advisable for them to return to their native land. Accordingly, towards the close of 1846, they took their departure from New South Wales; not, however, without having received a public testimonial of the high esteem in which Mrs Chisholm was held by the inhabitants of that colony, and of their deep gratitude for her services. It is impossible to have read the preceding pages without perceiving that all her exertions were prompted by a far higher principle than the desire for human applause; and yet, to a genial, kindly nature like hers, these marks of reverential love could not be unwelcome.

It will readily be supposed by those who have thus far traced out Mrs Chisholm's course in Australia, that her patient and persevering zeal was not likely to fail so long as life and strength were granted her to labour in behalf of emigrants; and so it has proved; for in her present home at Islington, all the energies of her mind are still devoted to the important object of bettering their condition. Many of our readers are doubtless familiar with the letters she has addressed on this subject to the public through the medium of the press; but few of them can divine how systematic and self-denying are the daily acts of her life, having the same noble object in view. But we forbear, for it is not well to gaze too pryingly upon domestic life, even when the glance is a friendly and an approving one. Let us rather aim, each in his narrow sphere, to comfort and aid those who are about to leave the land of their fathers and fix their home upon a distant soil, remembering they are our *brethren*, and that—

'No distance breaks the tie of blood—
Brethren are brethren evermore.'

LATIN VERSIFICATION FOR THE MILLION.

A FEW years ago (1845) considerable interest was excited in the London circles by the public exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, of a machine, constructed, I believe, by the celebrated German mechanician Professor Faber. This machine, when set in motion, composed Latin hexameter lines or verses of faultless prosody. The lines were not, as might be supposed, an unmeaning collection of dactyles and spondees, arranged according to rule, similar to what are termed in some of our classical schools *nonsense verses*; but each line conveyed a meaning in good grammatical Latin. Almost any number of different lines, it was said, could be *ground* out of the machine; so that by its aid the most illiterate person could produce thousands of Latin verses which, for correctness and purity, were unassailable by criticism! Solomon has said 'there is nothing new under the sun;' that observation, though perhaps not exactly applicable to some of the devices of the present age, may nevertheless be quoted when speaking of the Latin verse-making machine, it being to Solomon's 'wise saw' a corroborant 'modern instance.'

Amusing myself lately by examining an old arithmetical school-book,* while wondering and pondering over the very great pains taken by the school authors and dominies of the olden time to make the acquisition of knowledge as difficult as possible to the youth of those days, I found in a note that a certain 'John Peters (Sep. 29, 1677)' had 'distributed' the letters of some Latin words into tables, and 'entitled the piece Artificial Versifying; whereby any one of ordinary capacity, though he understands not one word of Latin, may be taught immediately to make hexameter and pentameter verses—true Latin, true verse, and good sense!' Who or what John Peters was I do not know, neither have I met with any of his writings; but from the clue obtained, I, with a little trouble, succeeded in arranging the following tables, by which any one who merely knows the letters of the alphabet, and can reckon as far as nine, may make good and correct Latin hexameter and pentameter verses. This no doubt reveals the secret of the machine previously alluded to, it being highly probable that these or similar tables were used in its construction. I have neither ingenuity nor yet any acquaintance with mechanical art, still I cannot help surmising that the machine was constructed on the principle of the barrel organ; the tables being arranged on barrels, in a similar manner as notes of music are set on the barrels of that not very melodious instrument.

HEXAMETER.

Table I.

T	I	P	H	A	M	B	L	E	n	
g	e	o	a	a	a	u	f	r	n	
s	r	p	r	r	r	f	b	o	s	
r	e	t	b	i	c	i	a	i	i	
r	i	a	d	r	d	*	m	d	a	
a	r	a	a	a	*	a	a	*	*	a

Table II.

f	s	d	b	v	s	e	s	t	a
i	a	e	i	i	a	e	e	t	g
m	l	n	s	s	o	l	a	n	n
l	e	t	t	r	a	*	a	a	a
l	r	r	t	*	*	*	*	*	a
a	a	a							

Table III.

s	f	p	t	d	p	p	p	f	e
o	a	u	o	a	u	a	e	q	r
t	i	m	t	t	l	r	u	i	i
s	i	c	o	a	u	i	s	*	*
*	t	*	m	n	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	t						

Table IV.

p	p	p	p	p	m	p	p	p	r
r	r	r	r	o	r	r	r	æ	o
o	o	o	n	o	œ	o	m	r	m
t	d	a	g	n	m	o	i	i	e
u	t	i	a	u	n	t	t	n	e
r	g	r	l	s	a	t	d	u	a
n	r	g	t	n	u	u	n	b	e
a	a	r	t	n	n	t	u	n	n
n	a	*	t	t	*	n	t	t	t
n	*	*	*	*	t	*	*	*	t

Table V.

t	p	p	v	l	f	a	e	s	e
o	r	e	u	œ	g	r	i	m	e
æ	r	m	d	m	i	d	p	u	l
b	i	e	i	m	e	o	l	i	e
n	r	n	i	r	r	a	a	r	a
a	a	n	a	a	*	*	a	*	*
*	a								

Table VI.

d	s	q	a	p	m	d	n	s	u
æ	u	c	r	u	i	i	æ	r	p
æ	e	a	l	r	g	v	a	e	d
r	v	t	a	r	a	*	*	a	b
a	a	*	a	*	*	*	m	a	

PENTAMETER.

Table I.

T	A	P	I	S	I	T	T	N	e	
r	e	m	o	m	r	u	o	t	d	
r	p	r	p	i	r	x	r	u	f	
r	d	i	s	p	i	i	a	i	o	
i	a	t	i	a	e	*	d	b	d	
*	i	a	*	a	*	a	a	a	*	a

Table II.

p	p	e	p	p	e	e	s	p	r
r	o	r	e	o	o	i	r	æ	æ
n	æ	r	n	n	g	o	s	s	e
d	f	a	g	n	e	t	e	l	i
i	u	l	i	u	a	r	u	e	e
m	o	f	r	b	i	d	u	i	m
m	i	a	u	b	u	n	u	a	u
e	n	n	u	n	t	n	n	r	a
t	t	n	t	*	t	t	a	n	*
*	t	*	*	*	*	n	t	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	t				

Table III.

d	a	v	v	d	f	l	a	a	u
e	i	e	i	a	a	r	s	r	t
n	r	e	c	b	m	t	a	n	a
b	t	t	r	a	r	*	*	*	a
a	a	a	*	a					

Table IV.

d	p	p	n	e	s	m	s	m	o	
u	r	e	r	u	o	i	a	l	d	
o	f	u	p	l	n	l	o	e	t	
a	e	c	e	i	i	s	n	e	n	
n	r	s	s	g	a	d	r	d	t	
b	t	t	n	*	a	v	a	a	a	
a	r	a	*	*	a	*	*	*	*	a

Table V.

n	a	t	v	s	m	m	v	m	o
l	i	i	e	e	a	i	i	v	i
b	r	i	a	l	d	h	i	i	i
i	o	*	i	e	i	*	s	*	s
*	*	s	s						

The rule for composing hexameter or pentameter verses from their respective tables is simply this:—Select any one of the first nine (*capital*) letters in Table I, the letter chosen, with every subsequent ninth letter in that table, will form the first word; then take any one of the first nine letters in Table II, and every subsequent ninth letter in the same table to form the second word; proceed in like manner through the tables; Table VI in the Hexameter, and Table V in the Pentameter, furnishing the last word of the line or verse; asterisks, where they occur, must be counted as well as the letters. For example, suppose we take the first letter in Table I,

* Arithmetic. In Two Parts. By Solomon Lowe. London: 1749.

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FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGISTER.

Sir—With your characteristic desire and watchfulness to promote every thing that you consider beneficial to the colony, you inserted in a recent number of your journal an extract from the city article of the London *Times*, of January the 14th last, on the plan of the Family Colonization Loan Society, originated by Mrs. Chisholm. The article spoke in terms of praise of the plan in general, and of Mrs. Chisholm's philanthropy, energy, and talent in particular, but considered that the plan was deficient in its business details by not having been placed on a mercantile basis, and some interest charged on the loans, or some means provided to guarantee the society against the risk of loss from the occasional non-payment of the loans, and consequently that it was not likely to be of that general utility which its originator designed it to be, or the interests of emigration required.

As such a charge from so high an authority was likely to damage the Society in the eyes of a mercantile community like that of England and her Australian colonies, Mrs. Chisholm felt herself called on to clear herself from it, and the following letter from her appeared in the city article of the 21st of January, and drew from the writer of that article an acknowledgement that the plan was not open to the charge made against it. As the charge against the plan has appeared in your paper, I feel sure you will give insertion to Mrs. Chisholm's reply, as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

"Sir—In carrying out my system of emigration as a means of doing good, I value my character in respect to the commercial details as highly as any merchant in the city, and must, therefore, ask permission to say a few words to elucidate some remarks which appeared in the *Time'* 'city article' on Friday last. I will not occupy your space by explanations of my reasons for a steady perseverance in establishing the Family Colonization Loan Society, but confine my observations to a few facts. On the first formation of the society the idea was to charge a moderate interest on each loan, and that very term was in the original manuscript prospectus; the discussions of the two first meetings of the committee were also, almost exclusively, devoted to the subject of a moderate interest. There was thus, you will perceive, every anxiety to carry out the principle; but with the very small sum at command for loans, and the clerical aid that would then become necessary, it was ultimately resolved to adopt simple inexpensive machinery in connection with the society, until it had attained such a growth as to justify the adoption of a different mode (a period which, in the opinion of my friends, has now arrived), and I was directed to consult with some of the depositors on the subject, and gather their opinions, that both parties might work harmoniously by a thorough understanding at the commencement. I availed myself of a group meeting, and explained to the members the necessity of adopting some self-preserving principle, when, after a short consideration, the plan of charging fees was decided upon as the most simple and best calculated to meet the case; the following was then embodied as a part of the rules and regulations in the printed prospectus:—

"'Fees—Persons on being enrolled as members of the society will have to pay an entrance fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to meet in part the current expenses of the office. And to cover the losses and other incidental expenses, all adults benefitting by the Loan Society must also pay a fee of 10s. each in addition to their passage-money, and children under 14 years of age, 5s. each. This sum to be paid in the colony, with the last payment of their loan, and to be added to the reserve fund to meet losses, &c.'

FAMILY COLONISATION FOR AUST

group meeting of intending emigrants
, under the popular plan suggested by Mrs.
eld on Tuesday at the Boys' Parochial School,
on. The meeting was very numerously at
ing men and women, comprising intending
r friends, and others anxious to hear Mrs. Ch
them on a subject with which her name is
ev. WENTWORTH A. BOWYER, rector of
ed the chair.
Rev. CHAIRMAN said that the last meet
had been held in that room on this subject was
ry. This evening they should have a mo
Mrs. Chisholm would be kind enou
culars to them which would enabl
out to save a great deal of money,
best means of taking their families t
time, with comfort and propriety
the prospect of getting good situations in the la
adoption. He would now again introduce Mrs
to their notice.
Mrs. CHISHOLM then presented herself to the m
was received with loud cheers. She began by
emigrants not to encumber themselves with larg
boxes, but only to take such as they would be a
about for themselves; as in the colony, where
10s. a day, porterage would be very expensive. T
necessity either for them to have their boxes lin
or tin, because all good ships, that is "A ones,"
to carry teas and spices of the choicest quality
jury. She must guard them against some most
vertisements which were put out regarding em
They should go to Lloyd's, and look over the
There might be good ships that were not of th
they would not be able to judge of them; a
they should keep to the "A ones." By doing
of very bad ships would probably be driven o
If they had a large quantity of luggage she r
them to purchase a cask, which was cheaper a
venient than a box, because they could easily
place to place. Besides, it would serve when
the colony either for a water cask, a salting tu
ing tub. Again, casks which hitherto were a
the market, in Australia were now selling for
each, because they were now used as snug
sleeping places for the diggers; but it wa
secure them with a peg to prevent them
(Laughter.) It was a comfort to her to th
had greatly reduced the expense of outfits b
wash-houses on board the ships. When peo
emigrating they generally ran first to look aft
but she wanted them to look first at the was
see that they were all right with the tanks an
This accommodation would at least save from
head to the emigrants in their outfits. If
taking small sums of money with them, it w
for them to obtain a letter of credit, whi
few shillings for a sum under 10*l.*, and
than carrying it loose in their pocket. Sh
tisements were put forth, offering to ma
tageous money arrangements for them, bu
warned them to guard against any "money a
The bankers' charge, she knew, was r
letters of credit; but she advised them for s
Since she had last had the pleasure of m
had visited Ireland for the purpose of sen
from Cork. She did so on the ground that
that they would never have emigration as
until a spirit of honourable competition w
In despatching that ship many difficulties st
many prejudices had to be removed. Even
grants at the last moment there was a word
They were told that the Irish children wer
only one knife and fork was allowed at ta
child should murder the other—(a laugh)—
rived there a young woman came up to her,
the evening, having seen a number of the p
"Do you know, Mrs. Chisholm, I shou'd
landing with them." (Laughter.) Anot
manifested by some of the English emigr
"In grouping together we shall not gro
shall leave room for one or two Irish, as
out together, and thus make things more
had often put the question at public m
emigration was to be moralised or not?
them an anecdote which would grate rathe
English ear, but it showed that the p
valued character, and were determined
could for themselves; and intimated that
if they hung back, would be left behind;
take the advance in this movement.
heard to swear on one occasion among a
and to use language offensive to wom
told that he would not be allowed to i
would not take a man who could ins
board. She (Mrs. Chisholm) tried to m
them; and the young man, in the most n
fessed his fault, and said he would even a
little children, because he said he wished
ship, as he knew the kind of society he
and would be sure to be comfortable. S
would be division in the ship if he went—th
be one party for him and another against him on the voyage—she (Mrs. Chisholm) recommended him quietly rather to go in another ship to prevent unpleasantness, and he took her advice. (Hear, hear.) Now, if these strong moral feelings existed among the emigrants, how good it would be if some noble minded men would come forward and lend a hand at such work. In the Barrackpore, which would sail on the 30th inst., well qualified teachers were going out who would endeavour to form classes during the voyage, and instruct them at the rate of 7s. for each emigrant. With God's blessing she intended herself to leave for Australia in June next. She was anxious during the voyage to make herself useful, and to try to establish a system of female emigration that would give confiuence to the public, and do credit to her country. She felt that the subject she was touching upon was so important to the nation that she would be glad to have the opportunity for two evenings of addressing an audience in a room as near the West-end as possible, confining herself entirely to the question of female emigration. She wished to let some good ladies with large sums of money know at how very small a sum they would be able to provide for and to protect orphans.

Some amusing and interesting extracts from letters from Australian colonists, who had gone out under the group system and were rapidly growing rich in that El Dorado, were then read to the meeting by Mrs. Chisholm, after which,

Mr. SIDNEY addressed the assemblage, strongly urging upon the middle classes to come forward at once, and take part in the work of colonisation, otherwise they would find that it would be entirely taken out of their hands.

Mrs. CHISHOLM added a few remarks to her previous address, to the effect that she had experienced the greatest difficulty in getting the large shipowners to assist her in her undertaking; but she had at length, fortunately, secured the co-operation of Mr. Lindsay, and augured the happiest results from that circumstance.

The meeting, after voting thanks to Mrs. Chisholm and to the chairman, then dispersed.

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to a land where they were much needed, and to promoting the reunion of families. To assist in such reunions, she laid such facts before the bank of Messrs Coutts & Co., as led that eminent firm, rather in a philanthropic than commercial spirit, to undertake the receipt, by their colonial agents, of small remittances. The example of so great a firm soon led other banks to follow the same course. Before Mrs Chisholm took the matter in hand, the charge for the remittance of L.10 was the same as for L.100; indeed, small remittances were treated with so much contempt, that the kind feelings of successful emigrants towards relatives in England were often frustrated or crushed in the bud by an insolent banker's clerk.

Thus it will be seen that the seven years which Mrs Chisholm has passed in England, during which she has advanced by the power of active wise philanthropy from obscurity to a position of influence which no other woman in this age has enjoyed, have been years of hard continuous work—years during which she has first slowly matured principles of action, and then laboriously worked out the details. In her task, her patience, her industry, her self-devotion, her courage, have always been found equal to the occasion. At the latest and the earliest hours, her house has been besieged by humble inquirers, and she has been most kind and encouraging to the feeblest. Sometimes, indeed, it was complained, that 'she did not know how to treat a gentleman.' But no working-man ever had reason to accuse her of being proud or impatient.

When it was necessary for the success of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, that some one should proceed to Australia to receive the instalments of loans advanced to emigrants, the society at that time having no funds wherewith to pay an agent, Captain Chisholm, one of the most devoted of husbands and fathers, volunteered, with the consent of Mrs Chisholm, to proceed at his own expense to perform the ungrateful task.

When the time had arrived for exposing the abominable cruelties practised on emigrants in Liverpool ships, Caroline Chisholm, at a sacrifice of personal feelings it is difficult to appreciate, undertook and performed the task effectively, and yet with nothing offensive or aggressive, in two speeches, which were reprinted verbatim by the proprietors of the *Liverpool Mercury*. Though warned that she stood in danger of personal violence from touts and crimps, she proved that a system of robbery and oppression was practised in that great port, in defiance of law, and disgraceful to a civilised, not to say a Christian state.

Mrs Chisholm has been compared to O'Connell, to whom she bears a decided personal resemblance in the massive character of the upper part of her head, her forehead and firm chin; but her small finely-cut nose and sweet feminine truthful mouth, are the opposite of that eloquent and mendacious agitator.

The eloquence of Caroline Chisholm is the eloquence of earnestness, seriously expressed in flowing Saxon English, without ornament or metaphor. Her illustrations of argument are all from real life, whether humorous or pathetic. Her strength lies in her practical common-sense and undeviating truthfulness. She never allows herself to be carried away by the temptation of saying something fine or something witty, although she has powers of pathos, and of humour, and sarcasm in a high degree. It is these qualities—enthusiastic yet practical, earnest yet always truthful, far-sighted and sanguine, yet patient and laborious—that have united all parties and sects in her favour, and enabled her to live down calumny.

She is about to leave us now. She is to proceed to the midst of the wild life of the gold-diggings of Australia; and, as the apostle of social virtues, and the ambassador of wives and children abandoned if not forgotten, to call together the rude gold-gatherers, and in those soft, clear, feminine, yet thrilling tones to which thousands have listened here in rapt attention—by turns moved to laughter and to tears—recall them to a sense of their duties as men, as patriots, as fathers, as husbands, as Christians.

The work before her is heavy, but she is equal to the work. All who wish well to their country and our triple dependencies at the antipodes, will, in full confidence, wish her God-speed.

OUR ATMOSPHERIC OVERCOAT.

WHATEVER may be our lot, high or low, miserable or contented, we all have to wear the same coat from the moment of our coming into the world to that of our going out of it. And a wonderful coat it is! Your Pocket Siphonias, Reversibles, and Ventilating Waterproofs, are as nothing in comparison; for the one we are now thinking of never wears out, it keeps us either warm or cool, it fills our tea-pot and waters our garden, it blows our fire and prepares our food, besides making itself useful in other ways—and all gratis. The coat is one in universal demand, and yet it costs nothing.

Extraordinary as these facts may appear, they can all be proved; and perhaps the proofs will be none the less acceptable if presented in a light form, as indeed best befits certain parts of the subject, which, as will be seen, are the very levity of lightness. Some philosophers talk of our being surrounded by a 'spherical atmospheric shell,' but the term overcoat appears to me to be much more appropriate, and for the time I shall take leave to use it. It is rather a thick coat—from forty to fifty miles: some maintain that it is much more—another fifty miles at least, where the substance becomes looser and looser in texture, till at last it cannot grow any finer, and there it ends with *nothing* beyond it. I rather hold with those who believe that the overcoat has a definite limit at the thickness first mentioned. Who would believe that this inwraps us with a pressure of 15 pounds on every square inch of our bodies?—altogether from 70 to 100 tons, according to our size; hence the taller and more portly the individual, the greater the weight he has to bear. Yet how freely we move about in this heavy wrappage! There are times when we are altogether unconscious of its presence. At times it scarcely stirs the film of gossamer hanging on autumnal hedgerows, or shakes the delicate harebell; at others, it lashes the ocean into mountainous waves, that toss the stateliest ships like walnut-shells; or with a fierce blast it lays low the tallest trees in the forest.

Well may we look upon the method which produces such opposite effects as little less than marvellous; but we find other causes for admiration as we go on. Though we cannot see this overcoat, we can weigh it: place an exhausted receiver in a balance, and admit air—the scale will descend as the invisible matter finds its way in. But it is lighter or heavier according to its locality: if we could dig a shaft down in the earth to a depth of forty-two miles, the air at the bottom of it would be found as dense as quicksilver. What sort of lungs should we want for such a fluid medium as that, and how should we walk about in it? On the other hand, if we could go up to a height of 4000 miles, and there let loose a cubic inch of air, it would become so excessively rare, and so widely diffused, as to fill a space equal to Saturn's orbit. Saturn, be it remembered, is 890,000,000 miles from the sun, and that distance is only half the diameter of his orbit; and this will give us an idea of the lightness and diffusibility of the air. What a wide range of adaptability is herein contained! But to descend from such impossible altitudes: at a height of 18,000 feet, the overcoat is only half as dense as it is down here at the surface of the earth; at 36,000 feet, the density is reduced to one-fourth; and at 54,000 feet to one-eighth. These facts are known as well from calculation as from observation;

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into the utensil, and then at the door, by which some ladies were making their exit, as he shouted, 'Oh, ladies, ladies, the Emperor's very teapot!'

In the 'Adventures of a Guinea,' a work of the Smollett school, abounding with racy though coarse humour, there occurs the description of an auction-scene, in which Puff, one of the coin's temporary masters, sets up a china jar as an Egyptian antiquity—recommending the pattern to the notice of antiquaries for the abstruse hieroglyphics it contained, and relating impromptu the history of its migrations through various climates, till, to use his own words, 'it was taken from the Spaniards by that Heaven-born admiral who taught the cowardly Dons to tremble at the name of an Englishman.' A sagacious lawyer once gave his opinion that, next to the bar, the auctioneering business was best calculated to sharpen the wit and blunt the conscience; but he charitably added, 'It is not impossible to preserve some conscience in either trade.'

Leaving this question aside on the judge-not principle, it is certain that considerable wit is occasionally exhibited by the orators of sales. I remember an Irish auctioneer, who, having the contents of sundry bankrupt toy-warehouses to dispose of, and a more than usually cool and cautious attendance, after exhausting his tact and eloquence in vain to enliven the bidding, and knocking down model railways and tumbling-Jacks at ruinously low prices, at last put up a specimen of that article known to the juveniles as Noah's Ark. 'Here, ladies and gentlemen,' said he, 'is Noah and his whole family—Shem, Ham, and Japhet:' still there was no bid: 'besides all kind of beasts and brutes,' continued the auctioneer in an under tone, casting an unmistakable look on the recusant bidders.

Even in sober Scotland there is sometimes good cause for laughter in assemblies collected by the red flag at the door which announces bargains within. In the recent season of failure and panics, an auctioneer, when disposing of the collected remnants of more than one milliner's stock, was obliged to sell a few soiled and crumpled caps, which both shopkeepers and purchasers seemed to have left neglected for years in some dusty corner. Of course his praise of their beauty and usefulness rose in proportion to the improbability of their sale, and he expatiated to such good purpose, that one of them was actually sold at more than twice its value. 'Hand me up that other jewel,' said he, addressing his attendant, and a still dirtier cap was produced; but it unfortunately suffered from a rent which the auctioneer did not at first perceive. 'Ladies,' he began, 'this is a perfect gem; an article of real taste; the true Parisian cut: only examine it for yourselves.' Here his eye caught the rent, and he observed that the nearer customers saw it too; but nothing daunted, he looked through the hole at them, and added, 'A transparent diamond it is too, I declare!'

The skill which extracts bids rather than smiles seems more especially the aim of the Scottish auctioneer. It might be presumed that the task is one of more than ordinary difficulty north of the Tweed; but in spite of the long-ascribed caution of the land, the love of bargains, which is at least as strong there as in most countries, sometimes affords ample scope for his talents.

I was once present at a sale of furniture where a somewhat ludicrous case in point occurred. The room was unusually crowded, and the bidding had been brisk; but a large old-fashioned chest of drawers was at length offered, in which no one seemed to take any interest. The auctioneer of course enlarged on all its supposable excellences, directed attention to the size, soundness, and durability of the article, and eventually a low voice from the heart of the crowd gave a bid, but little below its actual value. The orator tried to get up opposition, but in vain; and after repeated declarations that he would sell if there were no advance, the hammer came down. With its descent came a squeak from the opposite end of the room, offering two shillings more. 'Was ye in time, man?' demanded the auctioneer. 'Yes, and it's mine,' replied a shrill whisper. 'Then, ladies and gentlemen,' he continued, 'this splendid article must go up again, for justice is the motto of the sale.' Up it went, and the woman's offer was followed by a still higher bid from the man, who seemed to be determined on having the drawers; but she was equally resolute, and advanced proportionally. The contest was left to the pair, and they continued to bid against each other, being mutually irascible, till the drawers rose to a price considerably above that of their pristine beauty and fashion: then the deeper voice was silenced; and the lady, having the last word, was declared the purchaser. The crowd opened a way to her prize; but as she advanced, a respectable-looking artisan from the centre exclaimed in a most rueful tone, 'Oh, Maggie, is it you? Guid life, woman, I wud hae had them an hour syne at thirty shillin' less!'

Were it not that something of the excitement found in games of chance is connected with it, the anxiety and forgetfulness of value evinced by rival bidders would be wholly inexplicable. Auctioneers perfectly understand this chief charm of their business, which alone accounts for the prices obtained at times for even inferior articles under their administration. In the late sale at Stowe, one of the greatest affairs of the kind that has taken place for many years, by which the entire furniture of a ducal palace, collected by generations of nobility, has been dispersed through a thousand dwellings of almost every class and capacity, a pair of candlesticks were, after a fierce competition, knocked down at L.38, which a silversmith present declared, not without demonstrations of regret, he had fabricated for the noble proprietor at the cost of L.20; and a silver cup was bought at L.19 which had been originally purchased at L.9!

So much for bargain-seeking! But with all my recollections of sales arise the words of an old moralist: 'My friend, life is like a sale, where Hope is the auctioneer, and your powers and opportunities are the means to bid withal. As they are limited, you can buy but proportionate articles. Believe that all of them will be extolled to you above their actual value; that many of the most eager bidders will find time to repent their purchase; and beware that you expend not too much on what may prove a sorry bargain.'

MRS CHISHOLM.

NEVER was there a period at which the public mind was more deeply stirred by the question of emigration than at the present moment. While hundreds of vessels, freighted with our self-exiled countrymen, are speeding their way across the Atlantic or the Southern Ocean, our principal ports swarm with people of all classes and conditions in life, who, pressed by poverty, or stimulated by the love of enterprise, are about to abandon their native soil for some other land more rich in promise and in hope. Alike at the cottage fireside and in the drawing-room circle are discussed the relative advantages of Illinois and Canada, of New Zealand and Australia; and many a thoughtful mind is intent upon plans for the comfort and wellbeing of those who, in their far-off homes, must ever share our kindly interest and our truest sympathy.

Among the practical benefactors of our emigrant countrymen stands pre-eminent Mrs Chisholm, whose efforts in their behalf have been not more remarkable for their success than for the gentle yet persevering wisdom with which they have been pursued.

It has often been observed that no really great work was ever achieved save by those who had concentrated the whole power of their minds on its accomplishment. The truth of this remark is strikingly illustrated in the history of Mrs Chisholm, whose very earliest day-dreams abounded with thoughts of suffering emigrants rescued by her care from difficulties and dangers. In a letter to a friend she thus describes her first attempt at colo-

LOAN FUND OF THE "FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

SUMS LENT TO, AND IN COURSE OF PAYMENT BY, THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:—

PASSENGERS PER "SCINDIAN."

Total—200 Adults, 61 Children, 14 Infants.

(FOR PORT PHILLIP.)

Name	£	s.	d.
Aubery, Humphrey	7	10	0
Aikman, Robert	6	5	0
Astley, William	2	10	0
Bullivant, Thomas G.	45	0	0
Bates, Edward	5	10	0
Batten, Benjamin	0	10	0
Brown, John	7	10	0
Braithwaite, William Joseph	13	0	0
Best, Charles, and Baillie	5	10	0
Barnard, Thomas	0	10	0
Blake, Edward	2	0	0
Bensusan, Aaron	2	10	0
Biggs, George	2	10	0
Coates, George	2	10	0
Chase, William	7	0	0
Coleman, John J.	2	10	0
Craig, Samuel, and William	7	0	0
Coldrey, Frederick H.	5	0	0
Crisp, Robert H.	18	0	0
Carr, Henry, and Snowdon	1	0	0
Churches, William	18	10	0
Crouch, Henry William	14	5	0
Clifton, George	14	5	0
Crowson, Thomas	2	10	0
Cook, William	20	10	0
Chamberlaine, Henry	3	0	0
Disney, Robert	0	10	0
Dixon, Isaac	10	0	0
Dawson, Walter	2	10	0
Desallioud, Alfred and Phillip	5	0	0
Drew, Robert	7	0	0
Dawson, Alexander	7	10	0
Evans, James	13	10	0
Elliott, Augustus	2	10	0
Ewins, James	18	0	0
Easton, Thomas	0	10	0
Fairhead, William	13	0	0
Fisher, George, and Cummins	13	15	0
Forty, John	16	0	0
Freame, Henry G. and Cockhead	12	10	0
Fores, Frederick	2	10	0
Fisher, James	0	10	0
Fickling, Ephraim	2	10	0
Francis, Cornelius and Joseph	8	15	0
Flood, James	8	15	0
Forrest, George K.	7	10	0
Green, John	4	10	0
Gwynne, Frederick S.	2	10	0
Golding, William	6	5	0
Gould, William	2	10	0
Gates, Robert and George	9	0	0
George, Henry Thomas	0	10	0
Gilbert, Mary Ann	5	5	0
Herbert, Alexander	0	10	0
Hodgson, William B.	2	0	0
Hodges, Charles K.	1	5	0
Hartley, John	2	10	0
Hill, Robert B.	3	10	0
Homan, Abigail	2	10	0
Hora, James	1	0	0
Horner, John T.	2	10	0
Ironhart, Charles	5	0	0
Jolly, William	0	10	0
Jupp, William	1	0	0
Kipling, Arthur	2	10	0
Kidman, George	2	10	0
Kelly, John	2	10	0
Letchford, Eliza	7	0	0
Lalor, Richard	10	0	0
Lockyear, James R.	5	10	0
Lee, James T.	13	0	0
Little, Arthur	2	10	0
Lawrence, Joseph	7	10	0
Mills, Sarah	0	10	0
Moss, John, and Bedford, F.	2	5	0
Meates, Charles L.	15	5	0
Miskin, Elizabeth	22	10	0
Morris, Edward	14	15	0
Madigan, Timothy	3	10	0
Margrane, Thomas	3	10	0
M'Lachlan, Frederick	0	10	0
Nield, William Henry	0	10	0
Outram, Charles	2	10	0
O'Reilly, Darby	1	0	0
Playford, George	0	10	0
Pool, John	0	10	0
Peters, John	12	5	0
Powell, James, and Jackson, Robert	55	15	0
Passley, Harry	3	10	0
Pullen, W. Henry	15	10	0
Rouch, Rebecca	14	0	0
Roberts, Sophia	5	0	0
Renforth, John	2	10	0
Robb, John, and Clark, William	10	10	0
Rimnier, John	13	0	0
Richardson, George	3	10	0
Rose, James	2	10	0
Robertson, James	2	10	0
Short, Christopher J.	2	10	0
Smidden, Thomas	3	15	0
Sharpe, Valentine	2	10	0
Songhurst, George	2	10	0
Silvester, James	2	10	0
Saunders, Henry J.	0	10	0
Stubbs, John	6	10	0
Tarrand, Elizabeth and Gibson	5	0	0
Thorrold, Robert	2	10	0
Tymms, Thomas	15	10	0
Tyther, Marian	6	10	0
Westwood, Robert	12	5	0
Wootton, William	17	0	0
Walkem, Louisa and Lydia	9	0	0
Winser, Charles	0	10	0
Wright, John	19	5	0

PASSENGERS PER "FRANCES WALKER."

Total—135 Adults, 86 Children, 3 Infants.

(FOR SYDNEY.)

Name	£	s.	d.
Allen, James	1	10	0
Agar, Frederick	0	10	0
Bull, Benjamin	10	0	0
Barber, Eliza and Godfrey	1	0	0
Brian, John and Ennis	1	10	0
Brandenburger, Rosa	0	10	0
Booth, William	1	0	0
Barnes, Mary	0	10	0

PASSENGERS PER "FRANCES WALKER"—*Continued.*

Name	£	s.	d.
Bussell, John	1	0	0
Barnes, John	4	5	0
Braddon, Samuel	4	10	0
Ball, Edward	3	15	0
Braddon, Richard	1	10	0
Boag, Thomas	1	10	0
Bromiley, Kirshaw	1	10	0
Brigdon, Richard	3	15	0
Curtis, William	5	0	0
Cresser, William and Goodrich	7	10	0
Cromack, Thomas	2	10	0
Darton, Samuel and William	1	8	0
Davies, John	1	10	0
Dalgleish, Daniel	4	10	0
Fayle, Anne M.	0	10	0
Field, Eliza	0	10	0
Fife, William	3	0	0
Fenwick, Joseph	3	15	0
Gregory, Frederick	1	0	0
Hart, William	3	10	0
Hewett, John, sen.	18	15	0
Harris, Charles	6	10	0
Hewett, William	1	10	0
Haig, John	9	0	0
Hubbard, James	0	10	0
Halliday, Charles	4	10	0
Hall, William	1	10	0
Hatfield, John	1	10	0
Holmes, William	24	0	0
Ingram, Mary	0	10	0
Jones, Algernon S.	4	10	0
Jeffries, Allen	1	10	0
Kirk, Sarah	0	10	0
Lang, John	4	10	0
Lambert, William and Marshall	3	15	0
Mott, William	2	10	0
Murphy, Edward	1	10	0
M'Quillon, Henry, and Jessop, A.	1	0	0
Morrison, David	6	15	0
Newton, George	1	10	0
Petrie, F. Joseph	15	0	0
Pimm, Joseph	0	10	0
Peacey, Matthew W.	0	10	0
Powell, Adolphus	1	0	0
Pincombe, William	2	0	0
Parker, William H.	1	10	0
Poolman, Frederick	1	10	0
Ramsay, Mary Ann	2	10	0
Ratcliffe, Katherine	1	10	0
Scrivener, Charles and Passfield	17	10	0
Smith, William	1	10	0
Selby, Francis M.	1	10	0
Sheaves, John	3	0	0
Steward, Samuel	0	10	0
Stanley, John F.	1	15	0
Sherlock, Jane	1	10	0
Smith, John	2	0	0
Smith, John	1	10	0
Savell, Elliott	1	10	0
Swan, John	4	10	0
Shorthouse, Stephen	3	0	0
Storey, Thomas	3	0	0
Thomas, James Hy.	0	10	0
Taylor, Ann	1	10	0
Wilmshurst, Joseph	0	10	0
Ward, Emma	0	5	0
Whittingham, John T.	0	10	0
Wheelwright, William	0	10	0
Warren, James	2	10	0
West, William	31	0	0
Webb, William Henry	3	0	0
Webb, William	1	0	0
Windon, James	4	10	0
Williams, Thomas	0	10	0

PASSENGERS PER "NEPAUL."

Total—272 Adults, 76 Children, 14 Infants.

(FOR PORT PHILLIP.)

Name	£	s.	d.
Aubery, Mary, and Leyson	1	15	0
Andrews, Alfred	7	0	0
Attridge, Joseph Colville	1	5	0
Belcher, Joseph	0	10	0
Burrows, Thomas	2	10	0
Biggs, Henry G.	0	10	0
Boys, Vincent	1	10	0
Bowyer, Malulchus	1	0	0
Belton, Edward James	0	10	0
Bolam, William	0	10	0
Berry, James	1	10	0
Bayne, Thomas	0	10	0
Bunn, Alfred	0	10	0
Barber, Edward	1	10	0
Boom, Matilda	1	12	0
Bateman, Thomas	0	10	0
Coverly, William	0	10	0
Challen, Charles W.	15	10	0
Challen, John	13	0	0
Collier, Henry	0	10	0
Collinson, William	0	10	0
Clark, John Sitch	4	0	0
Collier, George	1	0	0
Clark, John	1	10	0
Crickner, Charles	0	10	0
Compin, Henry	1	0	0
Dyson, Arthur	2	0	0
Drawater, William	0	10	0
Donaghue, John	1	10	0
Ducet, Robert	0	10	0
Daunt, Matilda	0	10	0
Dodd, Christopher	0	10	0
Dolby, Charles	0	10	0
Edwards, John	0	10	0
Ewen, John A.	0	10	0
Fairbrother, Carter and Georg	1	0	0
Fisher, Arnold	0	10	0
Flett, Margaret and Cooper	2	10	0
Froud, John	7	5	0
Fenwick, Samuel	1	10	0
Gibbons, William	1	10	0
Gibbons, William and James	1	0	0
Gladding, Edwin	1	10	0
Garret, Ewen	0	10	0
Gatward, Joseph	6	5	0
Grover, Charles	0	10	0
Gyton, Robert John	3	0	0
Grendon, James	0	10	0

PASSENGERS PER "NEPAUL"—*Continued.*

Name	£	s.	d.
Goller, Joseph	0	10	0
Green, Henry	3	15	0
Geary, Mathew	0	10	0
Gebendinger, John	0	10	0
Honis, Edward	0	10	0
Hardess, Charles P.	31	5	0
Hedderwick, Anne M.	3	15	0
Hicks, Henry	1	5	0
Hopkins, William	1	10	0
Hearfield, David	17	10	0
Hall, Frederick	2	10	0
Humphrey, Thomas	1	10	0
Hobson, William	1	10	0
Herd, William	1	10	0
Hewett, William	1	10	0
Hawkesworth, Edward	0	10	0
Hunt, Joshua	0	10	0
Hackett, William	0	10	0
Hooper, James	0	10	0
Hobson, Maria	3	10	0
Hughes, Joseph	0	10	0
Horsfield, Walter	1	0	0
Hudson, Thomas	0	10	0
Hopkins, Daniel	0	10	0
Hill, William	0	10	0
Harris, Daunt	3	0	0
Hough, Sidney S.	1	0	0
Jung, Phillip	1	10	0
James, Edmund	0	10	0
Knight, Thomas	13	5	0
King, Alfred	0	10	0
Koch, Lewis	3	0	0
Keating, Luke D.	5	0	0
Kearney, John T.	8	5	0
Lyons, William	1	10	0
Lyle, Thomas	8	15	0
Lambert, William Richard	2	10	0
Lyne, Emanuel	5	5	0
Lidder, Joseph	3	15	0
Lewis, Robert	0	10	0
Lisle, James	0	10	0
Lambton, John	0	10	0
Lawrence, George	0	10	0
Lecomte, Frederick	0	10	0
Michoskie, John	0	10	0
Miles, John	1	10	0
Mills, John	0	10	0
Moors, Henry	5	0	0
Morley, Thomas	0	10	0
Morris, Charles	0	10	0
Martin, John	1	0	0
Marley, John	1	0	0
Mason, Thomas	4	10	0
Matthews, Henry	1	5	0
Martin, Frederick	0	10	0
Mull, Benjamin	0	10	0
Morris, James, and Brothers	1	10	0
Murphy, Michael	0	10	0
Notley, William	5	0	0
Newcomb, Edward	3	0	0
Nixon, William	0	10	0
Osborne, Elizabeth	1	0	0
Odd, James	1	5	0
O'Neill, John	1	10	0
Purcell, Joseph	6	5	0
Pool, John	1	0	0
Pauly, Joseph	0	10	0
Price, John James	18	15	0
Pescud, Henry	1	0	0
Pulleng, Alfred	3	0	0
Parker, Thomas	1	5	0
Phillips, Daniel	2	5	0
Pinchin, Maurice F.	1	10	0
Paul, Robert	0	10	0
Prior, William	0	10	0
Perkins, Thomas	1	5	0
Raines, Lewis	0	5	0
Rule, Frederick	11	0	0
Rossell, William	5	0	0
Robathan, George	1	10	0
Raphael, Paul S.	1	0	0
Rossiter, Alfred	1	10	0
Ruler, Joseph	1	0	0
Richards, George	1	10	0
Robinson, Alfred	0	10	0
Reynolds, George	0	10	0
Roche, Thomas	0	10	0
Roche, Jane	3	5	0
Sawtell, Charles	0	10	0
Spence, George	13	0	0
Snowdon, Joseph	0	10	0
Sansom, Henry	2	10	0
Southwood, William	1	10	0
Shaw, Thomas	1	5	0
Short, Amelia	1	10	0
Seary, George	1	10	0
Sack, John	1	10	0
Smith, William	4	10	0
Stone, John	1	0	0
Smith, William	1	10	0
Turner, Eliza P.	0	10	0
Towerton, Stephen	2	10	0
Taylor, William H.	0	10	0
Tindall, John	1	10	0
Taylor, Thomas	0	10	0
Theakstone, William	1	0	0
Townsend, Edward	1	0	0
Turbyfield, Edward	0	10	0
Topp, William	0	10	0
Topper, George	0	10	0
Troutbeck, James	0	10	0
Vickery, John	1	10	0
Vergo, William and Emma	1	0	0
Wilson, Jonathan J.	0	10	0
Ward, George	0	10	0
Wood, Edward	6	15	0
Wolf, Arabella	3	0	0
Winter, John	1	10	0
Weller, James	1	10	0
Walker, George	0	10	0
Whicher, Thomas and G.	1	0	0
Waites, Henry	1	10	0
Wright, Robert and Charles	1	0	0
Walsh, Joseph	0	10	0
Wade, Charles and J.	1	0	0
Wilmot, Thomas	0	10	0
Wilkie, Hugh	1	5	0
Walker, William	0	10	0
Winnett, William	4	5	0
Winnett, James	13	10	0
Wilkinson, John	1	10	0
Webb, James	0	10	0
Watson, Alfred	0	10	0
Zeplin, George	1	10	0

To
The Mrs. C
Emigration ...ation
London

MRS. CHISHOLM is anxious to have it distinctly understood that her personal superintendence, and all responsibility in Emigrant Ships, cease to-day.

Mrs. Chisholm will afford information as usual until she returns to Australia next Spring.

3, *Charlton Crescent, Islington, London.*
August 28, 1852.

(94)

Family Colonization Loan
Society 3 Charlton Crescent Islington
London

At a Committee held Thursday
the 9th May 1850

Present
The Lord Ashley M P.
The Right Honorable Vernon Smith M. P.
The Right Honorable Sidney Herbert M.P.
John Tidd Pratt Esqre

Resolved That Messrs Williams Deacon & Labouchere be appointed Treasurers to the Society.

Resolved That Captain Chisholm and Mr Wyndham Harding be authorized to receive the weekly payments from the Groups, and to pay them to the Account of the Society with the Treasurers.

Resolved That Captain Chisholm be requested to act as Secretary to the Society.

Resolved That an Advertisement be drawn up and published in the Newspapers, with a view to collect funds for the Society.

Resolved That a form of Agreement be drawn up by Mr Tidd Pratt, which shall be signed by all Members of a Group previous to paying in their contributions

...dd Pratt
P.
...May 1850
...to be
...s in the
...and once
... Mr
...counts for
... Tidd
P.
P.
...14th June 1850
...e Sidney
Herbert

...ported by some of the most influential City merchants, had thought it prudent, for the present, not to send away any more ships; but many persons connected with the shipping trade, proposed to carry out the improvements originated by that society. Great improvements were still no doubt wanting, and it would be a great advantage to have the merchants fighting against each other in honourable competition instead of with her. She never expected to do any good in improving the character of our emigrant ships until such men as Mr. Gibbs Bright, of Liverpool, and Mr. Green, of London, would compete against each other in this class of trade. All that was required was that they should take up emigration in a national spirit, and carry it out in a humane and effectual manner; and if they did so, they would find it pay them far better than it had hitherto done. It was a great drawback in this country that there were no honorary distinctions for men to look forward to, to whom wealth was not the primary object, and who, therefore, had no inducement to benefit the public. The spirit of wholesome competition needed for the emigration trade, she feared, would not be aroused in our shipowners until they saw a few foreign ships come into the docks; and she was going to the Continent herself almost immediately to look out for some. After urging various suggestions for the conduct of emigrants during their voyage—as procuring water for themselves instead of depending on the sailors—assisting each other in sickness—practising and compelling if necessary others to practise extreme cleanliness, and other practical details, she told her hearers that they must not expect lodgings at Port Phillip, but must provide themselves with tents, and that unless they joined together, each group making provision and hiring lighters for its own luggage, the cost of removal from the ship would be eno[r]mous owing to the high price of labour.

(95)

R 240 C 4 R 231 C 7 R 159 C 20 R 97 C 20 R 61 C 20 R 37 C 20

LOAN FUND OF THE "FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

SUMS LENT TO, AND IN COURSE OF

PASSENGERS PER "SCINDIAN."

Total—200 Adults, 61 Children, 14 Infants.

(*FOR PORT PHILLIP.*)

	£	s.	d.
Aubery, Humphrey	7	10	0
Aikman, Robert	6	5	0
Astley, William	2	10	0
Bullivant, Thomas G.	45	0	0
Bates, Edward	5	10	0
Batten, Benjamin	0	10	0
Brown, John	7	10	0
Braithwaite, William Joseph	13	0	0
Best, Charles, and Baillie	5	10	0
Barnard, Thomas	0	10	0
Blake, Edward	2	0	0
Bensusan, Aaron	2	10	0
Biggs, George	2	10	0
Coates, George	2	10	0
Chase, William	7	0	0
Coleman, John J.	2	10	0
Craig, Samuel, and William	7	0	0
Coldrey, Frederick H.	5	0	0
Crisp, Robert H.	18	0	0
Carr, Henry, and Snowdon	1	0	0
Churches, William	18	10	0
Crouch, Henry William	14	5	0
Clifton, George	14	5	0
Crowson, Thomas	2	10	0
Cook, William	20	10	0
Chamberlaine, Henry	3	0	0
Disney, Robert	0	10	0
Dixon, Isaac	10	0	0
Dawson, Walter	2	10	0
Desallioud, Alfred and Phillip	5	0	0
Drew, Robert	7	0	0
Dawson, Alexander	7	10	0
Evans, James	13	10	0
Elliott, Augustus	2	10	0
Ewins, James	18	0	0
Easton, Thomas	0	10	0
Fairhead, William	13	0	0
Fisher, George, and Cummins	13	15	0
Forty, John	16	0	0
Freame, Henry G. and Cockhead	12	10	0
Fores, Frederick	2	10	0
Fisher, James	0	10	0
Fickling, Ephraim	2	10	0
Francis, Cornelius and Joseph	8	15	0
Flood, James	8	15	0
Forrest, George K.	7	10	0
Green, John	4	10	0
Gwynne, Frederick S.	2	10	0
Golding, William	6	5	0
Gould, William	2	10	0
Gates, Robert and George	9	0	0
George, Henry Thomas	0	10	0
Gilbert, Mary Ann	5	5	0
Herbert, Alexander	0	10	0
Hodgson, William B.	2	0	0
Hodges, Charles K.	1	5	0
Hartley, John	2	10	0
Hill, Robert B.	3	10	0
Homan, Abigail	2	10	0
Hora, James	1	0	0
Horner, John T.	2	10	0
Ironhart, Charles	5	0	0
Jolly, William	0	10	0
Jupp, William	1	0	0
Kipling, Arthur	2	10	0
Kidman, George	2	10	0
Kelly, John	2	10	0
Letchford, Eliza	7	0	0
Lalor, Richard	10	0	0
Lockyear, James R.	5	10	0
Lee, James T.	13	0	0
Little, Arthur	2	10	0
Lawrence, Joseph	7	10	0
Mills, Sarah	0	10	0
Moss, John, and Bedford, F.	2	5	0
Meates, Charles L.	15	5	0
Miskin, Elizabeth	22	10	0
Morris, Edward	14	15	0
Madigan, Timothy	3	10	0
Margrane, Thomas	3	10	0
M'Lachlan, Frederick	0	10	0
Nield, William Henry	0	10	0
Outram, Charles	2	10	0
O'Reilly, Darby	1	0	0
Playford, George	0	10	0
Pool, John	0	10	0
Peters, John	12	5	0
Powell, James, and Jackson, Robert	55	15	0
Passley, Harry	3	10	0
Pullen, W. Henry	15	10	0
Rouch, Rebecca	14	0	0
Roberts, Sophia	5	0	0
Renforth, John	2	10	0
Robb, John, and Clark, William	10	10	0
Rimnier, John	13	0	0
Richardson, George	3	10	0
Rose, James	2	10	0
Robertson, James	2	10	0
Short, Christopher J.	2	10	0
Smidden, Thomas	3	15	0
Sharpe, Valentine	2	10	0
Songhurst, George	2	10	0
Silvester, James	2	10	0
Saunders, Henry J.	0	10	0
Stubbs, John	6	10	0
Tarrand, Elizabeth and Gibson	5	0	0
Thorrold, Robert	2	10	0
Tymms, Thomas	15	10	0
Tyther, Marian	6	10	0
Westwood, Robert	12	5	0
Wootton, William	17	0	0
Walkem, Louisa and Lydia	9	0	0
Winser, Charles	0	10	0
Wright, John	19	5	0

PASSENGERS PER "FRANCES WALKER."

Total—135 Adults, 86 Children, 3 Infants.

(*FOR SYDNEY.*)

	£	s.	d.
Allen, James	1	10	0
Agar, Frederick	0	10	0
Bull, Benjamin	10	0	0
Barber, Eliza and Godfrey	1	0	0
Brian, John and Ennis	1	10	0
Brandenburger, Rosa	0	10	0
Booth, William	1	0	0
Barnes, Mary	0	10	0

PASSENGERS

Bussell, John			
Barnes, John			
Braddon, Samuel			
Ball, Edward			
Braddon, Richard			
Boag, Thomas			
Bromiley, Kirsha			
Brigdon, Richard			
Curtis, William			
Cresser, William			
Cromack, Thomas			
Darton, Samuel a			
Davies, John			
Dalgleish, Daniel			
Fayle, Anne M.			
Field, Eliza			
Fife, William			
Fenwick, Joseph			
Gregory, Frederic			
Hart, William			
Hewett, John, se			
Harris, Charles			
Hewett, William			
Haig, John			
Hubbard, James			
Halliday, Charles			
Hall, William			
Hatfield, John			
Holmes, William			
Ingram, Mary			
Jones, Algernon			
Jeffries, Allen			
Kirk, Sarah			
Lang, John			
Lambert, Willian			
Mott, William			
Murphy, Edward			
M'Quillon, Hen			
Morrison, David			
Newton, George			
Petrie, F. Joseph			
Pimm, Joseph			
Peacey, Matthew			
Powell, Adolphu			
Pincombe, Willi			
Parker, William			
Poolman, Freder			
Ramsay, Mary A			
Ratcliffe, Kather			
Scrivener, Charl			
Smith, William			
Selby, Francis M			
Sheaves, John			
Steward, Samuel			
Stanley, John F			
Sherlock, Jane			
Smith, John			
Smith, John			
Savell, Elliott			
Swan, John			
Shorthouse, Ste			
Storey, Thomas			
Thomas, James			
Taylor, Ann			
Wilmshurst, Jo			
Ward, Emma			
Whittingham, J			
Wheelwright, W			
Warren, James			
West, William			
Webb, William			
Webb, William			
Windon, James			
Williams, Thom			

PASSE

Total—27

	£	s.	d.
Aubery, Mary			
Andrews, Alfr			
Attridge, Josep			
Belcher, Josep			
Burrows, Thor			
Biggs, Henry			
Boys, Vincent			
Bowyer, Malu			
Belton, Edwar			
Bolam, Willia			
Berry, James			
Bayne, Thoma			
Bunn, Alfred			
Barber, Edwar			
Boom, Matild			
Bateman, Tho			
Coverly, William	0	10	0
Challen, Charles W.	15	10	0
Challen, John	13	0	0
Collier, Henry	0	10	0
Collinson, William	0	10	0
Clark, John Sitch	4	0	0
Collier, George	1	0	0
Clark, John	1	10	0
Crickner, Charles	0	10	0
Compin, Henry	1	0	0
Dyson, Arthur	2	0	0
Drawater, William	0	10	0
Donaghue, John	1	10	0
Ducet, Robert	0	10	0
Daunt, Matilda	0	10	0
Dodd, Christopher	0	10	0
Dolby, Charles	0	10	0
Edwards, John	0	10	0
Ewen, John A.	0	10	0
Fairbrother, Carter and George	1	0	0
Fisher, Arnold	0	10	0
Flett, Margaret and Cooper	2	10	0
Froud, John	7	5	0
Fenwick, Samuel	1	10	0
Gibbons, William	1	10	0
Gibbons, William and James	1	0	0
Gladding, Edwin	1	10	0
Garret, Ewen	0	10	0
Gatward, Joseph	6	5	0
Grover, Charles	0	10	0
Gyton, Robert John	3	0	0
Grendon, James	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Taylor, William H.	[illegible]		
Tindall, John	1	10	0
Taylor, Thomas	0	10	0
Theakstone, William	1	0	0
Townsend, Edward	1	0	0
Turbyfield, Edward	0	10	0
Topp, William	0	10	0
Topper, George	0	10	0
Troutbeck, James	0	10	0
Vickery, John	1	10	0
Vergo, William and Emma	1	0	0
Wilson, Jonathan J.	0	10	0
Ward, George	0	10	0
Wood, Edward	6	15	0
Wolf, Arabella	3	0	0
Winter, John	1	10	0
Weller, James	1	10	0
Walker, George	0	10	0
Whicher, Thomas and G.	1	0	0
Waites, Henry	1	10	0
Wright, Robert and Charles	1	0	0
Walsh, Joseph	0	10	0
Wade, Charles and J.	1	0	0
Wilmot, Thomas	0	10	0
Wilkie, Hugh	1	5	0
Walker, William	0	10	0
Winnett, William	4	5	0
Winnett, James	13	10	0
Wilkinson, John	1	10	0
Webb, James	0	10	0
Watson, Alfred	0	10	0
Zeplin, George	1	10	0

contributions towards their passage money, binding themselves to forfeit 15 per Cent on their contributions should they withdraw from the Society; and the whole should they withdraw within one month of the day appointed for embarkation.

Resolved That a Clerk be employed at 1 Guinea per week

Resolved That the Secretary be empowered to disburse to the amount of £12 for the current expenses of the Society between the meetings of the Committee, to be accounted for to them at each meeting

Resolved That the Committee meet the first Tuesday in every month at 2 o'Clock, at Mr Tidd Pratt's Chambers.

Resolved That the Secretary be requested to communicate with the Colonial Office with a view to ascertain the state of the Law in Australia with respect to the recovery of debts.

To.
The Mrs
Emigration ... ation
London

Mrs. Chisholm is anxious to have it distinctly understood that her personal superintendence, and all responsibility in Emigrant Ships, cease to-day.

Mrs. Chisholm will afford information as usual until she returns to Australia next Spring.

3, *Charlton Crescent, Islington, London.*
August 28, 1852.

At a Committee held at the Chambers of Mr John Tidd Pratt Tuesday the 4th June 1850.

Present
The Right Honble Vernon Smith M.P.
The Right Honourable Sidney Herbert M.P.
John Tidd Pratt Esqr.

Read and approved the Minutes of Committee of 9th May 1850.

Resolved That the Advertisements and Rules as corrected be approved.
That the Advertisement be inserted three times in the Times, Herald, Chronicle and Morning Post, and once in Lloyds Weekly Journal.
That the form of Agreement drawn up by Mr Tidd Pratt for signature by the applicants for emigration be adopted.

+ At a Committee held at the Chambers of John Tidd Pratt Esq Tuesday 2nd July 1850.

Present
The Right Honble Sidney Herbert M.P.
The Right Honble Vernon Smith M.P
The Lord Ashley M.P.
F. G. P. Neison Esq.

Read and approved the Minutes of Committee of 4th June 1850

Read the following Letter from the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert

ported by some of the most influential City merchants, had thought it prudent, for the present, not to send away any more ships; but many persons connected with the shipping trade, proposed to carry out the improvements originated by that society. Great improvements were still no doubt wanting, and it would be a great advantage to have the merchants fighting against each other in honourable competition instead of with her. She never expected to do any good in improving the character of our emigrant ships until such men as Mr. Gibbs Bright, of Liverpool, and Mr. Green, of London, would compete against each other in this class of trade. All that was required was that they should take up emigration in a national spirit, and carry it out in a humane and effectual manner; and if they did so, they would find it pay them far better than it had hitherto done. It was a great drawback in this country that there were no honorary distinctions for men to look forward to, to whom wealth was not the primary object, and who, therefore, had no inducement to benefit the public. The spirit of wholesome competition needed for the emigration trade, she feared, would not be aroused in our shipowners until they saw a few foreign ships come into the docks; and she was going to the Continent herself almost immediately to look out for some. After urging various suggestions for the conduct of emigrants during their voyage—as procuring water for themselves instead of depending on the sailors—assisting each other in sickness—practising and compelling if necessary others to practise extreme cleanliness, and other practical details, she told her hearers that they must not expect lodgings at Port Phillip, but must provide themselves with tents, and that unless they joined together, each group making provision and hiring lighters for its own luggage, the cost of removal from the ship would be enormous owing to the high price of labour.

LOAN FUND OF THE "FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

SUMS LENT TO, AND IN COURSE

PASSENGERS PER "SCINDIAN."

Total—200 Adults, 61 Children, 14 Infants.

(*FOR PORT PHILLIP.*)

	£	s.	d.
Aubery, Humphrey	7	10	0
Aikman, Robert	6	5	0
Astley, William	2	10	0
Bullivant, Thomas G.	45	0	0
Bates, Edward	5	10	0
Batten, Benjamin	0	10	0
Brown, John	7	10	0
Braithwaite, William Joseph	13	0	0
Best, Charles, and Baillie	5	10	0
Barnard, Thomas	0	10	0
Blake, Edward	2	0	0
Bensusan, Aaron	2	10	0
Biggs, George	2	10	0
Coates, George	2	10	0
Chase, William	7	0	0
Coleman, John J.	2	10	0
Craig, Samuel, and William	7	0	0
Coldrey, Frederick H.	5	0	0
Crisp, Robert H.	18	0	0
Carr, Henry, and Snowdon	1	0	0
Churches, William	18	10	0
Crouch, Henry William	14	5	0
Clifton, George	14	5	0
Crowson, Thomas	2	10	0
Cook, William	20	10	0
Chamberlaine, Henry	3	0	0
Disney, Robert	0	10	0
Dixon, Isaac	10	0	0
Dawson, Walter	2	10	0
Desallioud, Alfred and Phillip	5	0	0
Drew, Robert	7	0	0
Dawson, Alexander	7	10	0
Evans, James	13	10	0
Elliott, Augustus	2	10	0
Ewins, James	18	0	0
Easton, Thomas	0	10	0
Fairhead, William	13	0	0
Fisher, George, and Cummins	13	15	0
Forty, John	16	0	0
Freame, Henry G. and Cockhead	12	10	0
Fores, Frederick	2	10	0
Fisher, James	0	10	0
Fickling, Ephraim	2	10	0
Francis, Cornelius and Joseph	8	15	0
Flood, James	8	15	0
Forrest, George K.	7	10	0
Green, John	4	10	0
Gwynne, Frederick S.	2	10	0
Golding, William	6	5	0
Gould, William	2	10	0
Gates, Robert and George	9	0	0
George, Henry Thomas	0	10	0
Gilbert, Mary Ann	5	5	0
Herbert, Alexander	0	10	0
Hodgson, William B.	2	0	0
Hodges, Charles K.	1	5	0
Hartley, John	2	10	0
Hill, Robert B.	3	10	0
Homan, Abigail	2	10	0
Hora, James	1	0	0
Horner, John T.	2	10	0
Ironhart, Charles	5	0	0
Jolly, William	0	10	0
Jupp, William	1	0	0
Kipling, Arthur	2	10	0
Kidman, George	2	10	0
Kelly, John	2	10	0
Letchford, Eliza	7	0	0
Lalor, Richard	10	0	0
Lockyear, James R.	5	10	0
Lee, James T.	13	0	0
Little, Arthur	2	10	0
Lawrence, Joseph	7	10	0
Mills, Sarah	0	10	0
Moss, John, and Bedford, F.	2	5	0
Meates, Charles L.	15	5	0
Miskin, Elizabeth	22	10	0
Morris, Edward	14	15	0
Madigan, Timothy	3	10	0
Margrane, Thomas	3	10	0
M'Lachlan, Frederick	0	10	0
Nield, William Henry	0	10	0
Outram, Charles	2	10	0
O'Reilly, Darby	1	0	0
Playford, George	0	10	0
Pool, John	0	10	0
Peters, John	12	5	0
Powell, James, and Jackson, Robert	55	15	0
Passley, Harry	3	10	0
Pullen, W. Henry	15	10	0
Rouch, Rebecca	14	0	0
Roberts, Sophia	5	0	0
Renforth, John	2	10	0
Robb, John, and Clark, William	10	10	0
Rimnier, John	13	0	0
Richardson, George	3	10	0
Rose, James	2	10	0
Robertson, James	2	10	0
Short, Christopher J.	2	10	0
Smidden, Thomas	3	15	0
Sharpe, Valentine	2	10	0
Songhurst, George	2	10	0
Silvester, James	2	10	0
Saunders, Henry J.	0	10	0
Stubbs, John	6	10	0
Tarrand, Elizabeth and Gibson	5	0	0
Thorrold, Robert	2	10	0
Tymms, Thomas	15	10	0
Tyther, Marian	6	10	0
Westwood, Robert	12	5	0
Wootton, William	17	0	0
Walkem, Louisa and Lydia	9	0	0
Winser, Charles	0	10	0
Wright, John	19	5	0

PASSENGERS PER "FRANCES WALKER."

Total—135 Adults, 86 Children, 3 Infants.

(*FOR SYDNEY.*)

	£	s.	d.
Allen, James	1	10	0
Agar, Frederick	0	10	0
Bull, Benjamin	10	0	0
Barber, Eliza and Godfrey	1	0	0
Brian, John and Ennis	1	10	0
Brandenburger, Rosa	0	10	0
Booth, William	1	0	0
Barnes, Mary	0	10	0

PASSEN[…]

	£	s.	d.
Bussell, J[…]			
Barnes, J[…]			
Braddon, […]			
Ball, Edw[…]			
Braddon, […]			
Boag, Th[…]			
Bromiley, […]			
Brigdon, […]			
Curtis, W[…]			
Cresser, V[…]			
Cromack, […]			
Darton, S[…]			
Davies, J[…]			
Dalgleish, […]			
Fayle, An[…]			
Field, Eliz[…]			
Fife, Willi[…]			
Fenwick, […]			
Gregory, […]			
Hart, Wil[…]			
Hewett, J[…]			
Harris, C[…]			
Hewett, W[…]			
Haig, Joh[…]			
Hubbard, […]			
Halliday, […]			
Hall, Wil[…]			
Hatfield, […]			
Holmes, […]			
Ingram, M[…]			
Jones, Al[…]			
Jeffries, A[…]			
Kirk, Sar[…]			
Lang, Joh[…]			
Lambert, […]			
Mott, Wil[…]			
Murphy, […]			
M'Quillo[…]			
Morrison, […]			
Newton, […]			
Petrie, F. […]			
Pimm, Jo[…]			
Peacey, M[…]			
Powell, A[…]			
Pincombe, […]			
Parker, W[…]			
Poolman, […]			
Ramsay, […]			
Ratcliffe, […]			
Scrivener, […]			
Smith, W[…]			
Selby, Fr[…]			
Sheaves, J[…]			
Steward, S[…]			
Stanley, J[…]			
Sherlock, […]			
Smith, Jo[…]			
Smith, Jo[…]			
Savell, El[…]			
Swan, Jo[…]			
Shorthous[…]			
Storey, T[…]			
Thomas, J[…]			
Taylor, A[…]			
Wilmshur[…]			
Ward, E[…]			
Whittingh[…]			
Wheelwri[…]			
Warren, J[…]			
West, Wi[…]			
Webb, W[…]			
Webb, W[…]			
Windon, […]			
Williams, […]			

PA[…]

Total[…]

	£	s.	d.
Aubery, […]			
Andrews, […]			
Attridge, […]			
Belcher, J[…]			
Burrows, […]			
Biggs, H[…]			
Boys, Vi[…]			
Bowyer, […]			
Belton, E[…]			
Bolam, W[…]			
Berry, Ja[…]			
Bayne, T[…]			
Bunn, Al[…]			
Barber, E[…]			
Boom, M[…]			
Bateman, […]			
Coverly, W[…]			
Challen, Charles W.	15	10	0
Challen, John	13	0	0
Collier, Henry	0	10	0
Collinson, William	0	10	0
Clark, John Sitch	4	0	0
Collier, George	1	0	0
Clark, John	1	10	0
Crickner, Charles	0	10	0
Compin, Henry	1	0	0
Dyson, Arthur	2	0	0
Drawater, William	0	10	0
Donaghue, John	1	10	0
Ducet, Robert	0	10	0
Daunt, Matilda	0	10	0
Dodd, Christopher	0	10	0
Dolby, Charles	0	10	0
Edwards, John	0	10	0
Ewen, John A.	0	10	0
Fairbrother, Carter and Georg	1	0	0
Fisher, Arnold	0	10	0
Flett, Margaret and Cooper	2	10	0
Froud, John	7	5	0
Fenwick, Samuel	1	10	0
Gibbons, William	1	10	0
Gibbons, William and James	1	0	0
Gladding, Edwin	1	10	0
Garret, Ewen	0	10	0
Gatward, Joseph	6	5	0
Grover, Charles	0	10	0
Gyton, Robert John	3	0	0
Grendon, James	0	10	0
Tindall, John	1	10	0
Taylor, Thomas	0	10	0
Theakstone, William	1	0	0
Townsend, Edward	1	0	0
Turbyfield, Edward	0	10	0
Topp, William	0	10	0
Topper, George	0	10	0
Troutbeck, James	0	10	0
Vickery, John	1	10	0
Vergo, William and Emma	1	0	0
Wilson, Jonathan J.	0	10	0
Ward, George	0	10	0
Wood, Edward	6	15	0
Wolf, Arabella	3	0	0
Winter, John	1	10	0
Weller, James	1	10	0
Walker, George	0	10	0
Whicher, Thomas and G.	1	0	0
Waites, Henry	1	10	0
Wright, Robert and Charles	1	0	0
Walsh, Joseph	0	10	0
Wade, Charles and J.	1	0	0
Wilmot, Thomas	0	10	0
Wilkie, Hugh	1	5	0
Walker, William	0	10	0
Winnett, William	4	5	0
Winnett, James	13	10	0
Wilkinson, John	1	10	0
Webb, James	0	10	0
Watson, Alfred	0	10	0
Zeplin, George	1	10	0

Herbert and John Tidd Pratt Esqrs Members of the Committee, To Messrs Williams Deacon & Co the Treasurers of the Society, dated London 27th June 1850.

Gentlemen,

As Members of the Committee of the Family Colonization Loan Society, we hereby authorize you under our joint signatures to honor the drafts signed by ourselves and countersigned by Captn Chisholm our Secretary, on the funds of that Society which may be in your hands

We have the honor to be Gentlemen

Your obedient Servants

(Signed) Sidney Herbert

John Tidd Pratt

Resolved That the above Letter be approved. +

Some applications have been made to the Society by married persons to emigrate without their Husbands and Wives respectively

Resolved That the Society will not entertain any applications for emigration when the Husband & Wife do not go together.

Resolved That the Secretary be instructed to call upon all persons entered on the Books of the Society who are desirous of going out by the first ship despatched to Port Phillip and Adelaide to pay to him the proportion of passage money required from each, so that arrangements may be made for engaging a ship capable of affording the necessary accommodation.

AH

To.
The Mrs. C[…]
Emigration […]ation
London

MRS. CHISHOLM is anxious to have it distinctly understood that her personal superintendence, and all responsibility in Emigrant Ships, cease to-day.

Mrs. Chisholm will afford information as usual until she returns to Australia next Spring.

3, *Charlton Crescent, Islington, London.*
August 28, 1852.

THE DAILY NEWS.
FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1852.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S EMIGRATION SCHEME. THE GROUPING SYSTEM.

Last evening, some 200 persons of both sexes, principally of the working classes, but interspersed with many of those dependent rather on the proceeds of trade in a small way, than weekly wages, but all of them intending emigrants, met Mrs. Chisholm in the school room of the British Institution, Tabernacle-row, on her invitation, to receive explanations and instructions for their guidance during the voyage. It is scarcely necessary to add that the admission was free, and that the audience evinced great attention and gratitude for the valuable information conveyed.

Mrs. CHISHOLM commenced by stating, that as a large number of those present were going to sea in a few days, she was desirous to give them such information, the result of much experience and watchfulness, as might be useful to them. They were aware that she had established a system of emigration, known as the "grouping system," which had been forced upon her in the bush, in New South Wales. Finding that she had there a large number of females who required protection, several families, and persons of all creeds and countries, and with no police or paid agents to assist her, she adopted that system. She had met with some difficulty. As, for instance, the father of three or four children, daughters, was anxious to sleep under the same wagon with them, thinking it was but natural that he was the proper person to protect them; but having explained to him that loss of character would affect all the females of the body, he gave in, and he and others watched round the waggons and tents without knowing under or in which their own children were. The result was that out of 1,200 females only five had lost character. Having found the system work so advantageously, she thought the same arrangement might be beneficially carried out. The great question was should they moralise emigration or not—should they make it safe and respectable or the reverse? It was found that every ship which adopted the grouping system increased in character and respectability. A moral restraint was exercised over the young by the co-operation of the aged. On board ship the messes are usually arranged in twelves—but the grouping would take as many as 24 or 26. The arrangement of the groups was voluntary—the parties forming their own groups. The system was attended with disagreeables at first, but there was great advantage in the end, not only in the voyage out, but afterwards in the colony, for it very seldom happened that the grouping formed on the voyage out was not carried out afterwards. After recommending good temper, patience, and cleanliness amongst the emigrants, Mrs. Chisholm proceeded to remark upon the Amended Passengers Act, with reference to which she said she had always found considerable difficulty in the matter of water. It had to be paid for, and yet when imperial measure was required some astonishment was almost invariably expressed. In the new act both the surgeon and the master were directed to bear the supply of water carefully in mind; but it was not generally known that water was supplied always by the old measure, and that if imperial measure was demanded an extra charge was made. It would be well if the act specified that the water should be supplied by imperial measure. Another clause required a certain space in the ship to be set apart as an hospital, under a penalty varying from *5l.* to *50l.* It would be a great protection to the public if it were specified in what part of the ship the hospital should be, for, as it was, it often happened that no hospital room was provided at all. In one instance, lately a large ship taking several hundred passengers had made, she found, no such provision—and on inquiry she was told that the fitting up having been done by contract the carpenter had left no wood on board with which to fence off a place for the sick. There was plenty of room in the ship for the purpose under proper arrangements. On asking the captain what he would do if small-pox broke out during the voyage, he said he did not know, but supposed he must put the sick into the long-boat. It was essential, therefore, that the emigrants should see such provision made. Another clause in the act referred to required that a fire engine should be kept on board, but it did not specify the size, which it ought to do, as it was obvious that an engine which would be sufficient for a small vessel would be quite inadequate for a large one; and she would further suggest that every emigrant ship should be compelled to take out a license, and to exhibit on board a statement of the number of emigrants she was licensed to carry, and that a further license should be required for the sale of wines and spirits. It was essential in engaging a passage that inquiries should be made, not only as to the character of the ship, but also as to the cargo, and it would be well if the intended emigrants, instead of paying attention to the decorations of the ship, the gilded mouldings and carpetted floors of the cabin, would look to what was stowed away below. In the Family Colonisation Society's charter parties, neither patent fuel, nor smelting, or small coal was allowed to be put on board. But coal was a profitable cargo, and she had known instances where the ballast had been removed in the night and coal substituted. For herself she always examined closely and walked the deck before the ship sailed with chalk on her shoes, that she might ascertain whether coals had been taken on board, and she advised others to do the same. It was far better to charge *1l.* more for the voyage than to risk the lives of 200 or 300 people by fire while at sea. The government of Adelaide attributed also much of the fever and sickness which occasionally took place on board emigrant ships to the nature of the cargo. She would not mention the name of the ship to which she had alluded, as truth was, she believed, a libel, sometimes; and she had no desire to get into the hands of the lawyers: though she wished to mention with gratitude the aid she had received from one lawyer—Mr. R. Lowe, the new member for Kidderminster, who had gratuitously acted as her standing counsel in carrying out her emigration schemes. The Family Colonization Society, which had supported her so long, and which was ably supported by some of the most influential City merchants, had thought it prudent, for the present, not to send away any more ships; but many persons connected with the shipping trade, proposed to carry out the improvements originated by that society. Great improvements were still no doubt wanting, and it would be a great advantage to have the merchants fighting against each other in honourable competition instead of with her. She never expected to do any good in improving the character of our emigrant ships until such men as Mr. Gibbs Bright, of Liverpool, and Mr. Green, of London, would compete against each other in this class of trade. All that was required was that they should take up emigration in a national spirit, and carry it out in a humane and effectual manner; and if they did so, they would find it pay them far better than it had hitherto done. It was a great drawback in this country that there were no honorary distinctions for men to look forward to, to whom wealth was not the primary object, and who, therefore, had no inducement to benefit the public. The spirit of wholesome competition needed for the emigration trade, she feared, would not be aroused in our shipowners until they saw a few foreign ships come into the docks; and she was going to the Continent herself almost immediately to look out for some. After urging various suggestions for the conduct of emigrants during their voyage—as procuring water for themselves instead of depending on the sailors—assisting each other in sickness—practising and compelling if necessary others to practise extreme cleanliness,* and other practical details, she told her hearers that they must not expect lodgings at Port Phillip, but must provide themselves with tents, and that unless they joined together, each group making provision and hiring lighters for its own luggage, the cost of removal from the ship would be eno[rm]ous owing to the high price of labour.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM RUTLEDGE, ESQ., M.L.C.,

To Captain ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,

HONORARY SECRETARY TO THE FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Belfast, Port Fairy, 7th May, 1852.

My Dear Sir,

I duly received your favour of the 27th ult., and have to thank you for the trouble taken in sending a duplicate receipt, which was rendered necessary only by some of the too frequent bungling of our Post Office department, in causing the detention of letters unaccountably, as was the case in this instance. I feel much indebted to you for the flattering manner in which you named me in your letter published in the "Argus" of the 26th ult. Indeed, until I saw that epistle, I very much feared I had to account rather for shortcomings of the duties attached to the office of a member of Committee of the estimable and excellent Institution to which you did me the honour to solicit my name, than to any credit for the trifling support I have been enabled to give the Society. If, however, any efforts of mine are in the least degree calculated to induce the bulk of employers in Australia to give their support to this Society, I shall indeed have a far more satisfactory reward than the greatest applause the world can bestow; for I appreciate as much as any one can do the humanity, the wisdom, and policy of this our noblest and best institution for the object designed. It is unnecessary for me to mention to whose untiring zeal and kindness of heart, as well as truly patriotic exertions, this Institution owes its origin in the first place; and, secondly, the powerful support and attention it has lately met with in England from those amiable and excellent men whose names are enrolled in the Committee, and whose pride I am sure it will be to see the Society largely supported by the Public Funds of the Colony. I consider that to both your excellent lady and yourself this Colony is laid under a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid in this world; but I am also satisfied that your reward is in your own bosoms, as well as beyond this world's reach. I am very happy to assure you that there is not a single person on whose account I have sent you money, but, in my opinion, will be prepared and willing to pay the balance due to the Society whenever their relatives arrive. For my own part, I should not have hesitated to have guaranteed nearly, if not the whole, had you required it. Rest assured that I shall take especial care that every shilling shall be speedily paid, as I am convinced most of the parties are well able to do so. Nothing will afford me greater gratification than at all times to promote, by my humble efforts, to the utmost extent in my power, the worthy, humane, and excellent objects of our Institution, by assisting such worthy characters to send money for their relatives as I may fall in with, or even as I can find out, in this quarter or elsewhere. I think my friend and countryman, Mr. John Leslie Foster, has done us good service in London; and I do hope the Society will profit by his exertions, by the Government here placing upon the Estimate for 1853 a sum of from £5,000 to £10,000 (the latter would be small enough—for my own part I would be glad if it were double the amount); and if our Executive do not propose it, I will, in the absence of any other member of more influence or ability, undertake to bring the subject forward prominently, and as forcibly as my feeble ability may enable me. With such an overflowing Treasury, how can it be overlooked? A grant in this way will testify the earnestness of the Colony in the cause of humanity and morality more than if ten times the amount were devoted from the Territorial Revenue; and I consider, also, that under the able and judicious management of your excellent lady and the Committee of noblemen and gentlemen she has influenced to engage in this good work, that our Colony will gain more in every sense than it would by five times the amount expended from the Territorial Revenue. I do sincerely hope that many others of our Legislative Council will take up this matter, and give their support to get the largest amount the Colony can reasonably afford.

I remain, my Dear Sir,

yours very sincerely,

WM. RUTLEDGE.

Captain Chisholm.

P.S.—The exertions of the two lads you mention in your letter of the 26th ult., to get out their Parents and Relatives, are so touching, that I beg leave to enclose a donation of £5, to be equally divided between them.

W. R.

Page 96 - Page 97

[illegible]

No. 43/174.

Legislative Council Office,
Sydney, 17 Novr 1843

~~Sir,~~ Madam

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the evidence given by you, on the 14. and 15. Inst., before the Committee of the Legislative Council, on "The Petition from distressed ~~immigrants~~" for such revision, correction, or addition, as you may deem necessary; and to request that you will have the goodness to return the same to me at your earliest convenience.

In making corrections or alterations, please to write the same in ink, and not with pencil; and do not obliterate the text so as to make it illegible.

I have the honor to be,
Madam ~~Sir,~~
Your most obedient Servant,

Wm. Macpherson
Clerk of Legislative Council.

To
Mrs. Caroline Chisholm
Immigration Office

[illegible]

THE REUNION OF FAMILIES.

CAPT. CHISHOLM has the pleasure to inform the holders of Receipts for moneys remitted for relatives, that since last return, the following numbers have been settled, by the sums having been either paid to the parties at home, or applied for their emigration:

Money paid to the relatives for support or emigration of Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 55, 56, 58, 61, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 78, 83, 88, 95, 97, 109, 113, 119, 121, 122, 124, 125, 130, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 145, 146, 118, 152, 155, 157, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166, 168, 169, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 181, 182, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 201, 206, 211, 215, 221, 237, 228, 230, 233, 235, 240, 244, 245, 252, 259, 260, 263, 265, 266, 267, 270, 272, 274, 277, 278, 281, 283, 286, 293, 294, 296, 297, 298, 300, 303, 305, 311, 313, 319, 320, 322, 329, 325, 275.

Relatives who had sailed prior to the 31st March, 1853, or were about to sail, of Nos. 9, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 27, 30, 41, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 59, 62, 63, 74, 75, 76, 80, 86, 87, 96, 98, 102, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 115, 117, 118, 120, 123, 126, 131, 133, 143, 147, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 167, 180, 186, 187, 195, 196, 203, 204, 205, 207, 209, 210, 221, 235, 241, 247, 248, 250, 254, 262, 256, 257, 264, 268, 289, 299, 309, 312, 231, 288, 273, 239, 261, 298, 222, 111.

For further particulars, apply at this office, if by letter, post paid.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Acting Hon. Sec.

Great Collins-st. East, above "Argus" office,
Next door to Messrs. Allison and Co.

We make it almost an invariable rule not to open these columns for the purpose of forwarding any private scheme of benevolence, or calling attention to the merits or demerits of those on whose behalf the sympathy, the gratitude, or the liberality of the public is solicited; but the exception proves the rule, and the case of Mrs. CHISHOLM stands out in such bold relief, and presents so many singular and distinguishing characteristics, that we feel in giving it prominence we are only accommodating our practice to what is just and fitting. It will have been seen, from our advertising columns, that Mrs. CHISHOLM is about to return to Australia, and that it is in contemplation to hold a meeting at the London Tavern to-morrow for the purpose of raising subscriptions for this excellent lady. Her merits stand in no need of praise from us. The benefits she has conferred on England and Australia are too real, too recent, and too notorious, to require detailed exposition here. She commenced her career in Australia by offering herself as a mediator between the emigrant and employer—resisting, on the one hand, the attempts to impose on the ignorance and simplicity of the stranger; and, on the other, checking the exorbitant expectations, reassuring the fears, and stimulating the enterprise of families too much disposed to linger about great towns, instead of pressing into the interior, the proper field of their exertions. She has conducted herself whole armies of emigrants into the solitudes of that new continent, and endured in the course of these exertions fatigues and inconveniences which might have shaken a less steadfast will and wearied out a less active benevolence. In England, she has been the means of teaching the labouring classes the secret of their own strength, and directing to the permanent amelioration of their condition that immense latent power of combination which they have hitherto been too much disposed to waste in strikes, which only destroy the capital on which they must live, or in political agitation, which must recoil on the heads of its own authors. By an appeal to the spirit of independence which prompts families to send out an active member to pioneer their way in a new world, and to that natural affection, so strong among the poor, which urges the severed family to reunite, she has done much to bridge over the vast ocean which separates England from Australia, and to precipitate those events which are rapidly raising up another England there. Nothing relating to the comfort and character of the emigrant has escaped her vigilant eye and active hand. She has taught our shipowners to regard the carriage of emigrants as something more than the ferrying over of a human cargo; she has suggested,

A [illegible] —FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY. (Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.)

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.
The Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P.
W. Monsell, Esq., M.P.
John Tidd Pratt, Esq.
F. G. P. Neison, Esq.
Charles Buxton, Esq.
Wyndham Harding, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq.
P. W. Flower, Esq.
Edmund Gore, Esq.
W. Jackson, Esq.
W. Fanning, Esq.
James Levick, Esq.
W. Walker, Esq.
Thomas Learmonth, Esq.
Frederick R. Gore, Esq.
Robert Lowe, Esq.
G. H. Donaldson, Esq.
T. Aspinwall, Esq.
J. A. Jackson, Esq.
D. Q. Henriquez, Esq.
T. S. Atkins, Esq.
S. Kinnard, Esq.
J. P. Morrison, Esq.
E. Armitage, Esq.
Thomas Lowndes, Esq.
W. Millikin, Esq.
S. Jackson, Esq.
J. Wheeler, Esq.
H. G. Smith, Esq.
James Alexander, Esq.
Lewis Nathan, Esq.
Joseph Webb, Esq.

Bankers:—For donations, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co.; for deposits, Messrs. Currie and Co.; for remittances from Australia, Messrs. Coutts and Co.

The success which has attended the plan of emigration adopted by this Society has induced the Committee to invite the aid of the public in extending its operations.

By adopting the practice of weekly or monthly deposits, intending emigrants are enabled to make up the larger portion of their passage money to Australia, the remainder being made up by small loans from the funds of the Society, which the emigrants undertake to repay within two years. By the last vessel which left under the auspices of the Society 209 emigrants proceeded to Australia. These persons raised money by their own deposits to the extent of £2,094, and the loan by the Society of £524 enabled them to emigrate without further delay.

It is also a leading object of the Society to enable families and unprotected young women to proceed out to the colonies with every regard to their moral well-being and their personal comfort on board ship.

At the present moment the Australian colonies present the highest inducement to the working classes to emigrate, while the mercantile and manufacturing interests connected with those settlements will not fail to see how much their interests are concerned in the promotion of emigration thereto.

Subscriptions in aid of the Society will be received by the bankers; by the different members of the Committee; by Mrs. Chisholm, at her residence, 3, Charlton-crescent, Islington; and at the offices of the Society, 29, Bucklersbury.

Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Hon. Countess of Pembroke	£236	5	0
The Right Hon. Lord Ashburton	200	0	0
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.	200	0	0
Charles Buxton, Esq. ..	100	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor ..	63	0	0
The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P.	63	0	0
Donation, per the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.	52	10	0
Thos. Baring, Esq., M.P.	52	10	0
Miss Burdett Coutts ..	52	10	0
Bonham Carter, Esq., M.P.	50	0	0
F. T. Marshall, Esq., of Leeds	50	0	0
Dowager Lady Buxton	31	10	0
The Right Hon. Lord Overstone	21	0	0
Arthur Marshall, Esq., of Leeds	21	0	0
Mrs. Pollard	21	0	0
A. Morrison, jun., Esq.	20	0	0
The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of London ..	£20	0	0
J. R. Brunel, Esq.	20	0	0
Chas. Holt Bracebridge, Esq.	20	0	0
Miss Fyers	13	10	0
The Lady Lindsay ..	10	10	0
The Right Hon. Earl of Harrowby	10	10	0
Miss Buxton	10	10	0
The Misses Darwin, Park-st.	10	10	0
R. L. Chance, Esq., Birmingham	10	10	0
Samuel Gurney (for tents)	10	0	0
F. Holland, Esq... ..	10	0	0
F. Pigou, Esq.	10	0	0
Wyndham Harding, Esq., 2d don.	6	6	0
G. H. Lang, Esq., 2d don.	6	6	0
Lady Fowell Buxton ..	5	0	0
Lady Reid	5	0	0
Mrs. Nicholson	5	0	0
Miss Bonham Carter ..	5	0	0
Vere Foster, Esq. ..	5	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Lyttleton	2	0	0

Received since the 1st January, 1852.

	£	s.	d.
Union Bank of Australia	£200	0	0
Bank of Australasia ..	200	0	0
The Lady Wenlock ..	100	0	0
Jas. Morrison, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Robert Brooks, Esq. ..	100	0	0
Walker, Brothers, and Co.	100	0	0
William Jackson, Esq...	100	0	0
Jno. Gore and Co. ..	100	0	0
Dalgety, Gore, and Co., (Melbourne)	100	0	0
Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.	100	0	0
S. W. Silver and Co. ..	100	0	0
Edmund J. Wheeler and Co.	100	0	0
Levick, Brothers ..	100	0	0
P. W. Flower and Co. ..	100	0	0
Stephen Kennard and Co.	100	0	0
Marshall and Edridge ..	100	0	0
Redfern and Alexander	100	0	0
Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.	100	0	0
J. T. Simes and Co. ..	100	0	0
Marsh and Edenborough	100	0	0
Henry P. Hughes, Esq.	100	0	0
Ray and Glasster ..	100	0	0
Southey and Son ..	100	0	0
C. and J. D. Jacomb ..	100	0	0
H. and C. Toulmin ..	100	0	0
Jos. Robt. Morrison, Esq.	100	0	0
Gooch and Cousens ..	100	0	0
Denistoun and Co., Glasgow	100	0	0
G. E. Browne and Co. ..	100	0	0
Robt. Gardner, Esq., of Manchester	100	0	0
Devitt and Moore ..	100	0	0
Bogle, Kerr, and Co. ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Dixon	50	0	0
Smith and Campbell ..	£50	0	0
Joseph Farmer, Esq. ..	50	0	0
Robert Porter, Esq. ..	50	0	0
T. Aspinwall and Co. ..	50	0	0
T. S. Atkins and Co. ..	50	0	0
The Lady Lindsay, 2d don.	30	0	0
Miss Burdett Coutts, 2d don.	30	0	0
Captain Hall, R.N. ..	26	5	0
Henry Rogers and Sons, Wolverhampton ..	26	5	0
D. Q. Henriques, Brothers, and Co.	25	0	0
H. Price, Esq.	25	0	0
Hotchkin and Mobbs ..	25	0	0
F. and E. Heman and Co.	25	0	0
B. H. Holford, Esq. ..	25	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	20	0	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere	20	0	0
Arthur Marshall, Esq., 2d don.	20	0	0
G. A. Lloyd, Esq. ..	10	10	0
B. S. Lloyd, Esq. ..	10	10	0
The Lady Waldegrave ..	10	0	0
R. Lowe, Esq.	10	0	0
C. Hocken and Co. ..	10	0	0
J. L. Wardell and Co. ..	5	5	0
Lady H. Wegg Prosser ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Nightingale ..	5	0	0
Captain H. G. Hamilton, R.N.	2	0	0
W. Chance, Son, and Co., Birmingham	25	0	0
Rabone, Brothers, Birmingham	25	0	0

A Public "Group Meeting" of Emigrants, proceeding in the Mariner, will be held at the Royal British Institution, Tabernacle-row, Cowper-street, City-road, on Wednesday, February 18th, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The Mariner will be lying on view at the East India Docks, from the 19th inst.

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ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Acting Hon. Sec.

Great Collins-st. East, above "Argus" office,
Next door to Messrs. Allison and Co.

First Ship sails 28th July – Passage £21 each adult

FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.)

General Committee.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.
THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. R. VERNON SMITH, M.P.
W. MONSELL, Esq., M.P.

JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq.	THOMAS LEARMONTH, Esq.	THOMAS LOWNDES, Esq.
F. G. P. NEISON, Esq.	FREDERICK R. GORE, Esq.	W. MILLIKIN, Esq.
CHARLES BUXTON, Esq.	ROBERT LOWE, Esq.	S. JACKSON, Esq.
WYNDHAM HARDING, Esq.	G. H. DONALDSON, Esq.	E. J. WHEELER, Esq.
ROBERT BROOKS, Esq.	T. ASPINWALL, Esq.	H. G. SMITH, Esq.
P. W. LOWER, Esq.	J. A. JACKSON, Esq.	JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.
EDMUND GORE, Esq.	D. Q. HENRIQUEZ, Esq.	LOUIS NATHAN, Esq.
W. JACKSON, Esq.	T. S. ATKINS, Esq.	JOSEPH WEBB, Esq.
W. FANING, Esq.	S. KENNARD, Esq.	J. LESLIE FORSTER, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.	J. R. MORRISON, Esq.	CHARLES M'LACHLAN, Esq.
W. WILKER, Esq.	E. ARMITAGE, Esq.	

Hon. Secretary.

CAPTAIN CHISHOLM, MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

Bankers.

FOR DONATIONS—MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON, LABOUCHERE & Co., Birchin Lane, London.
FOR DEPOSITS—MESSRS. CURRIE & Co., 29, Cornhill, London.
FOR REMITTANCES FROM AUSTRALIA—MESSRS. COUTTS & Co., Strand, London.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY has for its object the foundation of a National and Self-supporting System of Colonization to the Australian Colonies. This end it hopes to attain by encouraging and aiding the industrious classes to effect their emigration in a safe, independent, and respectable manner, without calling upon them to make so great a sacrifice as that involved in the complete disruption of family ties and associations. To facilitate this object, and to save trouble and expense to persons desirous of emigrating, and who may wish for faithful information, Mrs. Chisholm will, in the course of this year, visit such localities in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as may be deemed desirable.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

Application for Membership.—Persons desirous of becoming members of the Society must state:—1. Their name and age. 2. Place of residence and occupation.—3. Whether married or single.—Intending Emigrants, who desire to go out in the Society's vessels, or participate in the protection they afford, must first become Members, and comply with the Rules and Regulations.

Testimonials.—Certificates of good character must be produced, from at least two respectable householders, before applicants can be enrolled, or obtain a passage. All testimonials (which are in no case *returned*) are sent to the Colony. To ensure the respectability, and consequent comfort of the passengers, married persons are required to shew their marriage certificates.

Fees.—Persons entered on the books of the Society must pay an entrance-fee of 1*s.* each (the same for children). To meet the current expenses of the Society, a further fee of 10*s.* each by all adults, and 5*s.* each for all children under fourteen years of age, must be paid in the Colony.

Loans.—Loans are only granted to persons paying their passage-money by weekly or monthly instalments, and whose membership has extended over a period of at least *four months.* Passages are granted only to those persons who have paid to the Society the whole proportion of money required. Four months' membership is *not* necessary when parties can pay the whole of their passage-money, and do *not* require a loan. The amount of loan granted depends entirely upon the circumstances submitted to the consideration of the Committee.

Family Groups.—Meetings are held (under Mrs. Chisholm's superintendence) for the purpose of forming the emigrants into groups, and introducing friendless young women to the heads of families, who are responsible for their welfare during the voyage. In like manner youths are also protected.

Re-union of Families.—By means of the Society's Agents in Australia, persons there can forward money to England to enable members of their family to join them in the Colony. The Regulations of the Society do not admit of the separation of husband and wife.

Notice of Departure.—Due notice is always given of the departure of each vessel, and persons should on no account leave their situations till such *final* notice is received.

Price of Passage.—The exact sum to be charged as passage-money cannot be positively stated when the name is entered. Children between one and fourteen half-price. Infants (under twelve months) nothing. The reason of any fluctuation in the charge arises from the variation in prices at which vessels can be procured at different periods.—N.B. The Society engage none but A 1 ships, and each vessel carries an experienced Surgeon.

Outfits.—As this depends entirely upon the taste and means of the Emigrant, no *written* details can be afforded on the subject; 3*l.* may be considered a sufficient sum for an Adult's Outfit on board the Society's ships, where washing is permitted once in each week.

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Melbourne, 1855.

Family Colonisation Loan Society,

ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

Committee.

THE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.	JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq.
THE RT. HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.	W. MONSELL, Esq., M.P.
THE RT. HON. R. VERNON SMITH, M.P.	F. G. P. NEISON, Esq.

Treasurers.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON, & CO., BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON.

Finance Committee.

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Hon. Secretary.

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FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.

COMMITTEE FOR PORT PHILLIP.

Right Rev. Dr. Perry, Lord Bishop of Melbourne,	William Westgarth, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. Irving Hetherington,	John Pascoe Fawkner, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. G. M. Drummond, of Geelong,	John Thomas Smith, Esq. M. L. C. Mayor of Melbourne.
Very Rev. Dr. Geoghegan,	John O'Shanassy, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. Mr. Strong,	William Campbell, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. William Butters,	William Rutledge, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. Alexander Morrison,	Colonel Kenny,
William Stawell, Esq. Attorney General,	Arthur Davies, Esq.
Alester MacKenzie, Esq. Colonial Treasurer,	Captain Pearson, of Mount Ridley,
Henry Moor, Esq. J. P.	Elven E. Sturt, Esq.
D. C. M'Arthur, Esq. Manager Bank of Australasia,	William Nicholson, Esq.
The Hon. the Speaker, James Frederick Palmer, Esq.	

With Power to add to the number.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
1853.
Admit Mrs Chisholm
TO THE PLATFORM,
AT EXETER HALL,
On MONDAY, the 16th of MAY.
THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY
Will take the Chair at HALF-PAST SIX o'Clock precisely.
L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

COMMITTEE:

THE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.	JOHN TIDD PRATT, ESQ.
THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.	W. MONSELL, ESQ., M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. VERNON SMITH, M.P.	F. G. P. NEISON, ESQ.

Treasurers:

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Finance Committee:

CAPT. A. CHISHOLM, H.E.I.C.S. | WYNDHAM HARDING, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary:

CAPT. A. CHISHOLM, 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington.

PROSPECTUS.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND RULES ARE AS FOLLOW.

CONSTITUTION.

A Committee of the Society will be formed in London, to be called the Central Committee. Branch Committees to be named from their respective localities, and to undertake the formation and direction of family groups. They will be required to communicate to the Central Committee the wants, means, and eligibility of parties desiring to avail themselves of the Society's aid.

Loans will be granted by the Society for two years to family groups.

Agents will be appointed in the Colonies to receive from Emigrants all loans made by the Society; to remit the same to the Central Committee in England; to keep a register of all agreements entered into; the districts to which the Emigrants shall proceed; to afford advice and assistance to Emigrants in obtaining employment, and to facilitate by all the means in their power the due settlement of the people, as well as to forward all correspondence between them and their friends in Europe. The Agents will give receipts in duplicate to each Emigrant for all sums received on account of Loans, such Emigrant handing or remitting the duplicate to the District Committee, and retaining the original.

...our sub-committee cannot conclude without suggesting to the general committee the propriety of placing upon record in the books of the committee, their deep sense of the unwearied exertions of Captain Chisholm, as agent of the parent society, since his arrival in Victoria, in October, in the reunion of families, and which they feel has been to him a labour of love, as such exertions are to Mrs. Chisholm in England. Long after the hours usually devoted to business, has Captain Chisholm laboured night after night, and in some instances until the morning, being incessantly occupied during the day, absolutely performing the work of himself and what would employ two clerks, in order to keep down the expenses of the Society. By such labour, and in the short space of ... months, has upwards of 4,580*l.* been remitted to ...n, for the reunion of families, without distinction of sex, or religion.

...our sub-committee regard such exertions on the part of Captain Chisholm, in so noble a cause as the reunion of separated members of families, as springing from the ...st dictates of pure philanthropy. It is a cause ...feel in which *all* may and ought to join, and whilst ...s kept strictly in view, no room will be left for ...istic or sectarian feeling. We conclude by avowing our firm belief that the system advocated by this ...y, is the only one at all likely to bring about a ...some, independent, and moral immigration to this ...y."

...above was sanctioned by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Melbourne, who was in the chair; John ...ith, Esq., M.L.C., mayor; William Rutledge, Esq., ...; W. Campbell, Esq.; Very Rev. Dr. Geoghehan; ... M. South, Esq.

...aptain Chisholm had not fairly earned such a testi..., we should not have found the Bishop of Melbourne ...ing on such an occasion.

...have, in accordance with our correspondent's wish, ... the matter before the public, and we trust that ...y the truth may be fully elicited.

Page 100 - Page 101 - view one

ARRANGEMENTS ON BOARD THE SOCIETY'S SHIPS.

Cabins.—Enclosed Cabins are furnished to each family, of a size according to the number of individuals. Children fourteen years of age are provided with compartments for sleeping separate from those of their parents. One enclosed allotted to seven single females; also an enclosed cabin for seven young men, in parts of the vessel appropriated by classi for those berths.

Personal Comfort.—Much personal comfort arises from the feeling that all the passengers are on a footing of e there being no classification in the Society's vessels, and all possess the privilege of walking on the poop.

Ventilation.—The novel contrivance for ensuring ventilation between decks, invented by Dr. Bowie, will be used vessels despatched by the Society.

Cooking.—The provisions (after being prepared by the Emigrants) will be cooked by an Emigrants' cook, provi the Society to perform that duty.

Security for the Emigrants' Health.—Passengers are amply secured against any over-crowding of the vessel. In a to a vastly increased space, the passengers are accommodated with wash-houses and shower-baths upon deck, an arrang tending greatly to increase the Emigrants' comfort and health.

Articles to be Provided by the Passengers.—The Society provide cooking and mess utensils, but the following Articles be provided by each Emigrant:—

Knife and Fork.	Water-can.	Flour-bag.	Leathern straps, with bu
Table and Tea Spoons.	Washing-basin.	Half a Bath-brick.	secure the beds neatly
Metal plate.—Hook pot.	Two Cabbage-nets	Two sheets of sand-paper.	when required to be ar
Drinking mug.	One Scrubbing-brush.	Two coarse canvas aprons.	Three Pounds of Marin
Meat dish.	Half-a-gallon of Sand.	Hammer.—Tacks.	

Bedding.—Passengers must provide themselves with bedding: the size of mattress for a double bed place, 3 ft. by for a single berth, 2 ft. by 6 ft. Feather beds are on no account permitted.

Duration of Voyage.—Sixteen weeks is the average duration of the voyage; and every Emigrant is entitled t sixteen weeks' rations, according to the Society's Dietary Table for June 1852, here given:—

Biscuit	3 lbs.	Raisins	½ lb.	Tea	1¼ oz.	Lime Juice	
Beef	¾ lb.	Preserved Fruit	½ lb.	Coffee	2 oz.	Pickles	
Pork	1 lb.	Suet	6 oz.	Sugar	¾ lb.	Mustard	
Preserved Meat	1 lb.	Peas	½ pt.	Treacle	½ lb.	Salt	
Soup Bouilli	1 lb.	Rice	½ lb.	Butter	½ lb.	Pepper	
Fish	½ lb.	Preserved Potatoes	½ lb.	Cheese	½ lb.	Water	9 gal.
Flour	3¼ lbs.	Carrots	½ lb.	Oatmeal	2 oz.	Do. each Infant	1 gal.

To prevent waste, parties not using the quantity of rations to which they are entitled, can take them away on leaving Ship. This reserve will be useful to them if they go up the country, or until they have permanent employment.

N.B. The Society put on board Water and Provisions for 22 weeks, in case the voyage should last so long.

Debarkation.—On the arrival of the Emigrants at Port Phillip, tents are erected for their temporary residence. by means persons of both sexes are secured from many expenses and inconveniences resulting from seeking lodgings in haste. large tent is used as an office for hiring Emigrants. Persons engaging will be furnished by Captain Chisholm, or the Sc Agents, with every advice and information tending to their benefit and security, *free of all charge*, but no pecuniary aide given.

INFORMATION.

Any information that may be desired can be obtained by applying (personally between 10 and 12A or by letter) to

MRS. CHISHOLM, 3, CHARLTON CRESCENT, ISLINGTON, LONDON;
Or, at 29, BUCKLERSBURY, CITY.

If application be made by letter, TWO STAMPS must be enclosed for reply, or no answer will be s No charge for information. Always write the name *legibly*, and the address at full length *upon e letter*, and *not* upon a separate envelope.

OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY:

3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, London;
29, Bucklersbury, near the Mansion House, London;
Melbourne, Port Phillip;
King William Street, Adelaide;
George Street, Sydney; and
Van Diemen's Land.

June 1852.] [Stewart & Murray, Typ. Old M

SHELTER SHEDS TO THE DIGGINGS.

Received ONE SHILLING for the above object.

N.B.—When the Sheds are completed, this Receipt will entitle the Holder to an Accommodation Ticket (either for himself or friend,) for the amount.

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Very Rev. Dr. Geoghegan,
Rev. Mr. Strong,
Rev. William Butters,
Rev. Alexander Morrison,
William Stawell, Esq. Attorney General,
Alester MacKenzie, Esq. Colonial Treasurer,
Henry Moor, Esq. J. P.
D. C. M'Arthur, Esq. Manager Bank of Australasia,
The Hon. the Speaker, James Frederick Palmer, Esq.
William Westgarth, Esq. M. L. C.
John Pascoe Fawkner, Esq. M. L. C.
John Thomas Smith, Esq. M. L. C. Mayor of Melbourne.
John O'Shanassy, Esq. M. L. C.
William Campbell, Esq. M. L. C.
William Rutledge, Esq. M. L. C.
Colonel Kenny,
Arthur Davies, Esq.
Captain Pearson, of Mount Ridley,
Elven E. Sturt, Esq.
William Nicholson, Esq.

With Power to add to the number.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
1858.
TO THE PLATFORM,
AT EXETER HALL,
On MONDAY, the 16th of MAY.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

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THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. VERNON SMITH, M.P.
JOHN TIDD PRATT, ESQ.
W. MONSELL, ESQ., M.P.
F. G. P. NEISON, ESQ.

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Finance Committee:

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Munsell Step Chart - Production Studio
R 240 C 4 R 231 C 7 R 159 C 20 R 97 C 20 R 61 C 20 R 37 C 20
G 240 M4 G 231 M7 G 159 M20 G 97 M19 G 61 M19 G 37 M19
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N9.5 N9.25 N7 N4.75 N3.25 N2

Page 100 - Page 101 - view two

First ship sails 28th July – Passage £21 each adult –

FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.)

General Committee.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.
THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. R. VERNON SMITH, M.P.
W. MONSELL, Esq., M.P.

JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq.	THOMAS LEARMONTH, Esq.	THOMAS LOWNDES, Esq.
F. G. P. NEISON, Esq.	FREDERICK R. GORE, Esq.	W. MILLIKIN, Esq.
CHARLES BUXTON, Esq.	ROBERT LOWE, Esq.	S. JACKSON, Esq.
WYNDHAM HARDING, Esq.	G. H. DONALDSON, Esq.	E. J. WHEELER, Esq.
ROBERT BROOKS, Esq.	T. ASPINWALL, Esq.	H. G. SMITH, Esq.
P. W. FLOWER, Esq.	J. A. JACKSON, Esq.	JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.
EDMUND GORE, Esq.	D. Q. HENRIQUEZ, Esq.	LOUIS NATHAN, Esq.
W. JACKSON, Esq.	T. S. ATKINS, Esq.	JOSEPH WEBB, Esq.
W. FANNING, Esq.	S. KENNARD, Esq.	J. LESLIE FORSTER, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.	J. R. MORRISON, Esq.	CHARLES M'LACHLAN, Esq.
W. WALKER, Esq.	E. ARMITAGE, Esq.	

Hon. Secretary.
CAPTAIN CHISHOLM, MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

Bankers.
FOR DONATIONS—MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON, LABOUCHERE & Co., Birchin Lane, London.
FOR DEPOSITS—MESSRS. CURRIE & Co., 29, Cornhill, London.
FOR REMITTANCES FROM AUSTRALIA—MESSRS. COUTTS & Co., Strand, London.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY has for its object the foundation of a National and Self-supporting System of Colonization to the Australian Colonies. This end it hopes to attain by encouraging and aiding the industrious classes to effect their emigration in a safe, independent, and respectable manner, without calling upon them to make so great a sacrifice as that involved in the complete disruption of family ties and associations. To facilitate this object, and to save trouble and expense to persons desirous of emigrating, and who may wish for faithful information, Mrs. Chisholm will, in the course of this year, visit such localities in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as may be deemed desirable.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

Application for Membership.—Persons desirous of becoming members of the Society must state:—1. Their name and age. 2. Place of residence and occupation.—3. Whether married or single.—Intending Emigrants, who desire to go out in the Society's vessels, or participate in the protection they afford, must first become Members, and comply with the Rules and Regulations.

Testimonials.—Certificates of good character must be produced, from at least two respectable householders, before applicants can be enrolled, or obtain a passage. All testimonials (which are in no case *returned*) are sent to the Colony. To ensure the respectability, and consequent comfort of the passengers, married persons are required to shew their marriage certificates.

Fees.—Persons entered on the books of the Society must pay an entrance-fee of 1*s*. each (the same for children). To meet the current expenses of the Society, a further fee of 10*s*. each by all adults, and 5*s*. each for all children under fourteen years of age, must be paid in the Colony.

Loans.—Loans are only granted to persons paying their passage-money by weekly or monthly instalments, and whose membership has extended over a period of at least *four months*. Passages are granted only to those persons who have paid to the Society the whole proportion of money required. Four months' membership is *not* necessary when parties can pay the whole of their passage-money, and do not require a loan. The amount of loan granted depends entirely upon the circumstances submitted to the consideration of the Committee.

Family Groups.—Meetings are held (under Mrs. Chisholm's superintendence) for the purpose of forming the emigrants into groups, and introducing friendless young women to the heads of families, who are responsible for their welfare during the voyage. In like manner youths are also protected.

Re-union of Families.—By means of the Society's Agents in Australia, persons there can forward money to England to enable members of their family to join them in the Colony. The Regulations of the Society do not admit of the separation of husband and wife.

Notice of Departure.—Due notice is always given of the departure of each vessel, and persons should on no account leave their situations till such *final* notice is received.

Price of Passage.—The exact sum to be charged as passage-money cannot be positively stated when the name is entered. Children between one and fourteen half-price. Infants (under twelve months) nothing. The reason of any fluctuation in the charge arises from the variation in prices at which vessels can be procured at different periods.—N.B. The Society charter none but A 1 ships, and each vessel carries an experienced Surgeon.

Outfits.—As this depends entirely upon the taste and means of the Emigrant, no *written* details can be afforded on the subject; 3*l*. may be considered a sufficient sum for an Adult's Outfit on board the Society's ships, where washing is permitted once in each week.

SHEDS TO THE DIGGINGS.

ONE SHILLING for the above object.

...heds are completed, this Receipt will entitle the ...modation Ticket (either for himself or friend,) for

...t, North, ...5.

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...North,

SHEDS TO THE DIGGINGS.

ONE SHILLING for the above object.

...s are completed, this Receipt will entitle the ...ation Ticket (either for himself or friend,) for

...North, Melbourne, 1855.

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(2)

the communication between them and their friends in Europe. Local Committees will also be formed in the Colonies for the furtherance of the plan.

The Committee have the pleasure to acquaint the public, that a body of the Working Classes are now prepared to contribute £2000 towards their own passage; they therefore appeal with confidence to a benevolent public to come forward and promote so national a work.

At a Group Meeting held at 4, Charlton Crescent, Islington, of parties proposing to emigrate to Australia by the aid of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, it was resolved—

"That a certain number of us do form ourselves into a Group Committee, to propose and to carry into effect the following resolutions:—

"That we pledge ourselves as Christian fathers and heads of families to exercise a parental control and guardianship over all orphans and friendless females of good repute for virtue and morality proceeding with the family groups, to protect them as our children, and allow them to share the same cabins with our daughters.

"We further resolve to discourage gambling, and not to take cards or dice with us, or to enter into any pernicious amusements during the voyage. We likewise resolve by parental advice and good example to encourage and promote some well-advised system of self-improvement during the passage.

"As the system of repayment proposed by this society is one that if honourably kept will add to the credit of the working classes as a body, and be the means of encouraging the generous and good to assist our struggling countrymen, we hereby solemnly pledge our honour as men, and our character as Christians, to repay the loan advanced to us, and to impress the sacredness of fulfilling this duty on each and all of the members constituting the groups. We also promise to aid the colonial agents in the recovery of such loans, and to make known, in whatever part of the colonies we may be, the means by which parties well to do there may assist their relations in this country through the medium of the Family Colonisation Loan Society.

"That to meet the expenses of the group committee, and to strengthen the hands of the loan society, each associated member of a group be called on to pay a weekly subscription of one penny, beginning from the period of their arrival in the colony, which should be paid with the quarterly payment of the loans, and formed into a fund to be thus appropriated:—One half for the expenses, and the other half to aid in recovering any debts due to the society by defaulters.

"We further pledge ourselves not to introduce as candidates for membership of the society any men but those we know to be of good character, or families but of good repute.

"We also determine not to accept of payment for any services we may render on board ship, but endeavour individually and collectively to preserve the order of a well regulated family during our passage to Australia, and to organise and establish a system of protection that will enable our female relatives to enter an emigrant ship with the same confidence of meeting with protection as respectable females can now enter our steamers, trains, and mail coaches.

"That all members constituting groups be asked for their approval and fulfilment, as far as they may be individually concerned, of the above resolutions.

"Resolved—That the group meeting do record and tender their grateful thanks, and that of all members comprising groups, to the gentlemen who form the committee of the Family Colonisation Loan Society."

(3)

Subscriptions already receivel.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.	£200 0 0	Scott Russell, Esq.	£5 0 0
The Right Hon. Lord Ashburton	100 0 0	Miss J. G. Loraine	5 0 0
The Countess of Pembroke	225 0 0	W. Dalton, Esq. (one passage)	6 6 0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London	20 0 0	Lady Benthem	1 0 0
The Lord Ashley, M.P.	10 0 0	Joseph Forster, Esq.	2 0 0
The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P., gives ten passages	63 0 0	Miss Jane Forster	2 0 0
Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., ditto	63 0 0	Mrs. J. Somerville Wood	1 0 0
The Earl of Harrowby	10 10 0	— Halswell, Esq., £1 1s. annually	1 1 0
The Lady Dunmore	5 0 0	Mrs. Arthur Onslow, £1 ditto	1 0 0
The Lady Wharncliffe	5 0 0	— Fowler, Esq., jun.	1 0 0
Wyndham Harding, Esq., gives passages to widow and adult daughter	12 12 0	Miss Louisa Hall	2 0 0
Mrs. W. Harding affords a passage to a child accompanying its parents	3 3 0	Samuel Sidney, Esq.	1 15 0
Dr. and Mrs. Harding (passage to one adult)	6 6 0	Mr. W. Harrison	1 1 0
Rev. Mr. Harding	1 0 0	Mr. John W. Ledger	1 1 0
Mrs. Harding	1 0 0	Mr. R. G. Ledger	1 1 0
Keith Barnes, Esq. (passages to widow and child)	10 10 0	Mr. M. J. Popplewell	1 1 0
Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier, ditto	10 10 0	Mr. H. Enbank	1 1 0
G. H. Lang, Esq. (passage to two)	12 12 0	W. F.	1 1 0
John Brett, Esq., £1 annually	5 0 0	F. O. P.	1 1 0
Messrs. Finnis and Fisher	10 0 0	G. Whitmore	1 1 0
Messrs. Hotchkin and Mobbs	5 0 0	J. C. Thorne	1 1 0
J. B. Mallet, Esq.	5 0 0	Mr. Wm. Harding	1 1 0
Miss Holland	7 0 0	Mr. W. Gray	1 1 0
		Mr. W. Hunt	1 1 0
		Mr. J. Brown	1 1 0
		Mr. G. Fuller	1 1 0
		Mr. C. Rungley	1 1 0
		T. T.	0 5 0
		Mr. N. Abbott	1 1 0
		Mr. L. Myers	1 1 0
		Mr. H. Samuel	1 1 0
		Edward Hesethine, Esq.	1 0 0
		Robert Lowe, Esq.	1 0 0
		— Poole, Esq.	1 0 0

The following Table shows the actual benefit for the first year of the above loan of £225.

Will give Passages to	Remarks.	Will give Passages to	Remarks.
Three Wives, with nine Children	Have their Husbands in Australia.	P. and Wife, and three Children	
Two aged Widows	Have six Sons and Daughters in Australia.	L. and Wife, and seven Children	Brother in Australia, sent him £50.
D. and Wife, and adult Daughter	Have eight Sons and Daughters in Australia.	W. and Wife and four Children	Brother in Australia, sent him £25.
		M and Wife and three Children	Sister and Brother in Australia.
M. and Wife and five Children	Have two Sons in Australia.	E. and Wife and four Children	Brother-in-law in Australia.
H. and Wife	Have Brother, Sister, and Uncle in Australia.	P. and Wife, and three Children	

34 Adults.
26 Children under 14 years of age.

60 Souls in all.

Though some of the above parties have contributed more than £6 each towards their passages, still they could not have emigrated without the aid of the Society. Every pound contributed in like manner will be attended with the same comparative results, thus a continuous self-supporting system of emigration may be organised, without drawing yearly on the colonial funds or the British public. The money now lent will, when repaid (within two years), be again re-lent to the relatives or friends of the original borrowers or to other deserving parties.

...SLEY

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.

COMMITTEE FOR PORT PHILLIP.

Right Rev. Dr. Perry, Lord Bishop of Melbourne,	William Westgarth, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. Irving Hetherington,	John Pascoe Fawkner, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. G. M. Drummond, of Geelong,	John Thomas Smith, Esq. M. L. C. Mayor of Melbourne.
Very Rev. Dr. Geoghegan,	John O'Shanassy, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. Mr. Strong,	William Campbell, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. William Butters,	William Rutledge, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. Alexander Morrison,	Colonel Kenny,
William Stawell, Esq. Attorney General,	Arthur Davies, Esq.
Alaster MacKenzie, Esq. Colonial Treasurer,	Captain Pearson, of Mount Ridley,
Henry Moor, Esq. J. P.	Elven E. Sturt, Esq.
D. C. M'Arthur, Esq. Manager Bank of Australasia,	William Nicholson, Esq.
The Hon. the Speaker, James Frederick Palmer, Esq.	

With Power to add to the number.

THE RE-UNION OF FAMILIES.—The above Society, (which is of a purely benevolent character, and has for its Committee in England, Lord Ashley, M. P. The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M. P. and other Gentlemen of rank and influence), not only endeavours to aid ... *of Advice*" to the Committee in London, together with his Descriptive Roll in Duplicate, showing the names and address of persons in Port Phillip who had made the payments, as well as the names, address, &c. of those at home for whom the money is sent. On receipt of this ...

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

1853.

Admit Mrs Chisholm

TO THE PLATFORM,

AT EXETER HALL,

On MONDAY, the 16th of MAY.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY
Will take the Chair at HALF-PAST SIX o'Clock precisely.

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

COMMITTEE:

THE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.	JOHN TIDD PRATT, ESQ.
THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.	W. MONSELL, ESQ., M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. VERNON SMITH, M.P.	F. G. P. NEISON, ESQ.

Treasurers:

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON, & Co., Birchin Lane, London.

Finance Committee:

CAPT. A. CHISHOLM, H.E.I.C.S. | WYNDHAM HARDING, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary:

CAPT. A. CHISHOLM, 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has for its object the foundation of a National and Self-supporting System of Colonization to the Australian Colonies. The industrious classes, in the first instance, contributing an agreed proportion of the cost of their passage: the other portion to be lent them by a benevolent public without interest. This Loan they will have to refund through the instrumentality of Agents in the Colonies within two years after their arrival in the Colony, or sooner, if possible, in order that the money so repaid may be relent to others in like manner.

THE CONSTITUTION AND RULES ARE AS FOLLOW.

CONSTITUTION.

A Committee of the Society will be formed in London, to be called the Central Committee. Branch Committees to be named from their respective localities, and to undertake the formation and direction of family groups. They will be required to communicate to the Central Committee the wants, means, and eligibility of parties desiring to avail themselves of the Society's aid.

Loans will be granted by the Society for two years to family groups.

Agents will be appointed in the Colonies to receive from Emigrants all loans made by the Society; to remit the same to the Central Committee in England; to keep a register of all agreements entered into; the districts to which the Emigrants shall proceed; to afford advice and assistance to Emigrants in obtaining employment, and to facilitate by all the means in their power the due settlement of the people, as well as to forward all correspondence between them and their friends in Europe. The Agents will give receipts in duplicate to each Emigrant for all sums received on account of Loans, such Emigrant handing or remitting the duplicate to the District Committee, and retaining the original.

...our sub-committee cannot conclude without suggesting to the general committee the propriety of placing upon record in the books of the committee, their deep sense of the unwearied exertions of Captain Chisholm, as agent of the parent society, since his arrival in Victoria, in October, ... in the reunion of families, and which they feel has been to him a labour of love, as such exertions are to Mrs. Chisholm in England. Long after the hours usually devoted to business, has Captain Chisholm laboured night after night, and in some instances until the morning, ... being incessantly occupied during the day, also ... performing the work of himself and what would ... two clerks, in order to keep down the expenses of the society. By such labour, and in the short space of ... months, has upwards of 4,580*l*. been remitted to ...n, for the reunion of families, without distinction of ...ex, or religion.

...our sub-committee regard such exertions on the part of Captain Chisholm, in so noble a cause as the reunion of separated members of families, as springing from the ...st dictates of pure philanthropy. It is a cause ... in which *all* may and ought to join, and whilst ...s kept strictly in view, no room will be left for ...istic or sectarian feeling. We conclude by avowing our firm belief that the system advocated by this ...y, is the only one at all likely to bring about a ...some, independent, and moral immigration to this ...."

...above was sanctioned by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Melbourne, who was in the chair; John ...ith, Esq., M.L.C., mayor; William Rutledge, Esq., ...; W. Campbell, Esq.; Very Rev. Dr. Geoghehan; ... M. South, Esq.

...aptain Chisholm had not fairly earned such a testi..., we should not have found the Bishop of Melbourne ...ing on such an occasion.

...have, in accordance with our correspondent's wish, ... the matter before the public, and we trust that ...y the truth may be fully elicited.

Page 100 - Page 101 - view three

R 240 C 4 R 231 C 7 R 159 C 20 R 97 C 20 R 61 C 20 R 37 C 20

First Ship sails 28th July — Passage £21 each adult —

FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.)

General Committee.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.
THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. R. VERNON SMITH, M.P.
W. MONSELL, Esq., M.P.

JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq.	THOMAS LEARMONTH, Esq.	THOMAS LOWNDES, Esq.
F. G. P. NEISON, Esq.	FREDERICK R. GORE, Esq.	W. MILLIKIN, Esq.
CHARLES BUXTON, Esq.	ROBERT LOWE, Esq.	S. JACKSON, Esq.
WYNDHAM HARDING, Esq.	G. H. DONALDSON, Esq.	E. J. WHEELER, Esq.
ROBERT BROOKS, Esq.	T. ASPINWALL, Esq.	H. G. SMITH, Esq.
P. W. FLOWER, Esq.	J. A. JACKSON, Esq.	JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.
EDMUND GORE, Esq.	D. Q. HENRIQUEZ, Esq.	LOUIS NATHAN, Esq.
W. JACKSON, Esq.	T. S. ATKINS, Esq.	JOSEPH WEBB, Esq.
W. FANING, Esq.	S. KENNARD, Esq.	J. LESLIE FORSTER, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.	J. R. MORRISON, Esq.	CHARLES M'LACHLAN, Esq.
W. WILKER, Esq.	E. ARMITAGE, Esq.	

Hon. Secretary.
CAPTAIN CHISHOLM, MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

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RULES OF THE SO[CIETY]

[A]pplication for Membership.—Persons desirous of becoming members ... age. Place of residence and occupation.—3. Whether married or single.— ... Society's vessels, or participate in the protection they afford, must first ... Regulations.

[T]estimonials.—Certificates of good character must be produced, from a[ll] ... can be enrolled, or obtain a passage. All testimonials (which are in no ... respectability, and consequent comfort of the passengers, married persons ...

[F]ees.—Persons entered on the books of the Society must pay an entrance ... current expenses of the Society, a further fee of 10*s.* each by all adults, a[nd] ... of, must be paid in the Colony.

~~[L]oans.—Loans are only granted to persons paying their passage-mone[y] ... membership has extended over a period of at least *four months.* Passages ar[e] ... Society the whole proportion of money required. Four months' member[ship] ... of their passage-money, and do not require a loan. The amount of loan ... submitted to the consideration of the Committee.~~

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Re-union of Families.—By means of the Society's Agents in Australia, ... the members of their family to join them in the Colony. The Regulations ... and wife.

Notice of Departure.—Due notice is always given of the departure of each ... situations till such *final* notice is received.

Price of Passage.—The exact sum to be charged as passage-money canno[t] ... [chil]dren between one and fourteen half-price. Infants (under twelve m[onths]) ... in the charge arises from the variation in prices at which vessels can be pr[ocured] ... [en]gage none but A 1 ships, and each vessel carries an experienced Surgeon.

Outfits.—As this depends entirely upon the taste and means of the Emigr[ant] ... ect; 3*l.* may be considered a sufficient sum for an Adult's Outfit on board ... *in each week.*

...HEDS TO THE DIGGING[S.]

...NE SHILLING for the above object.

...heds are completed, this Receipt will entitle ... [accomm]odation Ticket (either for himself or friend,)

...t, North,
...5.

...HEDS TO THE DIGGINGS.

...NE SHILLING for the above object.

...heds are completed, this Receipt will entitle th[e] ... [accomm]odation Ticket (either for himself or friend,) fo[r] ...

..., North,
...5.

...HEDS TO THE DIGGINGS.

...Melbourne, 185..

Family Colonisation Loan Society,

ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

Committee.

THE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.	JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq.
THE RT. HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.	W. MONSELL, Esq., M.P.
THE RT. HON. R. VERNON SMITH, M.P.	F. G. P. NEISON, Esq.

Treasurers.
MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON, & CO., BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON.

Finance Committee.
CAPTAIN A. CHISHOLM, H.E.I.C.S. | WYNDHAM HARDING, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.
CAPTAIN A. CHISHOLM, 3, CHARLTON CRESCENT, ISLINGTON.

THIS SOCIETY has for its object the foundation of a national and self-supporting system of Colonisation to the Australian Colonies: the industrious classes, in the first instance, contributing half the amount towards their own passage; the other half to be lent them by a benevolent public, as a loan, without interest; which loan they will have to refund through the instrumentality of Agents in the Colonies, at the expiration of two years, or earlier if possible, in order that it may be re-lent in like manner to others.

Family Groups.—The object is to form a social intimacy among strangers engaging in one common cause, by making parties acquainted with each other previous to embarkation. The Groups will consist of families and single individuals, who will bind themselves to pay a proportionate share of ten shillings forfeit if any one of the group shall prove a defaulter.

Protection to Orphan Girls and Friendless Females.—The friendless young women will be grouped with, and introduced to, families at the Group Meetings previous to embarking, and placed under their special guardianship, and arrangements will be made on the passage to ensure mutual responsibility for good conduct.

Distribution of Families.—This may become necessary with large families when they are unable to raise the required sum for their passage; one, or two, or more of such family first proceeding to the Colony and helping over, by their savings, the rest; the Society lending, in such cases, an equal sum, the Agent there first taking the security of the first arrived for any loans made by the Society in England towards the passage of their relatives. The Society also will strenuously promote the re-union of families.

Weekly and Monthly Savings.—This Society will be prepared to receive the savings of individuals who may thus wish to raise the necessary sum required for their passage.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—*Every Six Guineas* contributed will give a passage to one adult. Each contributor to that amount will have the privilege, within one month of subscribing, of naming for passage one Emigrant of approved Character. *Twelve Guineas* contributed will give a passage each successive year to one adult, and thus a continuous, self-supporting system of emigration may be carried on without drawing, year after year, upon the public; while at the same time, such a system will tend to raise instead of lowering the praise-worthy and independent spirit of the industrious classes.

Colonial Agents.—Agents will be appointed in the Colonies whose duty it will be to recover loans—to help the Emigrants in obtaining situations—to advise and direct them, and should they go into the interior, to keep open

...SLEY

Contributors will be privileged, within one month of such contribution, to nominate persons for a passage, in proportion to the sum contributed; subject always to the approval of such nominees by the Central Committee.

All Loans must be effected through the Central Committee.

District Committees will be formed by parties in Australia, who will aid Agents in the settlement of Emigrants; will recover Loans; and will act for the parent Committee at home.

The Heads of Emigrant families, or intelligent individuals, may be called upon to co-operate with, and aid the District Committees.

Family parties shall consist of a limited number; each group to contain not more than eight families, nor less than three families.

To meet losses and incidental expenses, a reserved fund shall be formed distinct from the fund for granting loans.

Families or individuals who cannot meet with persons wishing to emigrate from their own locality, may join another group, provided that such arrangement meets the sanction of both parties.

RULES.

1.—The friendly party or group of approved families and individuals being formed, the members of each group must pledge themselves severally to assist in the recovery of Loans made to individuals constituting their group; and further, bind themselves to pay a proportionate share of a fine of ten shillings for each member of the group who shall become a defaulter.

2.—Persons entered as Members on the books of the Society, must pay an entrance fee of one shilling each, to meet in part the current expenses of the Office.

3.—To meet losses and other incidental expenses, all adults benefitting by the Loan Society must pay a fee of ten shillings each in addition to their passage money, and children under 14 years of age five shillings each. This sum to be paid in the Colony with the last instalment.

4.—As the success of the Society will much depend upon the character of individuals forming the family groups, persons constituting the group must pledge themselves not to admit into their body individuals of doubtful character.

5.—Emigrants who have repaid the advances made to them by the Society will have the privilege of nominating relatives or friends to the benefit of a Loan of equal amount to the sum they have repaid, provided such nominee be deemed eligible by the Central Committee.

6.—Parties who are unable in one payment to deposit the sum required to enable them to benefit by such assistance as the Committee shall think proper to grant, may make weekly or monthly payments towards their own passage, either through the Central or Local Committee, until their portion of the passage money is completed.

7.—Persons enrolled on the books of the Society, who withdraw from the Society within one month of the day appointed for embarkation, shall be liable to forfeit half the money they have advanced; and if any person or persons shall withdraw at any earlier time, a deduction after the rate of 15 per cent. shall be made from all sums paid by them. The sum so forfeited will be added to the reserve fund.

8.—That a preference be given by the Committee to cases in which the reunion of families now separated, (some being in Australia and others in England) will be secured by the emigration of the applicant.

9.—Individuals wishing to make remittances to relatives or friends at home in aid of their Emigration, through the medium of the Society, must give the Agent in the Colony satisfactory security for the repayment of such sums as the Central Committee in England may find it necessary to advance on account of such parties.

10.—Loans for passages to be granted according to priority of enrollment; the Committee reserving a discretion in cases where the reunion of families now separated, some being in England and others in Australia, can be effected.

11.—A List of the Members of the Society; the Offices of its Central and Local Committees; the names of Contributors, with the amount contributed by each (unless specified to the contrary); the number of associated groups embarked, with their names and ages, the place from which they Emigrated; their destination and subsequent Settlement; the amount advanced, repayments made, the sum still due, and by whom, will be published as often as the Committee think fit.

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.

COMMITTEE FOR PORT PHILLIP.

Right Rev. Dr. Perry, Lord Bishop of Melbourne,	William Westgarth, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. Irving Hetherington,	John Pascoe Fawkner, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. G. M. Drummond, of Geelong,	John Thomas Smith, Esq. M. L. C. Mayor of Melbourne.
Very Rev. Dr. Geoghegan,	John O'Shanassy, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. Mr. Strong,	William Campbell, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. William Butters,	William Rutledge, Esq. M. L. C.
Rev. Alexander Morrison,	Colonel Kenny,
William Stawell, Esq. Attorney General,	Arthur Davies, Esq.
Alester MacKenzie, Esq. Colonial Treasurer,	Captain Pearson, of Mount Ridley,
Henry Moor, Esq. J. P.	Elven E. Sturt, Esq.
D. C. M'Arthur, Esq. Manager Bank of Australasia,	William Nicholson, Esq.
The Hon. the Speaker, James Frederick Palmer, Esq.	

With Power to add to the number.

THE RE-UNION OF FAMILIES.—The above Society, (which is of a purely benevolent character, and has for its Committee in England, Lord Ashley, M. P. ...

... *of Advice*" to the Committee in London, together with his Descriptive Roll in Duplicate, showing the names and address of persons in Port Phillip who had made the ...

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
1853.
Admit Mrs Chisholm
TO THE PLATFORM,
AT EXETER HALL,
On MONDAY, the 16th of MAY.
THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY
Will take the Chair at HALF-PAST SIX o'Clock precisely.
L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

Articles of Agreement made the twenty-third day of September, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty, BETWEEN ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM of Charlton Crescent, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, a Captain in the Honorable East India Company's service, and WYNDHAM HARDING, of Wallace Cottage, Putney, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, of the first part. THE several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, in the first Schedule hereunder written, FAMILIES AND PARTIES OF EMIGRANTS, from LONDON to PORT PHILLIP and ADELAIDE, by the "*SLAINS CASTLE,*" of the second part. THE several persons whose names are also hereunto subscribed in the second Schedule, hereunder written SINGLE EMIGRANTS, from LONDON to PORT PHILLIP and ADELAIDE, by the same ship of the third part.

Whereas there has been established in London a Society, called "*The Family Colonization Loan Society,*" for the purpose of assisting by Loan of Money families and individuals about to proceed to the Colonies, **And Whereas** the said Archibald Chisholm, and Wyndham Harding, have by the means of the said Society been enabled to advance to, or on account of the said Emigrants, towards paying the passage of themselves, or of themselves and families to Australia, the several sums of Money, as mentioned in the Schedules hereunder written.

Now these presents Witness that in consideration of the said Sums of Money so paid or advanced by the said Archibald Chisholm and Wyndham Harding, to or for the use of the said Emigrants, the receipt whereof they respectively do hereby acknowledge. THEY, the said Emigrants, DO hereby severally promise and agree to and with the said Archibald Chisholm and Wyndham Harding, in manner following that is to say,—

That the Members of each family and party specified and set forth in the first Schedule hereto shall be jointly and severally liable to pay, and will pay by Eight equal instalments the Sum advanced to each family or party, and set opposite the names of such family or party in the said first Schedule to the said Archibald Chisholm and Wyndham Harding, or the one of them, or such person or persons as they or the one of them shall by writing under his or their hand, nominate or appoint for that purpose, the first payment to be made in three Calendar Months from the day of the said Emigrants arriving in the Colony, and each subsequent payment to be made at the interval of three Calendar Months, so that the whole amount shall be discharged in two years from the time of the arrival of the Emigrants.

That they the said Single Emigrants, parties hereto of the third part, will severally pay the sums set opposite their respective names, in the said Second Schedule, to the said Archibald Chisholm and Wyndham Harding, or the one of them, or such person or persons, as they, or the one of them shall by writing, under his or their hand nominate or appoint, for that purpose, by Quarterly Instalments, at the same times, and in the same manner as herein before mentioned, as to the Instalments to be paid by the said Emigrants parties hereto of the second part.

That in as much as the said Sums when repaid will be lent again to other Emigrants, the Emigrants parties hereto promise to use their best exertions to endeavour to repay the Sums due from them at earlier dates than herein appointed for the purpose.

That the said Emigrants, parties hereto of the second and third parts, shall, when the last of the above Instalments falls due, pay a fee of ten shillings, and also a fee of five shillings for each individual of his or her family or party, in respect of whom Money shall have been advanced as aforesaid, under the age of fourteen years, on the day of sailing from England, and further, that the said Emigrants parties hereto, shall be jointly and severally liable to the payment of all the fees, made payable by this clause.

That the said Emigrants, and the Members of their respective families or parties, shall, on entering into service, or into any agreement for service in the Colony, communicate, in writing, to the Agent of the said Archibald Chisholm, or Wyndham Harding, the particulars of such agreement, and also their place of residence. And also, from time to time their change of residence, and the Terms and particulars of any New Agreement which they may enter into.

That they shall all use their best endeavours to aid and assist in the recovery of all Sums due under this Agreement.

In Witness whereof the said parties have hereto set their hands, the Day and Year first above written.

...b-committee cannot conclude without suggest[ing to the g]eneral committee the propriety of placing upon [th]e books of the committee, their deep sense of [the unremitt]ed exertions of Captain Chisholm, as agent of [the S]ociety, since his arrival in Victoria, in October, ... reunion of families, and which they feel has [been] a labour of love, as such exertions are to Mrs. [Chisholm in] England. Long after the hours usually de[voted to bu]siness, has Captain Chisholm laboured night ... and in some instances until the morning, ... incessantly occupied during the day, abso[lutely perfo]rming the work of himself and what would ... clerks, in order to keep down the expenses of ... By such labour, and in the short space of ...hs, has upwards of 4,580*l.* been remitted to ... the reunion of families, without distinction of ... religion.

[The su]b-committee regard such exertions on the part [of Captain C]hisholm, in so noble a cause as the reunion [of the separated] members of families, as springing from the [dic]tates of pure philanthropy. It is a cause ... which *all* may and ought to join, and whilst ... strictly in view, no room will be left for an... [o]r sectarian feeling. We conclude by avow[ing ou]r belief that the system advocated by this ... the only one at all likely to bring about a[n] ... independent, and moral immigration to this ...

...e was sanctioned by the Right Reverend the [Bishop] of Melbourne, who was in the chair; John ... [E]sq., M.L.C., mayor; William Rutledge, Esq., ... Campbell, Esq.; Very Rev. Dr. Geoghehan; ...outh, Esq.

... Chisholm had not fairly earned such a testi[monial, we s]hould not have found the Bishop of Melbourne ... such an occasion.

... in accordance with our correspondent's wish, ... matter before the public, and we trust that [the] truth may be fully elicited.

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Ship Sailing 20th July — Passage £2 each adult

FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.)

General Committee.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.
THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. R. VERNON SMITH, M.P.
W. MONSELL, Esq., M.P.

JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq.
F. G. NEISON, Esq.
CHARES BUXTON, Esq.
WYNIAM HARDING, Esq.
ROBET BROOKS, Esq.
P. WILOWER, Esq.
EDMND GORE, Esq.
W. JKSON, Esq.
W. FINING, Esq.
JAMFLEVICK, Esq.
W. WKER, Esq.

THOMAS LEARMONTH, Esq.
FREDERICK R. GORE, Esq.
ROBERT LOWE, Esq.
G. H. DONALDSON, Esq.
T. ASPINWALL, Esq.
J. A. JACKSON, Esq.
D. Q. HENRIQUEZ, Esq.
T. S. ATKINS, Esq.
S. KENNARD, Esq.
J. R. MORRISON, Esq.
E. ARMITAGE, Esq.

THOMAS LOWNDES, Esq.
W. MILLIKIN, Esq.
S. JACKSON, Esq.
E. J. WHEELER, Esq.
H. G. SMITH, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.
LOUIS NATHAN, Esq.
JOSEPH WEBB, Esq.
J. LESLIE FORSTER, Esq.
CHARLES M'LACHLAN, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.
CAPTAIN CHISHOLM, MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

Bankers.
FOR DONATIONS—MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON, LABOUCHERE & Co., Birchin Lane, London.
FOR DEPOSITS—MESSRS. CURRIE & Co., 29, Cornhill, London.
FOR REMITTANCES FROM AUSTRALIA—MESSRS. COUTTS & Co., Strand, London.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY has for its object the foundation of a National and Self-supporting Syst of Colonization to the Australian Colonies. This end it hopes to attain by encouraging and aiding the industrious classes to effect their emigration in a safe, independent, and respectable manner, without calling upon them make so great a sacrifice as that involved in the complete disruption of family ties and associations. To facilbe this object, and to save trouble and expense to persons desirous of emigrating, and who may wish for faithl information, Mrs. Chisholm will, in the course of this year, visit such localities in England, Ireland, Scotd, and Wales, as may be deemed desirable.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

pplication for Membership.—Persons desirous of becoming members of the Society must state:—1. Their name and age. Place of residence and occupation.—3. Whether married or single.—Intending Emigrants, who desire to go out in the Soc's vessels, or participate in the protection they afford, must first become Members, and comply with the Rules and Regtions.

estimonials.—Certificates of good character must be produced, from at least two respectable householders, before applicanon be enrolled, or obtain a passage. All testimonials (which are in no case *returned*) are sent to the Colony. To ensure thepectability, and consequent comfort of the passengers, married persons are required to shew their marriage certificates.

ees.—Persons entered on the books of the Society must pay an entrance-fee of 1s. each (the same for children). To meet therent expenses of the Society, a further fee of 10s. each by all adults, and 5s. each for all children under fourteen years of, must be paid in the Colony.

oans.—Loans are only granted to persons paying their passage-money by weekly or monthly instalments, and whose mership has extended over a period of at least *four months*. Passages are granted only to those persons who have paid to tlociety the whole proportion of money required. Four months' membership is *not* necessary when parties can pay the w of their passage-money, and do *not* require a loan. The amount of loan granted depends entirely upon the circumstances sitted to the consideration of the Committee.

Family Groups.—Meetings are held (under Mrs. Chisholm's superintendence) for the purpose of forming the emigrants itroups, and introducing friendless young women to the heads of families, who are responsible for their welfare during the yge. In like manner youths are also protected.

Re-union of Families.—By means of the Society's Agents in Australia, persons there can forward money to England to de members of their family to join them in the Colony. The Regulations of the Society do not admit of the separation of and wife.

Notice of Departure.—Due notice is always given of the departure of each vessel, and persons should on no account leave situations till such *final* notice is received.

Price of Passage.—The exact sum to be charged as passage-money cannot be positively stated when the name is entered. ftren between one and fourteen half-price. Infants (under twelve months) nothing. The reason of any fluctuan in the charge arises from the variation in prices at which vessels can be procured at different periods.—N.B. The Society ge none but A 1 ships, and each vessel carries an experienced Surgeon.

Outfits.—As this depends entirely upon the taste and means of the Emigrant, no *written* details can be afforded on the bject; 3*l.* may be considered a sufficient sum for an Adult's Outfit on board the Society's ships, where washing is permitted *s in each week.*

Melbourne, 1855.

Family Colonisation Loan Society,

ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

Committee.

THE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.
THE RT. HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
THE RT. HON. R. VERNON SMITH, M.P.
JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq.
W. MONSELL, Esq., M.P.
F. G. P. NEISON, Esq.

Treasurers.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON, & CO., BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON.

Finance Committee.

CAPTAIN A. CHISHOLM, H.E.I.C.S. | WYNDHAM HARDING, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.

CAPTAIN A. CHISHOLM, 3, CHARLTON CRESCENT, ISLINGTON.

THIS SOCIETY has for its object the foundation of a national and self-supporting system of Colonisation to the Australian Colonies. The industrious classes, in the first instance, contributing half the amount towards their own passage; the other half to be lent them by a benevolent public, as a loan, without interest; which loan they will have to refund through the instrumentality of Agents in the Colonies, at the expiration of two years, or earlier if possible, in order that it may be re-lent in like manner to others.

Family Groups.—The object is to form a social intimacy among strangers engaging in one common cause, by making parties acquainted with each other previous to embarkation. The Groups will consist of families and single individuals, who will bind themselves to pay a pro rata share of ten shillings forfeit if any one of the group shall prove a defaulter.

Protection to Orphan Girls and Friendless Females.—The friendless young women will be grouped with, and introduced to, families at the Group Meetings previous to embarking, and placed under their special guardianship, and arrangements will be made on the passage to ensure mutual responsibility for good conduct.

Distribution of Females.—This may become necessary with large families when they are unable to raise the required sum for their passages; one, or two, or more of such family first proceeding to the Colony and helping over, by their savings, the rest; the Society lending, in such cases, an equal sum, the Agent there first taking the security of the first arrived for any loans made by the Society in England towards the passage of their relatives. The Society also will strenuously promote the re-union of families.

Weekly and Monthly Savings.—This Society will be prepared to receive the savings of individuals who may thus wish to raise the necessary sum required for their passage.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—*Every Six Guineas* contributed will give a passage to one adult. Each contributor to that amount will have the privilege, within one month of subscribing, of naming for passage one Emigrant of approved Character. *Twelve Guineas* contributed will give a passage each successive year to one adult, and thus a continuous, self-supporting system of emigration may be carried on without drawing, year after year, upon the public; while at the same time, such a system will tend to raise instead of lowering the praise-worthy and independent spirit of the industrious classes.

Colonial Agents.—Agents will be appointed in the Colonies whose duty it will be to recover loans—to help the Emigrants in obtaining situations—to advise and direct them, and should they go into the interior, to keep open

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FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.

COMMITTEE FOR PORT PHILLIP.

Right Rev. Dr. Perry, Lord Bishop of Melbourne,
Rev. Irving Hetherington,
Rev. G. M. Drummond, of Geelong,
Very Rev. Dr. Geoghegan,
Rev. Mr. Strong,
Rev. William Butters,
Rev. Alexander Morrison,
William Stawell, Esq. Attorney General,
Alester MacKenzie, Esq. Colonial Treasurer,
Henry Moor, Esq. J. P.
D C. M'Arthur, Esq. Manager Bank of Australasia,
The Hon. the Speaker, James Frederick Palmer, Esq.
William Westgarth, Esq. M. L. C.
John Pascoe Fawkner, Esq. M. L. C.
John Thomas Smith, Esq. M. L. C. Mayor of Melbourne.
John O'Shanassy, Esq. M. L. C.
William Campbell, Esq. M. L. C.
William Rutledge, Esq. M. L. C.
Colonel Kenny,
Arthur Davies, Esq.
Captain Pearson, of Mount Ridley,
Elven E. Sturt, Esq.
William Nicholson, Esq.

With Power to add to the number.

THE RE-UNION OF FAMILIES.—The above Society, (which is of a purely benevolent character, and has for its Committee in England, Lord Ashley, M. P. The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M. P. and other Gentlemen of rank and influence), not only endeavours to aid struggling Families and individuals of approved character in their emigration from Europe, but has for one of its chief objects the re-union of separated members of Families.—Persons therefore, in Port Phillip, who wish to get out to this country, FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, their SONS or DAUGHTERS, FATHERS or MOTHERS, BROTHERS or SISTERS, or other near RELATIVES; or HUSBANDS who have been necessitated to leave their WIVES and CHILDREN, behind, and may be now anxious to get them out, are informed that they and their relatives at home, will be aided and advised by this Society in their mutual exertions to be re-united.

THIS RE-UNION may be carried out as follows:—The present cost of Passage for each adult is £12, from England to Port Phillip—for children under 14 years £6 each, being reckoned equal to ½ an adult. Loans of £4, or £5, or £3, on satisfactory references, and according to circumstances, will be given to each adult for two years, without interest, parties themselves paying the difference in the first instance, viz.: £8, or £7, or £6 each; a relative in this country may advance the amount, or may jointly with his relation at home make up the sum required. To show the working of the plan, let us suppose a Father in Melbourne wishes to send for his son at home, that the son can raise £3 towards his own passage, that the Father sends him £5, and the Society lends him £4, making £12, or that a son out here sends for both parents—passage £24—say the parents can raise at home £3, that the son advances £8, and the Society lends them £10; or, again, that a husband sends home for his wife and two children, one being above the age of 14, the other under; passage of the three £30. Say that the wife can pay £3 at home, that the husband remits her £10, and the society in this case gives a loan of £12, thus their passage is secured. Much, however, as to the money arrangement will depend upon the circumstances of individuals. Last month one worthy son sent home for his mother and two adult brothers. He calculated they could pay nothing towards their passage; he, therefore, remitted, by means of the society, £19 4s., the society lending them £16 16s., making £36, the amount of their passage. Again, a single person here with small means, may be anxious to get out several relatives at home who have no funds of their own. In cases like this, the society recommend that the strongest and most serviceable portion of the family should emigrate first and help the others over. A servant girl last month, aged 19, sent home through the society £4 for her mother's support, and now intends to pay in £7 for the passage of her brother, aged 22, the society lending him £5, that, by their joint labour and savings, they may help over their mother and three sisters; and this good daughter and affectionate sister will be able to do this, with the aid of the society's loan, in about 18 months from the time of her brother's arrival. It is, however, desirable that the party at home should, if practicable, pay half or so of the sum required to be raised at first, say £3, thus by the relative here advancing £4, and the society lending £5, a person will be enabled to emigrate, and pay afterwards at the easy rate of 4s. 2d. a month, or not quite 1s. a week, one being allowed two years to pay back to the society the loan granted. Whenever the loans are refunded, the same will be lent again, and if the borrowers so wish it, to others of their relatives.

The *Payments, Remittances*, and *Emigration* of parties are thus arranged:—Whenever a payment is made to the Agent or Secretary of the Society at Melbourne, he grants to the party a numbered receipt for the amount, enters it in the "*Depositor's Book*" kept in his office, and pays the money into the Bank of Australasia, that Firm remitting such payments in a gross sum to the bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., of London. the latter House having agreed to receive, and the other to remit all payments made by immigrants in Australia, *for the emigration of relatives, or their support at home, free of any charge!—a loan*, on the part of those two Establishments of no ordinary nature. It will be also satisfactory to parties interested to know that Mr. M'Arthur, Manager of the Australasia Bank, has considerately offered, when he transmits the people's money in a Draft to Messrs. Coutts and Co., to forward at the same time the Agent's "*Letter of Advice*" to the Committee in London, together with his Descriptive Roll in Duplicate, showing the names and address of persons in Port Phillip who had made the payments, as well as the names, address, &c of those at home for whom the money is sent. On receipt of this Roll, the Society's Agent in London writes to individuals that such sums are received for them from their friends in Australia, and lodged in Coutts' Bank, for their emigration. If, however, the parties for whom the money is intended do not wish to emigrate, or any of them should die in the mean time, then the whole of the money—(for the money will be all the time kept in the Bank)—will be returned by the society to the persons in Australia who had remitted it, unless they state, in the first instance, that they wish, in such an event, the money to be given to other relations.

The Society also undertakes—(through the liberal accommodation of the Banks above mentioned)—to forward any small sums of money which immigrants wish to send to their relatives at home for their support, to see it transmitted or paid to them, and in due time to return to them their relatives' receipts for the amount. In this way a servant girl may send 2s. a week to her aged parent. Payments may be made weekly or monthly. The Committee in London arrange for the passage of the emigrants, gives to each family an enclosed cabin, and one to every six single females, and ample provisions are provided for them. The emigrants will have the benefit of the free use of the poop-deck, and no spirits will be allowed to be sold on board, though a supply will be in store in case of need.

Those persons at the Gold Diggings who wish to get relations out, need not come purposely down to Melbourne to effect this, as some have proposed. They can easily meet with respectable parties at the Diggings who can arrange to give them orders upon Houses in Melbourne.

Persons must bear in mind that the Committee in England will be unable to grant passages until the whole of the money required for such is lodged in the Bank, as the Finance Committee must enter into *an agreement* to pay for such passages *when the Ship is chartered*. Parties also should recollect that these loans are at present sums of money obtained from the benevolent public in England, as a donation or a gift to aid the industrious classes in their emigration. These loans, therefore, are required to be repaid to the society, that the sums so refunded may be lent again to others.

Those individuals who have already been assisted with loans, and thereby enabled to emigrate to Port Phillip, by the *Statira Castle* and *Blundell*, can pay the loans granted to them according to their agreement with the society in England, to the Agent or Secretary of the said Society at Melbourne, who is duly authorized to receive such, and to transmit the amount to the Society. Applicants in the interior are requested to give their names, age, address, occupation, whether married or single, reference, &c, and the name of their relatives at home, with full particulars.

For further information apply to Captain Chisholm, Melbourne, if by letter, *post paid*.

The following shows the No. and Amount of Deposit Receipts granted to parties—(corresponding ones kept in the Office)—for Monies transmitted to England by the Secretary, through the medium of the Bank of Australasia for the Emigration of Relatives, or (in a few cases) for their partial support at home, from the 10th October, 1851, up to this date.

No. of Receipt and Amount of Each:—

No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.				
£6.	£25.	10s.	£4	£3.	£5.	£8.	£5.—	£56	10	0
No. 8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.				
£3.	£2.	12s.	£5.	£3	10s.	£5.	£5.	£28.—	52	2	0
No. 15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.					
£38.	£5.	£15.	£25.	£1.	10.	£10.—	94	10	0	
						Total	£203	2	0	

By the Books kept in the Office, it appears that 28 Parents, 38 Brothers and Sisters, 13 Children left behind, and 3 Wives, have thus either been sent for by Relatives here, or Weekly or Monthly Payments are now being made for their Emigration.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,
Hon. Secretary.

110, Swanston-street,
Melbourne, Dec. 9, 1851.

HANLEY, Printer, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

1853.

TO THE PLATFORM,

AT EXETER HALL,

On MONDAY, the 16th of MAY.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY
will take the Chair at HALF-PAST SIX o'Clock precisely.

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

"Your sub-committee cannot conclude without suggesting to the general committee the propriety of placing upon record in the books of the committee, their deep sense of the unwearied exertions of Captain Chisholm, as agent of the parent society, since his arrival in Victoria, in October, 1851, in the reunion of families, and which they feel has been to him a labour of love, as such exertions are to Mrs. Chisholm in England. Long after the hours usually devoted to business, has Captain Chisholm laboured night after night, and in some instances until the morning, after being incessantly occupied during the day, absolutely performing the work of himself and what would occupy two clerks, in order to keep down the expenses of the society. By such labour, and in the short space of eight months, has upwards of 4,500*l.* been remitted to London, for the reunion of families, without distinction of age, sex, or religion.

"Your sub-committee regard such exertions on the part of Captain Chisholm, in so noble a cause as the reunion of separated members of families, as springing from the highest dictates of pure philanthropy. It is a cause they feel in which *all* may and ought to join, and whilst this is kept strictly in view, no room will be left for antagonistic or sectarian feeling. We conclude by avowing our firm belief that the system advocated by this society, is the only one at all likely to bring about a wholesome, independent, and moral immigration to this colony."

The above was sanctioned by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, who was in the chair; John T. Smith, Esq., M.L.C. mayor; William Rutledge, Esq., M.L.C.; W. Campbell, Esq.; Very Rev. Dr. Geoghehan; and S. M. South, Esq.

If Captain Chisholm had not fairly earned such a testimonial, we should not have found the Bishop of Melbourne presiding on such an occasion.

We have, in accordance with our correspondent's wish, placed the matter before the public, and we trust that thereby the truth may be fully elicited.

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MRS. CHISHOLM AND MR. W. S. LINDSAY, ON EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

On Saturday evening a "group meeting" was held, pursuant to public announcement, in the Lecture Room, in this town, to afford Mrs. Chisholm, the philanthropic promoter of emigration to Australia, the opportunity of giving suitable information for the guidance of intending emigrants. It was also announced, that Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the eminent shipowner, would take part in the proceedings, and as might be expected, the Lecture Room was crowded to excess, and numbers who came late were unable to gain admission.

Sir John Fife, who presided, observed that if any one class of persons more than another deserved our sympathy, it was those who were obliged to leave their families and homes, to emigrate to a distant part of the world. (*applause*). Those who most needed protection were unmarried females, and Mrs. Chisholm had, in the most praiseworthy manner, directed her attention towards mitigating the trials which were especially incident to that class of emigrants. He believed that Mrs. Fry had not done more to improve prison discipline, than Mrs. Chisholm had done to make an easy bridge for the emigrant between Europe and Australia. (*applause*).

Mrs. Chisholm, on rising, was received with hearty and repeated cheering. She observed that many persons present, expected her to say something strongly in favour of Australia, with a view of stimulating emigration. It must be borne in mind, that she intended going to that country to which she was assisting others to proceed. Consequently, it was a sort of guarantee for the truth of what she said; for she could be met with it when she arrived thither. (*hear*). Expecting that it would be her lot for some time to come, to make her way through the wilderness, it was no part of her intention to deceive those who might be about to emigrate to Australia, because she would need, in an especial manner, the help and protection of every man she met. (*applause*). The desire of emigrating, the desire which parents felt to improve the condition of their families, was now so great that no stimulus was required. Indeed the great difficulty was to raise the means to go; and these meetings had been arranged with the view of affording such information as would save expense. Many persons present were probably thinking of preparing to emigrate; or if not, they were acquainted with those who were preparing to do so. Her experience had led her to remark in the first place on the large space usually taken up by the boxes of emigrants. The first thing the working man looked out for was a cumbersome and expensive chest. Now it should be borne in mind that in Australia, at the present time, labour was so very dear, that it was impossible for the emigrant to get a man to assist him in carrying his box for less than 15s. per day. Where labour was so very dear, it was a great advantage, if they must purchase something additional to what they had at home, for the conveyance of luggage, to buy a cask, rather than a box, for a cask might be rolled along even by children. It was also prudent to be very careful in the purchase of articles of clothing before setting out; for they were nearly as cheap in Australia as in this country. It was necessary that all families should provide themselves with tents; for it was utterly impossible for them to obtain a room. Her husband was paying for one small room 2*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per week; so small was this room that it was impossible to put up a bedstead in it. Very good and serviceable tents were to be purchased for from 3*l.* to 4*l.* each. Whilst she recommended them to avoid waste, she must also caution them against doing some things for the saving of expense—for instance, against buying their cloth to make their own tents. The idea of living in a tent might startle some; but in a new country like Port Philip, it was absolutely necessary. She had lived ten months out of the twelve in a tent, and when she did change, it was to live under a cart. They need not fear the danger of robbery, for men could make more money by honest labour than by any roguish contrivance. At Port Philip her husband gave his time, as she did here, to assisting emigrants, and would direct them as to the course they should take, but he could not give them the slightest pecuniary assistance. Before they could fix their tent they must obtain a license from the government. This was a wise precaution; character was necessary, and respectable references must be produced before obtaining a license. For this a small sum was charged, something like 1*s.* 6*d.* per week during good conduct. Parties proceeding by sea should be careful to obtain for their money, letters of credit before they left home. A pound or thirty shillings was quite sufficient to have in their pockets. Vessels sailing for Port Philip were now advertised to touch at Hobson's Bay; and in going from the bay up the river, the emigrants would have to pay their own expenses. They would do well, therefore, to engage a steamer, and by their own labour remove their goods to the place of their destination. Hitherto, she was happy to state that single men going out had carried the boxes of single females to the places appointed for them. Cases had occurred in which the young man was told if he did not choose to take the young woman's box she would tell Mrs. Chisholm; and he then knew that he must give up all hopes of getting a good wife from that quarter (*a laugh*). Mrs. Chisholm next referred to a scheme devised by some intelligent mechanics, of building eight or ten houses, to be raised on frames with wheels, so that when they wished to remove they could have a bullock to drag their houses from one part of the country to another. It would be well if some respectable parties would take up the idea and carry it out. Speculators, however, must use caution, because changes were often occurring, and that which made a man's fortune to day would not pay him to-morrow. The difficulty of obtaining tents in the colony had become so great that they had adopted a new style of cottage. As a place of shelter many had used a wine cask, and they had found it a very comfortable place for the night. Now this was an additional reason why a cask might be of more use to the emigrant than a chest. They might apply it to a variety of uses:—for the package of goods, for salting a bullock or two, for keeping flour, or, if need be, for a place to sleep in (*hear*). While on this subject she would relate an incident that befel a government officer who lately paid the diggers a visit in a certain locality. He made some inquiries regarding the diggings, which gave them an idea that the government were going to tax gold. They treated him with great civility, and prepared some strong liquor, which they called "dozer," a compound of brandy, rum, and wine. After he had partaken pretty freely of this, they advised him to repose for the night in a cask, one of them agreeing to give it up for the use of the stranger. He did not know the right way of going into the cask, but went in head first. The proper way to go in when retiring for the night was to go in feet foremost; but this gentleman had not been accustomed to sleep in such places (*a laugh*). When the liquor had taken effect, they rolled the gentleman along, and the following morning he found himself a considerable distance from the diggers whom he was sent specially to report upon, and he did not think it prudent to go back (*hear*). Mrs. Chisholm next adverted to the passengers on board an emigrant ship. Those in the cabin had their food provided for them, and they had nothing to do but eat, drink, and sleep; but the second class passengers had their food given them in an unprepared state. The society with which she was connected, taught the emigrants, and especially the young men, to cook their own food; and it was well to do so, for they would all have to cook for themselves when they reached the colony. They would all have to wash their own clothes, and do many other things that they were not accustomed to do here. The girls there looked out very sharply after the state of a young man's stockings. If these were in bad repair, they were apt to say—he only wants to get married that he may have his stockings mended (*a laugh*). Gentlemen going to the most respectable houses to take tea, were expected to make themselves useful in setting the cups and saucers. It was melancholy to think that so many persons were going to the colonies without being prepared in their minds for a great change; and it was with deep regret that she stated that with two-thirds of the parents, their greatest dread appeared to be lest their children should be obliged to work. One fine young man whom God had blessed with muscular strength, whose parents had never given him a trade, and who could not raise even 50*l.*, had got him brought up in such a manner, that he had never carried a candlestick up stairs to light himself to bed (*a laugh*). In going to the diggings young men should have some instruction from their mothers how to manage their own food well; for a great deal depended on the management of their diet. Digging parties should be so arranged, as that each party should have one cook; and it would be also very prudent to have a medical man amongst them, or one who had some knowledge of medicine. The fact of such numbers of persons being congregated at the diggings, led to the belief that it was a dangerous place for people to go to. She had great pleasure in stating that on Sundays they attended worship by some clergyman or other. Two bishops are officiating there, besides other clergymen; and if there was not a deep religious feeling amongst the people, there appeared a strong desire to avail themselves of the means at command. One of the most pleasing features in the character of the emigrants was the large remittances sent from one relation to assist another. We all know how high the Irish stood in this respect; but it would be necessary for the Irish to exert themselves if they wished to keep ahead, for the English had commenced with that steadiness and determination which led us to hope that we should soon be as proud of our people on this point as on many others. It had been a grievous thing to visit farm after farm, to see children in comfort when their parents were in workhouses in England, and no arrangement made by which money might be remitted. She however thought that difficulty would soon disappear. Christmas Day, which was a joyful day in this country, was in many respects the saddest day in Australia. Those who forgot their parents at every other time, when the large piece of beef was on the table—and the emigrant would be ashamed of a piece that weighed less than 40lb.—when two roast pigs were also smoking on the table, and when they had their wine and every comfort, then it was that it was that old England claimed her children. She had seen them weep when referring to their relatives here. She had visited in one day upwards of thirty families, and she did not find a house without tears (*hear*). Now, if she had been so far successful as to send out 70 aged parents to their children—sending them with great anxiety, because she could not attain the comfort and accommodation she wished—but still doing the best she could, she had great reason to rejoice that there was now the prospect of sending them with comfort. She had seen a ship launched the other day which it was a comfort to look at; there were splendid cabins above, and she had made a bargain with Mr. Lindsay that the best cabins were for the grandmothers (*a laugh*). Old people bore the voyage remarkably well. She had sent people to Australia 80 years of age, and they enjoyed the warm weather, and the wonders of the sea. The change was so great, that like children they enjoyed it. She had been many years anxious to see emigration carried on in a respectable manner, and to have better arrangements carried out. She had sometimes been depressed by a consideration of the difficulties which stood in the way. She had felt that day that there was something better in prospect; and if she could not promise the emigrant much of comfort; yet she believed the moral character of the people on board an emigrant ship would be secured if the people would only do their duty. When she commenced her labours in London, she was anxious to have inclosed cabins; and she had to go from house to house, and from merchant to merchant, to endeavour to obtain this object. She was told, however, that inclosed cabins were unhealthy. Though they had answered for the cabin, the moment you talked about them for the other parts of the ship, this was the answer given. Messrs. Toulmin, of Bishopsgate Street, were the first to carry out this suggestion of inclosed cabins. Men, women, and children—those above 14 years of age—had been placed together, and it was impossible for any of these females to dress or undress without being more or less unpleasantly situated, so that no respectable man could endure the thoughts of his wife being placed in such circumstances. Violence had been done to woman's feelings, and the want of propriety on board had led more to the loss of character than anything else. With what comfort, then, after going through all these difficulties, had she met with a ship here with close cabins; and she had met with a captain, too, who had said he would do all that man can do to carry out proper arrangements on board his ship. She had promised to remain here a week to visit Sunderland and other places; and she would now introduce to the meeting a gentleman who, it might be said, needed no introduction—Mr. Lindsay—well known as a man of spirit and energy (*loud cheers*). It was a comfort for her to find such a man in England. She must introduce him as a leader in emigration. He could do what she could not do; and she hoped he would raise the standard of emigration. In a few months he could accomplish what she had been labouring for years to accomplish (*cheers*).

Mr. Lindsay, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud applause. He said, after the very beautiful lecture they had heard from Mrs. Chisholm, the greatest philanthropist he had ever met with, he was sure that the shorter time that he encroached upon their attention the better. Indeed, he must tell them candidly, that though his name was very often indeed brought before the public, as it had been in connection with this meeting; and though in connection with shipping, his name was often mentioned in both houses of parliament, yet he felt great reluctance to be thus brought forward. Feeling proud, however, at the compliment which Mrs. Chisholm had paid him in being present at the launch of the W. S. Lindsay, on Thursday, though it had been his intention, immediately after the launch, to proceed to London on business, he could not do otherwise than accede to the invitation to attend this meeting, in order to return, in however small a degree, the compliment paid by Mrs. Chisholm in witnessing the ship-launch (*applause*). After remarking that he felt more proud at the presence of Mrs. Chisholm at his ship-launch than he would have done of the presence of the Premier of England himself, or of any other titled individual, he congratulated the meeting on being presided over by such a worthy and public spirited chairman. He then went on to observe on the importance of providing as comfortable accommodation as possible for emigrants to distant lands. He had particularly directed his attention to this subject, and he had found that if emigration to Australia was to go on at all to the extent which was necessary and desirable, the first thing to be done was, that more comfortable accommodation should be provided for those who go to that far distant land (*applause*). The way in which he arrived at that desideratum, with regard to his own ships, was a very simple one. To those whom he had placed in charge of this department he said, "One thing you must most particularly bear in mind in the fitting up of these ships; that is, to attend to the wants of the passengers. You must just yourselves suppose that you were going to emigrate in the same ship, and consider what accommodation you would wish; and you will then arrive exactly at what the emigrants want" (*hear, and applause*). He well remembered the first emigrant ship which he despatched on this principle. He went to Dartmouth to see that all the passengers were comfortable before they left their native land. He went on board and walked along the 'tween decks of the ship, and asked all if there was any thing he could do for them to make them more comfortable. The only request made to him was by a young woman who asked him to fix up for her a coffee mill (*laughter*). Shortly after that he became acquainted with Mrs. Chisholm, who further impressed upon him the necessity to attend to the comfort of emigrants. He told her that he intended having a new emigrant ship, and that it should be fitted up in whatever manner she considered would be best for the emigrants. The ship was accordingly built, and it was launched the other day to proceed to Australia, fitted upon Mrs. Chisholm's plan. A few weeks ago Mrs. Chisholm told him that about June or July next she would have completed the object of her mission here, and would return to Australia. It then struck him that a lady who had come so far for no other purpose than to do good, ought to be returned home in honour. He had, therefore, this day, contracted for, to be built in the river Tyne (*applause*), a ship double the size of the W. S. Lindsay, to be fitted with all the improvements of the age, to be assisted with an auxiliary screw power, and to be built altogether on the most scientific principles, so that in July next year he might send out the lady, from whom they had just heard such an excellent lecture, in one of the noblest ships that ever crossed the Australian Sea, and named after herself, the "Caroline Chisholm" (*loud cheers*). In speaking of that ship he thought it only due to the artisans and mechanics of the Tyne, and to the builders of the W. S. Lindsay, to say, that he was satisfied with the ship. Though he had received tenders from the Clyde, and from Liverpool, he had given Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson 1,500*l.* more for building her than the offer from those other places. Yet they all knew him to be a man of business—by the way he was a Scotchman too (*a laugh*)—so that they might at once rest assured that if he had not felt sure of a return for his additional 1,500*l.* he would not have given it (*applause*). He was perfectly satisfied that those gentlemen would turn out a ship not only to do credit to themselves, but also to the Tyne, and make the Tyne celebrated as a place for iron shipbuilding. He had confidence in them, and he thought those who did their work well ought to have good pay; so great was his confidence in them, that the contract which they had entered into with him was yet lying at his office unopened (*applause*). Mr. Lindsay, after remarking on the philanthropic labours of Mrs. Chisholm in assisting industrious young women to Australia, where their services were so much better remunerated than in this country, concluded by some remarks on shipping. He observed that the ship about to be built was of a description which he had in his own mind long thought would take the lead. He had long felt that upon distant voyages, the current expenses of large steamers were so very great, that it was almost impossible to obtain a sufficient return for the outlay. The stations for coaling were very distant; the quantity of fuel to be carried was, therefore, so large, as to leave comparatively little room for anything else. In his vessel, however, these difficulties were obviated, and he did believe that that description of vessel would now take the lead. He also believed that that ship would be the means of opening out to the Tyne such a source of prosperity as the Tyne never knew before (*applause*). He even believed that the Americans, anxious as they were for maritime supremacy, would hereafter be found ordering ships to be built in the Tyne (*loud cheers, amid which Mr. Lindsay resumed his seat*).

Mr. George Bradley, in a few complimentary remarks, moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Chisholm, for her address (*applause*).

The Sheriff of Newcastle, (I. L. Bell, Esq.,) seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried amid loud cheers.

Capt. Weatherley also moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lindsay.

The Sheriff, in seconding the motion, remarked that large speculations, such as were engaging the attention of Mr. Lindsay, could only be carried on in a mercantile way, and he was very glad that Mr. Lindsay made no attempt to conceal that he was carrying out his plans purely as a commercial speculation, because he believed that was a guarantee for the success of these schemes. He seconded the motion, having, after an old acquaintance with Mr. Lindsay, the greatest confidence in the integrity of his intentions (*applause*).

The motion was carried by loud acclamation.

Mr. Lindsay acknowledged the compliment, and read a letter from Mr. Morrison, an eminent Australian merchant, who attended the ship launch on Thursday, but had been prevented from attending this meeting. The letter showed the prosperity of Australia before the gold discoveries, and its increased prosperity since. Mr. Lindsay concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Sir John Fife for presiding.—The motion was carried by acclamation.

Sir John Fife briefly acknowledged the compliment. His duty, that of preserving order, had been a very easy one indeed; he had been pleased with the remarks made by Mrs. Chisholm as to the manner in which emigration should be conducted, and he reminded the meeting that her excellent advice was given quite disinterestedly, her only reward being that of an approving conscience (*applause*). He also expressed his great admiration at the manner in which the "W. S. Lindsay," which he had viewed on the day of the launch, was fitted up for the convenience of emigrants.

The meeting then separated.

AUSTRALIAN REMITTANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Your correspondent "P." having drawn attention to the contents of the first remittance-roll sent to me by my husband, Captain Chisholm, which is, in fact, a kind of invoice of the sums placed in his hands by gold-diggers and other emigrants at Port Philip for their relations in this country, you will perhaps permit me to offer a few explanations on this novel, important, and interesting subject.

This is the first organized attempt of enabling the English emigrants in Australia to imitate the generous devotion of the Irish settled in the United States. While contemplating with admiration the laborious devotion proved by the remittance of millions sterling from the American Irish to remove their relations from a land of low wages and famine, I have always had a firm belief that the English emigrants in Australia only required the opportunity to imitate the noble example, and the "remittance-roll" is evidence of the correctness of my opinion.

Until very recently there have been no channels through which the Australian settler could safely and cheaply remit small sums to England.

When I was resident in Sydney many emigrants were anxious to send small sums to their friends "at home," and came to me with money for that purpose, but I found that the banks charged as much for 15*l.* as for 50*l.*, and that they altogether declined to take the trouble of remitting small amounts. On making a representation of this fact to his Excellency Sir George Gipps, he communicated with the banks through the Colonial Secretary, and they consented to receive small remittances from labouring people if I personally accompanied the depositor; but, with my other engagements, it was impossible for me to spare many hours in the week to introducing shepherds and stockmen, with their 5*l.* or 10*l.*, to the cashiers of the banks. Many a man, within my knowledge, has gone away on finding that he could not remit his intended present to his relations, and spent the amount in a drunken "spree." I therefore determined that on my return to England I would endeavour to organize some plan which should render labourers remitting their little tributes of affection to their friends nearly as easy as posting a letter.

As soon as the Family Colonization Society was organized, Messrs. Coutts and Co. consented to appoint agents and receive the remittances due to the society. But, in order to teach and encourage the labouring colonists to take advantage of the power of remitting to England, my husband saw that it was necessary that some one devoted to the work should proceed to the colonies. The society was not rich enough to pay an agent, or even to pay the expenses of an agent who would work without salary; therefore we determined to divide our income and separate. My husband proceeded to the colony to collect and remit the loans of the society's emigrants, and the savings of those emigrants who wished to be joined by parents, wives, children, brothers, sisters, or other relations. I remained here to assist such relations to emigrate in an economical, safe, and decent manner, as well as to carry on the correspondence needful for discovering the relatives of long separated emigrants—often a difficult task. We determined to work thus until the labourers' remittances should swell to such an amount as would render it worth the attention of bankers as a matter of business, if the society were not inclined to continue the trouble and responsibility.

I am happy to say my faith in the generous and honest disposition of British emigrants, English, Scotch, and Irish, has not been shaken, and that I may look forward with confidence to a very early date when the remittance connexion of the Australian emigrants will be eagerly competed for by the most respectable firms.

My husband writes me that the people are filled with joy at finding that they can safely send their earnings, and secure the passage of their friends. In seven weeks he received 3,000*l.* in gold-dust or cash, and confidently expects to remit 15,000*l.* within 12 months, and could collect double that sum if he were able to visit the diggings. These remittances are not only from the emigrants sent out by the society, but from various persons of the humbler class who desire to be joined by their relations, and wish them to come out under my ship arrangements.

It is my intention to return to Australia in the early part of next year, and there endeavour to still further promote the reunion of families. I have addressed this letter to your widely-spread and influential columns in order to call the attention of the commercial world to the profits which may be obtained by ministering to a demand which is arising among a humble class—in order to call the attention of statesmen and philanthropists to a new element of peace, order, and civilization, more powerful than soldiers—to a golden chain of domestic feeling, which is bridging the seas between England and Australia. Many parents, wives, children, and brothers and sisters, have received remittances for passages.

The rise in the price of ships has disappointed some aged persons by rendering the sums they have received insufficient for their passage and outfit. I am sure those who have sent part will faithfully pay the rest.

In the mean time I shall be prepared to receive the contributions of any person who generously will lend the gold-diggers and money-getting labourers of Australia the means of being reunited to their families before the winter sets in and dooms many of the aged parents on the "roll" to another Christmas dinner in an union.

I remain, faithfully yours,
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY,

ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

Committee.

THE LORD ASHLEY, M.P.	JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq.
THE RT. HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.	W. MONSELL, Esq., M.P.
THE RT. HON. R. VERNON SMITH, M.P.	F. G. P. NEISON, Esq.

Treasurers.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACON, AND CO., BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON.

Finance Committee.

CAPTAIN CHISHOLM, H.E.I.C.S. | WYNDHAM HARDING, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.

CAPTAIN CHISHOLM, 3, CHARLTON CRESCENT, ISLINGTON.

This Society has for its object the foundation of a National and Self-supporting System of Colonization to the Australian Colonies.

Payments.—The industrious classes are, in the first instance, to pay half or more of their passage money, according to eligibility and circumstances of parties, and the then state of the Society's Funds; the other half or portion to be lent to them by a benevolent public, as a loan, without interest. For this loan they will have to sign an *Agreement*, previous to receiving their embarkation orders, that they will refund such loans, through the instrumentality of Agents in the Colonies, within two years after their arrival in the said Colonies, or sooner, if possible, in order that the money so repaid may be re-lent to others in like manner: or the borrowers can nominate their own relatives and friends for a passage and a loan equal to the sum refunded by them; such nominees or persons named subject always to the approval of the Central Committee.

Family Groups.—Each group to contain not more than eight families, nor less than three families, and a limited number of single individuals. The object is for friends and relatives to unite and aid each other in their common emigration, and to form a social intimacy amongst strangers in the same cause, by making parties acquainted with one another previous to embarkation; thus families and individuals who cannot meet with persons wishing to emigrate from their own locality, may join another group, provided that such arrangement may meet the sanction of both parties. The group of approved families and individuals being formed, the members of each group must pledge themselves severally to assist in the recovery of loans to persons constituting their group, and further bind themselves to pay a proportionate share of the fee of ten shillings for each member of their group who may become a defaulter.

Fees.—Persons on being enrolled as Members of the Society, will have to pay an entrance fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to meet in part the current expenses of the office. And to cover losses and other incidental expenses, all adults benefiting by the Loan Society, must also pay a fee of ten shillings each in addition to their passage money, and children under 14 years of age five shillings each. This sum to be

Mr & Mrs Chisholm Gooden
request the pleasure of
Major & Mrs Chisholm's
Company on Wednesday April 19th
at St Pancras Church
at Eleven o'Clock.
Breakfast at the Langham Hotel
at 1/4 before 1 o'clock

The favor of an answer is desired.

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MRS. CHISHOLM AND MR. W. S. LINDSAY, ON EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

On Saturday evening a "group meeting" was held, pursuant to public announcement, in the Lecture Room, in this town, to afford Mrs. Chisholm, the philanthropic promoter of emigration to Australia, the opportunity of giving suitable information for the guidance of intending emigrants. It was also announced, that Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the eminent shipowner, would take part in the proceedings, and as might be expected, the Lecture Room was crowded to excess, and numbers who came late were unable to gain admission.

Sir John Fife, who presided, observed that if any one class of persons more than another deserved our sympathy, it was those who were obliged to leave their families and homes, to emigrate to a distant part of the world. (*applause*). Those who most needed protection were unmarried females, and Mrs. Chisholm had, in the most praiseworthy manner, directed her attention towards mitigating the trials which were especially incident to that class of emigrants. He believed that Mrs. Fry had not done more to improve prison discipline, than Mrs. Chisholm had done to make an easy bridge for the emigrant between Europe and Australia. (*applause*).

Mrs. Chisholm, on rising, was received with hearty and repeated cheering. She observed that many persons present, expected her to say something strongly in favour of Australia, with a view of stimulating emigration. It must be borne in mind, that she intended going to that country to which she was assisting others to proceed. Consequently, it was a sort of guarantee for the truth of what she said; for she could be met with it when she arrived thither. (*hear*). Expecting that it would be her lot for some time to come, to make her way through the wilderness, it was no part of her intention to deceive those who might be about to emigrate to Australia, because she would need, in an especial manner, the help and protection of every man she met. (*applause*). The desire of emigrating, the desire which parents felt to improve the condition of their families, was now so great that no stimulus was required. Indeed the great difficulty was to raise the means to go; and these meetings had been arranged with the view of affording such information as would save expense. Many persons present were probably thinking of preparing to emigrate; or if not, they were acquainted with those who were preparing to do so. Her experience had led her to remark in the first place on the large space usually taken up by the boxes of emigrants. The first thing the working man looked out for was a cumbersome and expensive chest. Now it should be borne in mind that in Australia, at the present time, labour was so very dear, that it was impossible for the emigrant to get a man to assist him in carrying his box for less than 15s. per day. Where labour was so very dear, it was a great advantage, if they must purchase something additional to what they had at home, for the conveyance of luggage, to buy a cask, rather than a box, for a cask might be rolled along even by children. It was also prudent to be very careful in the purchase of articles of clothing before setting out; for they were nearly as cheap in Australia as in this country. It was necessary that all families should provide themselves with tents; for it was utterly impossible for them to obtain a room. Her husband was paying for one small room 2*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per week; so small was this room that it was impossible to put up a bedstead in it. Very good and serviceable tents were to be purchased for from 3*l.* to 4*l.* each. Whilst she recommended them to avoid waste, she must also caution them against doing some things for the saving of expense—for instance, against buying their cloth to make their own tents. The idea of living in a tent might startle some; but in a new country like Port Philip, it was absolutely necessary. She had lived ten months out of the twelve in a tent, and when she did change, it was to live under a cart. They need not fear the danger of robbery, for men could make more money by honest labour than by any roguish contrivance. At Port Philip her husband gave his time, as she did here, to assisting emigrants, and would direct them as to the course they should take, but he could not give them the slightest pecuniary assistance. Before they could fix their tent they must obtain a license from the government. This was a wise precaution; character was necessary, and respectable references must be produced before obtaining a license. For this a small sum was charged, something like 1*s.* 6*d.* per week during good conduct. Parties proceeding by sea should be careful to obtain for their money, letters of credit before they left home. A pound or thirty shillings was quite sufficient to have in their pockets. Vessels sailing for Port Philip were now advertised to touch at Hobson's Bay; and in going from the bay up the river, the emigrants would have to pay their own expenses. They would do well, therefore, to engage a steamer, and by their own labour remove their goods to the place of their destination. Hitherto, she was happy to state that single men going out had carried the boxes of single females to the places appointed for them. Cases had occurred in which the young man was told if he did not choose to take the young woman's box she would tell Mrs. Chisholm; and he then knew that he must give up all hopes of getting a good wife from that quarter (*a laugh*). Mrs. Chisholm next referred to a scheme devised by some intelligent mechanics, of building eight or ten houses, to be raised on frames with wheels, so that when they wished to remove they could have a bullock to drag their houses from one part of the country to another. It would be well if some respectable parties would take up the idea and carry it out. Speculators, however, must use caution, because changes were often occurring, and that which made a man's fortune to day would not pay him to-morrow. The difficulty of obtaining tents in the colony had become so great that they had adopted a new style of cottage. As a place of shelter many had used a wine cask, and they had found it a very comfortable place for the night. Now this was an additional reason why a cask might be of more use to the emigrant than a chest. They might apply it to a variety of uses:—for the package of goods, for salting a bullock or two, for keeping flour, or, if need be, for a place to sleep in (*hear*). While on this subject she would relate an incident that befel a government officer who lately paid the diggers a visit in a certain locality. He made some inquiries regarding the diggings, which gave them an idea that the government were going to tax gold. They treated him with great civility, and prepared some strong liquor, which they called "dozer," a compound of brandy, rum, and wine. After he had partaken pretty freely of this, they advised him to repose for the night in a cask, one of them agreeing to give it up for the use of the stranger. He did not know the right way of going into the cask, but went in head first. The proper way to go in when retiring for the night was to go in feet foremost; but this gentleman had not been accustomed to sleep in such places (*a laugh*). When the liquor had taken effect, they rolled the gentleman along, and the following morning he found himself a considerable distance from the diggers whom he was sent specially to report upon, and he did not think it prudent to go back (*hear*). Mrs. Chisholm next adverted to the passengers on board an emigrant ship. Those in the cabin had their food provided for them, and they had nothing to do but eat, drink, and sleep; but the second class passengers had their food given them in an unprepared state. The society with which she was connected, taught the emigrants, and especially the young men, to cook their own food; and it was well to do so, for they would all have to cook for themselves when they reached the colony. They would all have to wash their own clothes, and do many other things that they were not accustomed to do here. The girls there looked out very sharply after the state of a young man's stockings. If these were in bad repair, they were apt to say—he only wants to get married that he may have his stockings mended (*a laugh*). Gentlemen going to the most respectable houses to take tea, were expected to make themselves useful in setting the cups and saucers. It was melancholy to think that so many persons were going to the colonies without being prepared in their minds for a great change; and it was with deep regret that she stated that with two-thirds of the parents, their greatest dread appeared to be lest their children should be obliged to work. One fine young man whom God had blessed with muscular strength, whose parents had never given him a trade, and who could not raise even 50*l.*, had got him brought up in such a manner, that he had never carried a candlestick up stairs to light himself to bed (*a laugh*). In going to the diggings young men should have some instruction from their mothers how to manage their own food well; for a great deal depended on the management of their diet. Digging parties should be so arranged, as that each party should have one cook; and it would be also very prudent to have a medical man amongst them, or one who had some knowledge of medicine. The fact of such numbers of persons being congregated at the diggings, led to the belief that it was a dangerous place for people to go to. She had great pleasure in stating that on Sundays they attended worship by some clergyman or other. Two bishops are officiating there, besides other clergymen; and if there was not a deep religious feeling amongst the people, there appeared a strong desire to avail themselves of the means at command. One of the most pleasing features in the character of the emigrants was the large remittances sent from one relation to assist another. We all know how high the Irish stood in this respect; but it would be necessary for the Irish to exert themselves if they wished to keep ahead, for the English had commenced with that steadiness and determination which led us to hope that we should soon be as proud of our people on this point as on many others. It had been a grievous thing to visit farm after farm, to see children in comfort when their parents were in workhouses in England, and no arrangement made by which money might be remitted. She however thought that difficulty would soon disappear. Christmas Day, which was a joyful day in this country, was in many respects the saddest day in Australia. Those who forgot their parents at every other time, when the large piece of beef was on the table—and the emigrant would be ashamed of a piece that weighed less than 40lb.—when two roast pigs were also smoking on the table, and when they had their wine and every comfort, then it was that it was that old England claimed her children. She had seen them weep when referring to their relatives here. She had visited in one day upwards of thirty families, and she did not find a house without tears (*hear*). Now, if she had been so far successful as to send out 70 aged parents to their children—sending them with great anxiety, because she could not attain the comfort and accommodation she wished—but still doing the best she could, she had great reason to rejoice that there was now the prospect of sending them with comfort. She had seen a ship launched the other day which it was a comfort to look at; there were splendid cabins above, and she had made a bargain with Mr. Lindsay that the best cabins were for the grandmothers (*a laugh*). Old people bore the voyage remarkably well. She had sent people to Australia 80 years of age, and they enjoyed the warm weather, and the wonders of the sea. The change was so great, that like children they enjoyed it. She had been many years anxious to see emigration carried on in a respectable manner, and to have better arrangements carried out. She had sometimes been depressed by a consideration of the difficulties which stood in the way. She had felt that day that there was something better in prospect; and if she could not promise the emigrant much of comfort; yet she believed the moral character of the people on board an emigrant ship would be secured if the people would only do their duty. When she commenced her labours in London, she was anxious to have inclosed cabins; and she had to go from house to house, and from merchant to merchant, to endeavour to obtain this object. She was told, however, that inclosed cabins were unhealthy. Though they had answered for the cabin, the moment you talked about them for the other parts of the ship, this was the answer given. Messrs. Toulmin, of Bishopsgate Street, were the first to carry out this suggestion of inclosed cabins. Men, women, and children—those above 14 years of age—had been placed together, and it was impossible for any of these females to dress or undress without being more or less unpleasantly situated, so that no respectable man could endure the thoughts of his wife being placed in such circumstances. Violence had been done to woman's feelings, and the want of propriety on board had led more to the loss of character than anything else. With what comfort, then, after going through all these difficulties, had she met with a ship here with close cabins; and she had met with a captain, too, who had said he would do all that man can do to carry out proper arrangements on board his ship. She had promised to remain here a week to visit Sunderland and other places; and she would now introduce to the meeting a gentleman who, it might be said, needed no introduction—Mr. Lindsay—well known as a man of spirit and energy (*loud cheers*). It was a comfort for her to find such a man in England. She must introduce him as a leader in emigration. He could do what she could not do; and she hoped he would raise the standard of emigration. In a few months he could accomplish what she had been labouring for years to accomplish (*cheers*).

Mr. Lindsay, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud applause. He said, after the very beautiful lecture they had heard from Mrs. Chisholm, the greatest philanthropist he had ever met with, he was sure that the shorter time that he encroached upon their attention the better. Indeed, he must tell them candidly, that though his name was very often indeed brought before the public, as it had been in connection with this meeting; and though in connection with shipping, his name was often mentioned in both houses of parliament, yet he felt great reluctance to be thus brought forward. Feeling proud, however, at the compliment which Mrs. Chisholm had paid him in being present at the launch of the W. S. Lindsay, on Thursday, though it had been his intention, immediately after the launch, to proceed to London on business, he could not do otherwise than accede to the invitation to attend this meeting, in order to return, in however small a degree, the compliment paid by Mrs. Chisholm in witnessing the ship-launch (*applause*). After remarking that he felt more proud at the presence of Mrs. Chisholm at his ship-launch than he would have done of the presence of the Premier of England himself, or of any other titled individual, he congratulated the meeting on being presided over by such a worthy and public spirited chairman. He then went on to observe on the importance of providing as comfortable accommodation as possible for emigrants to distant lands. He had particularly directed his attention to this subject, and he had found that if emigration to Australia was to go on at all to the extent which was necessary and desirable, the first thing to be done was, that more comfortable accommodation should be provided for those who go to that far distant land (*applause*). The way in which he arrived at that desideratum, with regard to his own ships, was a very simple one. To those whom he had placed in charge of this department he said, "One thing you must most particularly bear in mind in the fitting up of these ships; that is, to attend to the wants of the passengers. You must just yourselves suppose that you were going to emigrate in the same ship, and consider what accommodation you would wish; and you will then arrive exactly at what the emigrants want" (*hear, and applause*). He well remembered the first emigrant ship which he despatched on this principle. He went to Dartmouth to see that all the passengers were comfortable before they left their native land. He went on board and walked along the 'tween decks of the ship, and asked all if there was any thing he could do for them to make them more comfortable. The only request made to him was by a young woman who asked him to fix up for her a coffee mill (*laughter*). Shortly after that he became acquainted with Mrs. Chisholm, who further impressed upon him the necessity to attend to the comfort of emigrants. He told her that he intended having a new emigrant ship, and that it should be fitted up in whatever manner she considered would be best for the emigrants. The ship was accordingly built, and it was launched the other day to proceed to Australia, fitted upon Mrs. Chisholm's plan. A few weeks ago Mrs. Chisholm told him that about June or July next she would have completed the object of her mission here, and would return to Australia. It then struck him that a lady who had come so far for no other purpose than to do good, ought to be returned home in honour. He had, therefore, this day, contracted for, to be built in the river Tyne (*applause*), a ship double the size of the W. S. Lindsay, to be fitted with all the improvements of the age, to be assisted with an auxiliary screw power, and to be built altogether on the most scientific principles, so that in July next year he might send out the lady, from whom they had just heard such an excellent lecture, in one of the noblest ships that ever crossed the Australian Sea, and named after herself, the "Caroline Chisholm" (*loud cheers*). In speaking of that ship he thought it only due to the artisans and mechanics of the Tyne, and to the builders of the W. S. Lindsay, to say, that he was satisfied with the ship. Though he had received tenders from the Clyde, and from Liverpool, he had given Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson 1,500*l.* more for building her than the offer from those other places. Yet they all knew him to be a man of business—by the way he was a Scotchman too (*a laugh*)—so that they might at once rest assured that if he had not felt sure of a return for his additional 1,500*l.* he would not have given it (*applause*). He was perfectly satisfied that those gentlemen would turn out a ship not only to do credit to themselves, but also to the Tyne, and make the Tyne celebrated as a place for iron shipbuilding. He had confidence in them, and he thought those who did their work well ought to have good pay; so great was his confidence in them, that the contract which they had entered into with him was yet lying at his office unopened (*applause*). Mr. Lindsay, after remarking on the philanthropic labours of Mrs. Chisholm in assisting industrious young women to Australia, where their services were so much better remunerated than in this country, concluded by some remarks on shipping. He observed that the ship about to be built was of a description which he had in his own mind long thought would take the lead. He had long felt that upon distant voyages, the current expenses of large steamers were so very great, that it was almost impossible to obtain a sufficient return for the outlay. The stations for coaling were very distant; the quantity of fuel to be carried was, therefore, so large, as to leave comparatively little room for anything else. In his vessel, however, these difficulties were obviated, and he did believe that that description of vessel would now take the lead. He also believed that that ship would be the means of opening out to the Tyne such a source of prosperity as the Tyne never knew before (*applause*). He even believed that the Americans, anxious as they were for maritime supremacy, would hereafter be found ordering ships to be built in the Tyne (*loud cheers*, amid which Mr. Lindsay resumed his seat).

Mr. George Bradley, in a few complimentary remarks, moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Chisholm, for her address (*applause*).

The Sheriff of Newcastle, (I. L. Bell, Esq.) seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried amid loud cheers.

Capt. Weatherley also moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lindsay.

The Sheriff, in seconding the motion, remarked that large speculations, such as were engaging the attention of Mr. Lindsay, could only be carried on in a mercantile way, and he was very glad that Mr. Lindsay made no attempt to conceal that he was carrying out his plans purely as a commercial speculation, because he believed that was a guarantee for the success of these schemes. He seconded the motion, having, after an old acquaintance with Mr. Lindsay, the greatest confidence in the integrity of his intentions (*applause*).

The motion was carried by loud acclamation.

Mr. Lindsay [partly covered] letter from [partly covered] who attend[partly covered] prevented f[partly covered] the prosper[partly covered] its increase [partly covered] proposing a [partly covered] The motion [partly covered] Sir John [partly covered] His duty, [partly covered] one indeed [partly covered] by Mrs. C[partly covered] should be [partly covered] her excell[partly covered] only rewa[partly covered] plause). [partly covered] manner i[partly covered] viewed on [partly covered] venience o[partly covered] The mee[partly covered]

paid in the Colony, with the last payment of their loan, and to be added to the Reserve Fund to meet losses, &c.

The Reunion of Families.—Relatives and friends now separated, (some being in England, others in Australia,) when they are unable to pay the sum required for their passages, may jointly, in both countries, make *weekly* and *monthly* deposits, until they have by their united efforts raised the necessary amount, which, with the aid of a loan from the Society, may enable such parties to emigrate. In like manner, parties in England anxious to emigrate, and who cannot at once pay the required sum, can make *weekly* and *monthly* payments towards their passage either through the Central or Local Committee, or if there happen to be a family with some grown-up children, without possessing the necessary means, one or two of the most eligible may precede the rest to the Colonies, and through the mode of the reunion of Families, contribute to the emigration of the remainder of the family. It will be the duty of the Society's Agent in the Colony to remit such payments to the Central Committee in England, for the specific purpose of the emigration of the parties. The Rules of the Society do not admit of the separation of man and wife.

Colonial Agents.—Agents will be appointed in the Colonies to receive from Emigrants all loans made by the Society, to remit the same to the Central Committee in England, to keep a register of all agreements entered into, the districts to which the Emigrants shall proceed, to afford advice and assistance to Emigrants in obtaining employment, and to facilitate, by all the means in their power, the due settlement of the people, as well as to forward all correspondence between them and their friends in Europe. The Agents will give receipts in duplicate to each Emigrant for all sums received on account of loans, and payments for the reunion of Families, such Emigrant handing or remitting the duplicate to the District Committee, and retaining the original.

Protection to Orphan Girls and Friendless Females.—The friendless young women will be grouped with, and introduced to, families at the Group Meetings previous to embarking, and placed under their special guardianship; and arrangements will be made on the passage to insure mutual responsibility for good conduct. In like manner youths and young men will be associated with the family groups, and, if seen necessary, placed under the care of the heads of families.

Committees.—District Committees will be formed by parties in Australia, who will aid Agents in the settlement of Emigrants and the recovery of loans. The heads of Emigrant Families, or intelligent individuals, may be expected to be called upon to co-operate with and aid the District Committees.

Testimonials.—Certificates of good character must be produced from two respectable householders before applicants can be enrolled, and members of Groups must pledge themselves not to admit into their body persons of doubtful character. If married, a certificate of marriage must be shown before passages are granted.

Associated Groups.—A List of the Associated Groups embarked, with their names and ages, the place from which they emigrated, their destination and subsequent settlement, the amount advanced, repayments made, the sum still due and by whom, will be published as often as the Committee think fit.

Cabins.—Enclosed Cabins will be furnished to each family, size according to number of individuals. Children above 14 years of age will sleep in separate compartments from their parents. One cabin will be allotted to six single females, and due attention will be paid to the arrangements of the single men's berths.

Assumed, or average Rate of Passage.—For each adult, £12; for children under 14 years of age, £6 each.

Weekly Dietary Scale for each Adult.

Biscuit, per week	3 lbs.	Tea, per week	1 oz.
Beef, do.	1 „	Coffee, do.	2 „
Pork, do.	1 „	Sugar, do.	¾ lb.
Preserved Meat, do.	1½ „	Treacle, do.	½ „
Flour, do.	5¼ „	Butter, do.	¼ „
Raisins, do.	½ „	Pickles, do.	1 gill.
Suet, do	6 oz.	Mustard, do.	½ oz.
Peas, do.	⅓rds pint.	Salt, do.	2 „
Rice, do.	½ lb.	Pepper, do.	½ „
Preserved Potatoes, do	½ „	Water, do.	5 galls. and 1 qt.

The above Provisions will be cooked for the Passengers by an Emigrants' Cook provided for the purpose.

It will be in the discretion of the Surgeon to issue, three times a week to children under seven, four ounces of Rice, or three ounces of Sago, in lieu of Salt Meat.

Medical Comforts.

The following will be put on board in proportion for each 100 Adults, and the Surgeon is to make use of them, whether for the Sick, or the preservation of health:—

1 cwt. Oatmeal.	100 Gallons Stout.
28 lbs. Arrowroot.	10 „ Brandy.
56 „ Barley.	10 „ Rum.
150 „ Sago.	10 „ Vinegar.
30 „ Boiled Beef (Preserved).	8 Doz. Pints Preserved Milk.
20 „ Boiled Mutton (do.)	3 „ Bottles Wine.
50 Gallons Lemon Juice.	5 Gallons Chloride Zinc.
300 lbs. Sugar.	1 cwt. Marine Soap.

Women with Infants can have the following articles supplied to them weekly for the sum of £2 in addition to their price of Passage.

WEEKLY.

Sugar, ½ lb. Tea, ¼ lb. Beer, 7 Pints.

Mess Utensils provided by the Contractors to the Society.

For each Mess of 8 Adults:—

1 Mess Kit with Handle.	1 Bread Basket.	1 Potato Net.
1 Tin Oval Dish.	2 Three-Pint Tin Pots.	1 Pudding Bag.
1 „ Butter Dish.	1 Water Breaker.	1 Towel.

The following to be provided by the Passengers:—viz.

Knife and Fork. Table and Tea-spoons. Metal Plate. Hook Pot. Drinking Mug; and Water-Can.

Mr & Mrs Chisholm Goode

request the pleasure of

Major & Mrs Chisholm's

Company on Wednesday April 19th

at St Pancras Church

at Eleven o'Clock.

Breakfast at the Langham Hotel

at ¼ before 1 o'clock

The favor of an answer is desired.

We determined to work thus until the labourers' remittances should swell to such an amount as would render it worth the attention of bankers as a matter of business, if the society were not inclined to continue the trouble and responsibility.

I am happy to say my faith in the generous and honest disposition of British emigrants, English, Scotch, and Irish, has not been shaken, and that I may look forward with confidence to a very early date when the remittance-connexion of the Australian emigrants will be eagerly competed for by the most respectable firms.

My husband writes me that the people are filled with joy at finding that they can safely send their earnings, and secure the passage of their friends. In seven weeks he received 3,000*l.* in gold-dust or cash, and confidently expects to remit 15,000*l.* within 12 months, and could collect double that sum if he were able to visit the diggings. These remittances are not only from the emigrants sent out by the society, but from various persons of the humbler class who desire to be joined by their relations, and wish them to come out under my ship arrangements.

It is my intention to return to Australia in the early part of next year, and there endeavour to still further promote the reunion of families. I have addressed this letter to your widely-spread and influential columns in order to call the attention of the commercial world to the profits which may be obtained by ministering to a demand which is arising among a humble class—in order to call the attention of statesmen and philanthropists to a new element of peace, order, and civilization, more powerful than soldiers—to a golden chain of domestic feeling, which is bridging the seas between England and Australia. Many parents, wives, children, and brothers and sisters, have received remittances for passages.

The rise in the price of ships has disappointed some aged persons by rendering the sums they have received insufficient for their passage and outfit. I am sure those who have sent part will faithfully pay the rest.

In the mean time I shall be prepared to receive the contributions of any person who generously will lend the gold-diggers and money-getting labourers of Australia the means of being reunited to their families before the winter sets in and dooms many of the aged parents on the "roll" to another Christmas dinner in an union.

I remain, faithfully yours,
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

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MRS. CHISHOLM AND MR. W. S. LINDSAY, ON EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

On Saturday evening a "group meeting" was held, pursuant to public announcement, in the Lecture Room, in this town, to afford Mrs. Chisholm, the philanthropic promoter of emigration to Australia, the opportunity of giving suitable information for the guidance of intending emigrants. It was also announced, that Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the eminent shipowner, would take part in the proceedings, and as might be expected, the Lecture Room was crowded to excess, and numbers who came late were unable to gain admission.

Sir John Fife, who presided, observed that if any one class of persons more than another deserved our sympathy, it was those who were obliged to leave their families and homes, to emigrate to a distant part of the world. (*applause*). Those who most needed protection were unmarried females, and Mrs. Chisholm had, in the most praiseworthy manner, directed her attention towards mitigating the trials which were especially incident to that class of emigrants. He believed that Mrs. Fry had not done more to improve prison discipline, than Mrs. Chisholm had done to make an easy bridge for the emigrant between Europe and Australia. (*applause*).

Mrs. Chisholm, on rising, was received with hearty and repeated cheering. She observed that many persons present, expected her to say something strongly in favour of Australia, with a view of stimulating emigration. It must be borne in mind, that she intended going to that country to which she was assisting others to proceed. Consequently, it was a sort of guarantee for the truth of what she said; for she could be met with it when she arrived thither. (*hear*). Expecting that it would be her lot for some time to come, to make her way through the wilderness, it was no part of her intention to deceive those who might be about to emigrate to Australia, because she would need, in an especial manner, the help and protection of every man she met. (*applause*). The desire of emigrating, the desire which parents felt to improve the condition of their families, was now so great that no stimulus was required. Indeed the great difficulty was to raise the means to go; and these meetings had been arranged with the view of affording such information as would save expense. Many persons present were probably thinking of preparing to emigrate; or if not, they were acquainted with those who were preparing to do so. Her experience had led her to remark in the first place on the large space usually taken up by the boxes of emigrants. The first thing the working man looked out for was a cumbersome and expensive chest. Now it should be borne in mind that in Australia, at the present time, labour was so very dear, that it was impossible for the emigrant to get a man to assist him in carrying his box for less than 15s. per day. Where labour was so very dear, it was a great advantage, if they must purchase something additional to what they had at home, for the conveyance of luggage, to buy a cask, rather than a box, for a cask might be rolled along even by children. It was also prudent to be very careful in the purchase of articles of clothing before setting out; for they were nearly as cheap in Australia as in this country. It was necessary that all families should provide themselves with tents; for it was utterly impossible for them to obtain a room. Her husband was paying for one small room 2*l*. 4s. 8*d*. per week; so small was this room that it was impossible to put up a bedstead in it. Very good and serviceable tents were to be purchased for from 3*l*. to 4*l*. each. Whilst she recommended them to avoid waste, she must also caution them against doing some things for the saving of expense—for instance, against buying their cloth to make their own tents. The idea of living in a tent might startle some; but in a new country like Port Philip, it was absolutely necessary. She had lived ten months out of the twelve in a tent, and when she did change, it was to live under a cart. They need not fear the danger of robbery, for men could make more money by honest labour than by any roguish contrivance. At Port Philip her husband gave his time, as she did here, to assisting emigrants, and would direct them as to the course they should take, but he could not give them the slightest pecuniary assistance. Before they could fix their tent they must obtain a license from the government. This was a wise precaution; character was necessary, and respectable references must be produced before obtaining a license. For this a small sum was charged, something like 1s. 6*d*. per week during good conduct. Parties proceeding by sea should be careful to obtain for their money, letters of credit before they left home. A pound or thirty shillings was quite sufficient to have in their pockets. Vessels sailing for Port Philip were now advertised to touch at Hobson's Bay; and in going from the bay up the river, the emigrants would have to pay their own expenses. They would do well, therefore, to engage a steamer, and by their own labour remove their goods to the place of their destination. Hitherto, she was happy to state that single men going out had carried the boxes of single females to the places appointed for them. Cases had occurred in which the young man was told if he did not choose to take the young woman's box she would tell Mrs. Chisholm; and he then knew that he must give up all hopes of getting a good wife from that quarter (*a laugh*). Mrs. Chisholm next referred to a scheme devised by some intelligent mechanics, of building eight or ten houses, to be raised on frames with wheels, so that when they wished to remove they could have a bullock to drag their houses from one part of the country to another. It would be well if some respectable parties would take up the idea and carry it out. Speculators, however, must use caution, because changes were often occurring, and that which made a man's fortune to-day would not pay him to-morrow. The difficulty of obtaining tents in the colony had become so great that they had adopted a new style of cottage. As a place of shelter many had used a wine cask, and they had found it a very comfortable place for the night. Now this was an additional reason why a cask might be of more use to the emigrant than a chest. They might apply it to a variety of uses:—for the package of goods, for salting a bullock or two, for keeping flour, or, if need be, for a place to sleep in (*hear*). While on this subject she would relate an incident that befel a government officer who lately paid the diggers a visit in a certain locality. He made some inquiries regarding the diggings, which gave them an idea that the government were going to tax gold. They treated him with great civility, and prepared some strong liquor, which they called "dozer," a compound of brandy, rum, and wine. After he had partaken pretty freely of this, they advised him to repose for the night in a cask, one of them agreeing to give it up for the use of the stranger. He did not know the right way of going into the cask, but went in head first. The proper way to go in when retiring for the night was to go in feet foremost; but this gentleman had not been accustomed to sleep in such places (*a laugh*). When the liquor had taken effect, they rolled the gentleman along, and the following morning he found himself a considerable distance from the diggers whom he was sent specially to report upon, and he did not think it prudent to go back (*hear*). Mrs. Chisholm next adverted to the passengers on board an emigrant ship. Those in the cabin had their food provided for them, and they had nothing to do but eat, drink, and sleep; but the second class passengers had their food given them in an unprepared state. The society with which she was connected, taught the emigrants, and especially the young men, to cook their own food; and it was well to do so, for they would all have to cook for themselves when they reached the colony. They would all have to wash their own clothes, and do many other things that they were not accustomed to do here. The girls there looked out very sharply after the state of a young man's stockings. If these were in bad repair, they were apt to say—he only wants to get married that he may have his stockings mended (*a laugh*). Gentlemen going to the most respectable houses to take tea, were expected to make themselves useful in setting the cups and saucers. It was melancholy to think that so many persons were going to the colonies without being prepared in their minds for a great change; and it was with deep regret that she stated that with two-thirds of the parents, their greatest dread appeared to be lest their children should be obliged to work. One fine young man whom God had blessed with muscular strength, whose parents had never given him a trade, and who could not raise even 50*l*., had got him brought up in such a manner, that he had never carried a candlestick up stairs to light himself to bed (*a laugh*). In going to the diggings young men should have some instruction from their mothers how to manage their own food well; for a great deal depended on the management of their diet. Digging parties should be so arranged, as that each party should have one cook; and it would be also very prudent to have a medical man amongst them, or one who had some knowledge of medicine. The fact of such numbers of persons being congregated at the diggings, led to the belief that it was a dangerous place for people to go to. She had great pleasure in stating that on Sundays they attended worship by some clergyman or other. Two bishops are officiating there, besides other clergymen; and if there was not a deep religious feeling amongst the people, there appeared a strong desire to avail themselves of the means at command. One of the most pleasing features in the character of the emigrants was the large remittances sent from one relation to assist another. We all know how high the Irish stood in this respect; but it would be necessary for the Irish to exert themselves if they wished to keep ahead, for the English had commenced with that steadiness and determination which led us to hope that we should soon be as proud of our people on this point as on many others. It had been a grievous thing to visit farm after farm, to see children in comfort when their parents were in workhouses in England, and no arrangement made by which money might be remitted. She however thought that difficulty would soon disappear. Christmas Day, which was a joyful day in this country, was in many respects the saddest day in Australia. Those who forgot their parents at every other time, when the large piece of beef was on the table—and the emigrant would be ashamed of a piece that weighed less than 40lb.—when two roast pigs were also smoking on the table, and when they had their wine and every comfort, then it was that it was that old England claimed her children. She had seen them weep when referring to their relatives here. She had visited in one day upwards of thirty families, and she did not find a house without tears (*hear*). Now, if she had been so far successful as to send out 70 aged parents to their children—sending them with great anxiety, because she could not attain the comfort and accommodation she wished—but still doing the best she could, she had great reason to rejoice that there was now the prospect of sending them with comfort. She had seen a ship launched the other day which it was a comfort to look at; there were splendid cabins above, and she had made a bargain with Mr. Lindsay that the best cabins were for the grandmothers (*a laugh*). Old people bore the voyage remarkably well. She had sent people to Australia 80 years of age, and they enjoyed the warm weather, and the wonders of the sea. The change was so great, that like children they enjoyed it. She had been many years anxious to see emigration carried on in a respectable manner, and to have better arrangements carried out. She had sometimes been depressed by a consideration of the difficulties which stood in the way. 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He went to Dartmouth to see that all the passengers were comfortable before they left their native land. He went on board and walked along the 'tween decks of the ship, and asked all if there was any thing he could do for them to make them more comfortable. The only request made to him was by a young woman who asked him to fix up for her a coffee mill (*laughter*). Shortly after that he became acquainted with Mrs. Chisholm, who further impressed upon him the necessity to attend to the comfort of emigrants. He told her that he intended having a new emigrant ship, and that it should be fitted up in whatever manner she considered would be best for the emigrants. The ship was accordingly built, and it was launched the other day to proceed to Australia, fitted upon Mrs. Chisholm's plan. A few weeks ago Mrs. Chisholm told him that about June or July next she would have completed the object of her mission here, and would return to Australia. It then struck him that a lady who had come so far for no other purpose than to do good, ought to be returned home in honour. He had, therefore, this day, contracted for, to be built in the river Tyne (*applause*), a ship double the size of the W. S. Lindsay, to be fitted with all the improvements of the age, to be assisted with an auxiliary screw power, and to be built altogether on the most scientific principles, so that in July next year he might send out the lady, from whom they had just heard such an excellent lecture, in one of the noblest ships that ever crossed the Australian Sea, and named after herself, the "Caroline Chisholm" (*loud cheers*). In speaking of that ship he thought it only due to the artisans and mechanics of the Tyne, and to the builders of the W. S. Lindsay, to say, that he was satisfied with the ship. Though he had received tenders from the Clyde, and from Liverpool, he had given Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson 1,500*l*. more for building her than the offer from these other places. Yet they all knew him to be a man of business—by the way he was a Scotchman too (*a laugh*)—so that they might at once rest assured that if he had not felt sure of a return for his additional 1,500*l*. he would not have given it (*applause*). He was perfectly satisfied that those gentlemen would turn out a ship not only to do credit to themselves, but also to the Tyne, and make the Tyne celebrated as a place for iron shipbuilding. He had confidence in them, and he thought those who did their work well ought to have good pay; so great was his confidence in them, that the contract which they had entered into with him was yet lying at his office unopened (*applause*). Mr. Lindsay, after remarking on the philanthropic labours of Mrs. Chisholm in assisting industrious young women to Australia, where their services were so much better remunerated than in this country, concluded by some remarks on shipping. He observed that the ship about to be built was of a description which he had in his own mind long thought would take the lead. He had long felt that upon distant voyages, the current expenses of large steamers were so very great, that it was almost impossible to obtain a sufficient return for the outlay. The stations for coaling were very distant; the quantity of fuel to be carried was, therefore, so large, as to leave comparatively little room for anything else. In his vessel, however, these difficulties were obviated, and he did believe that that description of vessel would now take the lead. He also believed that that ship would be the means of opening out to the Tyne such a source of prosperity as the Tyne never knew before (*applause*). He even believed that the Americans, anxious as they were for maritime supremacy, would hereafter be found ordering ships to be built in the Tyne (*loud cheers, amid which Mr. Lindsay resumed his seat*).

Mr. George Bradley, in a few complimentary remarks, moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Chisholm, for her address (*applause*).

The Sheriff of Newcastle, (I. L. Bell, Esq.,) seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried amid loud cheers.

Capt. Weatherley also moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lindsay.

The Sheriff, in seconding the motion, remarked that large speculations, such as were engaging the attention of Mr. Lindsay, could only be carried on in a mercantile way, and he was very glad that Mr. Lindsay made no attempt to conceal that he was carrying out his plans purely as a commercial speculation, because he believed that was a guarantee for the success of these schemes. He seconded the motion, having, after an old acquaintance with Mr. Lindsay, the greatest confidence in the integrity of his intentions (*applause*).

The motion was carried by loud acclamation.

Bedding.

Passengers must provide themselves with Bedding: the size of mattress for a double bed-place, 3 feet by 6 feet; for a single berth, 2 feet by 6 feet. Feather-beds cannot be permitted on any account whatever.

Passengers should provide themselves with at least 2 lbs. of Marine Soap for each Adult.

Luggage.

The following quantities of Luggage will be taken for each Adult, and in proportion for Children, free of charge, viz.—20 cubic feet. Any additional will be charged at the rate of 9*d*. per cubic foot, or 30*s*. a ton of 40 cubic feet, and must be paid for before shipped.

Agents do not engage to take such additional quantity, unless due notice be given of its intended shipment, and its being previously paid for.

Each Passenger is requested to be provided with a Box 2 feet long, 1 foot 10 inches broad, and 1 foot 4 inches deep, to be marked "*Cabin*," and to contain sufficient linen or other articles for fourteen days' use, as no other packages can on any account be allowed to be placed in the Cabins. The remainder of the baggage, marked "*Wanted*," will be so stowed in the hold that it can be got at once a fortnight (or oftener) during the passage, for the purpose of making any required exchange of apparel. Packages not required on the voyage, to be marked "*Not wanted on the voyage*."

All Packages of Baggage to be distinctly marked with the Name of the Passenger, and must be at the Docks, ready for shipment, at least Three days prior to the appointed day for sailing.

Any further information can be obtained by applying to the Secretary, or to Mrs. Chisholm, 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, London.

If application is made by letter, a stamp must be enclosed for reply.

Form of Application.

Name.	Age.	Relationship.	Male.	Female.	Married or Single.	Place of Residence.	Occupation.	Can contribute towards their Passage.	References.
								£ s. d.	

Applicants for Loans must state, as per above Form—

The name and age of each person.

Place of residence and occupation of each.

Whether married or single, Male or Female, and relationship to each other.

How much they can contribute towards their passage.

What part they can pay immediately.

If they require time, by what instalments can they complete their payments?

We determined to work thus until the … should swell to such an amount as would render it worth the attention of bankers as a matter of business, if the society were not inclined to continue the trouble and responsibility.

I am happy to say my faith in the generous and honest disposition of British emigrants, English, Scotch, and Irish, has not been shaken, and that I may look forward with confidence to a very early date when the remittance connexion of the Australian emigrants will be eagerly competed for by the most respectable firms.

My husband writes me that the people are filled with joy at finding that they can safely send their earnings, and secure the passage of their friends. In seven weeks he received 3,000*l*. in gold-dust or cash, and confidently expects to remit 15,000*l*. within 12 months, and could collect double that sum if he were able to visit the diggings. These remittances are not only from the emigrants sent out by the society, but from various persons of the humbler class who desire to be joined by their relations, and wish them to come out under my ship arrangements.

It is my intention to return to Australia in the early part of next year, and there endeavour to still further promote the reunion of families. I have addressed this letter to your widely-spread and influential columns in order to call the attention of the commercial world to the profits which may be obtained by ministering to a demand which is arising among a humble class—in order to call the attention of statesmen and philanthropists to a new element of peace, order, and civilization, more powerful than soldiers—to a golden chain of domestic feeling, which is bridging the seas between England and Australia. Many parents, wives, children, and brothers and sisters, have received remittances for passages.

The rise in the price of ships has disappointed some aged persons by rendering the sums they have received insufficient for their passage and outfit. I am sure those who have sent part will faithfully pay the rest.

In the mean time I shall be prepared to receive the contributions of any person who generously will lend the gold-diggers and money-getting labourers of Australia the means of being reunited to their families before the winter sets in and dooms many of the aged parents on the "roll" to another Christmas dinner in an union.

I remain, faithfully yours,

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

THE

CHISHOLM TESTIMONIAL.

29, Bucklersbury,
August, 1853.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward you a Copy of the Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting, held for promoting a Testimonial to Mrs. Chisholm; and also to enclose you a Subscription List.

The number of the Subscribers will tend to render the Testimonial far more complimentary than the mere amount collected. I, therefore, trust that, as Mrs. Chisholm has been pre-eminently the working-man's friend, the gentlemen connected with your Society will deem the object well worthy of their support.

Any communication regarding the Testimonial you will please address to

Your most obedient Servant,

GEORGE HAY DONALDSON,
Honorary Secretary.

The Secretary

Mr & Mrs Chisholm Goode
request the pleasure of
Major & Mrs Chisholm's
Company on Wednesday April 19th
at St Pancras Church
at Eleven o'Clock.
Breakfast at the Langham Hotel
at 1/4 before 1 o'clock

The favor of an answer is desired.

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MRS. CHISHOLM AND MR. W. S. LINDSAY, ON EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

On Saturday evening a "group meeting" was held, pursuant to public announcement, in the Lecture Room, in this town, to afford Mrs. Chisholm, the philanthropic promoter of emigration to Australia, the opportunity of giving suitable information for the guidance of intending emigrants. It was also announced, that Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the eminent shipowner, would take part in the proceedings, and as might be expected, the Lecture Room was crowded to excess, and numbers who came late were unable to gain admission.

SIR JOHN FIFE, who presided, observed that if any one class of persons more than another deserved our sympathy, it was those who were obliged to leave their families and homes, to emigrate to a distant part of the world. (*applause*). Those who most needed protection were unmarried females, and Mrs. Chisholm had, in the most praiseworthy manner, directed her attention towards mitigating the trials which were especially incident to that class of emigrants. He believed that Mrs. Fry had not done more to improve prison discipline, than Mrs. Chisholm had done to make an easy bridge for the emigrant between Europe and Australia. (*applause*).

MRS. CHISHOLM, on rising, was received with hearty and repeated cheering. She observed that many persons present expected her to say something strongly in favour of Australia, with a view of stimulating emigration. It must be borne in mind, that she intended going to that country to which she was assisting others to proceed. Consequently, it was a sort of guarantee for the truth of what she said; for she could be met with it when she arrived thither. (*hear*). Expecting that it would be her lot for some time to come, to make her way through the wilderness, it was no part of her intention to deceive those who might be about to emigrate to Australia, because she would need, in an especial manner, the help and protection of every man she met. (*applause*). The desire of emigrating, the desire which parents felt to improve the condition of their families, was now so great that no stimulus was required. Indeed the great difficulty was to raise the means to go; and these meetings had been arranged with the view of affording such information as would save expense. Many persons present were probably thinking of preparing to emigrate; or if not, they were acquainted with those who were preparing to do so. Her experience had led her to remark in the first place on the large space usually taken up by the boxes of emigrants. The first thing the working man looked out for was a cumbersome and expensive chest. Now it should be borne in mind that in Australia, at the present time, labour was so very dear, that it was impossible for the emigrant to get a man to assist him in carrying his box for less than 15s. per day. Where labour was so very dear, it was a great advantage, if they must purchase something additional to what they had at home, for the conveyance of luggage, to buy a cask, rather than a box, for a cask might be rolled along even by children. It was also prudent to be very careful in the purchase of articles of clothing before setting out; for they were nearly as cheap in Australia as in this country. It was necessary that all families should provide themselves with tents; for it was utterly impossible for them to obtain a room. Her husband was paying for one small room 2*l*. 4*s*. 8*d*. per week; so small was this room that it was impossible to put up a bedstead in it. Very good and serviceable tents were to be purchased for from 3*l*. to 4*l*. each. Whilst she recommended them to avoid waste, she must also caution them against doing some things for the saving of expense—for instance, against buying their cloth to make their own tents. The idea of living in a tent might startle some; but in a new country like Port Philip, it was absolutely necessary. She had lived ten months out of the twelve in a tent, and when she did change, it was to live under a cart. They need not fear the danger of robbery, for men could make more money by honest labour than by any roguish contrivance. At Port Philip her husband gave his time, as she did here, to assisting emigrants, and would direct them as to the course they should take, but he could not give them the slightest pecuniary assistance. Before they could fix their tent they must obtain a license from the government. This was a wise precaution; character was necessary, and respectable references must be produced before obtaining a license. For this a small sum was charged, something like 1*s*. 6*d*. per week during good conduct. Parties proceeding by sea should be careful to obtain for their money, letters of credit before they left home. A pound or thirty shillings was quite sufficient to have in their pockets. Vessels sailing for Port Philip were now advertised to touch at Hobson's Bay; and in going from the bay up the river, the emigrants would have to pay their own expenses. They would do well, therefore, to engage a steamer, and by their own labour remove their goods to the place of their destination. Hitherto, she was happy to state that single men going out had carried the boxes of single females to the places appointed for them. Cases had occurred in which the young man was told if he did not choose to take the young woman's box she would tell Mrs. Chisholm; and he then knew that he must give up all hopes of getting a good wife from that quarter (*a laugh*). Mrs. Chisholm next referred to a scheme devised by some intelligent mechanics, of building eight or ten houses, to be raised on frames with wheels, so that when they wished to remove they could have a bullock to drag their houses from one part of the country to another. It would be well if some respectable parties would take up the idea and carry it out. Speculators, however, must use caution, because changes were often occurring, and that which made a man's fortune to-day would not pay him to-morrow. The difficulty of obtaining tents in the colony had become so great that they had adopted a new style of cottage. As a place of shelter many had used a wine cask, and they had found it a very comfortable place for the night. Now this was an additional reason why a cask might be of more use to the emigrant than a chest. They might apply it to a variety of uses:—for the package of goods, for salting a bullock or two, for keeping flour, or, if need be, for a place to sleep in (*hear*). While on this subject she would relate an incident that befel a government officer who lately paid the diggers a visit in a certain locality. He made some inquiries regarding the diggings, which gave them an idea that the government were going to tax gold. They treated him with great civility, and prepared some strong liquor, which they called "dozer," a compound of brandy, rum, and wine. After he had partaken pretty freely of this, they advised him to repose for the night in a cask, one of them agreeing to give it up for the use of the stranger. He did not know the right way of going into the cask, but went in head first. The proper way to go in when retiring for the night was to go in feet foremost; but this gentleman had not been accustomed to sleep in such places (*a laugh*). When the liquor had taken effect, they rolled the gentleman along, and the following morning he found himself a considerable distance from the diggers whom he was sent specially to report upon, and he did not think it prudent to go back (*hear*). Mrs. Chisholm next adverted to the passengers on board an emigrant ship. Those in the cabin had their food provided for them, and they had nothing to do but eat, drink, and sleep; but the second class passengers had their food given them in an unprepared state. The society with which she was connected, taught the emigrants, and especially the young men, to cook their own food; and it was well to do so, for they would all have to cook for themselves when they reached the colony. They would all have to wash their own clothes, and do many other things that they were not accustomed to do here. The girls there looked out very sharply after the state of a young man's stockings. If these were in bad repair, they were apt to say—he only wants to get married that he may have his stockings mended (*a laugh*). Gentlemen going to the most respectable houses to take tea, were expected to make themselves useful in setting the cups and saucers. 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Lindsay, on Thursday, though it had been his intention, immediately after the launch, to proceed to London on business, he could not do otherwise than accede to the invitation to attend this meeting, in order to return, in however small a degree, the compliment paid by Mrs. Chisholm in witnessing the ship-launch (*applause*). After remarking that he felt more proud at the presence of Mrs. Chisholm at his ship-launch than he would have done of the presence of the Premier of England himself, or of any other titled individual, he congratulated the meeting on being presided over by such a worthy and public spirited chairman. He then went on to observe on the importance of providing as comfortable accommodation as possible for emigrants to distant lands. He had particularly directed his attention to this subject, and he had found that if emigration to Australia was to go on at all to the extent which was necessary and desirable, the first thing to be done was, that more comfortable accommodation should be provided for those who go to that far distant land (*applause*). The way in which he arrived at that desideratum, with regard to his own ships, was a very simple one. To those whom he had placed in charge of this department he said, "One thing you must most particularly bear in mind in the fitting up of these ships; that is, to attend to the wants of the passengers. You must just yourselves suppose that you were going to emigrate in the same ship, and consider what accommodation you would wish; and you will then arrive exactly at what the emigrants want" (*hear, and applause*). He well remembered the first emigrant ship which he despatched on this principle. He went to Dartmouth to see that all the passengers were comfortable before they left their native land. He went on board and walked along the 'tween decks of the ship, and asked all if there was any thing he could do for them to make them more comfortable. The only request made to him was by a young woman who asked him to fix up for her a coffee mill (*laughter*). Shortly after that he became acquainted with Mrs. Chisholm, who further impressed upon him the necessity to attend to the comfort of emigrants. He told her that he intended having a new emigrant ship, and that it should be fitted up in whatever manner she considered would be best for the emigrants. The ship was accordingly built, and it was launched the other day to proceed to Australia, fitted upon Mrs. Chisholm's plan. A few weeks ago Mrs. Chisholm told him that about June or July next she would have completed the object of her mission here, and would return to Australia. It then struck him that a lady who had come so far for no other purpose than to do good, ought to be returned home in honour. He had, therefore, this day, contracted for, to be built in the river Tyne (*applause*), a ship double the size of the W. S. Lindsay, to be fitted with all the improvements of the age, to be assisted with an auxiliary screw power, and to be built altogether on the most scientific principles, so that in July next year he might send out the lady, from whom they had just heard such an excellent lecture, in one of the noblest ships that ever crossed the Australian Sea, and named after herself, the "Caroline Chisholm" (*loud cheers*). In speaking of that ship he thought it only due to the artisans and mechanics of the Tyne, and to the builders of the W. S. Lindsay, to say, that he was satisfied with the ship. Though he had received tenders from the Clyde, and from Liverpool, he had given Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson 1,500*l*. more for building her than the offer from those other places. Yet they all knew him to be a man of business—by the way he was a Scotchman too (*a laugh*)—so that they might at once rest assured that if he had not felt sure of a return for his additional 1,500*l*. he would not have given it (*applause*). He was perfectly satisfied that those gentlemen would turn out a ship not only to do credit to themselves, but also to the Tyne, and make the Tyne celebrated as a place for iron shipbuilding. He had confidence in them, and he thought those who did their work well ought to have good pay; so great was his confidence in them, that the contract which they had entered into with him was yet lying at his office unopened (*applause*). Mr. Lindsay, after remarking on the philanthropic labours of Mrs. Chisholm in assisting industrious young women to Australia, where their services were so much better remunerated than in this country, concluded by some remarks on shipping. He observed that the ship about to be built was of a description which he had in his own mind long thought would take the lead. He had long felt that upon distant voyages, the current expenses of large steamers were so very great, that it was almost impossible to obtain a sufficient return for the outlay. The stations for coaling were very distant; the quantity of fuel to be carried was, therefore, so large, as to leave comparatively little room for anything else. In his vessel, however, these difficulties were obviated, and he did believe that that description of vessel would now take the lead. He also believed that that ship would be the means of opening out to the Tyne such a source of prosperity as the Tyne never knew before (*applause*). He even believed that the Americans, anxious as they were for maritime supremacy, would hereafter be found ordering ships to be built in the Tyne (*loud cheers, amid which Mr. Lindsay resumed his seat*).

MR. GEORGE BRADLEY, in a few complimentary remarks, moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Chisholm, for her address (*applause*).

The Sheriff of Newcastle, (I. L. Bell, Esq.,) seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried amid loud cheers.

Capt. WEATHERLEY also moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lindsay.

The Sheriff, in seconding the motion, remarked that large speculations, such as were engaging the attention of Mr. Lindsay, could only be carried on in a mercantile way, and he was very glad that Mr. Lindsay made no attempt to conceal that he was carrying out his plans purely as a commercial speculation, because he believed that was a guarantee for the success of these schemes. He seconded the motion, having, after an old acquaintance with Mr. Lindsay, the greatest confidence in the integrity of his intentions (*applause*).

The motion was carried by loud acclamation.

Mr. LINDS[...] letter from [...] who attende[...] prevented fr[...] he prosperi[...] its increase[...] proposing a[...] The motion [...]
Sir JOHN [...] His duty, t[...] one indeed [...] by Mrs. Ch[...] should be [...] her excelle[...] only rewar[...] *plause*). I[...] manner in [...] viewed on [...] venience of [...]
The mee[...]

Sir,—[...] to the [...] my hu[...] invoice[...] other [...] count[...] nation[...]

[...] We determined to work thus until th[...] should swell to such an amount as would render it worth the attention of bankers as a matter of business, if the society were not inclined to continue the trouble and responsibility.

I am happy to say my faith in the generous and honest disposition of British emigrants, English, Scotch, and Irish, has not been shaken, and that I may look forward with confidence to a very early date when the remittance-connexion of the Australian emigrants will be eagerly competed for by the most respectable firms.

My husband writes me that the people are filled with joy at finding that they can safely send their earnings, and secure the passage of their friends. In seven weeks he received 3,000*l*. in gold-dust or cash, and confidently expects to remit 15,000*l*. within 12 months, and could collect double that sum if he were able to visit the diggings. These remittances are not only from the emigrants sent out by the society, but from various persons of the humbler class who desire to be joined by their relations, and wish them to come out under my ship arrangements.

It is my intention to return to Australia in the early part of next year, and there endeavour to still further promote the reunion of families. I have addressed this letter to your widely-spread and influential columns in order to call the attention of the commercial world to the profits which may be obtained by ministering to a demand which is arising among a humble class—in order to call the attention of statesmen and philanthropists to a new element of peace, order, and civilization, more powerful than soldiers—to a golden chain of domestic feeling, which is bridging the seas between England and Australia. Many parents, wives, children, and brothers and sisters, have received remittances for passages.

The rise in the price of ships has disappointed some aged persons by rendering the sums they have received insufficient for their passage and outfit. I am sure those who have sent part will faithfully pay the rest.

In the mean time I shall be prepared to receive the contributions of any person who generously will lend the gold-diggers and money-getting labourers of Australia the means of being reunited to their families before the winter sets in and dooms many of the aged parents on the "roll" to another Christmas dinner in an union.

I remain, faithfully yours,
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

paid in [...]
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The [...] England [...] passages [...] have by [...] from th[...] land an[...] and *mo*[...] mittee, [...] the nece[...] nies, an[...] the rem[...] to remit [...] the emig[...] of man [...]
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What part they can pay immediately.

If they require time, by what instalments can they complete their payments?

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. CHISHOLM.

AT a Meeting, held at the City of London Tavern on the 9th August, 1853, the Right Hon. ROBERT VERNON SMITH, M.P., in the Chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by the Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.; seconded by RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., M.P.

"That Mrs. CAROLINE CHISHOLM having, during a period of thirteen years (passed in this country and Australia), devoted herself to the relief of the humbler classes, especially by originating and carrying out a system of self-supporting family colonization, and to reforming the abuses of our emigrating system, with eminent zeal, talent, and success, is entitled to the warm gratitude of the public at large."

Moved by ROBERT LOWE, Esq., M.P.; seconded by Sir ISAAC LYON GOLDSMID, Bart.

"That a fund be raised, and presented to Mrs. CHISHOLM, as a Public Testimonial of the appreciation of her valuable services."

Moved by J. G. HUBBARD, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England; seconded by STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON, Esq. (of Sydney),

"That the following gentlemen be appointed to receive Subscriptions, and to act as a Committee for carrying out the object of this meeting:—

The Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P.
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.
Thomson Hankey, Jun., Esq., M.P.
Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.
Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart.
Robert Lowe, Esq., M.P.
The Count Strezeleski, C.B.
John Masterman, Esq., M.P.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.
Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq.
J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
James Alexander, Esq.
George Hay Donaldson, Esq.
George Hayter, Esq.
W. S. Lindsay, Esq.
P. R. Gore, Esq.
Samuel Sydney, Esq.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurers (JOHN MASTERMAN, Esq., M.P., and THOMSON HANKEY, Jun., Esq., M.P.); and by the following Bankers: Messrs. MASTERMAN and Co., WILLIAMS, DEACON, and Co., COUTTS and Co., HOARES and Co., and RANSOM and Co.; also at the Office, 29, Bucklersbury, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq., to whom all money orders should be made payable.

Mr & Mrs Chisholm Goode
request the pleasure of
Major & Mrs Chisholm's
Company on Wednesday April 19th
at St Pancras Church
at Eleven o'Clock.
Breakfast at the Langham Hotel
at 1/4 before 1 o'clock

The favor of an answer is desired.

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. CHISHOLM.

We make it almost an invariable rule not to open these columns for the purpose of forwarding any private scheme of benevolence, or calling attention to the merits or demerits of those on whose behalf the sympathy, the gratitude, or the liberality of the public is solicited; but the exception proves the rule, and the case of Mrs. Chisholm stands out in such bold relief, and presents so many singular and distinguishing characteristics, that we feel in giving it prominence we are only accommodating our practice to what is just and fitting. It will have been seen, from our advertising columns, that Mrs. Chisholm is about to return to Australia, and that it is in contemplation to hold a meeting at the London Tavern to-morrow for the purpose of raising subscriptions for this excellent lady. Her merits stand in no need of praise from us. The benefits she has conferred on England and Australia are too real, too recent, and too notorious, to require detailed exposition here. She commenced her career in Australia by offering herself as a mediator between the emigrant and employer—resisting, on the one hand, the attempts to impose on the ignorance and simplicity of the stranger; and, on the other, checking the exorbitant expectations, reassuring the fears, and stimulating the enterprise, of families too much disposed to linger about great towns, instead of pressing into the interior, the proper field of their exertions. She has conducted herself whole armies of emigrants into the solitudes of that new continent, and endured in the course of these exertions fatigues and inconveniences which might have shaken a less steadfast will and wearied out a less active benevolence. In England, she has been the means of teaching the labouring classes the secret of their own strength, and directing to the permanent amelioration of their condition that immense latent power of combination which they have hitherto been too much disposed to waste in strikes, which only destroy the capital on which they must live, or in political agitation, which must recoil on the heads of its own authors. By an appeal to the spirit of independence which prompts families to send out an active member to pioneer their way in a new world, and to that natural affection, so strong among the poor, which urges the severed family to reunite, she has done much to bridge over the vast ocean which separates England from Australia, and to precipitate those events which are rapidly raising up another England there. Nothing relating to the comfort and character of the emigrant has escaped her vigilant eye and active hand. She has taught our shipowners to regard the carriage of emigrants as something more than the ferrying over of a human cargo: she has suggested, arranged, and organized. Provisions, stores, berths, the requisite amount of air and space, have all been the subjects of her attention, and all with benefit to the emigrant. But, though exhibiting in the strength of her character and the firmness of her will no small affinity to the sterner sex, Mrs. Chisholm has equal claims to the respect and gratitude of the pure and high-minded ladies of England. Strange as it may sound, it was reserved for her to enforce on board emigrant-ships the most ordinary rules of decency and propriety. It was Mrs. Chisholm who broke down the demoralizing and disgusting system by which all sexes and all ages were huddled into the same cabin, and compelled to sleep, dress, and undress, in the presence of each other. There never was a more vigilant or efficient protector of female virtue; and thousands of happy wives and mothers in Australia owe it to her that they are living in peace, honour, and competence, instead of vice, infamy, and poverty. These services have been rendered to society without the command of money, without aristocratic connexion, without any of the means by which great results are produced, except a strong will, a clear head, and a stout heart. These are valuable in themselves, but even more so as the foundation of a system on which all future emigration must be conducted. All honour, then, to Mrs. Chisholm, and success to those who seek to give her some acknowledgment of her services!

Times, Monday, August 8th, 1853.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Committee of this Society was held yesterday afternoon at the office, Captain Chisholm, in Swanston Street. Present: Dr Geoghegan, Messrs O'Shanassy, M.L.C., Rutledge, M.L.C., Dalgety, Graham, and South.

Dr Geoghegan, having been voted into the chair, the minutes of the last meeting held on 3rd July were read by Captain Chisholm, the hon. secretary, and confirmed by the meeting.

Capt. Chisholm drew the attention of the Committee to the subject of the repayment of loans by those who had been assisted out by the Society. There were a great many instalments overdue.

Mr Rutledge said, that such would not be the case with those who were coming out to his part of the country, as it was understood by each of them that he would have to pay the amount due on his arrival out.

The Chairman said, some efficient means should be adopted to induce the repayment of those loans. He did not advocate coercive measures, but the names of those in arrear might be mentioned.

Mr Rutledge thought the system of giving time to the emigrants for the repayment might be carried to an injurious length. He thought a remedy could easily be found if the place of residence of the parties were known. For his own part of the country, he thought he would be able to undertake the task of getting the loans in for a space of fifty miles round.

Captain Chisholm read a communication from Portland, stating that a Local Committee had been formed there for that purpose.

The Chairman suggested that notices might be published on the doors of each church, calling on the emigrants by specified ships to pay up their arrears.

Mr Rutledge doubted if many persons would take the trouble to read such notices, very many did not trouble a church at all. He thought it would be more effectual if the clergy were to take up the matter and mention it from the pulpit.

The Chairman saw no impropriety in such a course. He would have no objection to mention the subject in his own church, after service.

Mr Dalgety thought that after the expiration of two years, the names of defaulters should be posted, and the amount recovered by process.

Mr O'Shanassy would give notice before adopting such a course.

Mr RUTLEDGE said it was a year and a half since the arrival of the "Stains Castle," and that year had been one of unexampled prosperity. It was therefore particularly ungracious in the immigrants by that ship to be behind hand in their payments.

Mr Dalgety thought an appeal to the feelings and integrity of the parties would not be without effect.

Mr South remarked that those persons whose payments were overdue had been informed by circular that it was probable some such step as that of publishing their names would be taken.

Mr Rutledge thought the circular in many cases might not have reached, so many persons being at the diggings. A public advertisement would more likely be effectual.

It was then agreed that an advertisement should be drawn up with that object, to be inserted in the Melbourne papers.

The next subject considered was the providing accommodation for the newly arrived immigrants.

Mr Rutledge recommended that iron buildings should be provided, as being the least expensive. An iron building, 300 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet high, could be shipped at Liverpool for £240.

Mr O'Shanassy said iron buildings were not so safe as wooden ones, as in case of fire, the expansion caused by the heat, closed the doors and windows, and prevented egress by the inmates.

Mr South read a memorandum of a request that might be made to His Excellency by deputation, for the use of a place for the purpose, or in the event of his not being able to comply with that, to give them a site on which they might themselves erect a building for the purpose.

The Chairman said it would take £200 to erect a wooden building fifty feet by twenty, to accommodate two hundred persons.

Mr Rutledge thought such a building would not accommodate nearly that number.

Mr South thought it quite essential that some relief should be provided, or otherwise injury might be done to the Society. In the last case, some of the immigrants had to live in tents on their arrival, and were also put to a heavy expense in getting their goods landed. He thought as the first step towards procuring the necessary accommodation, that a deputation of the Society should wait on His Excellency on the subject. He moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr Graham, and carried:—

That a deputation from this Committee do wait upon His Excellency, applying for accommodation to emigrants coming out by the Society's ships; and in case no such accommodation can be afforded, to request that suite may be temporarily granted for the purpose of enabling the committee to erect a suitable building for the purpose—such deputation to consist of the Lord Bishop, Dr Geoghegan, Capt Chisholm, Mr Rutledge, Mr Dalgety, and Mr Graham.

Some further conversation ensued, and it was ultimately agreed that Capt Chisholm should be authorised to write to the London Society to send out an iron building which should afford accommodation for two hundred persons, the Committee to prepare a site against its arrival out. An opinion was also expressed that the Legislative Council might with propriety be applied to for assistance, and Messrs O'Shanassy and Rutledge undertook to bring the subject under notice of the House.

The Chairman was sure that mortality and immorality would prevail to a very great extent if accommodation were not provided for the immigrants. In 1841, at a time of depression, the clergy and inhabitants joined, and supported the immigrants who were out of employ. Something ought to be done now to provide house accommodation. A resolution was then agreed to, on the motion of Mr O'Shanassy, seconded by Mr Graham, that the Legislature should be applied to for assistance to the amount of £500.

The next subject for consideration was the probable increase in the rate of passage money from England, and whether it would be desirable to get an agreement from remitters to pay the increased amount if necessary.

A very general opinion was expressed that the rates must increase owing to the detention and consequent demurrage incurred by ships in coming here, and a form of agreement was adopted for signature by remitters. At the suggestion of Captain Chisholm, that it would be desirable that the Society's ships should be visited on their arrival with a view of ascertaining from the immigrants what had been their treatment on the voyage out, it was decided that this duty should be undertaken by the members of the Committee, two at a time in rotation.

There being no more business to be disposed of, the meeting closed.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM RUTLEDGE, ESQ., M.L.C.,

To Captain ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,

HONORARY SECRETARY TO THE FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Belfast, Port Fairy, 7th May, 1852.

My Dear Sir,

I duly received your favour of the 27th ult., and have to thank you for the trouble taken in sending a duplicate receipt, which was rendered necessary only by some of the too frequent bungling of our Post Office department, in causing the detention of letters unaccountably, as was the case in this instance. I feel much indebted to you for the flattering manner in which you named me in your letter published in the "Argus" of the 26th ult. Indeed, until I saw that epistle, I very much feared I had to account rather for shortcomings of the duties attached to the office of a member of Committee of the estimable and excellent Institution to which you did me the honour to solicit my name, than to any credit for the trifling support I have been enabled to give the Society. If, however, any efforts of mine are in the least degree calculated to induce the bulk of employers in Australia to give their support to this Society, I shall indeed have a far more satisfactory reward than the greatest applause the world can bestow; for I appreciate as much as any one can do the humanity, the wisdom, and policy of this our noblest and best institution for the object designed. It is unnecessary for me to mention to whose untiring zeal and kindness of heart, as well as truly patriotic exertions, this Institution owes its origin in the first place; and, secondly, the powerful support and attention it has lately met with in England from those amiable and excellent men whose names are enrolled in the Committee, and whose pride I am sure it will be to see the Society largely supported by the Public Funds of the Colony. I consider that to both your excellent lady and yourself this Colony is laid under a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid in this world; but I am also satisfied that your reward is in your own bosoms, as well as beyond this world's reach. I am very happy to assure you that there is not a single person on whose account I have sent you money, but, in my opinion, will be prepared and willing to pay the balance due to the Society whenever their relatives arrive. For my own part, I should not have hesitated to have guaranteed nearly, if not the whole, had you required it. Rest assured that I shall take especial care that every shilling shall be speedily paid, as I am convinced most of the parties are well able to do so. Nothing will afford me greater gratification than at all times to promote, by my humble efforts, to the utmost extent in my power, the worthy, humane, and excellent objects of our Institution, by assisting such worthy characters to send money for their relatives as I may fall in with, or even as I can find out, in this quarter or elsewhere. I think my friend and countryman, Mr. John Leslie Foster, has done us good service in London; and I do hope the Society will profit by his exertions, by the Government here placing upon the Estimate for 1853 a sum of from £5,000 to £10,000 (the latter would be small enough—for my own part I would be glad if it were double the amount); and if our Executive do not propose it, I will, in the absence of any other member of more influence or ability, undertake to bring the subject forward prominently, and as forcibly as my feeble ability may enable me. With such an overflowing Treasury, how can it be overlooked? A grant in this way will testify the earnestness of the Colony in the cause of humanity and morality more than if ten times the amount were devoted from the Territorial Revenue; and I consider, also, that under the able and judicious management of your excellent lady and the Committee of noblemen and gentlemen she has influenced to engage in this good work, that our Colony will gain more in every sense than it would by five times the amount expended from the Territorial Revenue. I do sincerely hope that many others of our Legislative Council will take up this matter, and give their support to get the largest amount the Colony can reasonably afford.

I remain, my Dear Sir,
yours very sincerely,
WM. RUTLEDGE.

Captain Chisholm.

P.S.—The exertions of the two lads you mention in your letter of the 26th ult., to get out their Parents and Relatives, are so touching, that I beg leave to enclose a donation of £5, to be equally divided between them.

W. R.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY, NOV

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were received:—

By Mr. WILSON, from Alexander Black, praying certain facilities in respect to a project for acclimatising various species of fish.

By Mr. W. FORSTER, from certain Presbyterians, against the bill for repealing the Presbyterian Church Temporalities' Act. [This petition was referred to the select committee sitting to report on the bill.]

By Mr. HOLROYD, from seventy-six storekeepers, publicans, and railway labourers, praying the immediate abolition of the truck, or "tommy shop," system now practised on the Picton railway extension.

MRS. CHISHOLM.

Mr. HARPUR rose to move, "That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be placed on the Estimates for the ensuing year a sum not exceeding three thousand pounds, to be paid over to Mrs. Caroline Chisholm as a public acknowledgment of the long course of valuable and gratuitous services rendered by that lady to the colony, and to assist in placing her above the reach of want in her old age." The hon. member denied the authorship of or connexion with any of the articles in the public press or any other publication in support of the claims of Mrs. Chisholm; but he thought it was something in favour of those claims when there was a spontaneous and almost general recognition of them in the public mind. Nor had he canvassed the opinions of any members of the Assembly, relying fully upon the merits of the services he had undertaken to bring before them. He had held no communication with Mrs. Chisholm or with any of her friends on this subject. In bringing this matter forward he had been actuated by a feeling of delicacy, perhaps not too refined, but rather too nice. (Ironical cheers from Mr. Dalgleish.) The hon. member would have done well if he had had the same delicacy instead of going through the country and canvassing hon. members, endeavouring to rake up slanders—trying to collect, if not manufacture slanders upon the fair fame and spotless character of Mrs. Chisholm. But the hon. member must have found it impossible, however zealous he might have been, and although he had canvassed almost every hon. member of the Assembly, and many individuals in the city. [Mr. DALGLEISH: If the hon. member alludes to me, I beg to give him a direct contradiction, and to tell him that what he states is untrue.] He (Mr. Harpur) had heard it; the hon. member, too, had asked in a way to support what was stated, and he (Mr. Harpur) was persuaded that what he had now uttered was correct.

Mr. DALGLEISH: I again beg to say that the hon member's statement is untrue.

Mr. SPEAKER said it was irregular to go into the proceedings of hon. members out of doors; but it was also irregular in the hon. member (Mr. Dalgleish) to characterise a statement made by another hon. member as false. An hon. member's statements in the House must be taken to be true.

Mr. HARPUR (resuming) apologised to the House for what might be an overstatement of what he assumed to be a correct position of the facts, but he acknowledged he felt annoyed at the insulting tone in which his reference to these matters had been met. It would have been well if those opposed to the motion had observed the same line of conduct as those who put it on the paper and those who intended to support it. He could see that it would be derogatory to any claims, however well founded, to endeavour, by any underhand proceedings, to pilfer (as it would be doing so) from the public funds in any way whatever. He would disdain to vote the public money to this object unless the claims of this lady rendered her deserving of a grant of public money. This had been a favourite subject of his, and knowing that Mrs. Chisholm was in declining years, in delicate health, straitened circumstances, scarcely able to pay her debts, obliged to apply herself to duties which, in her weak state of health, she was not able to perform, not able to attend to herself (she, who had been a servant to, and administered to the wants of so many when younger and being unable to pay a servant, or obtain the necessaries of life—knowing these things he felt it to be the duty of this colony, seeing that she had rendered it important services, at all events, to make some recognition of her services, to smooth (as it were) her passage to the grave, and give her aid when she was no longer able to assist herself. He might have made an exaggerated estimate of this lady's claims, but if so he had fallen into an error in common with the people of the colony. It might be said that if she had claims upon the public gratitude, why not leave them to an acknowledgment by public subscription; but he believed this case was one that particularly appealed to the Government of the colony—that as representatives of the people of the colony, this House might be supposed to have a better knowledge of her services, and be able to form a clearer and truer judgment upon the matter than the people themselves. It might also be said that claims of this kind were not such as a Legislature should recognise or reward. But was it not an undeniable practice of all Legislatures to recognise and reward public services of an eminent nature? He held that Mrs. Chisholm's services involved a peculiar claim upon the gratitude of the country. We had seen a gratuity of £10,000 given to Mr. Hargraves for the discovery of gold; and latterly a vote of £4000 or £5000 had been brought forward in recognition of the services of the Rev. Mr. Clarke—and he regretted he was not able to vote for that grant. They had not many persons to reward for services rendered to the colony, and he only wished there were more of them. There were a few, and if they were placed in the same position as Mrs Chisholm, he would readily give his vote to place them beyond want. The matter resolved itself into this, had Mrs. Chisholm rendered such services to this country as would entitle her to a reward, and if so was it the duty of the Legislature to recognise those services and move the Government to reward them? And more particularly he would ask if it was their duty to do so when the person who had rendered them was in poverty and distress. Perhaps in such a case as that of Mrs. Chisholm, if it were properly represented, her Majesty would no doubt bestow a pension on this lady; but she had taken up her abode in this colony, and that being the case, it was only right if she was to be aided, that the assistance should originate and come from the colony she had so much served. If so, it could only be done by this House, and, by the way, he now proposed, namely by a motion such as that of which he had given notice. There was no member of the House so ignorant of the history of the colony as not to know how much Mrs. Chisholm had had to do with its progress and advancement; and as regarded her services in the promotion of immigration, none, he thought, would be found to dispute their value. Under ordinary circumstances, he might perhaps trust to this knowledge which hon. members had, but in order more fully to impress the matter on hon. members, he would refer them in addition to the work of Mr. Sydney. [The honorable member quoted largely from this work.] Mrs. Chisholm was not one of those people whose ideas were of a proselytising character; on the contrary, her active charity embraced the members of all sects, and her exertions were always uniformly directed to the common welfare of the community—irrespective of any distinctions as to creed or party. The charge had once been entertained against her by the Rev. Mr. Styles—that she was sectarian in her motives, but that reverend gentleman had, afterwards, when better informed, frankly stated that no such charge could justly be brought against her. She was a lady of whom it might be truly said that she was neither swayed by the prejudice of country nor influenced by sectarian weaknesses. Of her services it might be said that they were such as they would do well to remember. They consisted in taking charge of large bodies of young women on their way up the country,—travelling with them in the bush until they were provided with suitable situations, sleeping with them, and having, at all times, a watchful care over their moral and physical wants. All this Mrs. Chisholm had done, without thought of fee or reward, when she was young and strong, and they were the more bound to see that she was not neglected in her old age. Her claims to the consideration of the House were not based, they would remember, on any political grounds, but simply upon the good service that she had done to this community at a time when her intervention was of so salutary and so necessary a nature. That the colony had made a[illegible]tant step forward in social progress had been due to her, [illegible] the value of what she had done was not to be forgotten. The importance of those services had been generally recognised and had been acknowledged by a select committee of the Legislature of the colony. The hon. member here quoted from official documents and from various Sydney newspapers, and the *Weekly Register* of 1844, in proof of the importance of the labours of Mrs. Chisholm. The hon. member next, read an extract from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the year 1844, and an extract from the *Atlas* of 1845. He read then extracts from papers having different views, to shew that they all concurred in praising Mrs. Chisholm's exertions. He also read an extract from the *Australian* with the same view, and quoted from letter from Bishop Broughton, who was not generally given to praise, and who spoke most highly of the services of Mrs. Chisholm. He read a copy of a dispatch from Earl Grey, dated 29th July, 1847, to the then Governor of these colonies, Sir Charles Fitzroy, which also contained a high eulogium with regard to Mrs. Chisholm's services. He had extracts, also, from the English papers; but as they were rather lengthy, although they were written in praise of Mrs. Chisholm's services, he thought it was unnecessary to read them. He read an extract from the *Argus*, dated March 30th, 1853, and also from the Thunderer, the *Times*, in 1847. Mrs. Chisholm was examined before the select committee of the House of Lords, and he read a few of the questions put to her, because they referred to facts that were not generally known. It appeared from the papers that he had just read that 14,000 persons had been settled by Mrs. Chisholm. These services were independent of those he had spoken of before; they were independent of the connection of Mrs. Chisholm with the Colonisation Society—a society which had done a great deal of good in England, and which was founded at her instance, and with the assistance of a number of benevolent gentlemen. They had expended a large sum of money, and had sent out 12,000 or 13,000 emigrants. He believed in some of the vessels chartered by this society there might be some irregularities, but they were not to be compared with those which characterised the conduct of emigrant ships previously. Mrs. Chisholm warned those who emigrated under her auspices that they must not expect comfort during the voyage, but she told them they were coming to a fine country, where even they might hope to become members of Parliament. He thought the circumstances he had mentioned entitled Mrs. Chisholm to something like gratitude. If, however, it could be shown that Mrs. Chisholm was chargeable with any of the irregularities which had no doubt occurred, that would militate against her claim, but he did not think that any such charges could be made and substantiated. He asked the House to affirm or negative the motion, and not to attempt to refer the matter to a select committee.

Mr. DALGLEISH, by way of personal explanation, denied the charges made against him by Mr. Harpur.

Mr. MORIARTY said that he for one would watch this matter very closely. He was acquainted with the proceedings of Mrs. Chisholm from the commencement of her career to the present hour, and he must say that a vast deal of her time would have been better employed in attending to the cares of her family and her other maternal duties. He would not offer the most trivial obstacle to going into committee in a case where any person might imagine a lady to be entitled to any remuneration, but he warned the hon. gentleman who moved this resolution that, before he calculated upon his support, he must show, beyond a doubt, the advantages which had been conferred. Heaven knew he was by no means hard to deal with where matters connected with the ladies were concerned—(laughter)—but he did think there were certain duties imposed upon women which they ought not to neglect. He was aware of a great many facts which, in all probability, he should allude to hereafter. He did not wish to interfere with the Government, or the country at large, giving any amount of money they may think proper to any woman, but he, for one, must say that, before his approbation could be gained, a clear and actual necessity must be shewn to warrant an absolute departure from the strict line of duty imposed upon women.

Mr. HOLT expressed his surprise that the hon. member who had just sat down should have imputed charges so serious against Mrs. Chisholm as a wife and a mother. He believed that this lady had not only performed her duties faithfully as a wife, but that she had also properly trained her family. He believed that her husband was proud of his wife, and that her children were proud of their mother. Surely the hon member could not have been here seventeen or eighteen years ago. [Mr. MORIARTY: I was.] Then he thought the honorable member must have been asleep. [Mr. MORIARTY: I was not.] If the hon. member was not then somnolent he must be acquainted with the exertions of Mrs. Chisholm in assisting female immigrants who would otherwise have been by hundreds left without refuge from the streets of the city. Without in any way neglecting the duties of a wife and mother, Mrs. Chisholm devoted a considerable portion of time to ameliorating the condition of destitute immigrants on their arrival. The hon. member (Mr. Harpur) spoke of the number thus relieved and assisted as 14,000. Now what was the amount proposed to be voted to her when compared with such services? Why it amounted to scarcely 3s. each on the persons assisted, and it would be a disgrace to any nation or colony to refuse remuneration to such a benefactress, when, in her old age, there was possibility of distress overtaking her. It did not follow either that they should vote the full sum of £3000; if that was thought too much, the sum could be reduced, though for his own part he did not believe the proposed amount was too much. Those persons who were unaware of Mrs. Chisholm's labours must either have been asleep or heedless of what was passing around them in the period of which he spoke. She had devoted many years of her life to the service of her fellow creatures, and would the country, now in her old age, permit the possibility of poverty falling upon her. He (Mr. Holt) felt sure it would not, for even if the House should refuse to entertain the matter, an amount as large or larger would be provided for Mrs. Chisholm from the private subscriptions of the people. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. LANG said he was sorry to hear the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member for Braidwood, believing that they were uncalled for, and not at all justified by the facts of the case. He had a perfect knowledge of the state of the colony at the time when Mrs. Chisholm arrived here, and took upon herself the task of assisting and relieving the numbers of friendless immigrants, mostly of her own sex, who were poured into the colony by speculative shipowners, in order to profit by the bounty which, under the reckless system tolerated by the Government of the day, swallowed up so large a portion of the funds set apart for immigration. The reckless system of collecting and sending out immigrants belonging exclusively to Ireland, and professing the Roman Catholic religion, was greatly complained of at the time; but it did not arise from any preconceived design on the part of Mrs. Chisholm. It was the natural result of bad management on the part of those who had the control of the funds, and of the cupidity of London shipowners, who took advantage of the opportunity and sent out their agents to collect immigrants from Ireland, the readiest and most prolific source of supply. It was in these circumstances that he determined to proceed to England, on the resumption — or expected resumption of immigration, in 1846, to give an impulse in the three kingdoms to Protestant immigration. Although this in some measure brought him into collision with Mrs. Chisholm, it did not affect the judgment he had formed of her valuable exertions and the services she had rendered to this community during the period of suffering and distress through which the colony passed in 1842–44. There was no doubt the feeling as to this sectarian immigration heightened after Mrs. Chisholm went to England in 1846. He could not help learning, whilst at home, the extensive and valuable exertions she had made, and there could be no doubt that she gave a crowning impulse to immigration to these colonies by her personal efforts during a period of great distress. In his own visit to England for the purposes of immigration, his object was to keep the balance of sects clear, either by equalising the numbers from each portion of the United Kingdom, or in proportion to population. He could not, however, shut his eyes to the great merit and great services of Mrs. Chisholm in the impulse she gave to immigration. She spared no exertions, and refused no sacrifice that was requisite to carry out the benevolent object she had taken up. He could not subscribe to the sentiments of the hon. member for Braidwood, when he alluded to Mrs. Chisholm as having pursued a course unwarranted by her sex. Her exertions in this city were prompted in the first instance by a feeling that would do honour to the fair sex wherever they were entertained. They were to rescue from misery and ruin young women landed on our shores from the mother country during a period of great distress and suffering; and he desired most cordially to express his approval of her exertions in that cause. Many reputable persons throughout the colony were then unable to employ females on account of the pressure of the times. He did not think the House, in discussing the services of Mrs. Chisholm had anything to do with the sectarian feeling he had alluded to. He should be sorry to find the House sending this question to a select committee, as it could acquire no further information upon the subject than was before the Legislature and the country. He should, with great pleasure support the motion of the hon. member for Patrick's Plains. He thought, however, Mrs. Chisholm would be one of the last persons to admit her title to the consideration of the House on account of age or condition.

Mr. MORIARTY, in reference to a remark by the last speaker, explained, in support of his statement to which exception was taken, that, at the time alluded to there was an immigration department where the immigrants were placed, and that opportunities were afforded them of obtaining employment. What he (Mr. Moriarty) stated was, that the proper situation of a woman was her home, in which her duties and exertions should be centred; and he might here state that, if the hon. member for Patrick's Plains could satisfactorily demonstrate that Mrs. Chisholm had rendered services to the country deserving of a grant from the State, he would be willing to support her claim.

Mr. ALLEN quoted from a report of a select committee of the House of Lords on the subject of immigration, in order to show that the British Parliament set themselves to encourage emigration from Ireland to the colonies, on account of the overpopulation of that country. Thus the emigration from Ireland did not originate with Mrs. Chisholm, but with the English Government, and then her services came in to aid in distributing the emigrants after the British Government had sent them out. In 1830, a report on the subject of emigration went to show that the object in view in encouraging emigration from Ireland was to prevent the large influx of Irish into the English labour market, thereby reducing the English labourer to the same condition as his Irish fellow. It was in 1840 and 1841 that the results of this policy of the Government were made evident by a large influx of immigrants into this colony, and it was when those immigrants were landed here, and could not find employment, but were huddled together in the barracks in Bent-street, that Mrs. Chisholm's services began. She set to work, and with the aid of the Government organised a system by which they were distributed all over the colony. Let it be remembered that, in 1839, the population of this colony was only 149,000, and a great many of that number were under bondage to the Government. It could not be expected, then, that so many as 19,908 persons arriving in one year could readily be employed. How was it possible that such a large number of persons could distribute themselves, especially when many of them were poor people, entirely destitute of everything? When she stepped in to aid them, there was no other who could have done so, except a woman of the same strength of character as herself; and yet, notwithstanding all her exertions, and all the expense she had been put to, she had never charged a single penny even for her time or for the cost she had been put to. Then again, in 1842, she did the same thing as she had done in 1841; and at that time the whole Press of the colony was loud in giving her credit for the great energy and indomitable perseverance she displayed. It had been stated, or partially insinuated, that Mr. Chisholm was a Roman Catholic propagandist of some kind, but that was an opinion which was wholly unsupported by proof. It was disproved by the terms of a paper which he held in his hand, signed by the late Bishop of London, who stated therein, in very explicit terms, that he, at all events, entertained quite a contrary opinion. The evidence given by Mrs Chisholm before a committee of the House of Lords at home had disclosed all the circumstances of the case; what she had done for the young females who had arrived in the colony, but were left unprovided with situations. [The hon. member here quoted largely from the evidence of Mrs. Chisholm, before the select committee of the House of Lords, in answer to Lord Monteagle.] He had brought these facts before them in order that hon. members might be made aware how much Mrs. Chisholm had done—how great were the evils to which her philanthropic labours had applied a remedy. He did hope that the resolution at which the House had arrived might prove to be such as would cause Mrs. Chisholm's exertions to be suitably recompensed.

Mr. HOSKINS expected some member of the Government would have expressed his opinion on this question; especially as this motion involved the expenditure of £3000 of public money. He thought the hon. member at the head of the Government would have favoured the House with his opinions, seeing that he must be better acquainted with the labours of Mrs. Chisholm than any other member of the House. Some hon. members who had spoken on this question said they should offer no objection to going into committee, because there the whole matter could be discussed. Now, he said, if hon. members were not in favour of the proposal why wait, and if this discussion were to be again revived, it was a waste of time discussing it now. He thought if the House were of opinion that this money ought not to be voted, then they ought to express it now; but if they were of opinion that £3000 should be voted for Mrs. Chisholm, or that something should be given her for compensation, then they should express that opinion now and save further debate. He contended the House was committed to vote a sum of money for Mrs. Chisholm if they supported this motion. The question of the amount ought, no doubt, to be decided in committee; but if hon. members offered no objection to the motion, they were practically committed to vote a sum of money to Mrs. Chisholm. He had no objection to this course, and should give his vote in favour of granting a sum of money to Mrs. Chisholm in recognition of her services, but he would not vote for £3000, because he thought that beyond the sum she was entitled to. He thought the House ought to be careful in voting sums of money as compensation in recognition of services or implied services—for these claims were becoming so frequent that scarcely a week passed without their having a claim of some person urged upon the Assembly, and the Assembly asked for a sum of money in recognition of their services. He thought they ought to draw some line, and decide whether the services were of that national and general character as to entitle the person to compensation. There was no doubt that Mrs. Chisholm had rendered valuable services to the country, and, at a time when it was not usual to take poor people by the hand, she had come forward and relieved the distress of the working classes, and at great expense had accompanied a great number of people into the interior. He, however, contended that the colony of Victoria owed more to Mrs. Chisholm than New South Wales, and he thought, therefore, the colony of Victoria ought to come forward, because her labours for New South Wales were nothing as compared with those for Victoria. They had heard that Mrs. Chisholm was not in great distress. The honorable member had not said she was, and as she had two sons in the Government service, this proved that the Government had recognised the claims of Mrs. Chisholm by providing situations for a portion of her family. He contended they ought to be just before they were generous, and they ought not to vote such a large sum of money as £3000, unless proof was given that the persons had devoted their lives to the service of the country at large, and, at the same time, that they were in distress. If Mrs. Chisholm was not in distress, she would not receive the money, but would do as other philanthropists did who had devoted their lives to the service of their country,—be contented with the praise meted out to them by a grateful country. He approved of the proposal of giving her a reward if she required any pecuniary reward, and if it was stated that it was to place her beyond want in her old age he should support the vote, otherwise he would not.

Mr. W. FORSTER said he had made up his mind to vote for going into committee, but he did not agree that in so doing he should commit himself to the granting of a sum of money to Mrs. Chisholm. He should vote for going into committee simply to consider whether this appeal which the hon. member made was a proposal to which he could assent when the address should be presented. There were many points which the committee would have to consider. He had no hesitation in assenting to the proposition that Mrs. Chisholm's services to this colony did not require to be proved—that they had been of a description by which the colony had been greatly benefited, and that much good had been done to a class of immigrants which more than all others perhaps were in want of services of that kind. He thought, however, it was necessary for this committee to inquire whether Mrs. Chisholm had not been already remunerated for those services in some shape or other so as to preclude her claim for additional compensation. They were told by the hon. and re[illegible] member that he objected altogether to granting [illegible] holm a sum of money in order to save [illegible]r from [illegible] but the hon. member who had just spoken took [illegible] view, and he thought that view was [illegible] by the terms of the motion. Anoth[illegible] they had to consider in committee was, whe[illegible] Chisholm was in want. These points would ha[illegible] considered. When they took into consideration, a[illegible] contradictory views of hon. members, it seemed to hi[illegible] they would have in committee a task of no ordinary d[illegible]culty. He had no wish at this stage to depreciate t[illegible] labours of Mrs. Chisholm, and should vote for going in[illegible] committee.

Mr. HARPUR, in reply, said he differed from the hon. member who spoke last as to the result of carrying this motion. By affirming this vote he thought the House did, to a certain extent, commit itself to making a grant to Mrs. Chisholm. While some honorable members admitted the claims of Mrs. Chisholm they wished to know particularly as to the extent of her distress. He (Mr. Harpur) felt a repugnance to placing Mrs. Chisholm in the position of a beggar. He thought the honorable member for the Northern Gold-fields had a sneaking desire to vote against this motion, while he had not the moral courage to avow it. As to the hon. member for Braidwood, that hon. member had given him a fair warning. He (Mr. Moriarty) wished it to be made clear to him that Mrs. Chisholm had not neglected her husband and children. Mrs. Chisholm, in his (Mr. Harpur's) opinion, had a mission which exempted her from the ordinary rule, and the reality of her mission was proved by the success of her labours. The services of a lady like Mrs. Chisholm were required in those days. She saw the necessity that existed, and guided by the noble impulse of relieving and assisting her fellow-creatures, she came forward, and no one could deny that she had discharged her self-imposed duty with the utmost devotion and success. He (Mr. Harpur) never heard that Mrs. Chisholm had neglected her domestic duties; on the contrary, he had always regarded her as being a most exemplary wife and mother, and in the work to which she gave up so large a portion of her time, he believed she was acting on an impulse that came from God. He trusted that this his native country was not insensible to services thus rendered, and that in acknowledging those services it would do honour to itself—for it was an honour and a privilege to [illegible] opportunity of rewarding labours such as those he [illegible]tly attempted to describe.

[illegible] the table the [illegible] a division

Motion made and Question put,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £500, to defray the charge for "Compensation to Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, for services to this Colony." (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.		Noes, 7.
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Cummings,	Mr. White,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. E. Brown,	Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. J. Stewart,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Joseph,	*Tellers.*
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. S. Brown.
Mr. Donnelly,	*Tellers.*	
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Burns,	
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. De Salis.	
Mr. Graham,		
Mr. Morrice,		

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MRS. CHISHOLM.

At a time when thousands of Englishmen and Irishmen are leaving their native country for Australia, we deem it a befitting occasion to give a few facts of the life of a distinguished woman—Mrs. Chisholm—who has made herself pre-eminently useful in giving advice, and rendering assistance to poor emigrants.

Mrs. Caroline Chisholm was born at Wootton, in Northamptonshire. Her father (Mr. William Jones) was a man of great uprightness and integrity of character, and a yeoman of the old English school of kindness and hospitality. Her mother also possessed much firmness of disposition and overflowing benevolence. In the twentieth year of her age, Caroline became the wife of Captain Alexander Chisholm, and two years afterwards they went to Madras; and there and then commenced that active practical benevolence which has from that time to the present characterized their actions. Seeing the low state of morality existing among the families of the soldiers, Mrs. Chisholm resolved to attempt a reform, and for this purpose she established a girls' industrial school, in which education was blended with the duties of housekeeping. This school was formed near the precincts of the barracks; and Mrs. Chisholm, anxious to exercise a *personal* superintendence, desired a closer intimacy with her pupils, and her husband, sympathizing with her in her labours, complied with her request, left his own comfortable residence, and went with her to live near the school. Though meeting with great difficulties at first, she ultimately overcame them, and then persons high in office aided her self-denying efforts, which were ultimately crowned with signal success.

The state of Captain Chisholm's health having rendered necessary a change of climate, he left India in 1838, accompanied by his wife and children, and sailed for Australia. They no sooner reached Sydney than Mrs. Chisholm saw that the state of society generally was ignorant and vicious, and demanded active Christian effort for its improvement. With willing hand and heart heroic, she went to work to reduce misery and increase happiness. Emigrants, ignorant of the country and destitute, were constantly arriving, and settling down in idleness were adding to the misery and immorality of the town. On the arrival of the ships, Mrs. Chisholm went among the passengers, took trouble to ascertain their circumstances, gave them good advice, recommended them to seek employment in the interior, where labour was demanded and food much cheaper; and in necessitous cases, lent them what she could spare from her limited resources.

Unobtrusive as were the efforts of Mrs. Chisholm at the time, she was unconsciously laying the foundation of lasting good to the colony. Amongst the hundreds of new comers were many unprotected and single young women, who were often, by designing persons, conducted to ruin or left to perish of want. For their especial protection, our benefactress, with the aid of the Colonial government, established a "Home," into which were invited all who wanted a refuge from temptation or want. "I received," says Mrs. Chisholm, "several into the 'Home,' whom I found had slept several nights in the government domain, seeking the sheltered recesses of the rocks, rather than encounter the dangers of the streets. It was estimated that there were six hundred families at the time I commenced the 'Home,' unprovided for in Sydney." Among these families she went seeking out the most unfortunate. When she found a poor creature, amid dangers and exposed to ruin, she took her to her own house, having sometimes as many as nine sheltered and protected under her own roof. In this work of mercy she met with but little sympathy, and received but little co-operation from the

people generally. When at one time hesitating whether her unaided efforts could be of any service in the cause of humanity, an incident occurred which nerved her resolution. A young and beautiful Highland girl, soon after her arrival in the colony, met the unfortunate fate of too many. A providential accident brought Mrs. Chisholm across her path when she was about to commit suicide. "I did not leave the place," she said, "until, I heard her, with subdued feelings, vow never again to attempt self-destruction. I provided her lodgings; my spirit returned—I felt God's blessing was on my work. *From the time I was on the beach with Flora fear left me.*"

MRS. CHISHOLM.

As soon as the "Home" was established, Mrs. Chisholm determined, as she had done under similar circumstances in Madras, to reside on the premises. The room appropriated to her private use by the government was not more than seven feet square. The following is her account of taking possession. "Having been busy all day, I retired to rest; my courage was put to the proof at starting. Scarce was the light out, when I fancied, from a noise I heard, that dogs must be in the room, and in some terror I got a light. What I experienced in seeing rats in all directions I cannot describe! My first act was to throw on a cloak and get at the door, with the intent of leaving the building. My second thoughts were, that if I did so, my desertion would cause much amusement, and ruin my plan. I therefore lighted a second candle, and seating myself on my bed, kept there until the rats descending from the roof alighted on my shoulders. I felt that I was getting into a fever, and, in fact, that I should be very ill before morning; but to be *out-generalled by rats* was too bad! I got up with some resolution. I had two loaves and some butter, (for my office, bed-room, and pantry were one,) I cut the bread into slices, placed the whole in the middle of the room, and, with a light by my side, I kept my seat on the bed, reading Abercrombie, and watching the rats till four in the morning. I at one time counted thirteen, and never less than seven did I observe at the dish during the entire night. The following night I gave them a similar treat, with the addition of arsenic, and in this manner I passed my first four nights at the 'Home.'"

The "Home," having been established and rendered prosperous, Mrs. Chisholm continued to prosecute her benevolent mission in rendering timely aid to emigrants. She undertook journeys of three hundred miles into the interior with families. "The largest number," she says, "that ever left Sydney under my charge was one hundred and forty-seven persons, but by accessions on the road they increased considerably!"

In 1846, Mrs. Chisholm was rejoined by her husband, and returned to England, where she has ever since remained, acting in the same spirit and for the same important object—the prosperity and happiness of Emigrants.

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Octbr 4th 1852

The Committee of the Family Colonization Loan Society to Henry Gardner

To Erecting Emigrants Depot 100ft long by 20ft wide — £60.0.0

I certify that I have inspected the work performed by Mr Gardiner, and consider the amount of work performed to be of the value of Four hundred and sixty pounds

[signature]
8 Octr 1852

£200, Stg.

Melbourne
Jany. 12. 1853.

Received from Captain Archibald Chisholm

Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, being Bills of Credit, Bank of Australasia, London or Melbourne Branch in his favour, dated 20th August 1852, London, being on account of the Charters Ship "Balengeigh" signed J. Flerty.

A True Copy. forwarded the original to Mrs. Chisholm, London
26th April 1853.

Melbourne, February 27 1853.

Received of Captain Chisholm the sum of Seventy Two Pounds Sterling, in a Cheque, by order of my Brother John Macdonald and his mate John Fraser, being the value of 18 ozs. of Gold, at £4 per oz. as my Brother's share of 36 ozs. forwarded by the said John Fraser and my Brother to Captain Chisholm for sales.

£72 - 0 - 0

Alex. McDonald

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. CHISHOLM.

The friends of Mrs. Chisholm, being anxious to mark their respect and gratitude for her long, arduous, and successful efforts in improving the condition of Emigrants to the British Colonies, and especially in promoting the reunion of families, have resolved to present her with a Testimonial, previous to her departure for Australia.

Mrs. Chisholm, after a residence in Australia of nearly seven years, during which she rendered important services to that Colony by bringing to light and correcting abuses in the system of Emigration, and by distributing labouring emigrants over the interior, arrived in England in 1846, and has, up to the present time, zealously and successfully devoted her whole time and means to the following objects:—

1st. To inducing the Government to send out to Australia children amounting to several hundreds, who had been left behind by parents emigrating under the bounty system, previous to 1844.

2ndly. To teaching the labouring classes the power of small savings, and the benefit of Association for effecting emigration without assistance from government or charity.

3rdly. To promoting the reunion of families, by remittances from the successful in Australia to their destitute friends at home. In pursuing this object Mrs. Chisholm succeeded in persuading the Banks to alter their system, and grant letters of credit for small sums at a moderate charge, and laid evidence before the Post-Master General, which will probably extend the Post Office Order system to the Colonies.

4thly. To improving the arrangements, ventilation, and provisioning of emigrant-ships.

In order to set an example for the imitation of the emigrating classes on the one hand, and the shipowners on the other, Mrs. Chisholm established the Family Colonization Loan Society, with eminent success, as a model of how ships should be fitted out, and how emigrants should assist each other.

5thly and lastly. To affording, by correspondence and personal interviews, (at a sacrifice

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Mayor's Office
Clonmel, 28th Augt. 1852.

Respected Madam,

Having been requested by the bearer, Mrs. Butler of this town, to give her a recommendation to you, I feel much pleasure in bearing my testimony to her respectability, and the truth in the statement which I have signed for her; her husband has been also respectable, and has been reduced by a combination of circumstances to destitution — I feel a deep interest in their welfare, and I am decidedly of opinion

Mrs Chisholm
Cork

Page 108 - Page 109 - view one

Mr

Received on the Twelfth day of October 1852 the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Pounds — Signed Henry Gardiner

S. M. Scott;
Solicitor.

Paid Balance, £40 (of the £500 allowed by Govt) into the Treasury

Duplicate Receipts for the £460 were handed into the Auditor General's Office, as per instructions, and the Balance £40 of the £500 allowed by Government paid in by me to the Treasury — see copy of letter — Sarah Mis Chisholm

£200, Stg.

Melbourne
Jany. 12. 1853.

Received from Captain Archibald Chisholm

Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, being Letters of Credit, Bank of South Australia, London on Melbourne Branch in his favour, dated 20th August 1852, London, being on account of the Charters Ship "Balengeigh" signed J. Flerty —

a True Copy. forwarded the original to Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. Chisholm being in London
26th April 1853 —

Melbourne, February 27 1853.

Received of Captain Chisholm the sum of Seventy Two Pounds Sterling in a Cheque, by order of my Brother John Macdonald and his mate John Fraser, being the value of 18 ozs. of Gold, at £4 per oz. as my Brother's share of 36 ozs. forwarded by the said John Fraser and my Brother to Captain Chisholm for sales —

£72 — 0 — 0

Alex McDonald

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. CHISHOLM.

The friends of Mrs. Chisholm, being anxious to mark their respect and gratitude for her long, arduous, and successful efforts in improving the condition of Emigrants to the British Colonies, and especially in promoting the reunion of families, have resolved to present her with a Testimonial, previous to her departure for Australia.

Mrs. Chisholm, after a residence in Australia of nearly seven years, during which she rendered important services to that Colony by bringing to light and correcting abuses in the system of Emigration, and by distributing labouring emigrants over the interior, arrived in England in 1846, and has, up to the present time, zealously and successfully devoted her whole time and means to the following objects:—

1st. To inducing the Government to send out to Australia children amounting to several hundreds, who had been left behind by parents emigrating under the bounty system, previous to 1844.

2ndly. To teaching the labouring classes the power of small savings, and the benefit of Association for effecting emigration without assistance from government or charity.

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Mrs Chisholm
&c &c
Cork

Page 108 - Page 109 - view two

of labour, time, and comfort it is impossible adequately to describe,) information, assistance, warning, to those interested in Emigration.

A public meeting will be held on Tuesday next, the 9th of August, at 12 for 1 o'clock, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, the Right Hon. Vernon Smith in the chair, which the public are earnestly requested to attend.

It would be unworthy of the country to allow Mrs. Chisholm to leave England without testifying, in a public manner, its sense of her great talents and disinterested self-sacrifices.

	£	s.	d.
The Earl of Shaftesbury	10	0	0
Right Hon. Sidney Herbert	25	0	0
Messrs. Coutts	25	0	0
Mr. Walter, M.P.	5	0	0
Mr. Delane	10	0	0
Lord Ashburton	25	0	0
Countess of Pembroke	20	0	0
Sir Henry and Lady Holland	2	0	0
Mr. Chas. Buxton	5	0	0
Miss Stanley	3	0	0
Mr. Jos. Ewart	2	2	0
Mr. T. E. Rathbone	2	2	0
Mrs. Bracebridge	5	0	0
Lord Lansdowne	10	0	0
Mr. Dixon (of Stanstead)	20	0	0
Miss Nightingale	5	0	0
Mr. Rathbone (Liverpool)	25	0	0
Mr. Robert Lowe, M.P.	10	0	0
Mrs. Lushington	5	0	0
Mrs. Billyard	1	0	0
Mr. W. Willink	2	0	0
Mrs. Martin	1	0	0
Mr. W. A. Young	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Cross and Sewell	2	2	0
Mr. Salting	5	0	0
Mr. St. A. Donaldson	5	0	0
Mrs. Ricardo	1	0	0
Mr. W. Ewart, M.P.	5	0	0
Lady Sherbrooke	5	0	0
The Rt. Hon. Edward Strutt	10	0	0
Mr. C. Rolleston	1	0	0
Mr. Davidson	1	0	0
Mr. J. C. Mackenzie	1	0	0
Mr. Balfour	1	0	0
Mr. George Leslie	1	0	0
Messrs. Dowling and Wilson	1	0	0
Mrs. Buckland	2	0	0
Mr. T. Campbell	5	0	0
Mr. G. Dasent	5	0	0
Mr. Munro	1	0	0
A Friend, by R. L. Chance, Esq.	50	0	0
Joseph Sturge, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Stock, Esq.	10	0	0
Rahn, Geo., and Co.	10	0	0
Messrs. Smith and Ram	2	2	0
Mr. Lindsay	100	0	0

The Committee of
Loan Society of
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value of Four hun

£200 Sty.

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Mrs Chisolm
Cork

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FAMILY COLONIZATION.

"In the present times, though a poor man has no land of his own, if he has a little stock, he may either farm the lands of another, or he may carry on some little retail trade: and if he has no stock, he may find employment either as a country labourer, or as an artificer."—*Adam Smith.*

The political and moral advantages arising from the voluntary emigration of "struggling families and individuals of approved character," are so evident and so important, that we are desirous to profit the colony, by bringing under the notice of our friends the urgent claims which the *Colonization Loan Society* has upon the patronage of the influential, and the assistance of the benevolent. The co-operation of the public, in carrying out efficiently the objects of this association, will appear to greater advantage, and may, perhaps, be more generally conciliated, when we undertake to explain the principles upon which it is established, and the tangible benefits it is calculated to diffuse.

Presuming that the day has gone by for indulging in Utopian speculations, and decidedly preferring "practise" to "theory," or the certainties of energetic action to the chimerical ideas of mere profession, we have arrived at this matured opinion:—that, in order to encourage the settlement of industrious strangers, the lucrative resources of the colony must not only be locally developed, but universally promulgated; and, further, knowing and appreciating the influence of natural affection, and valuing the virtuous tendencies of consanguinity, we feel how futile would be the scheme, how illiberal would be the desire, how irreligious and impolitic would be the aim, to import into the Australian territories any profitable emigration which was not secured, and rendered permanent by considerations of a domestic character. We say, that to hope to encourage, or to expect to invite, the emigration of an industrious, an honest, an eligible race, we must not confine our views to *individual* selection, but enlarge them into a comprehensive plan of some feasible scheme for *family colonization*. We cannot discern, at the present critical juncture of our colonial history, any contiguous source whence to derive the more essential elements for raising up an empire of intelligent, indefatigable, honest and moral tenantry. Antecedent to the discovery of gold in the now flourishing province of Victoria, the stream of home emigration was, for the most part, in favour of our neighbouring settlements. But since the development of our abundant—nay, inexhaustible local resources, the vigilent eye, and interested attention of the inhabitants of the *whole world* have been attracted, and turned to this colony. Every day, almost every hour, brings into the port of Melbourne vessels of various burthens introducing hundreds of human beings in search of their fortunes. From these parties we have little to hope. They come as needy adventurers to enrich themselves, and after doing so, the majority of their number return to their native, or their adopted, countries. While resident in this province, they do not, in the remotest degree either stimulate trade, or encourage the circulation of capital; in the first place, they are too absorbed in acquiring wealth at the Diggings; and, in the second, the generality of them land here with barley sufficient to meet the necessaries of life, or to procure from the Government Commissioners a license empowering them to "dig." After remaining at the mines for a discretionary term, they take their departure; carrying away with them the produce of our territory to be circulated elsewhere. Again, we contend, it is not from such a class of interested emigrants—"adventurers" would be a more applicable signification—the circumstance of Port Phillip, can derive any tangible, or any permanent, benefit. But, as we before remarked in a previous article, that there is no earthly good without its concomitant ingredient of alloy, so do we experience the evils arising from our geographical position, and the strong temptations which this territory holds out to the vicious propensities of unscrupulous men. Our proximity to the penal shores of suffering Tasmania, and the knowledge of our gold resources, embolden hundreds of villains to Bass's Straits: not with any laudable intention to earn an honest and industrious support, but with a felonious design to seek another's wealth by practically illustrating the aphorism of the reckless poet:—that is, by adopting the sentiment conveyed in the subjoined quotation—

> The good old rule; the simple plan;
> That they should take who have the power.
> And they should keep, who can!

Such are a curse, instead of being a benefit. They arrive with depraved notions, and with principles which have been nourished by criminal contamination in the penal punishment gangs of Van Dieman's Land. Adepts in every scheme of villainy—and hardened to the examples, or influences, of the laws, they arrive here with an intention to maintain themselves by practising that covert system of leger-de-main, which allows a sroundrel to put his hands into the pockets of an honest man. If we are supposed to be exaggerating the fact of their imported depravity, we are prepared to refute all argument by merely pointing to the late criminal sessions held before their honors the judges, in our metropolis. Such fellows are deserving of the utmost extent of the law when they are, fortunately for the public, detected in career, and convicted of their crimes.

Whence then, shall this colony derive the necessary labour market to meet the local energies of her free inhabitants? Victoria has it not within her province, neither can she look for assistance from the neighbouring settlements. Labour is plentiful, and the local resources of the soil inexhaustible and unprecedented. By a slight metaphor in an expression which fell from the deceased Byron, speaking in the House of Peers upon the Manchester and Liverpool riots, so it is with our adopted colony, "She is perfectly willing to work, but the proper spade of her amelioration is in others' hands." At such a crisis where can she turn? We recommend her to alleviate her exigencies by a reference to the Family Colonization Loan Society. It is of a pure benevolent character, and not only endeavours to aid struggling families and individuals of approved character in their emigration from Europe, but has for one of its chief objects the re-union of separated members of families. During the three months ending the 10th April, 1852, the sum of £3308 7s. has been remitted by the Melbourne bankers to the London agent for Australian remittances. This amount as described by advertisement, is to be appropriated to the emigration of eighty-three parents, one hundred and seventy-seven brothers and sisters, thirty-six children left behind by parents, sixteen grand-children, ten wifes, with thirty-four children, forty-six nephews and nieces, and thirteen other relatives—making in all four hundred and fifteen souls. The society originated with Mrs. Chisholm, and numbers among the gentlemen composing the London and Melbourne committees are some of the most influential persons of the day. Captain Archibald Chisholm, E. I. Company's Service, is the most worthy honorary Secretary here.

While upon this subject we re-print the following passage from that gentleman's communication to this journal, dated 118 Swanston Street, which correspondence appeared in the *Herald* of Wednesday last: "In a printed circular which the Society in England have lately forwarded me, they say, 'All those interested in Australia should combine to promote a large congregation of labour at this period, and this can no way be done in so cheap or economical a manner or by assisting the institution.'"

The tendency of this Society to bring about the re-union of distant families, merits warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community. Intended, principally, for the emigration of entire families, surely the public will not close their eyes to the deserving claims of this institution. The rate of individual amount required to assist any branch of a family to emigrate to Australia, is brought within the scheme of reasonable economy. The parties introduced here under such circumstances are the very class of people whom the colonists are anxious to see among them. Labourers and mechanics, having relatives at home, may avail themselves of assistance from the funds of the Society to defray their passage out to Australia; but, unfortunately, the conditions and principles of the Society have not been so circulated among the public, as to acquaint all those emigrants now here, that upon certain terms, a re-union may be affected with absent relatives.

The Melbourne Morning Herald, Friday, April 30, 1852.

The particular consideration of wealthy capitalists and merchants, is recommended to the claims of the Society, in order to enable its members to enlarge the field of their operation. The Home Committee have the responsibility of selecting the most eligible individuals in the United Kingdom competent to labour, either manually or at trade: and as so much depends upon the morality of a people, there could not have been entertained so equitable a plan for the emigration of eligible parties who would impart a tone of respectability to our Colonial Empire. The local resources of the Australian settlements also promise largely to ameliorate the private condition of poor families so sent out; hence, while the colony derives a political advantage from this benevolent scheme, the interests of hundreds are closely consulted, while domestic happiness is embraced, and family re-union effected.

March 1852 Sydney Herald. p. 32

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.—It will be remembered, that the Bishop of Australia has several times called the attention of the Governor to the outrage upon decency which is committed, by the friendless dead being conveyed to the burial ground in a cart generally used for the removal of nuisances, but although his Excellency has promised to make enquiries, nothing was done. Mrs. Chisholm, whose benevolent feeling has been so often exhibited, has endeavoured to procure subscriptions to provide a hearse, and the Bishop having headed the list by a donation of £5, about half the requisite sum has been obtained, and we imagine that the charitably disposed will subscribe a sufficient sum to remove from the city the disgrace of sending Christians to be buried in a dog-cart.

The Southern Reporter.

CORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1852.

WE said, some posts back, when referring to the contemplated visit of Mrs. CAROLINE CHISHOLM to our city, that we would, previously to her arrival here, endeavour to point out some of the chief benefits which her exertions have secured to the emigrant classes. As we have reason to believe that she may be expected within a very brief period, we now proceed to shew the superiority of her system, over that ordinarily adopted by, or rather enforced, by their necessities, on those who seek to mend their fortunes in distant lands. We cannot enter into all the details of Mrs. CHISHOLM's arrangements, but we shall touch briefly on the principal amongst them.

The primary object of this excellent lady's plan is, we need hardly say, to guard against all dangers to morality, and in an especial degree to afford protection to young and friendless women, who might otherwise, in the long voyage to our Australian colonies, be exposed to much risk. Nor is it merely morality that is regarded by her, but what is hardly less important, strict attention is paid to those minor decencies of life, which can hardly be disregarded for any time, without destroying that delicacy of feeling which contributes so much to the preservation of moral rectitude. With this view every precaution is taken that may tend to exclude from the vessels of the "Family Colonization Loan Society" persons upon whose character a suspicion rests. And by a judicious mode of grouping the emigrants, the young persons of either sex, who are unaccompanied by their own relatives, are placed under a kind of special guardianship, during the voyage, which is most valuable. Whether regarded in a moral or social view, indeed, we consider this "grouping" to be the happiest and most important feature in Mrs. CHISHOLM's plan, and that which most tends to benefit, in every way, the emigrant. Each group consists of twelve adults—the members of each family constituting part of the same group, and, joined with them, young persons who are placed under the particular charge of the heads of the family or families associated in the group. These heads of families bind themselves, by a solemn pledge, to exercise a parental control and guardianship over "all orphans, and friendless females proceeding with "the family group." They bind themselves, in like manner, to prevent gambling, and all pernicious amusements on the voyage, and to accept no payment for any service they may render to the members of their respective groups; but to give all aid in their power gratuitously. The members of each group mess together during the passage.

Enclosed cabins are furnished to each family, of a size proportioned to its number; separate sleeping compartments being provided for children above fourteen years of age. A cabin is likewise provided for every seven single females, in a particular part of the ship, and like provision made for the single males. The arrangements of these cabins are such as to ensure perfect order and decorum. As a further protection to the young women on board, Mrs. CHISHOLM selects six matrons to superintend them in each vessel, whose duties are pointed out by her.

The above arrangements, not to speak of their utility in the protection of morals, are eminently calculated to promote the comfort of passengers by the Society's vessels. For the latter purpose many other arrangements are make, which likewise deserve special notice. Thus, there is no second class of emigrants introduced into these ships—all are precisely on a par—all have the privilege of walking the poop. This equality is most agreeable, and gives the emigrants a valuable sense of independence and ease. Again, there is a provision made for the convenience of passengers by these vessels, the advantage of which cannot be too much dwelt on, viz.—that the Society's vessels give ten per cent. more space to the emigrant, than is compulsory under the Passengers' Act. That is to say, where the act declares that the space is only sufficient for 100 passengers, the ships of the Society are limited to 90, and so in proportion. Finally, none but A 1 ships are chartered by it, and an experienced surgeon goes out in each.

Now it is impossible to read through these details, so far as they go, and not to feel satisfied that emigrants going out in vessels so regulated are insured very great benefits indeed, in comparison, to the ordinary emigrant—benefits on the score of morality, of health, and of comfort. And in other particulars, such as the provisioning the vessels for the voyage, the regularity of the messes, cooking arrangements, ventilation, &c., &c., the same superiority is to be found. It is no wonder then that Mrs. CHISHOLM, who by her great zeal, and indefatigable industry, has created such a scheme for their advantage, should be regarded by the Australian emigrants with the respectful and affectionate feelings, which it is well known they entertain towards her. The wonder would be to find it otherwise; and we are sure that all who know what the wretchedness and discomfort which are too prevalent, in the ordinary emigrant vessels, will give their earnest co-operation to this truly Christian lady, in introducing her system here.

As to the mode of obtaining a passage by the vessels of the Society, we have, as yet, said nothing. It is so arranged as to fall as lightly as possible on the intending emigrant. Two certificates of character are sent in by him or her to Mrs. CHISHOLM, together with an entrance fee of one shilling. The name is then entered in the books. The party then pays in weekly or monthly instalments of the passage money, and when a considerable portion of it has been thus paid, the Society, if at

...e sufficient funds are at its disposal, will advance ...lance by way of loan, to be repaid within a year ...eaching the colony. Thus viewed in a pecuniary ... the scheme presents to the emigrant advantages ...ly inferior to those which it offers in other respects. ...sters saving habits, helps the honest and industri... insures comfort and decency, and gives all possible ...tection to morals. Surely, Ireland, which of all ...es on the globe has the deepest interest in emigra..., should give it every assistance and encourage...nt.

FAMILY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.)

PRACTICAL PRECEPTS.

"ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."

Do not imagine, my friends, that I am about to lecture you upon the folly of rushing off to the gold fields, or that I contemplate at all interfering with your dreams (if any you indulge in) of washing-cradles, picks, and "placers" studded with that precious metal whose possession civilized man, from time immemorial, has conceived to be the one thing needful for his happiness, and its absence the greatest possible evil. An essay might easily be written to prove the fallacy of this notion, and history affords a lengthened catalogue of the frauds and cruelties which have been perpetrated by mankind for the mere sake of accumulating riches. But, on the other hand, it would be an extremely difficult task to prove that we could be happy without money, as society is at present constituted; and it would be simply a waste of words to endeavour to describe an Utopia which certainly none of the present generation are destined to see realized. It is because you cannot live without money, for which you are willing to give your labour, that you are now quitting the land of your birth, where money is plentiful and employment scarce, in the hope that Australia will present a wider field for your energies and abilities, and enable you to rear your children amidst those comforts which are the undoubted right of every man disposed to obtain his livelihood by the sweat of his brow—a phrase alike applicable to the man of mind and him of thew and sinew. In this very reasonable hope, my friends, you will not be disappointed—you cannot be—if you only bear well in mind that "all is not gold that glitters."

During the voyage, no less than after your arrival in the colony, you may advantageously contemplate and digest this precept. Were there even no allusion to the precious metal, it might well be termed a golden precept, when viewed in its proper light and aided by example, without which all precepts are valueless. It is applicable to all the numerous fallacies by which we are surrounded—nay, which we possess ourselves, and knowingly persist in encouraging. It teaches us that the smile does not always denote good temper, or a sombre countenance a bad one; that exuberant mirth is not an infallible index of heartfelt happiness; that those who make the greatest professions of friendship are not the most to be depended upon in the hour of need; that the esteem of those whose good opinion you have slowly acquired will not quickly leave you; and last, but not least, that if a precept is good for anything, the example inculcated in it we should endeavour to illustrate by our own acts.

It is more than probable, my friends, that during the remainder of your lives you will not again have so good an opportunity of indulging in reflection as that afforded you whilst the vessel conveys her living cargo to its destination. Throw not that opportunity away. Bear especially in mind that we all must do something, if we desire to fulfil our duties to our fellows. Resolve upon what you purpose doing when you reach Australia, and how you will endeavour to do it. Having made up your mind as to the course you have resolved to pursue, let nothing induce you to alter your determination, until experience has fully convinced you that you have chosen a wrong vocation. Indecision is the bane of many well-intentioned persons, even when accompanied by a tolerable amount of industry.

Such of you (and I know there are many) as have made up your minds to seek their fortunes at the "diggings," I would earnestly entreat to consider well all the difficulties you may have to encounter. With a view of inducing you to give up your intention of going there? No. Quite the contrary. I wish you to be resolved *to stay* when you get there, and thereby avoid the disappointment you will assuredly meet with if you lack determination. As "faint heart never won fair lady," so will niggard exertion fail to secure the valuable "nuggets!" Gold seeking is an employment especially calling for mutual trust and confidence in one another. If any of you resolve to try your fortunes in partnership—and it is a folly to try them single-handed at the "diggings"—let each resolve to be the *last* to complain of the efforts of his companions. Many allowances must be made for the newness of the occupation, which affects variously constituted minds in different ways. Once fairly embarked in the work—the ice broken, as it were, and the first plunge over—each will suit himself to the novelties of his position far more readily than many would conceive. An indifferent digger will exhibit a perfect genius for cooking; whilst others, again, will be far more at home with the "cradle," and be absolutely astonished at the success with which they have "got up" their first week's "washing!"

But, my friends, I know there are many among you resolved *not* to go near the gold fields. *Keep to that resolution*, and you will not fail in obtaining a reward for your moral courage. During the voyage think well in what way you can best devote your energies for the benefit of yourselves and those dear to you—those for whose sake you have trusted yourself for four months upon the bosom of the fathomless deep. What your employment may be matters little, provided it involves no sacrifice of character. Many of you will doubtless find sources of profit in channels which you do not now dream of; but be not too eager to catch at the first offer made you upon landing. Look about you for a day or two; and, with a fixed determination to do no wrong, based upon serious and healthful reflection during the voyage, there can be no fear as to the ultimate result.

And now, my friends, in bidding each and all of you a last and long farewell—in wishing you a pleasant and happy voyage, with all possible prosperity at its termination—I do so with the firm conviction that your children and your children's children will yet rejoice that you resolved to emigrate. I feel assured that you may date some little of your success in the Colonies from the time when, yielding yourselves up to the tender care of Him who watches over all, and indulging in that train of holy and calm reflection so naturally induced by gazing on the wide, wide sea for a lengthened period, you found you were the fortunate possessors of much gold that glittered not! Should such be the case, with what honest pride and exultation will you look around you a few years hence, whether it be in bush or town, in warehouse or rural homestead; and, carrying yourself back on memory's wings to the voyage you are now commencing, confess, with a contented smile, that your example has so happily and successfully borne out the precept that, "All is not gold that glitters!"

A FRIEND.

On board the "Nepaul," July 5th, 1852.

For information, and all particulars regarding emigration to the Australian Colonies, apply to Mrs. CHISHOLM, 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, enclosing TWO STAMPS for a reply.

Salisbury Square,
Fleet Street, London.

Mrs. Chisholm regrets that she cannot hold out a good prospect of your meeting with an engagement as Governess, so many of that class having already emigrated. Hard labour and domestic service are by far the most profitable employments in the Australian Colonies.

, 1853.

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No 44/6.

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 9th February 1844.

Madam

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th Instant, received this morning transmitting John Farrell's statement of unjust treatment from his master and the Guss Bench; and to inform you that I have forwarded it for His Excellency's consideration.

I have the honor to be
Madam,
Your obedient Servant
Francis L Merewether
Immigration Agent.

Mrs Chisholm. -Merewether.
Emigration Agent.

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

(Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.)

THE VICTORIA BRANCH COMMITTEE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Perry, Lord Bishop of Melbourne,
The Very Rev. Dr. Geoghegan, Vicar General,
Rev. Irving Hetherington,
Rev. G. M. Drummond, of Geelong,
Rev. Wm. Butters,
Rev. Alexander Morison,
Rev. Dr. Braim, of Belfast,
Octavius Browne, Esq.
Wm. Campbell, Esq., M. L. C.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
Arthur Davies, Esq.
John Pascoe Fawkner, Esq., M. L. C.
James Graham, Esq.
James Henty, Esq.
Colonel Kenny,
John McLaren, Esq.
Alaster McKenzie, Esq., Colonial Treasurer,
Henry Moor, Esq. J. P.
A. McLachlan, Esq.
D. C. McArthur, Esq., Manager Bank of Australasia,
Wm. Nicholson, Esq.
John O'Shanassey, Esq., M. L. C.
Capt. Pearson, of Mount Ridley,
Wm. Rutledge, Esq., M. L. C.
Wm. Stawell, Esq., M. L. C., Attorney-General.
John Thomas Smith, Esq. M. L. C., Mayor of Melbourne,
S. M. South, Esq.
Evelyn E. P. S. Sturt, Esq.
Wm. Westgarth, Esq. M. L. C.

Treasurers—The Bank of Australasia. *Hon. Solicitor*—S. M. South, Esq.

THE RE-UNION OF FAMILIES.

The above Society (which is of a purely benevolent character, and has for its Committee in England, The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P., W. Monsell, Esq. M.P., and upwards of thirty influential Gentlemen connected with these Colonies) not only endeavours to aid struggling families and individuals of approved character in their emigration from Europe, but has for one of its chief objects the re-union of seperated members of Families.—Persons therefore, in Australia, who wish to get out from *England, Ireland,* or *Scotland,* their *Fathers* or *Mothers, Sons* or *Daughters, Brothers* or *Sisters*; or *Husbands* who have been necessitated to leave their *Wives and Children* behind, are informed that they, and their relations at home, will be aided and advised by this Society in their mutual exertions to be re-united.

Loans.—It is expected a Loan will only be taken by those who absolutely need it, and it can only be granted according to the existing state of the Society's Funds, and in some proportion to the Loans refunded by the Immigrants who come out by the Society's ships. No Loans are granted to children.

Agreement.—Persons receiving Loans have to give respectable reference, and to enter into an "*Agreement*" that they will refund the amount, within two years, *by eight equal quarterly payments.*

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No 44/6.

Madam,

Your obedient Servant

Francis & Pinnerwatha

Mrs Chisholm. — Merryweather.
Emigration Agent.

Loans Refunded.—On Loans being refunded in the Colonies, the money is, without loss of time, remitted to the Committee in London, that it may be lent again to others; and, if the borrowers on repaying the amount so wish it, it will be lent to their own relations at home to help them in their emigration. Parties, then, who receive Loans from the Society have to bear in mind that it is a Fund, expressly set apart by a liberal public, to aid parties in their emigration; that it belongs solely to the people, and that it becomes a bounden duty, and a sacred obligation upon the borrowers to repay it. This may be shown by mentioning one fact, that upwards of five hundred near Relatives have been sent for, from Port Phillip since October last (Parents, Brothers and Sisters, Children and Wives); and that to enable most of those to emigrate, a Loan of about £700 will be required. To meet this, then, and similar Loans, there is a pressing necessity that the sums of money granted to the Immigrants who have arrived by the Society's ships; viz., the *Slains Castle*, the *Blundell*, the *Athenian*, the *Mariner*, and the emigrants who will be following in other ships, should be refunded as the payments become due, that is *quarterly*, or at the end of every third month; and the sooner such Loans are paid back, the greater help the Society will be able to afford to those who stand most in need of them. Several Immigrants feeling this obligation, and seeing the great amount of good that may be effected by a speedy payment, have, in a praiseworthy spirit, already paid their Loans *in full*, without waiting for the expiration of the period allowed them.

Payments and Remittances.— Payments made for the emigration of relatives are remitted by the Bank of Australasia, to Coutts' Bank in London by drafts or orders, on which at present 10 per cent. is granted in favour of the sender. The money is not forwarded to relatives (except what may be sent for their outfit, and that is transmitted by a Post Office Order) but kept in the Bank to prevent persons at home applying it to other purposes than the one intended. Should relatives at home decline to emigrate, or any of them in the mean time should die, or cannot be found, then the money will be returned by the Society in England to the parties in Australia who had remitted it, unless they state in the first instance, that they wish in such a case the money to be given to other relations, or to be applied in any other way.

Descriptive Rolls.— The Society's Agent in Australia will forward Descriptive Lists in Duplicate to the Committee in London, of all persons sending money to their friends, showing the amount paid, the names, ages, places of residence, degrees of relationship, &c. of persons in this Colony as well as relatives at home. When these Rolls are received by the London Committee, they will write to such persons, informing them of the receipt of such sums of money for them, when the Ship they are nominated for will positively sail, from what port, and other necessary directions.

Support of Relatives.—Small sums of money will be remitted for parties by the agent in this Colony for the support of their aged Parents or other Relatives at home, and their receipts for the same forwarded from England to the Office of the Victoria Branch Committee in Melbourne.

Cabins.— An enclosed Cabin will be furnished to each family. Children above 14 years of age will be placed in separate sleeping compartments from their parents. One Cabin is allotted to six or seven single females; the same for single men.

Large Families.—When a family may consist of a considerable number of persons, (more than funds can be conveniently raised for their emigration at one time), the Rules of the Society suggest that one, or two, or more of the most eligible individuals of such family should emigrate first, that they may conjointly with their relatives in the Colony, aid the others out, while the Society will endeavour to grant them a Loan, and retain them on the Books, with priority of claim, as Applicants for passages.

Passages.— The rate of Passage money varies from £12 to £15 each adult, but the exact sum cannot be well stated, as the charge is made according as the state of the times affects the Shipping Interests. Children between one and fourteen half-price. Infants nothing.

Relatives in America.— The Society will undertake to help parties in getting their relations to join them from America, by such Relatives advancing the necessary Funds to meet the additional expense for their passages to Great Britain.

Young Children, Orphans, and Friendless Females— Are previous to leaving England introduced to respectable families coming out, grouped with them, and placed under their protection.

Applicants— Are required to give, or to forward to the Agent their names, ages, places of residence, and that of their Relatives at home, and degree of Relationship.

Fees.— All adults embarking by the Society's Ships have to pay a fee of ten shillings each, and children under fourteen years five shillings each; this is formed into a "*Reserve Fund*" to meet losses and expenses These Fees to be paid with the last payment of the Loans.

Donations.— In order to satisfy Contributors and the Public in general as to how Donations are applied, and what proportions of the Loans are refunded, a *List*, agreeable to the Rules of the Society, showing "the Sum still due and by whom, will be published as often as the Committee may deem proper," of Immigrants who have embarked by the Society's Ships, and who may stand indebted to the Society beyond the prescribed period

Notices.— Each person sending money home for Relatives receives a *Numbered Receipt* which, with the Amount, are advertised once in the Public Papers, so that each Depositor can recognize his own Number. Those for last month and previous Remittances stand as follows:—

No. 189, £20: 190, £50: 191, £27: 192, £2: 193, £1:	£100	0	0
No. 194, £40: 195, £30: 196, £45: 197, £44: 198, £18 4:	£177	4	0
No. 199, £10: 200, £8: 201, £7: 202, £10: *173, £1: 203, £45:	£81	0	0
No. 204, £19: *101, £2 15 6: 205, £30: 206, £15: 207, £33:	£99	15	6
No. 208, £10: 209, £37 10: 210, £44 10: 211, £15: 212, £18: 214, £17:	£142	0	0
No *35, £9: 215, £5: 216, £24: 217, £15: 218, £45: 219, £20:... ...	£118	0	0
Total for last Month	£717	19	6
Previously Remitted, and Loans refunded as per Account	£4518	7	3
Total	£5236	6	9

* Additional payment.

This Amount is for the Emigration (and in a few instances for the support) of 120 Parents, 260 Brothers and Sisters, 72 Children left behind, 12 Wives with 35 Children, 73 Nephews and Nieces, 16 other near Relatives; in all 587 souls.

Weekly Dietary Scale for each Adult.

Biscuit,	per week,	3 lbs.	Raisins,	per week,	1 lb.	Tea,	per week,	1¼ oz.	Lime Juice,	per week,	1 gill.
Beef,	do.	½ lb.	Preserved Fruit,	do.	½ lb.	Coffee,	do.	2 oz.	Pickles,	do.	1 gill.
Pork,	do.	1 lb.	Suet,	do.	6 oz.	Sugar,	do.	¾ lb.	Mustard,	do.	¼ oz.
Preserved Meat,	do.	1 lb.	Peas,	do.	2-3ds. of a pint.	Treacle,	do.	½ lb.	Salt,	do.	2 oz.
Soup Bouilli,	do	1 lb.	Rice,	do.	¾ lb.	Butter,	do.	½ lb.	Pepper,	do.	½ oz.
Fish,	do.	½ lb.	Preserved Potatoes,	do.	½ lb.	Cheese,	do.	¼ lb.	Water,	do.	8 gall. 3 qts.
Flour,	do.	2½ lb.	Carrots,	do.	½ lb.	Oatmeal,	do.	2 oz.	Do. each Infant,	do.	1 gall. 3 qts.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,
Agent and Hon. Secretary.

110, Swanston Street, North,
Melbourne, July 28, 1852.

Office of the Society in England.—3 Charlton Crescent, Islington, London.

Printed at the "ARGUS" Office, Collins-street, East, Melbourne.

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THE COMMERCIAL, STATISTICAL, AND SOCIAL ASPECT OF VICTORIA.

The extent of the province is about 500 miles east and west, with a coast line of about 600 miles, and a river frontage to the Murray of 1000 miles—containing a total area of 80,000 square miles, or 50,[illegible] acres, the great part of which is fit for cultivation (

[illegible] "At present they are in a di[illegible] money would make them efficient. Ti[illegible] goods from Ballarat is now from five to ten [illegible] per mile. Firewood costs 45*s.* per load in Melb[illegible] cost of cutting is 7*s.* 6*d.* per load, the difference is for haulage over bad roads."

The railways now in progress are the Geelong and Melbourne, and the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and River Murray. Of the latter, the only part as yet contracted for is between Melbourne and the port Williamstown—the short parallel line on the other side the Bay to Sandridge, although opposed by a good hard road, earns 500*l* a week.

Mr. Caldwell warmly advocates cheap railroads (he mistakingly says tramways), for developing the resources of Victoria. Light railways, like Crosskill's Patent Agricultural Railway, laid on the surface of the ground, with no cuttings or earthworks, except where absolutely indispensable, could be shipped from England at 600*l.* per mile, and laid down cheaper than common roads can be made; and on tolerably level ground, with unskilled labour, at the rate of ten miles a day. They might be worked with animal power and common road-wagons, costing altogether not more than 1000*l.* to 1500*l.* a mile; half being for labour between the port of discharge, and the completion of the line. A district would be opened up in as many weeks or months as it will take years under the grand system.

Unfortunately the Surveyor-General of Victoria is a Royal Engineer. The Royal Engineers are a most respectable body of military men, who have always shown themselves incapable of executing or comprehending commercial public works. Expense is of no consequence to men accustomed to work with Government money. In England, as in France, military engineers make a mess of railways, and talk nonsense when they talk about them.

Had the Surveyor-General of Victoria been trained among the coal mines of the North of England, or the iron works of Wales, we have no doubt but that by this time some hundred miles of cheap, light railways would have joined the gold diggings to the ports, and opened up new corn-fields to the plough. As it is, under R.E. influence, a costly complete Irish model of a railway will open a short length, as compared with the great distances of the colony, in ten years.

The importance of a cheap and rapidly executed line of rail (even although it should be worn out in five or seven years) may be seen by turning to a recent map of Australia, and tracing up the River Murray [illegible] Swan Hill in South Australia, to Maiden's Punt in Victo[illegible] in New South Wales. So far, as we have more [illegible] the River Murray has been navigated by [illegible] Alexander Railway is intended, at [illegible] the Port of Melbourne with the river at [illegible] a union would intersect a rich gold-field, and in[illegible] most agricultural and pastoral districts of the three colonies. To expect that it will be done at an expense of two millions sterling, for a perfect railway, to carry wool, timber, and gold in ten years, is to be a very sanguine colonist. But a cheap colliery line could be done in less than two years from the present time for two hundred thousand pounds. So much for the plain and possible as against the grand and impracticable.

Altogether Mr. Caldwell's book, or rather bundle of facts and opinions, is a useful contribution to colonizing literature. He has been a successful merchant, and sees everything under a more rosy aspect than others less fortunate or less deeply interested in the colony of Victoria. As, for instance, where he calculates on the population of the colony in 1875, and predicts a perpetual succession of profitable gold diggings. He is extremely supercilious and hard in noting the mistakes made by all previous writers on Australia, but falls into a few rather flagrant blunders himself. As, for instance, in the following passage:—

"There is a most urgent desire expressed at this moment in the diggings for wives for the men of nuggets. We have now 100,000 men in all. *But Mrs. Chisholm's refuse stock of needlewomen and worse are not of the class required.* The men who have had the pluck to leave home, for the uncertain prospect of success in Australia, now that they have succeeded, are not the men to neutralise that success by uniting their fortunes with spinsters of doubtful reputation. But let fathers bring out of their families respectable, domesticated, and well-behaved young girls, and they will not have much difficulty in discovering some out of this 100,000 bachelors too glad to get good wives."

It so happens that Mrs. Chisholm never had anything to do with sending out "needlewomen;" always opposed sending out cargoes of single women, or single women at all, except under the care of respectable married people; and that she never would consent, even when pressed by ladies of the highest rank, to have anything to do with females of doubtful or damaged reputation. She lost many supporters by this inflexible and seemingly harsh resolution. But she always said, "The working classes of Australia know me, and if I send out under my emigration a girl of doubtful character, I shall be guilty of giving a false character to some poor man who takes as a wife one of Mrs. Chisholm's emigrants." To say that among the hundreds she sent out there were not black sheep would be absurd, considering the deceptive powers of clever Magdalens, assisted by pious people who deemed they were only working out a pious fraud.

Mrs. Chisholm's fixed idea was "Family Colonization." Colonists are now beginning to appreciate it, but during the seven years she laboured in England she had to contend against the covert and open opposition of great official and colonial interests—her chief support was derived from *aristocratic philanthropists*, and the colonial interest in England did not lend her any support until, after having tried many emigration schemes which all failed, they came to her because she had the working classes in hand.

We shall return to the subject of emigration as a practical question.

THE ADELAIDE OBSERVER,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1851.

THE FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

We readily comply with Captain Chisholm's request that we would give insertion to the following correspondence, from which it appears that the Bank of Australasia has undertaken to be the medium of transmitting to Messrs. Coutts and Co., the London Bankers, the moneys which may be advanced by any persons in this colony for the purpose of enabling their friends and relatives in Great Britain and Ireland to emigrate hither. We shall also have much pleasure in finding room for the details which Captain Chisholm is desirous to communicate through our columns to the residents in every part of the colony respecting the objects of the "Family Colonization Loan Society:"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ADELAIDE OBSERVER.

Sir—As the subjoined correspondence partakes of a general character, and may not only engage the best feelings of the influential and benevolent part of the community, but may deeply affect the interests and happiness of numbers of the industrious and working classes, I hope you will deem it of sufficient importance to give it a place in your columns, and that you will in an early number of your paper permit me briefly to detail the purport of the Family Colonization Loan Society, more particularly for the information of those in the distant parts of the province. Yours respectfully,

ARCHD. CHISHOLM, Hon. Secretary.

"Adelaide, King William-street, July 28, 1851.

"Sir—In annexing an extract from the proceedings of the last meeting held by the Committee of the Family Colonization Loan Society, a few days before I left London for Australia, and your name being mentioned in a memorandum furnished to me by the bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., of London, as their appointed correspondent in South Australia for the reception and remittance of the payments made by emigrants in this colony in behalf of their relatives in Great Britain and Ireland, and for the transmission of loans refunded to the Society, I beg you will do me the favour to inform me if you have any advice from Messrs. Coutts and Co. relative thereto, and the tenor thereof, as it is a point of importance to numbers of the industrious and working classes, who are anxious to help their relatives out to this colony.

"I remain, your obedient servant,

"ARCHD. CHISHOLM.

"To Marshall MacDermott, Esq., &c., &c., &c."

"Bank of Australasia, Adelaide, July 29, 1851.

"Sir—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, requesting to be informed if I had received any advice from Messrs. Coutts and Co., of London, relative to the Family Colonization Loan Society, and of the tenor thereof.

"In reply, I herewith enclose a copy of a communication I have recently received from the above-named firm; and beg further to state that it shall have much pleasure in complying with its request.

"I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"M. MACDERMOTT, Manager.

"To Captain Chisholm, Adelaide."

"London, 28th February, 1851.

"Sir—The Managers of the 'Family Colonization Loan Society' have applied to us to solicit your kind assistance in receiving from the Society's agents the remittances of persons who may wish to aid their friends in Europe.

"This Society, which has been established entirely for charitable purposes, has been in operation for some time past, and has already afforded great assistance to parties desirous of emigrating. We therefore venture to trouble you on the subject, and shall be much obliged if you can comply with their wishes.

"The Society would pay to you, in gross sums, such moneys as may be collected by them from time to time, the amount of which would have to be remitted to us by you monthly or otherwise, as may be most convenient to you.

"We beg to mention that you would have nothing to do with the accounts of the Society's agents, as they would send the detail of their collections direct to the Society.

"Hoping to receive a favourable reply,

"We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,

"COUTTS & CO.

"Marshall MacDermott, Esq., Bank of Australasia, Adelaide."

Major and Mrs Chisholm request the pleasure of

Company at Breakfast on Tuesday, July 13th at 12 o'Clock, at the Langham Hotel.

The Ceremony will take place at the Church of S.S. Anselm & Cecilia, Duke Street, Lincolns Inn Fields, at 11 o'Clock.

The favor of an answer on or before the [illegible] is requested

C. Whittington Grove
Salisbury Road
Highgate Hill.
June 1869

THE TIMES, TUESDAY, (September 22, 1857)

FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

A public meeting of emigrants about to proceed to Australia in the Athenian, a vessel chartered by the Family Colonization Society, was held yesterday on board. The ship lies in the East India Docks, whence she is to start on her voyage for Adelaide and Port Phillip on Wednesday. The society was originated by Mrs. Chisholm, and has for its object the foundation of a self-supporting system of colonization. One-third of the passage-money has been advanced to the emigrants, the loan to be repaid within two years; but the more remarkable feature of the society is the arrangement under which emigrants are formed into groups, each member of which is to a certain extent responsible for every other, no one being admitted except after due inquiry. The society has prospered greatly, and the Athenian is the third ship it has sent out. She is a fine vessel, of 670 tons, and looked extremely well. As the meeting yesterday was open to the friends of the emigrants, and the time of departure is so near, a very large company assembled, and at 2 o'clock, when the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was to preside, came on board, almost all the available space on deck was occupied, including such parts of the rigging as landsmen could venture upon.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in proceeding to address the assembly, said he desired to express the respect he felt for the emigrants before him, who had made such industrious exertions to better their condition—profitable not only to themselves, but to the class to which they belonged. (Hear, hear.) He met them with pleasure, but with pleasure not unmixed with regret that our native land was to lose the labour and the presence of so many of its honest inhabitants. At the same time, he felt that we were fulfilling the great law of Providence, and "replenishing the earth," and that, although there might be at the moment some slight disruption of domestic ties, yet in the end the results would be largely and permanently beneficial. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps he might be allowed to take the opportunity of mentioning that he had received a letter from Sydney complaining of his having represented, at a meeting in Edinburgh, that Sydney was not a place to which members of our families could be safely sent; he had certainly been under the impression that that was a place to which it was not so advisable to send respectable women as to our other colonies, but, if he had been misinformed, he was extremely sorry for the wrong he had done, and anxious to retract the assertion. (Hear, hear.) He could not suffer the occasion to pass without adverting to the remarkable intelligence from Australia, announcing that fields of gold of almost unlimited extent had been discovered, and promising—it must be remembered it was only promising—unbounded wealth to those engaged in the pursuit of the precious ore. It was not for him to say that mischiefs must necessarily result from these discoveries; all he asked of the emigrants was to be careful, to weigh the matter deliberately, to exercise self-control, and let experience and principle be heard, before suffering themselves to be absorbed by the tide which was about to set in to the district of Bathurst in Australia. (Hear.) He would ask them to go out with their eyes open, and with a determination that by God's blessing nothing should supersede that without which there could be no security or honour for realms, no peace or happiness for families—honest, steady, regular, industrious exertion. (Hear, hear.) For the strength and security of a nation, all the gold that ever should be found would not be equal to the honest industry of a moral, patient, religious population. (Hear, hear.) He would not say that there might not be great benefits involved in this discovery; it might be the method of Providence for peopling those vast regions. (Hear.) He trusted the emigrants before him were going out, not like colonists of ancient times, but with all the experience and science and power of modern civilization—with the advantage of a good education, with the word of God in their hands, and, he hoped, in their hearts (hear, hear); and that they might be enabled to turn to permanent and useful account these blessings of Providence, these gifts of God—for His gifts they were, or they would not have been found in the soil for man,—gifts to be used for his honour and for man's benefit. (Hear, hear.) The noble Earl concluded his remarks by expressing a hope that the result would be prosperity of the emigrants, and uttering a fervent prayer that God would bless them in this life, and lead them to everlasting happiness in the world to come.

Mr. L. FOSTER, late member of Council for Port Phillip, then addressed the emigrants, and said that they would find many branches of industry open to them; indeed, he knew none which was not temporarily remunerative; and, so far as he had observed, whatever distress existed was confined to cases where it had been brought on by idleness, intemperance, dishonesty, or profligacy. (Hear, hear.) There was no quarter of the world where honesty was more appreciated. The very fact of the presence of a class expatriated for their crimes, and their having made for dishonesty, made honesty the more prized. Character would be more valuable to the emigrant than a pocketfull of sovereigns. (Hear, hear.) Comfortable circumstances were not indeed to be attained without work and frugality; but there was ample opportunity for the industrious. (Hear, hear.) The truth was, too, that people liked Mrs. Chisholm's emigrants better than any others (hear, hear); and he trusted the present party would keep up the character earned by those whom she had sent out. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SIDNEY would state to the visitors the nature of the society under whose auspices these emigrants were going out. It was well known that Mrs. Chisholm, who went to Australia many years ago for the benefit of her health, took a great interest, when there, in the welfare of the emigrants. She established a temporary home for females in Sydney, and headed parties into the interior with a view to place the emigrants in respectable situations, and distribute them where labour was demanded. When she returned to this country she devoted herself to giving advice and assistance to emigrants. The constitution of this society, instituted by her, was of the following description:—Persons belonging to the working classes disposed to emigrate were advised to lay by money, weekly or otherwise, till it amounted to two-thirds of their passage money; the remainder was to be lent to them, without interest, to be repaid in the colony within two years after their arrival. But it was desired that they should know something of one another; and accordingly the emigrants were formed into groups of not less than nine individuals. Every applicant was referred to one of these groups, and the group made themselves acquainted with him, and ascertained whether his promise to repay the loan might be relied on, every member of each group being liable to pay 10*s.* for any member of it who should make default in repayment. Friends and relatives were thus united, and individuals were introduced as to a family. (Hear, hear.) The society, on the other hand, took great pains to maintain comfort and order on the passage, and to secure health and a good moral tone among the emigrants. (Hear, hear.) The berths were enclosed, and suited to the various parties, whether a married couple with young children, or single men or women; the lads and the girls of a family would be placed near the parents; every single woman would be under the care of some one of the mothers who went out. This ship would take out but 268 adults; she had taken out as many as 350 troops.

Mr. R. LOWE, late member of Council for Sydney, tendered some practical advice to those who were going out. He counselled them to employ the period of the voyage carefully in acquiring knowledge and self-discipline. When they arrived, they would hear a great deal about the gold discoveries—he would say, "Let other people go gold-hunting, you will derive the benefit of the discovery in the advanced rate of wages in the market, from which so much labour will be withdrawn." (Hear, hear.) The goldfield was a lottery, in which a vast number would draw blanks, and in a country where there was a number of persons who had been transported for their crimes, and where sentences had expired, but who had not all become reformed men, there would be congregated in the gold-field a desperate and reckless set, whom every prudent man would wish to avoid. (Hear.) Probably, before the requisite force could be supplied by the Government, there would be scenes that would rival those in California. (Hear.) The superior class of emigrants sent out by Mrs. Chisholm would command high wages and situations of trust. The great demand was for people who could be trusted when the employer's back was turned, and the economy and self-denial which must have been exercised by the emigrants present, in order to take advantage of this society's offer, would be some guarantee for their good conduct. (Hear.) It was to be regretted that the funds at Mrs. Chisholm's command were not equal to the demand and the numbers requiring her aid. If they were larger, they might raise the whole capital themselves, and have the matter in their own hands. (Hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Earl of Shaftesbury, to the committee, and to Mrs. Chisholm having been passed with acclamation,

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY expressed his admiration of the intelligent zeal and indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Chisholm. (Cheers.) The audience had probably heard something of "Bloomerism," which meant that ladies were to walk about in man's attire. (A laugh.) Mrs. Chisholm had attained the highest order of Bloomerism; she had the heart of a woman, and the understanding of a man. (Cheers.) He wished her "God speed," and prayed that she might be made more and more instrumental in carrying out great and beneficent and holy purposes. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

The assembly then dispersed about the ship, and inspected the arrangements of the vessel. They appeared to indicate much care and judgment, and to have been dictated by experience. Mrs. Chisholm, for whom the emigrants seemed to have the most affectionate regard and respect, was unwearied in her courteous attention to the demands made upon her by visitors for explanation and description.

Reunion
Remittances
Cap. Chisholm
Lett 1852

PROPOSED SECTION PIER

FOR THE

MADRAS ROADS.

THE MADRAS EXAMINER, February 9, 1842.

Proposed Section Pier for the Madras Roads.

To those who have been for any time residents of Madras, and particularly if at all connected with the commercial interests of its Port, the importance, and we might add necessity, of a more safe and expeditious mode of communication between the shore and shipping, than the present boat system, or indeed by any boat arrangement that could be established, is a question, respecting which, we think we may venture to say, there is but one opinion. Various have been the plans suggested to establish such a communication; some of which have been pronounced impracticable, others have been supposed to be so, and others again have fallen to the ground, the expence of carrying them out being pronounced greater than the Government could give any countenance to, and without the aid of Government it could not be expected the Community would come forward. Such has been the fate of every plan suggested; it is however, due to the Commercial Community and the public at large to say—that nothing has yet been attempted to provide a remedy, is more to be charged to the indifference or apathy of the Government, than to any backwardness or indisposition on the part of the Community to bear a portion of the expence.

But, without further recurrence to the past, we take the liberty of introducing to the notice of our readers a plan, a rough sketch of which was submitted to us the other day, which seems to us to present fewer difficulties towards realizing a safe, easy, and expeditious communication between the shore and the shipping, as well for the transport of every description of cargo as the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, &c., than any which had before fallen under our notice. A brief account of the plan will be found in a communication from the inventor, Captain Chisholm, in a preceding column, and so assured do we feel of his Section Pier being rendered capable of supplying an important desideratum for the Port of Madras, that we incline to the opinion, indifferent as the authorities have hitherto shown themselves on the subject, they could not but be impressed with the practicability of the Plan referred to, on its being fairly submitted to them, or feel otherwise than constrained to urge it upon the notice of superior authority with all the weight of their influence.

The Plan has much of originality about it, and its apparent simplicity is a strong recommendation in its favour; and although some may suppose a pier of the wood work could not be constructed of sufficient strength to resist the action of the surf, we think otherwise, and feel assured the one now suggested would be found to possess—not only sufficient strength, but every other quality required to render it every way effectual.

THE MADRAS UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, February 10, 1842.

Proposed Section Pier for the Madras Roads.

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We have seen a small model of a portion of the proposed Section Pier, than which nothing can exceed the simplicity of the Plan, and the extraordinary firmness of the individual Sections, from the manner in which the timbers are placed, so that each should afford the strongest support to the others. The Pier is upon the principle that each individual Section is to stand independent of the others, and to rest entirely upon its own strength. We observe in this arrangement one essential advantage, namely, that in the event of the Pier receiving a partial injury in a storm, the Section or Sections so injured, can be repaired without interfering with any other portion of the structure. Captain Chisholm proposes that the first section be laid down from the Beach Road, and fully completed before the next section be commenced. Each section to be arranged in the following manner:—Massive perpendicular piles are to be first driven into the sand to the utmost length that they can be forced by the usual machinery, these piles to be prepared against decay by the application of corrosive sublimate. The length of these piles must necessarily depend on the depth of the water, but as the extreme outward end of the Pier, beyond the influence of the furthest surf, would stand in only twenty feet water, there would be no difficulty in procuring timber of the requisite length, as we are informed by an Ordnance Officer well acquainted with the jungles to the northward. Each section of the Pier will be from thirty to thirty-five feet in length; it will be supported on thirteen upright piles placed in three rows, five on the outside and three in the centre; large beams being let down and bolted into those,—first transversely, and others lengthwise; so as to keep the upright beams at their proper distance from each other; and these it is supposed, will strengthen and give stability to the base of each section, by the sand accumulating over the beams thus laid down. Each section will still further be maintained in its proper position by chain anchors, which will thus give firmness to the whole structure. The platform for passengers, the conveyance of goods, &c. will be fixed upon the perpendicular piles at such an elevation as to be beyond the reach of the highest surf; and it is proposed that a section or two of a floating Pier, upon the principle of that recently added to the Brighton Chain Pier, by Captain J. Taylor, be thrown in advance of the Section Pier, so as to admit and shelter baggage boats, &c.

From the above description of Captain Chisholm's Plan any one can understand its principles and the nature of the structure. To ourself it appears a most simple and easily constructed Pier, though whether it would be found sufficiently strong, effectually to resist the influence of the Madras surf in stormy weather, is a matter that no one can positively decide until a trial shall have been made. To ascertain that this port is of such extraordinary violence; we trust, however, that the Government will give Captain Chisholm's suggested Pier the benefit of a trial, by laying down a few sections experimentally, when if found to answer expectation, we are quite sure that there will be no want of funds available for the completion of a project of such general utility. A project that we are led to believe, promises well at the outset, and which, if successful, will entitle Captain Chisholm to the gratitude of the Madras public.

In conclusion, we must apologize to Captain Chisholm, for having in our last number stated that he had been led to the idea of his Section Pier by having seen something of the kind on the Coast of New South Wales, as such was entirely a mistake, and arose through a misapprehension of what he had told us; and we now beg to say that the design is completely of Captain Chisholm's original invention.

THE MADRAS ATHENÆUM, Saturday, February 12, 1842.

Captain Chisholm will be pleased to accept our thanks for the opportunity he has afforded us of inspecting his projected Section Pier for the Madras Surf. The contrivance appears to be both simple and ingenious, and might, we think, be carried into effect with every prospect of success. Something of the kind has long been considered a desideratum; but the general impression is, from the heavy ground swell almost constantly prevailing, and the occasional tremendous surfs, that the thing is impracticable. From piers we have seen, constructed on different parts of the British Coast, we are quite certain that the difficulties are not greater here than have been overcome there. The plan proposed by Captain Chisholm is quite feasible; and if it be ultimately determined on, all that is required is care in driving the poles, and sufficient bulk and strength in the timber employed. The experiment is worth making; and whether conducted by the Government or by a Company of private individuals, the expence in the long run would be reimbursed by a toll levied upon all passengers and goods conveyed over it.

EMPIRE, SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863

in Government employ." He moved for them returns with a view of showing the number of reckoning years, and they had in the Government might be persons of talent and ability, and that some were unfortunate but honest, while others were dishonest, who thought it a pleasant thing to rob the Government. (Laughter.)

Mr. MARTIN: There was no objection he was aware to the production of these returns, though it would be a very tedious and troublesome job to get them and if it was were of rather an inquisitorial character.

Motion carried.

Mr. DANGAR moved—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House the original copies of all letters and documents connected with the letter of Mr. John Henry Nixon, as addressed to his Excellency the Governor, and published in the Sydney Herald Mr. Charles Angus Goodsharp, a clerk in the Department of Public Works, and Mr. Francis Lumsden, a clerk in the Department of Public Works, together with copies of the letters and explanations given by the Lands and Works Departments, and the said clerks, in reference to either of the said clerks in connection with the said letter, and the said Mr. Nixon, and that the same be laid before this House, and that the same be printed; as it was well known in Sydney for twenty years past an honest man, had suffered considerable harshness, and had been able to get no redress, and had relinquished, he did not see that any benefit would arise from the proposed inquiry.

Motion carried.

Mr. DAGARESQ seconded the motion, as he was of the opinion that the House was prepared for the consideration of this motion, should not postpone it further, as he saw no reason why it should be postponed longer. He had seen the gentleman referred to, and he did not say that he was the friends of the lady had brought it before the House, but it seemed the form of a petition. He did not say that he was the great servant Mrs. Chisholm has conferred upon the colony. He had already done so, and he had now to add that he was the man who had introduced and carried a very large majority of all classes would be in favour of the payment of this pension. He had, he did not know, but he was the man who had introduced the one individual member of that House. It was a very wish, if they passed it, would do honour to them as a Parliament.

Mr. R. FORSTER seconded the motion.

Mr. DALGLEISH said the honorable member might as well have left the House to decide upon the motion. He (Mr. Dalgleish) doubted very much whether a majority of the people of the country would approve of giving a pension to Mrs. Chisholm. He took up to show the grounds of it. It was very ill-advised to bring forward such a motion as this at the present time. At the present time, the country was in a state of distress, and know the state of the distress. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate till this day week.

Mr. DANGAR seconded the motion. It was unfortunate that any financial question should be dealt with at the distress of the country were laid before the House.

Mr. HARPER said it was derogatory to the House if a pension of £200 was really due, to decline to pay it on the ground of the distress of the country. He thought it would come to this, that if any one made a claim for work done, they would postpone the consideration of the claim until they had ascertained the financial condition of the country. He was for paying the pension if it was due, but not for postponing

PROPOSED SECTION PIER

FOR THE

MADRAS ROADS.

THE MADRAS EXAMINER, February 9, 1842.

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FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

Originated by Mrs. CHISHOLM.

COMMITTEE:

The Lord Ashley, M.P.
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.
The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P.
John Tidd Pratt, Esq.
W. Monsell, Esq., M.P.
F. G. P. Nelson, Esq.

Treasurers:

Messrs. Williams, Deacon, & Co., Birchin Lane, London.

Finance Committee:

Capt. A. Chisholm, H.E.I.C.S. | Wyndham Harding, Esq.

Hon. Secretary:

Capt. A. Chisholm, 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has for its object the foundation of a National and Self-supporting System of Colonization to the Australian Colonies. The industrious classes, in the first instance, contributing an agreed proportion of the cost of their passage: the other portion to be lent them by a benevolent public without interest. This Loan they will have to refund through the instrumentality of Agents in the Colonies within two years after their arrival in the Colony, or sooner, if possible, in order that the money so repaid may be relent to others in like manner.

THE CONSTITUTION AND RULES ARE AS FOLLOW.

CONSTITUTION.

A Committee of the Society will be formed in London, to be called the Central Committee. Branch Committees to be named from their respective localities, and to undertake the formation and direction of family groups. They will be required to communicate to the Central Committee the wants, means, and eligibility of parties desiring to avail themselves of the Society's aid.

Loans will be granted by the Society for two years to family groups.

Agents will be appointed in the Colonies to receive from Emigrants all loans made by the Society; to remit the same to the Central Committee in England; to keep a register of all agreements entered into; the districts to which the Emigrants shall proceed; to afford advice and assistance to Emigrants in obtaining employment, and to facilitate by all the means in their power the due settlement of the people, as well as to forward all correspondence between them and their friends in Europe. The Agents will give receipts in duplicate to each Emigrant for all sums received on account of Loans, such Emigrant handing or remitting the duplicate to the District Committee, and retaining the original.

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Contributors will be privileged, within one month of such contribution, to nominate persons for a passage, in proportion to the sum contributed; subject always to the approval of such nominees by the Central Committee.

All Loans must be effected through the Central Committee.

District Committees will be formed by parties in Australia, who will aid Agents in the settlement of Emigrants; will recover Loans; and will act for the parent Committee at home.

The Heads of Emigrant families, or intelligent individuals, may be called upon to co-operate with, and aid the District Committees.

Family parties shall consist of a limited number; each group to contain not more than eight families, nor less than three families.

To meet losses and incidental expenses, a reserved fund shall be formed distinct from the fund for granting loans.

Families or individuals who cannot meet with persons wishing to emigrate from their own locality, may join another group, provided that such arrangement meets the sanction of both parties.

RULES.

1.—The friendly party or group of approved families and individuals being formed, the members of each group must pledge themselves severally to assist in the recovery of Loans made to individuals constituting their group; and further, bind themselves to pay a proportionate share of a fine of ten shillings for each member of the group who shall become a defaulter.

2.—Persons entered as Members on the books of the Society, must pay an entrance fee of one shilling each, to meet in part the current expenses of the Office.

3.—To meet losses and other incidental expenses, all adults benefitting by the Loan Society must pay a fee of ten shillings each in addition to their passage money, and children under 14 years of age five shillings each. This sum to be paid in the Colony with the last instalment.

4.—As the success of the Society will much depend upon the character of individuals forming the family groups, persons constituting the group must pledge themselves not to admit into their body individuals of doubtful character.

5.—Emigrants who have repaid the advances made to them by the Society will have the privilege of nominating relatives or friends to the benefit of a Loan of equal amount to the sum they have repaid, provided such nominee be deemed eligible by the Central Committee.

6.—Parties who are unable in one payment to deposit the sum required to enable them to benefit by such assistance as the Committee shall think proper to grant, may make weekly or monthly payments towards their own passage, either through the Central or Local Committee, until their portion of the passage money is completed.

7.—Persons enrolled on the books of the Society, who withdraw from the Society within one month of the day appointed for embarkation, shall be liable to forfeit half the money they have advanced; and if any person or persons shall withdraw at any earlier time, a deduction after the rate of 15 per cent. shall be made from all sums paid by them. The sum so forfeited will be added to the reserve fund.

8.—That a preference be given by the Committee to cases in which the reunion of families now separated, (some being in Australia and others in England) will be secured by the emigration of the applicant.

9.—Individuals wishing to make remittances to relatives or friends at home in aid of their Emigration, through the medium of the Society, must give the Agent in the Colony satisfactory security for the repayment of such sums as the Central Committee in England may find it necessary to advance on account of such parties.

10.—Loans for passages to be granted according to priority of enrollment; the Committee reserving a discretion in cases where the reunion of families now separated, some being in England and others in Australia, can be effected.

11.—A List of the Members of the Society; the Offices of its Central and Local Committees; the names of Contributors, with the amount contributed by each (unless specified to the contrary); the number of associated groups embarked, with their names and ages, the place from which they Emigrated; their destination and subsequent Settlement; the amount advanced, repayments made, the sum still due, and by whom, will be published as often as the Committee think fit.

Articles of Agreement made the twenty-third day of September, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty, BETWEEN Archibald Chisholm of Charlton Crescent, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, a Captain in the Honorable East India Company's service, and Wyndham Harding, of Wallace Cottage, Putney, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, of the first part. THE several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, in the first Schedule hereunder written, Families and Parties of Emigrants, from London to Port Phillip and Adelaide, by the "*SLAINS CASTLE*," of the second part. THE several persons whose names are also hereunto subscribed in the second Schedule, hereunder written Single Emigrants, from London to Port Phillip and Adelaide, by the same ship of the third part.

Whereas there has been established in London a Society, called "*The Family Colonization Loan Society*," for the purpose of assisting by Loan of Money families and individuals about to proceed to the Colonies,

And Whereas the said Archibald Chisholm, and Wyndham Harding, have by the means of the said Society been enabled to advance to, or on account of the said Emigrants, towards paying the passage of themselves, or of themselves and families to Australia, the several sums of Money, as mentioned in the Schedules hereunder written.

Now these presents Witness that in consideration of the said Sums of Money so paid or advanced by the said Archibald Chisholm and Wyndham Harding, to or for the use of the said Emigrants, the receipt whereof they respectively do hereby acknowledge. THEY, the said Emigrants, DO hereby severally promise and agree to and with the said Archibald Chisholm and Wyndham Harding, in manner following that is to say,—

That the Members of each family and party specified and set forth in the first Schedule hereto shall be jointly and severally liable to pay, and will pay by Eight equal instalments the Sum advanced to each family or party, and set opposite the names of such family or party in the said first Schedule to the said Archibald Chisholm and Wyndham Harding, or the one of them, or such person or persons as they or the one of them shall by writing under his or their hand, nominate or appoint for that purpose, the first payment to be made in three Calendar Months from the day of the said Emigrants arriving in the Colony, and each subsequent payment to be made at the interval of three Calendar Months, so that the whole amount shall be discharged in two years from the time of the arrival of the Emigrants.

That they the said Single Emigrants, parties hereto of the third part, will severally pay the sums set opposite their respective names, in the said Second Schedule, to the said Archibald Chisholm and Wyndham Harding, or the one of them, or such person or persons, as they, or the one of them shall by writing, under his or their hand nominate or appoint, for that purpose, by Quarterly Instalments, at the same times, and in the same manner as herein before mentioned, as to the Instalments to be paid by the said Emigrants parties hereto of the second part.

That in as much as the said Sums when repaid will be lent again to other Emigrants, the Emigrants parties hereto promise to use their best exertions to endeavour to repay the Sums due from them at earlier dates than herein appointed for the purpose.

That the said Emigrants, parties hereto of the second and third parts, shall, when the last of the above Instalments falls due, pay a fee of ten shillings, and also a fee of five shillings for each individual of his or her family or party, in respect of whom Money shall have been advanced as aforesaid, under the age of fourteen years, on the day of sailing from England, and further, that the said Emigrants parties hereto, shall be jointly and severally liable to the payment of all the fees, made payable by this clause.

That the said Emigrants, and the Members of their respective families or parties, shall, on entering into service, or into any agreement for service in the Colony, communicate, in writing, to the Agent of the said Archibald Chisholm, or Wyndham Harding, the particulars of such agreement, and also their place of residence. And also, from time to time their change of residence, and the Terms and particulars of any New Agreement which they may enter into.

That they shall all use their best endeavours to aid and assist in the recovery of all Sums due under this Agreement.

In Witness whereof the said parties have hereto set their hands, the Day and Year first above written.

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Page 116 - Page 117 - view two

THE REUNION OF FAMILIES.

CAPT. CHISHOLM has the pleasure to inform the holders of Receipts for moneys remitted for relatives, that since last return, the following numbers have been settled, by the sums having been either paid to the parties at home, or applied for their emigration.

Money paid to the relatives for support or emigration of Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 55, 56, 58, 61, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76, 83, 88, 95, 97, 109, 115, 119, 121, 122, 124, 125, 130, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 145, 146, 148, 152, 155, 157, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166, 168, 169, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 181, 182, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 201, 206, 211, 215, 231, 237, 238, 239, 243, 245, 246, 248, 249, 252, 259, 260, 263, 265, 266, 267, 270, 273, 274, 277, 278, 280, 281, 283, 288, 293, 294, 296, 297, 298, 300, 304, 305, 311, 313, 319, 320, 323, 329, 325, 275.

Relatives who had sailed prior to the 31st March, 1853, or were about to sail, of Nos. 9, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 27, 30, 41, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 59, 62, 63, 74, 75, 76, 80, 86, 87, 96, 98, 102, 106, 108, 110, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 120, 123, 126, 131, 133, 143, 147, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 167, 180, 186, 187, 195, 196, 203, 204, 206, 207, 209, 210, 221, 235, 241, 247, 248, 250, 254, 262, 256, 257, 264, 268, 289, 290, 309, 312, 231, 288, 273, 239, 251, 295, 322, 111.

For further particulars, apply at this office, if by letter, post paid.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Acting Hon. Sec.

Great Collins-st. East, above "Argus" office, Next door to Messrs. Allison and Co.

Journal - 1852.

SHELTER SHEDS TO THE DIGGINGS.

Received ONE SHILLING for the above object.

N.B.—When the Sheds are completed, this Receipt will entitle the Holder to an Accommodaoion Ticket (either for himself or friend,) for the amount.

268, Elizabeth Street, North,
Melbourne, 1850.

CAROLINE CHISHOLM'S DEPARTURE.

(From Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, April 2nd, 1854.)

THERE are services which, it must be confessed, find a ready recognition from the State. A diplomatist settles some little boundary question, and forthwith his breast glitters with jewels; a man wins a battle, and his way to the House of Lords becomes straight as an arrow. Undoubtedly, the services of the ambassador and of the soldier may claim their proper share of official regard; but, while contemplating the glory of a bloody victory—while rejoicing over the wild acres added to the British dominions by diplomatic dexterity—should we lose sight of other services, rendered by modest people, to the country? Should Wellington have completely obscured Grace Darling? At the present moment, while cheering forward the sturdy Napier, should we not raise a lusty hurrah for Caroline Chisholm? For, if the gratitude of governments were measured by the real good done to the people—if, in proportion to the honest toil and hearty lessons given, without note of trumpet, to suffering thousands were the measure of official regard—who should have a weightier claim than the noble woman who has entered the desolate houses of the poor, and sent the fleshless inmates forth to the sweet content of industry well paid? Poor enough to homely folks are the jewels that flash in the courtly crowd; and we can imagine that Caroline Chisholm would care little for star or garter. But this consideration does not weigh in the matter—does not make the State neglect of the claim the less shameful. At the present time soldiers are flocking about the Queen to take leave on their way to the war. Very splendid are the gold lace and the shining arms of these soldiers; but might not way be made—just a narrow way—through the crowd of warriors to the throne? This way once formed, a quiet, simple lady should pass, to be greeted by the Queen—to be thanked heartily for great services modestly given to the State: and the proudest duchess in the land should esteem the duty of ushering Caroline Chisholm into the presence of Queen Victoria, as an honour to be keenly coveted. But time presses, for soon will this courageous lady—her self-appointed task nobly fulfilled—be on her way, in the *Ballarat*, south.

The claims of Caroline Chisholm to State regard are these. She has protected thousands of young women from harm in a colony where morality was an eccentricity; she has carried out the wise system of family colonization—holding that a young colony should be tempered with the counsel, and softened by the cares, due to old age! At great personal risk, often, she has secured happy homes for helpless girls; at considerable pecuniary sacrifices, she has spread abroad a sound knowledge of the art of emigrating. At the cost of immense personal inconvenience, and of long-continued labour, she has carried out her wise laws, and has despatched to the great southern continent ship loads of well-assorted emigrants. For years she has, almost singly, devoted her time to the wants of Australian emigrants. No poor fellow, eager to learn something of the rich Australian labour market, has left her without being the better for her advice; no forlorn girl, eager to leave the horrors of female labour at home, has ever thrown herself upon this noble woman's mercy, and been repulsed! She has courted the suffering thousands in every direction, that she might lead them to a right labour field. And all this she has done single-handed. She may not covet courtly honours for this splendid charity; but truly she deserves any reward she may ask. During her long stay in England we have frequently noticed her interviews with the Colonial Minister. She has possibly favoured the Duke of Newcastle with many points of useful advice. And will he, who knows all she has done for our Australian colonies, let her take ship, without having formally expressed to her, on behalf of the English people, that gratitude which we all feel for a lasting service rendered to us and to our children? Will her Majesty's advisers, bearing in mind the labours of Caroline Chisholm, allow their mistress to part with so noble a subject without having said a kind word to her, or without having pressed her hand and bade her God speed?

Well, judging from the past—ranging the people called to the royal palaces on one side, and the people wholly neglected—we must be prepared for the worst. It is more than probable that Caroline Chisholm will not feel the pressure of royal hands—that, all unnoticed by the State, she will pass on her way home. The ingratitude of neglect like this is indeed chilling—yet may we take some comfort in the hope that lusty cheers will be raised by thousands as the unrecognised benefactress of the country leaves the port.

And then, arrived in Australia, what a reception awaits her! There she will undoubtedly find a reception befitting her claims. The thousands to whom she has given new life will crowd about to welcome and to bless her. Her way home will be through a crowd of loving people. And, arrived at home—restored to the peace and quiet of domestic life—what happy thoughts will crowd about to sweeten her repose! Surely to her the blessings of thousands will be a triumph sweeter and more enduring than the sight of jewelled ladies in the reception-rooms of St. James's. Terribly ungrateful will the neglect be, however, should she be allowed to leave us unnoticed by those who represent the dignity and State of the nation, but who, in this ingratitude—let her believe—will in no way represent it.

Caroline Chisholm has nobly earned an enduring place among the great and good of this wondrous age;—and children now but in swaddling-clothes, in the happy villages of Australia, will grow up to repeat her name with reverence, so that throughout the great Australian continent it will become a cherished household word.

THE ARGUS: MELBOURNE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1852.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RE-UNION OF FAMILIES.

To the Industrious and Working Classes of Port Phillip.

No. 4—*Per favour of the Argus.*

MY FRIENDS—I observed in my last that hardly one-third of those who have written the last three months sent for their relatives through the medium of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, would have done so, had they not been helped by loans. The list referred to in my previous letter contains the names of upwards of 160, such as parents, brothers and sisters, wives and children, &c. If these, and others like them, do not refund in due course the loans granted to them, it may reasonably be calculated that no Society can continue on this system of emigration, and that it can never become a self-supporting one. Donations given by the wealthy and benevolent people of England may give it the first impetus, but the people themselves, once it is put in motion for them, must keep it a-going, and this can only be done by the loans being honorably repaid, and the sum thus refunded lent to others in turn. Not the most wealthy and the most influential Society in England can carry on a continued and regular stream of emigration to these Colonies except by a system of co-operation on the part of the people. They may raise their £20,000, and more, but it is like a child carrying on the mimicry of war with his little brass cannon; the source from which this dribbling sort of emigration proceeds will get wearied and exhausted, but it will not be so if the people themselves put their broad shoulders to the wheel, then only can it be called national, and all that is required to effect this is co-operation, honesty of purpose, and fulfilment of agreements in the refunding of loans.

The Re-union of Families, I must remark, is connected with giving aid, as one of the Society's Circulars says, "to struggling families and individuals of approved character," who may have no relatives in Australia,—the latter may be viewed as only an auxiliary to the *Firmer*, relatives having priority of claim, —the last also may be considered to represent the people of England, the former those of Australia; the two classes also may be said to constitute the body of the people of these countries; it will be rather an inference, then to notice whether the probity and feeling of honesty of the people of England rise or fall, by being transplanted into this country, or whether the naturalized Englishman and adopted children of Australia gain or lose by the exchange of Countries,—or whether rather honesty of principle is more copiously imbibed in the soil of England, and under the influence of her many religious Institutions, or whether infant Australia with all her rude ways engenders most those noble feelings in man, or whether, alas! both will be found wanting in the scale. The acting and interested parties in this receiving loans may not be aware that there are many, both at home and in this country, who look upon this trial as a great moral problem, as regards the character of the working classes of England, and are consequently anxiously watching its solution. It may, indeed, be said to be one of those rare incidents in the life of a nation that puts the integrity and the moral standard of her people publicly to the test. England has hitherto gloriously maintained the standard of war amongst nations; but whether her people will uphold unsullied her moral banner, is considered by some, as in this case, problematical. Good religious parents love to tell their children that in olden times Alfred the Great used to try his people by suspending bracelets of gold on the road side, and to the glory of his glorious reign, they were found true to moral rectitude, and it is an interesting fact, which may not be generally known, and deeply connected with this society, that previous to the second ship of the society sailing from England, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in that happy spirit, which guides his public acts, sent a general and free admission to the emigrants in a body to visit the great Exhibition, and the Queen of England, and the Empress of all Australia, attended by her Royal Consort, honored with her presence Her Court. May those her people, help to throw a lustre over her reign, and show that they, as the descendants of the people of great Alfred's time, have not fallen off in the highest virtue, which a nation can possess, integrity.

These pioneers arrived by the Slains Castle, in January 1851, and by the Blundell, in September set (despatched by the Society) may be said to represent the industrious and working classes of England. I must not conceal from them that they are already prejudged by many, but I know, I hope, wrongfully. I am, however, often pained by influential and intelligent persons, saying, "these emigrants will not pay, will not refund the loan." I will not, I trust, for one, insult the people, by premature coming to such a conclusion. Like parents we need, I will endeavour to believe them innocent till proved guilty. It is true, the immigrants by the first ship are in arrears four instalments or payments, and those by the second vessel, one payment, for the agreement is between them and the society, that the loans be paid within two years from date of arrival by *eight equal quarterly instalments*; but I would ask those doubters to make due allowance. Unquestionably, many persons on arriving in this country, have at first many little difficulties to overcome—then the gold excitement is enough to unhinge men's minds for a time; they leave their very wives and their children for the fields of gold. It must not, however, be supposed, that the society have not taken due legal precaution as to the repayment of loans. A legal agreement has been taken from each emigrant; and the rules of the society further state, that "a list of the associated groups embarked, *with their names and ages*, the place from which they emigrated, *the sums still due and by whom*, will be published as often as the Committee think fit." The society then may calculate upon having ready co-operators in every human sense. I have this instant, by today's mail, received letters from Mrs Chisholm and others in England connected with the society; she says, "but benevolence will not skip after ship, and our loans must be very small. *I am in hopes some small portion of repayments may be coming in just sufficient to give a help to those who are anxious to follow their relations.*" Must I confess, no, not for the present.

It is, indeed, difficult, to conceive a debt more sacred in its character than these very loans, whether we view the intentions of the donors, or the objects to which such donations are to be applied. The repayment of such becomes then something more than a mere religious obligation. It is no longer the money of the rich, but the patrimony of the people. It is a floating and working capital to help parents and children, brothers and sisters, and struggling families to emigrate, designed to cross and recross the seas, and give a helping hand to those who need it. Charity in all her variations, can hardly record more distressing cases than some of those which stand upon the books of this society; they are too numerous to give even an outline of them here. The manner, however, in which these donations are given, have a regular claim upon the consideration of the people; they ought to appeal strongly to the best feelings of our nature. I must conclude by stating one or two instances. At one of the general group meetings of emigrants in London, at which more than 200 people sat to tea, the venerable Countess of Pembroke was there amongst a number of the nobility. She had before given a handsome donation to the society; but when the benevolent lady saw before her the families and single females about leaving by the Slains Castle, parents about to join their children in Australia, children their parents, she directed her name to be put down then and there for £200 more. Another case is perhaps of a still more touching nature: one day a lady called upon Mrs Chisholm whose feelings were so much affected that for a time she could hardly speak; this was the lady of Colonel Reid of the Royal Engineers, and now Governor of Malta; her little daughter, only eleven years old, commenced in the amiability of her own heart, child like, to collect a purse for the emigrants, but this tender shoot and young handmaid of charity, like a sweet budding rose in the morning withered by some pernicious blast, was suddenly seized with a fatal complaint, and the last and dying request of this innocent child of Heaven to her mother was to deliver the money herself to Mrs Chisholm for the emigrants. Lord Ashburton also gives £100 a year to the Society. And are these emigrants to receive loans of money given and collected under such feelings and intentions, and not refund them? Every honest and religious mind would recoil at the very thought. Let us feel assured that the immigrants by the Slains Castle and the Blundell, and I may now, I hope, add the Athenian, bear in mind their own position, and that they consider themselves as forming the vanguard of a work in which the happiness of thousands in Australia, and tens of thousands in Great Britain and Ireland are deeply interested, and that those loans will in due time be refunded,* when, my friends, they will in like manner be lent to your fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, and wives and children,

I remain, yours faithfully,
ARCHD. CHISHOLM.

Melbourne, Feb 3, 1852.

* Confirmatory of this, one of the Slains Castle emigrants this instant called, and paid off his loan for self and family, £19 10s.

LLOYD'S WEEKLY LONDON NEWSPAPER.

MRS. CHISHOLM ON COLONISATION.

Ply Anxiety Street, Feb. 20, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Having observed with pleasure that you now and then devote a column, to the important subject of emigration, I shall venture to trouble you occasionally with such articles or observations as I think may be beneficial to those whose interests you thus laudably endeavour to promote. When, indeed, we contemplate the state of this nation from end to end, the immense wealth and riches that present themselves on one side, and the vast mass of misery on the other, the fearful struggles of our people to gain a bare subsistence, we cannot but wonder and deeply lament that so little is said of emigration, or rather so little is done for emigration, for I do not consider that England has yet undertaken a national system of colonisation, neither now nor at any former period of her history. Colonisation must not be viewed as a means that gives a passage to a stated number of needful and adventurous persons, lands them on a foreign shore to meet a certain demand for labour, and then deem that this is all the good it is capable of producing. No; our home and colonial policy may have given it this erroneous character, by the manner in which emigration has been pursued, too much, it is to be feared, upon the principle that guided the policy of our West Indian possessions, and to do away with which the people of England had to pay so heavy a tribute as twenty millions sterling, in order to ease and pacify the mind of humanity. It is true, the one is not of so dark a character as the other, the people are at least free, but there is no question but what does encourage slavery to our West India estates, and still does so some parts of America, also instituted and carried on this mode of emigration to our Australian colonies—capital only set this pernicious machinery in motion.

Viewing, then, all the colonies under the British crown, it may be considered that New Holland stands singularly pre-eminent by itself, as if reserved to England by an all-wise Providence for some great and special end. England was not the primary discoverer of America; and if she had a greater share in peopling it perhaps than other nations, and if her race and language are likely to be paramount and perpetual there, she may see these events to fortuitous circumstances or to the chances of war. If, again, we look to her Eastern possessions, to the Cape, India, and China, we find them peopled by powerful nations and hostile tribes, or numerous races of people, so that she can hardly retain her hold. New Zealand, too, has its warlike tribes, who have even measured their strength with British power. But New Holland, equal in size to all Europe, the future England of our southern hemisphere, and her Ireland, Van Diemen's Land, have never yet been disturbed by hostile forces; no flag save that of England has ever waved on their shores; no numerous tribes of warlike natives inhabit this vast continent; only a sprinkling here and there of a primitive race. Here then has this fifth portion of the globe remained unknown to civilised man, until that intrepid navigator Cook, about eighty years ago, made a peaceable conquest of it by science, and added it to the empire of England. When the mind takes her stand at this point, when she views through immeasurable space the immense possessions England then holds in the antipodes, when she roams over these "vast regions," sees the plains, the valleys, the vast tracts of country unreclaimed and unhabited by man, the fertility thereof, and the abundant resources left in all the wild luxuriance of nature; when, in fact, Mr. Editor, you in sober seriousness view, say, when the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland come to contemplate the vast uncoupled capabilities on one side, and the struggling endeavours of tens of thousands in this land to find elbow-room, they will be apt to exclaim, "What is this preserve kept for, and for whom?" Truly, it is when we view matters in this light that we see how much colonisation becomes a great national question; it ought not to be circumscribed by selfish and narrow views, or by party feelings. There is no other work of amelioration in which all grades of the community may so universally engage in as colonisation, or that gives to charity a greater opportunity of expanding her wings all over the united kingdom—not passing over one class or place, and favouring another. Nay, the munificent hand of benevolence in this work may extend its usefulness to the distant regions of Australia—it may make happy the now solitary homesteads of thousands—it may unite again parent and child, husband and wife. The philanthropist, in colonising, may by his charity and influence in England, throw a shield of protection before the unfortunate and neglected aborigines of Australia, and rescue them from extermination as a race. They are a primeval people that appeal loudly to our Christian charity, and claim a right to be brought within the plan of our colonisation. The religionist again—oh! how he can promote the cause of morality by encouraging colonisation; how he can remove the greatest cause of modern crime, poverty, by placing his fellow-man beyond the pales of want; how he can save the innocent and the virtuous by helping them to emigrate; the hapless maiden, seeking for employment and finding none, suffering under the pangs of poverty and hunger, nay, what is fearful to think of, but too often driven out by poverty-stricken parents to seek the alleviation of their hunger by the proceeds of their daughter's crime, or, as we have seen not long since related in our journals, one unhappy elder supporting the existence of another sister by devoting her own soul to perdition! These are awful truths which ought to make every reflecting Christian to consider that he or she has a duty to perform in looking out for the best channel for alleviating the misery which, like a worm, eats away their souls. In the broad sense of the word, colonisation then may be considered as the greatest source of preventive to crime that England at present possesses, and may be found a far greater security to property than bolts or bars.

Yours, faithfully,
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Charlton-crescent, Islington, Jan. 19, 1851.

MELBOURNE MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1852.

COLONISATION.

THE primary and intrinsic advantages of every Colonial settlement are so intimately allied to a healthy and respectable system of Emigration, that neither the local press, the representatives of the people, nor the agency in England can possibly devote more serious attention to the subject, than the direct importance of this interesting question requires.

Various and laudable as have been the sundry schemes propounded for ameliorating the political character, and redeeming the social condition of the Colonies, few are entitled to a higher degree of merit, than the one which emanated from female philanthropy, and is now recommended by the most influential interest of home patronage. We refer to the benevolent scheme which originated with Mrs Chisholm, under the designation of the Colonisation Loan Society. The plan of Sydney Herbert, with reference to the introduction of female free emigrants, although suggested by laudable and recognised principles of domestic morality and social reformation, has not been productive of the desired results in the sister colony of Tasmania. About two years ago, a preliminary public meeting was convened at the corner of Macquarie and Harrington streets, Hobart Town, on which occasion the Lord Bishop of Tasmania elaborated the plan proposed in an eloquent speech of considerable length. It was then arranged that the voluntary contributions of the public of Van Diemen's Land, as well as the assistance of the Territorial Government, should be canvassed towards promoting the accomplishment of the proposed system. Mr Arthur Perry, of the Tasmanian bar, was delegated to act as Provisional Secretary, and suitable accommodation was provided on the old wharfs for the reception of Iowa. At this time, it was generally believed female emigrants upon their arrival in Hobart classes of society, that the speedily become distributed families of the more respectable colonists; and as the public opinion at this crisis was running violently against the introduction of prison labour, little doubt was entertained but as the emigrants were imported, so would they be dispersed? But what was the consequence? It is true that the first importation met with a ready market, and were soon engaged by the settlers; but as the emigration progressed, so did the numerical strength of the depot increase, until within only a short time back there were nearly two hundred available for engagement, but maintained on the funds of the Society. Now, the natural enquiry arises, how was this result to be accounted for? The answer can only be derived from probabilities and speculation: for it is impossible to reconcile the evident apathy of our colonial neighbours with the apparent earnestness of public aversion to *transported* labour.

Perhaps, the free emigrants were, for the most part, incompetent to the services required from them: it may be, that the selection of the women by the Home Committee was too premature, or promiscuous; arising from the erroneous supposition that the state of colonial opinion would give a preference to them, if merely to afford a practical illustration of the prevailing antipathy to transportation: it may be that the natural independence of a free emigrant was irreconcileable with the restraint which colonial exigencies had recommended in domestic discipline; while the settlers finding that the generality of the free women were repugnant to ordinary coercion, preferred the least of the two evils, by returning the emigrant into the depot, and hiring a prisoner substitute who was amenable to stringent law.

But, if the system of Tasmanian free female emigration was found to counteract an intended benefit; if the scheme, laudable as it undoubtedly was in "theory," was found to be inefficient in "practice;" if the public prejudices of Vandiemonian society defeated the anxiety of Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the wishes of those gentlemen, who applied their time and talents to an attempted, although futile, scheme of colonial amelioration: these consequences are not to constitute any barrier to future plans, nor are they to originate any argument against emigrant labour. The principle of *experientia docet hominem* becomes, politically speaking, as applicable to colonisation, as to the ordinary undertakings of mankind; and, if a former scheme has been frustrated in its operation by the peculiar influence of local exigencies, there is no reason for alleging that any subsequent one may not be attended with more desirable results. The important "consummation most devoutly to be wished," in the foundation of all embryo settlements, and the equitable amelioration of colonial communities, must originate in a respectable, and feasible scheme of free emigration.

The prospects held out by a steady and industrious observance of conduct in every British colony are sufficient to encourage the voluntary importation of available labour. But when the advantages of colonial adventure are contrasted with the depression of the market in the home country, then former considerations, and original inducements, become enhanced: while the opportunities for participating in their benefits, are made accessible to all classes. It is one of the most essential elements in modern colonisation, that the medium of emigrating abroad from the United Kingdom, should be proportioned to private circumstances. Colonisation, upon a profitable and durable basis, is materially dependent upon the introduction of eligible labour, that the primary considerations in every scheme of such a nature, should be to select the desirable elements for a new population, and how to adapt the exigencies of colony to the necessities of individuals. The introduction of capital is of secondary importance to the introduction of competent labour. Men of fortune will not emigrate to advance their fortunes, unless they know that the country to which they proceed is reasonably supplied with the *desideratum* of manual labourers. But the class from which this required labour is procurable, consisting of poor people, it becomes necessary to consult *their* necessities, while we consider *colonial* prospects. Moreover than this, a vigilant eye should watch the interests of "Political Economy," at the time that the operation of the system is enforced for enhancing the local condition of a new settlement. The recently reduced, and now moderate charges of transit by emigrant vessels,—the progress which combined intelligence has made in all schemes of modern enterprise,—and the improved state of society in all our British dependencies, bring the subject of emigration within the bounds of a ready alternative. The "Colonisation Loan Society," originating with Mrs Chisholm, has dispersed all those imaginary obstacles which were supposed to exist in peopling a new country with eligible, or competent labour. The advantages of the society, commensurate to the prospects of the industrious emigrant, are founded upon a scale of liberality honorable at once to the promoters of the scheme, and advantageous to those individuals who are wise enough to ameliorate their condition by its means. Not only is an eligible stream of qualified emigration imported into the labour market of the colony, but the benevolence of the originators of the association has condescended to consult the natural feelings of family attachment. By the operations of available funds, derived from the standing capital of the society; and the contributions of a prescribed sum from individual resources; distant relatives may become united, and family attachments consulted. Still, the constant claims of private emigrants in the colony are superior to the available amount of capital, and far beyond the compass of individual means. Public sympathy for their relief, or, rather, voluntary contributions towards their assistance, is recommended by present exigencies: and interested as we are in the progress of the Australias—alike in a political as a social aspect—we are emboldened to court the serious attention of our friends to the promotion of a good cause, the establishment of local advantages, and the general amelioration of existing local abuses. On a future occasion, we shall recur to this important subject.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S EMIGRATION SCHEME.

THE GROUPING SYSTEM.

On Thursday evening, some 200 persons of both sexes, intending emigrants, met Mrs. Chisholm in the school-room of the British Institution, Tabernacle-row, on her invitation, to receive explanations and instructions for their guidance during the voyage. The audience evinced great attention and gratitude for the valuable information conveyed.

Mrs. Chisholm commenced by stating, that as a large number of those present were going to sea in a few days, she was desirous to give them such information, the result of much experience and watchfulness, as might be useful to them. The great question was should they moralise emigration or not—should they make it safe and respectable or the reverse? It was found that every ship which adopted the grouping system increased in character and respectability. A moral restraint was exercised over the young by the co-operation of the aged. On board ship the messes are usually arranged in twelves—but the grouping would take as many as 24 or 26. The arrangement of the groups was voluntary—the parties forming their own groups. The system was attended with disagreeables at first, but there was great advantage in the end, not only in the voyage out, but afterwards in the colony, for it very seldom happened that the grouping formed on the voyage out was not carried out afterwards. After giving an account of the grouping system, recommending good temper, patience, and cleanliness amongst the emigrants, Mrs. Chisholm proceeded to remark upon the Amended Passengers Act, with reference to which she said she had always found considerable difficulty in the matter of water. It had to be paid for, and yet when imperial measure was required, some astonishment was almost invariably expressed. In the new act both the surgeon and the master were directed to hear the supply of water carefully in mind; but it was not generally known that water was supplied always by the old measure, and that if imperial measure was demanded an extra charge was made. It would be well if the act specified that the water should be supplied by imperial measure. Another clause required a certain space in the ship to be set apart as an hospital, under a penalty varying from £5 to £50. It would be a great disappointment to the public if it were specified in what part of the ship the hospital should be, for, as it was, it often happened that no hospital room was provided at all. In one instance, lately a large ship sailing several hundred passengers had made, she found, no such provision—and on inquiry she was told that the fitting up having been done by contract the carpenter had left no wood on board with which to fence off a place for the sick. There was plenty of room in the ship for the purpose under proper arrangements. On asking the captain what he would do if small-pox broke out during the voyage, he said he did not know, but supposed he must put the sick into the longboat. It was manifest, therefore, that the emigrants should see such provision made. Another clause in the act referred to required that a fire engine should be kept on board, but it did not specify the size, which it ought to do, as it was obvious that an engine which would be sufficient for a small vessel would be quite inadequate for a large one; and she would further suggest that every emigrant ship should be compelled to take out a license, and to exhibit on board a statement of the number of emigrants she was licensed to carry, and that a further license should be required for the sale of wines and spirits. It was essential to suggest a passage that inquiries should be made, not only as to the character of the ship, but also to her cargo, and it would be well if the intended emigrants, instead of paying attention to the decorations of the ship, the gilding and moulding and gilding of the saloon, would look to what was stowed away below. In the Family Colonisation Society's charter parties, neither patent fuel, nor anything, or small coal was allowed to be put on board, but coal was a profitable cargo, and she had known instances where the ballast had been removed in the night and coal substituted. Her herself she always examined closely and walked the deck before the ship sailed with chalk on her shoes, that she might ascertain whether coals had been taken on board, and she advised others to do the same. It was far better to charge £5 more for the voyage, than to risk the lives of 200 or 300 people by fire while at sea. The government of Adelaide attributed a deal much of the fever and sickness which occasionally took place on board emigrant ships to the nature of the cargo. She would not mention the name of the ship to which she had alluded, as truth was, she believed, a libel, sometimes; and she had no desire to get into the hands of the lawyers; though she wished to mention with gratitude the aid she had received from one lawyer—Mr. B. Hall, the new member for Kidderminster, who had gratuitously acted as her standing counsel in carrying out her emigration schemes. The Family Colonisation Society, which has supported her so long, and which was ably supported by some of the most influential City merchants, had thought it prudent, for the present, not to send away any more ships; but many persons connected with the shipping trade proposed to carry out the improvements originated by that society. Great improvements Were still no doubt wanting, and it would be a great advantage to have the merchants fighting against each other in honorable competition instead of with her. She never expected to do any good in improving the character of our emigrant ships until such men as Mr. Gibbs Bright, of Liverpool, and Mr. Green, of London, would compete against each other in this class of trade. The spirit of wholesale competition needed for the emigration trade, she feared, would not be aroused in our shipowners until they saw a few foreign ships come into the docks; and she was going to the Continent herself almost immediately to look out for some. After urging various suggestions for the comfort of emigrants during the voyage—as procuring water for themselves instead of depending on the sailors—assisting each other in sickness—practising, and compelling, if necessary, others to practise extreme cleanliness, and other practical details, she told her hearers that they must not expect lodgings at Port Phillip, but must provide themselves with tents, and that unless they joined together, each group making provision and hiring lighters for its own luggage, the cost of removal from the ship would be enormous, owing to the high price of labor.

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SOIREE TO MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM LAST NIGHT.

Last evening, this distinguished lady was entertained at a *soiree*, at the Imperial Hotel, by one of the most respectable assemblages of our fellow-citizens that we have witnessed for some time. The spacious ball room was becomingly decorated, and the splendid band of the 90th Regiment occupied the orchestra, and during the evening, after the proposal of each sentiment, performed some appropriate air. Refreshments were served in Mrs. Cotton's most elegant style.

Among those present we observed, The Rt. Worshipful the Mayor, (who presided). The High Sheriff, and the Hon. Mrs. Beamish, Sir Robert Kane, President of the Queen's College; Sir Thomas Deane, Sir William Lyons. Doctor Ryal, Vice-President of Queen's College; Colonel Vaughan, 90th Regiment; Mr. and Mrs. John Besnard, jun., and the Misses Besnard; Professor Shaw, Queen's College; Professor De Vericour, Queen's College; Professor Murphy, Queen's College; F. Albani, Registrar, Queen's College; Professor Boole, Queen's College; Professor Darley, Queen's College; Professor Fleming, Queen's College; William Fagan, D. Meagher, Major Machell, 66th Regiment; Capt. Gordon, 66th Regiment; Lieut. Peddie, 90th Regiment; Captain and Miss Webster, Rev. Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Forest, Rev. W. Whately, Rev. Dr. Sheil, O.S.A.; Rev. A. Maguire, J. L. Jones, Paymaster of the *Ajax*; Rev. J. O'Connell, Rev. L. Riordan, Reverend P. Lyons, Rev. J. Hayes, H. Hennessy, Librarian, Queen's College; Rev. Mr. Cunningham, R. Dowden (Rd.) and Miss Dowden, A. M'Carthy, Town Clerk; H. K. Feath, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams, M. J. Barry, J. Morgan and the Misses Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. F. M'Swiney, F. Mullan, Mr. and Mrs. Shea and Miss E. Corbett, W. H. Lyons, Dr. Lyons, Dublin; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Maguire and the Misses Bailey, Captain and Mrs. Mowle, Mr. and Mrs. G. O'Neil, Mr. and Miss Osborne, G. Arbuckle, B. Alcock, J. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. J. M'Carthy, Dyke Parade; J. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. M'Auliffe, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Skiddy, F. M. Jennings, —— Davis, —— West, G. O'Neil, Mrs. O'Neil, and Miss M. Keane, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, W. Power, Mr. and Mrs. Manly, R. Vincent, —— Smith, R. Dowden, jun., —— Pyne, T. Jennings, and the Misses Jennings, —— Crofts, J. Scott, J. G. Gibbings, Mr. and Mrs. Noblett, Mr. and Mrs. White, Jno. England, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, C. Mathew, Mrs. J., and Miss Corbett, W. Hegarty, D. Casey, G. Humphries, J. O'Hea, Barrister; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cleary, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, J. Cronin, E. Collins, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hegarty, J. Cahill, Mrs. Brady, Miss Bisson, R. Donovan, Mr. Quill, Dr. Finn, J. Beale, J. Deane, Mr. and Miss Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Hayes, Charles Sugrue, jun.; J. Cronin, Solicitor; Michael Murphy, R. Varian, Robert O'Shaughnessy, —— Fowles, D. Murphy, and Miss Murphy, Jno. Smelt, Mrs. and Miss Cross, Rev. Mr. Hincks, &c.

At about eight o'clock, the respected guest of the evening, accompanied by the Mayor, F. E. Beamish, High Sheriff; Sir Thomas Deane, ex-Sheriff; Sir William Lyons, and several other gentlemen entered the room, amid the most enthusiastic applause,

After the refreshments had been partaken of,

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to give the first sentiment, said that the present was an occasion that seldom offered to the citizens of Cork. They had at their table that night a lady, whose benevolence, charity, and great amiability of disposition was so well known through the whole world, that very little was left for him to say about her. They were assembled there that night to pay a just tribute of their respect to a lady, who had made the greatest efforts for the benefit of their unfortunate countrymen, who had been driven to seek a livelihood in a foreign land. That land Mrs. Chisholm had been well acquainted with. It was a land flowing with milk and honey, or at least with gold, so much so, that he (the chairman) feared they would all strive to get there. But he would be sorry to think that they would do so, as in that case he did not know what would become of those who remained at home. However, Mrs. Chisholm's object was one of the greatest benevolence that ever a humane being undertook; it was to provide for the comfort and safety of the poor emigrants to that far distant land. Having said so much about Mrs. Chisholm, who, he was sure, was better able than he was, to explain the many benefits arising from her great undertaking. He had only one other duty to perform to the meeting. In an assembly of Irishmen it was always the custom not to forget the ladies; but on the present occasion they had to toast a lady, one of the highest in the land, whose virtues and whose accomplishments were such as to entitle her to the highest love and respect of them all. The loyalty of Irishmen was such, that he was sure a hearty response was never wanted when the name of the Queen was mentioned. And whenever the sovereign of these realms was in danger or trouble, Irishmen were never backward in the good fight (hear, hear). He was sure there never was a battle field nor a naval engagement in which they were not foremost and most conspicuous. He gave then the health of "The Queen," which was received with enthusiastic applause.

Air—"God save the Queen."

The CHAIRMAN rose to propose the next toast, and said it was the health of Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal family. Prince Albert had responded most nobly to the efforts they were then making to call forth the industrial resources of the country. He had not only most generously come forward with his subscription, but, through his influence, their most gracious Queen had given them a cup for the regatta, which was part of their Exhibition.—The example of the Prince had had a great effect; it had induced numerous noblemen and gentlemen to come forward to support their Exhibition. He thought it was due to Prince Albert to say that his example would be the means of making their Exhibition a credit to the country and to the city. They all owed him a debt of gratitude; in fact in all his relations in life, as the husband of their gracious Queen, there was no man whose conduct could be more honourable than that of Prince Albert. All they hoped and trusted was that he might enjoy many happy years, with their gracious Sovereign. He then gave the health of "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family." Received with loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN after a short pause, said the next toast he had to propose was the health of the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton. In giving that toast he felt great satisfaction in saying that they owed them a great debt of gratitude. They had responded most nobly to the appeal that was made to them, and they signified, by their subscriptions, and their intended presence, the interest they felt in all the proceedings that were going on. He had great pleasure in proposing the health of "The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton." The toast was received with great applause.

Mr. J. BESNARD, jun., then came forward and said that he never rose with feelings of sincerer pleasure, or of deeper gratification than he did on the present occasion, to read an address of his fellow-citizens to one so distinguished for universal benevolence (hear, hear). Mr. Besnard then read the following address in a clear and distinct voice:—

"TO MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

"MADAM,—On behalf of our fellow-citizens, it is our pleasing duty to congratulate you, on your welcome visit to Cork. In their names, as well as our own, we have to express the deep gratification with which we all hail your presence amongst us.

"In you we recognise not merely a lady of untiring benevolence, and rare self-sacrifice; but one who with these high qualities combines a vigour of understanding, and a persevering energy of will, that have enabled you to apply those qualities to great and enduring results. Society is indebted to you for having moralised emigration. Hence, we feel that we owe you, not only the gratitude which is at all times due to the philanthropic and devoted, but the deeper homage which should be accorded to a great social reformer.

"In the system of Emigration which you have established, you have, indeed, accomplished a grand object. You have placed it in the power of thousands of the humble and industrious, who have no adequate field of exertion, in these islands, to remove to lands where all honest labour may reap a just reward, without detriment to their health, their self-respect, or their morals. How vast is the benefit thus conferred on the emigrants themselves; how vast the service done to the human race, in thus preserving, unimpaired, amongst the founders of future nations, the feelings of honourable independence, and high moral rectitude.

"Within the limits which custom prescribes to an address like this, it is not possible to allude to the great advantages of your system, in detail. But we feel called upon to refer specially and pointedly to one of them, for which the deepest gratitude is due, namely, the admirable arrangements you have made to secure a kindly and vigilant guardianship for the unprotected of your own sex, both during the voyage, and after their arrival in the colony. The dangers to which emigrants of this interesting class were exposed, first attracted your attention in Australia, and to your womanly sympathy we are indebted for all the reforms you have effected. Their prayers and blessings, and the happy consciousness of having saved them from so many perils will, we trust, long continue to repay your motherly efforts in their behalf.

"Once again, madam, we tender you our thanks for the great public services you have done, and beg you to accept this address, as a testimony of our unfeigned respect and admiration."

The reading of the address was several times interrupted by loud applause.

Mrs. CHISHOLM, after a pause, read the following reply:—"Ladies and gentlemen, the kind and complimentary tone of your address is most gratifying to my feelings, and the remembrance of your warm-hearted approval of my conduct will strengthen my hands, and stimulate me to meet with resolution the difficulties with which I am surrounded. Purposing to return to Australia next year, I may take this opportunity of stating that when there you may depend upon my exertion in trying to protect and advise the female emigrants on their arrival, requesting you to bear in mind that the moral good of the whole is my object, and that I am ready to do what I can for an emigrant, and in the best manner I am able, without wishing to know what faith he professes, or what country he comes from. As a token of your approval of the principles on which I have worked for ten years, this address will be retained by me as a family memorial."—(Applause.)

After concluding the reading of the reply, Mrs. Chisholm proceeded to say that it was one of the privileges of the sex, which she hoped she might herself be permitted to follow on this occasion, to add a postscript to a letter (hear, hear). The gentlemen who were then present, were well aware that addresses which were seen in newspapers were things that were well considered, and had been previously read. At the time this address had been first presented to her, she could not herself have expected to have met there so numerous an assemblage; and having within the last year been compelled to travel many miles for the sake of meeting with one individual, to try and add a single link to her efforts, she hoped she might be pardoned on that occasion, when she saw so many friends around her, for embracing the opportunity (cheers). She thought she could not have had the resolution to have done so, had she not seen present several parents, who had consulted her with reference to the emigration of their children. The class who were then thinking most seriously of emigration, were that class of all others whom they were most unwilling to part with, and of the young, men to whom she had been speaking during the last few days, she found that large numbers were going to the diggings—the spades were prepared and the pickaxes ready. Many were seriously apprehensive that this gold digging would have a very bad effect. She thought very differently. At the present time—and it should be borne in mind—the parents who had hitherto been blessed with every comfort of life, who had been surrounded with every domestic enjoyment, but who were then compelled, by circumstances, to leave their homes, could not, she thought, fear any danger in sending their sons to the diggings. They would be digging for gold, for the good and the comfort of their parents, whom she was sure they would be thinking of, and would be preparing for them, in their old age, comfortable homes, in return for the kindnesses bestowed on them in their youth (hear, hear). She felt certain that this character would stamp the young men of the present day, who were going to the diggings. They would not be surrounded with the dangers that were dreaded for them; their feelings were strong, and required to be acted on immediately. She trusted that those who were going would bear in mind that, from one shilling to one hundred pounds, could be transmitted to their friends, through the instrumentality of the society—any amount they wished in its entirety. She was purposely remaining till next year, in hopes that she might assist those who were emigrating, or about to do so, as well as to be of greater use to those parties who felt an interest in the emigration of those to whom she had alluded. She assured them that she felt deeply grateful to the ladies who came there that night, and she could well understand the feeling she had often heard expressed, for, though much she valued the attendance of the gentlemen, still it was the mothers' presence which would strengthen her (applause); for if she had the mothers with her she feared not, and she was sure they would not have come there that night, unless they were sincere. Mrs. Chisholm then resumed her seat amidst loud applause.

The HIGH SHERIFF, after a lapse of a few minutes, during which the band performed, rose and said that the Mayor having been obliged to retire, he had placed a very inadequate deputy in the chair (no, no). However he was bound to go through the programme of the evening, as he found it, and he should be very ungrateful, as an Irishman, after what had fallen from their guest, if he did not express his sentiment of thanks to her, not only individually, but on the part of the whole community (hear). When the Mayor was commencing the proceedings that evening he (the High Sheriff) thought he was about to introduce the health of Mrs. Chisholm, for he had taken the words, which should have fallen from the lips of other gentleman. His (the Mayor's) language was fully justified towards their guest, for no language they could use could be termed fulsome, when they were speaking the sentiments of the heart, with regard to the conduct through life of that lady (hear, hear). She had, according to her own statement, been now, for ten years, endeavouring to promote the comfort of all those, whom circumstances compelled to leave their native land. She had particularly taken care of the sex, to which she herself belonged, those who most needed the fostering hand, when about to leave their own homes (hear). It was not to be wondered at that those young people, who left their parents, and, after encountering a long voyage, were put ashore in a country, strange to them, should not have succeeded to the extent that all would desire, when they were left without any one to afford them protection (hear). To Mrs. Chisholm was now due the protection they received, not only on their arrival, but also during their voyage (hear, hear). That lady had evinced an anxiety, he would not say to take from them those they would wish should remain; but she had stepped in to aid those who could no longer hold the position which their families had hitherto held, and were anxious that they should be able, by their own industry, to succeed in Australia, and place themselves and those dependent on them in a position they never could have hoped again to attain in this country. They were particularly grateful to her for the efforts she had made in this respect, and she had most admirably succeeded up to the present (hear); and she would, by the feelings and energy she possessed, carry with her such a feeling, as should compel, not only individuals, but the government of the country to adopt a better system of emigration (hear, hear). The classification and arrangement in the emigrant vessels which had been secured for females by Mrs. Chisholm, as well as the observance of everything that could tend to the advantage of their morality, decency, and comfort, had been such as deserved their warmest feelings of gratitude and respect (hear, hear). He had not that sufficient knowledge of what had been done by their guest, that would enable him to speak on the subject as he could wish; and he would therefore let it be done by those gentlemen who would follow him. But he should offer her his warmest acknowledgments for all she had done, and he was assured that she must succeed and become one of the greatest benefactors that mankind had ever seen (cheers). He would give them "Mrs. Chisholm and the self-supporting principle of the London Colonisation Loan Society."

The sentiment was received with applause, and

Mr. MICHAEL JOSEPH BARRY having been requested by Mrs. Chisholm to respond, rose, and said, It was indeed a source of pride and pleasure to him to rise to return thanks on behalf of the distinguished lady whose name had been associated with the toast just proposed by the High Sheriff. He believed he owed that honor to the fact that he had the gratification of making the acquaintance of Mrs. Chisholm in London and of having been present at, certainly, one of the most enthusiastic and interesting meetings he had ever attended—a group meeting of the emigrants, who were about to depart for Sydney by a ship of the Colonization Loan Society—the *Mariner*. That meeting was presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Herbert, and several other persons who had interested themselves in the project originated by Mrs. Chisholm were present. He thought it would be no harm, at the outset of the observations he was about to make, to say that the attendance at that meeting of such persons, as he had just mentioned, was, in itself, the best proof that possibly could be given, of what had been stated in the short reply which Mrs. Chisholm had read to the address with which that lady had been presented,—that, there was nothing of a sectarian character in the system of emigration over which she presided (hear, and applause). That, that system of emigration was in fact carried on without the least reference to the principles or the country of the emigrant. He felt it was right for him to say thus much, because he was aware that misapprehension existed on that head, which had been probably sustained in interested quarters, and he therefore thought it his duty to remove such misapprehension. He rose to perform a duty which would, indeed, have left him but little to say, if he were to confine himself strictly to what appeared to be the direct object of his address. If he were to limit himself to the exact toast his duty would be very simple, but he felt he had more than that to do. If it were not for the peculiar circumstance under which he was placed, he would, probably, have nothing further to add; but, he was there as one of the promoters of that entertainment, as well as, for the moment, the representative of Mrs. Chisholm, and, as such, he should not be prohibited bearing testimony to the character of that peculiar system of emigration which that lady had set on foot (applause). Under ordinary circumstances, one returning thanks would, no doubt, be considered as out of place if he were to speak in complimentary terms of the party on whose behalf he was speaking; but he, (Mr. B.) would not be doing his duty on that occasion, if he did not explain why it was that Mrs. Chisholm deserved the compliment they had assembled to pay her—and far more than that compliment. In the address which had been just presented, Mrs. Chisholm was called a "great social reformer." Such Mrs. Chisholm eminently was. If the claim of a "great social reformer" could be merited by anybody he thought that claim was eminently Mrs. Chisholm's (applause). She had, as the address truly remarked, "moralized emigration."—And, when the moralization of emigration, as a system, was spoken of, he believed, that very few present knew how much the phrase conveyed. He did not himself profess to be fully acquainted with the details of the system of emigration which prevailed previously to that originated by Mrs. Chisholm; but, he had been on board emigrant vessels at a period much later than that at which she commenced her exertions, and those ships had been fitted out in such a manner as most assuredly called for the amendments which she had undertaken, and so admirably carried out. Under the old system of emigration, nothing could be worse than the arrangements, whether as regarded the personal comfort, the self-respect, or the moral propriety of those on board, and it was the consciousness of the deficiencies and the evils which sprung from such a system that induced Mrs. Chisholm to make those exertions which she had carried out so satisfactorily (hear, hear). There were three or four distinct things Mrs. Chisholm had in view in carrying out her system. She had in view the comfort of the emigrant, which, of course, was a matter not to be lost sight of, but which was of minor consideration when compared with the other matters which had to be considered—with the self-respect and the morals of the emigrants (hear). Looking at the arrangements on board the vessels of the Colonisation Loan Society, of which Mrs. Chisholm had been the originator, they would see they were such as were eminently calculated to secure the full amount of personal comfort which was compatible with the duration of the voyage, and which could be afforded in that class of vessels which mercantile gentlemen know as A 1 ships in Lloyd's list. In the arrangement of these vessels care had been taken to provide for the emigrants 10 *per cent.* more room than was required by the Act of Parliament—that was to say, a vessel which under the emigration laws would be allowed to take 100 passengers, would, under Mrs. Chisholm's arrangements only be allowed to take 90. That, in itself, was a great matter; but, it was one of the least importance connected with Mrs. Chisholm's system. One grand matter was the effect the system had in stimulating the self-respect of the emigrants (hear, hear). The society founded by Mrs. Chisholm was not what they called a charitable society. The object of the society was eminently useful—eminently philanthropic; but it was not a charitable society in that sense which conveyed that those who took advantage of it were sent out to Australia as beggars. Quite the contrary.—Those who went out through the Colonization Loan Society were not sent out as beggars—they were independent and sent out at their own expense (hear). They went as became honest, industrious, and independent men. They were not sent out through the charity of their fellow-citizens, but by the honest earnings of their own industry. If the emigrant was not able to pay the full amount of his passage the society would receive it by instalments, by the week or the month, until the full amount was made up; and, even previous to the full amount being made up—if the funds of the society admitted—a loan, if applied for, would be supplied to the intending emigrant upon the guarantee of his past payments and the security of his character (applause). Now, he considered this an important fact, as connected with Mrs. Chisholm's system, because it showed how habits of self-reliance, because it showed how habits of industry, tended to exalt and purify the character, for he was happy to say that by this system the society had lost nothing, as when the emigrants got to Australia they, almost without exception, paid back the advances made to them; and this

COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

It is impossible to look around without being filled with delightful encouragement when reflecting upon the great future of the Australian Colonies. It is delightful to see in process of rapid realisation the ideas of future greatness, and power and position, which but a few months since were regarded even by enthusiasts merely as the possible results of slow development. Wherever we turn the Australian Colonies form the theme of conversation. The poor labourer longs for a footing in Australia, and the overburthened capitalist dreams of its auriferous wealth. The miser counts his treasured hoards of wealth, and praises the land for its cunning in having so long concealed its riches. The rich people "on Change" anxiously expect the latest intelligence from "the gold regions," and poor people stare at the bills, which are posted in all parts as if those magic words had spell-bound them to the spot. I commenced by saying that it was delightful to contemplate the glorious future. What moralist will hereafter profess to despise "base" gold, and decry the sinfulness of "sordid wealth," if base gold should be the means of peopling a new world, and relieving half the misery of the old one?

That voluntary and free emigration will be extensively carried on there is no doubt. Earl Grey is also understood to have intended to say, that he intended to say something to the Emigration Commissioners about some intended intention to send out more emigrants. Nothing more promising or explicit than this can I at present inform you of as regards the Government. But private societies and individuals are active. Your Delegate has been for some time on an emigration tour in the North of Ireland, and the Press there welcomes and encourages the object of his mission. Mrs Chisholm's Family Colonization Society is extending its operations and accounts from the Colonies teem with gratitude to the benefactress who has been the means of uniting separated families, and providing many an indigent person with a home and comfort. Sir Sidney Herbert's plan for relieving distressed females is patronised by many of the aristocracy, and during the current year largely increased numbers of females will be sent to the Colonies. Numerous letters received from former emigrants breathe thanks in such simple and natural language, and tell of such improved circumstances, and so much of happiness in "that beautiful country," that it needs but funds soon to equalize the sexes there, for amongst single females of a useful and respectable class any number of emigrants might now be obtained.

THE CORK SOUTHERN REPORTER, MAY 18, 1852.

IN our columns to-day will be found a report of the soiree given last evening, at the Imperial Hotel, to Mrs. CHISHOLM. It does not need any comment from us. The names of those who attended, and the imposing array of our most respectable citizens who, it will be seen, were present to pay respect to that excellent lady, convey more than any remarks of ours could, the deep interest felt here in her proceedings, and the universal desire to second her efforts for the improvement of Emigration. We may add that, previously to her arrival here, little more than a general impression, that she had effected immense good, for those who left these countries for Austarlia, was prevalent in this city, without that detailed knowledge of her plans which is so necessary for their complete appreciation. Even this sufficed to create a cordial desire to welcome her kindly. But the very few days she has passed amongst us diffused a more correct idea of the peculiar and distinctive merits of her system, and contributed mainly to bring about the unusually large and brilliant demonstration of last evening. We trust sincerely, for the sake of the emigrant class, that, in other places, the benefit derivable from the Colonization Loan Society may become equally known, and that branches of it may be extended to this country. None has a deeper interest in everything tending to "moralise emigration"—the great object of Mrs. CHISHOLM'S exertions.

February, 19. 1852.

MORNING ADVERTISER

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

A public "Group" meeting of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, was held last evening at the Royal British Institution, Cowper-street, City-road, for the purpose of bidding "farewell" to the emigrants about to depart from this country for Australia, in the ship "Mariner." The scene was an exciting one, the great hall of the Institution was densely crowded long before the meeting commenced.

On the platform we noticed the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was called to the chair, Mrs. Captain Chisholm (under whose auspices the system of "Family Colonisation" was originated), the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Mr. Lowe, late member of the Senate at Sydney; Capt. Stanley Carr, and numerous ladies interested in the success of the plan.

Mrs. Chisholm, on taking her place on the platform, was enthusiastically cheered.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in opening the business, assured the meeting that it was no small gratification to him to see that they were good enough to express a desire that he should preside over them on this occasion. He accepted the honourable office with the greatest pleasure, and he took that opportunity of expressing in his own name, in the name of Mrs. Chisholm, and those who were associated with them, and in that of the emigrants whose loss they were about to sustain and were sensible of, his deep gratitude. It had been his lot to preside over several of those group meetings. He presided, not long ago, over one of them, on board "the Athenian," and he was again called upon to preside on this occasion, so that it appeared as if he was to be the "chief mourner" when their friends and fellow subjects were about to take leave of them. Hitherto, when the emigrant was leaving his country, it was a most melancholy occasion, seeing that then the most painful family disruptions took place, but under this system—the system introduced by Mrs. Chisholm—whole families were sent out together, and the father was not separated from his child, nor the brother from the sister. None of those scenes now took place, but youth and age, the blessing of God, favouring the efforts of the good Mrs. Chisholm would be conveyed out together.—(Applause.) He had himself seen such a sight on board the Athenian. He had seen the tender infant of six weeks old, and the aged grandmother of 83 years, go out together.—(Hear, hear, and applause.)

After some gentlemen had addressed the meeting,

Mr. WYNDHAM HARDING and Mr. VERE FOSTER (an enthusiast for the welfare of the emigrant), moved and seconded a resolution in keeping with the objects of the society, in favour of which and the success of the operation they bore testimony, after which, and thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated, giving, as they were getting under way, three hearty cheers for Mrs. Chisholm.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS ON ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA.—Employment is generally immediately offered, according to the capabilities of the emigrant. This is often done on board ship before the foot of the passenger touches the soil of his newly-adopted country. Many persons choose not to take situations until they have "looked about" them, as they may term it; this is a waste of time, a loss of money, and often leads to spending the capital they may have brought with them. We would advise that they at once accepted of a situation, but only for one month, which would allow time to see what kind of business best suits them, is most remunerative, and a knowledge of the customs of the country might be gained. A house may not be had; if the emigrant has a tent, he can pitch it on some neighbouring spot, waiting until he be settled in his future pursuits, and has an opportunity to procure a dwelling. If the intention be to go to the gold mines, the less time spent in the town the greater will be the saving. Should any emigrant feel at a loss how to act, and he be at Melbourne, Port Philip, we are assured that in his dilemma, if he applies to Captain Chisholm, he will meet with a courteous reception and the soundest advice for the advancement of his interests. At Sydney, the agent of the Family Colonization Loan Society will also render his services.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S LAND SCHEME.

IT is a legitimate advantage gained by one who has labored as long and successfully for the public as Mrs. Chisholm has done for the people of Australia, that any scheme he or she may bring forward is secure against a danger that causes the death in infancy of many a proposal deserving a better fate. Anything proposed by Mrs. Chisholm is sure not to be altogether overlooked,—not to die of public neglect in the hour of its birth. We feel assured that the members of the Legislative Council to whom the letter published in Saturday's *Argus* was addressed, will attentively consider the suggestions therein contained. And, indeed, apart from the *préstige* attaching to the writer's name, her scheme has much to recommend it, although, with regard to a subject of such large importance, and of such numerous bearings, as the sale of our waste lands, it is necessary to be very cautious in forming or expressing an opinion.

Mrs. Chisholm proposes that the present mode of sending half the receipts of land sales to England, shall be abolished. Indeed, both in theory and practice, the "appropriated moiety" has lately found little favor. Her scheme is not, however, to leave immigration to take care of itself, and to absorb the whole proceeds of the land sales in general expenditure; but to provide, by other means than those now resorted to, for a stream of immigration, larger in volume and better in kind. The proposal is, "that the Government should appoint agents on a per-centage to dispose of emigration tickets of 10s. each, or such other sum as might suit the views and circumstances of the purchaser; and that the person purchasing such a ticket, should receive and be entitled to a land remission order to half its amount, bearing four per cent. interest. These emigration tickets would have to be forwarded to the parties in Europe whose emigration was to be effected, and such tickets, under the authority of Government, would stand, and would be received, as cash by any ship emigration agent in England."

There are some difficulties in the way of this scheme, and we confess that we think Mrs. Chisholm might have unfolded her project more completely than she has done in the above passage; but if she has not sufficiently represented the objections to her proposal, she has not either placed its advantages in a sufficiently prominent light. We will consider these first. One benefit, to which allusion is indeed made, lies in the immediate opportunity for investment that would be afforded for small savings. As in building and land societies, when properly conducted, the shareholder begins to derive a profit from saving the moment he begins to save, and has not to wait till the fruits of his abstinence amount to a sum susceptible of independent investment,—so, according to Mrs. Chisholm's proposal, the purchaser of emigration tickets would have a profitable employment presented to him for every ten shillings of spare cash as it accrued. At present there is often no adequate inducement to men to begin accumulating a fund; whereas, if a commencement were once made, they would take a pleasure in watching that fund grow, and would exercise both industry and self-denial to promote its growth. Moreover, the purchasers of emigration tickets; would, by the fact of remitting them, evince that they were sufficiently under the influence of old ties of family and friendship, and give a good guarantee that the persons sent for would be a more desirable class of colonists than the stray hordes swept together and shipped off by the Emigration Commissioners.

The advantage of obtaining interest on small instalments of savings would not be confined to the individuals saving, but would be shared by the Government. The Government would be holding money at the rate of two per cent. (for interest at the rate of four per cent. is only proposed to be paid on half the price of emigration tickets), and this money would otherwise have been lying by unprofitably in old stockings or other private hiding places for odd pounds.

Her group meetings were intended for themselves, their fathers and mothers, and their grandfathers and grandmothers. She, however, knew that they could not expect to take their grandparents to the little bits of places which were now used as habitations. Now, she was warned not to touch upon politics, but she found that if she began to speak of fifty-acre allotments she was touching upon political ground. To come, then, to the distinct subject of the evening. She had not thought it advisable to say anything to them about the best way of getting to the diggings until she had tried the road herself. And a difficult road it was for people, such as the majority of those who went to the diggings were, with but little money in their pockets. Yet to the diggings they must go, as she need not tell them that employment was not to be had in Melbourne. But the people on the diggings were unable to work with spirit or comfort, because they had not their families with them. Mrs. Chisholm then described the many discomforts and evils which were occasioned by husbands being separated from their wives, and fathers from their families, upon the gold-fields. The next question to be considered was how to enable their families to join them with comfort. In November last she proposed that there should be shelter-sheds at about nine or ten miles' distance from each other, on the road to the diggings. In these sheds, beds should be provided at about one shilling or one and sixpence a-night, and other simple accommodations afforded. But on that occasion she was told that November was a dreadful month, and nothing could be done. But now there had been five Novembers; and still they were told that the commercial depression was such that nothing could be done. They must sit, then, with their arms folded, and remain listless. But, no; they must bring their energies to work. She had been ill, or she would not have sat quiet so long. They must do something, and that at once, too. She must have 10,000*l.* to do the work which was required. Less would not be sufficient, and they must aid her to get it. She had made some little progress in the matter, having obtained enough money to erect ten sheds. She had explained her views to the Lieutenant-Governor, and he had yielded a cheerful acquiescence to her plans. She had told him her principle was always this—that the people should pay for their own work. Now there was a tax of 5*s.* levied on every person landing in the colonies. To a portion of this fund she considered they had a right, and she obtained it. There was not then anything in hand, but she had obtained a loan until there was. With this she would be able to build ten sheds, but she would have nothing to furnish them. Funds for this purpose would still have to be raised. The sheds must be furnished. She used the term *sheds* because they were chiefly intended for day accommodation. She would not call them *houses*, because, though she hoped they would be comfortable, they would not be homes—in the true sense of the term. She did not wish to interfere with any places now established, but there were none for the class which she wished to assist. These establishments would be under the protection of the police, because there would be numbers of wives and children there, and every protection would have to be afforded. A shelter-shed committee had been formed, and consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs O'Shanassy, Hodgson, M'Kinnon, Egg, and E. M'Kenzie, hon. secretary. Mrs. Chisholm then explained that she had tickets at 1*s.* each, which she wished to sell, and these tickets would entitle the owners to accommodation in the sheds. By this means, without going begging, which she abhorred, she trusted the necessary funds for the sheds would be obtained. It was at present contemplated to build sheds on the road to Castlemaine, afterwards to the other diggings, and then to every "new rush," as it might arise. She wanted to sell as many tickets as possible as soon as possible, in order to commence at once. She trusted she might rely on those who went along the line to keep the sheds respectable. She might rely on their moral nature to keep them so. She had always found it so in the various arrangements with which she had been connected in Sydney. She wanted their assistance in disposing of those tickets, although it would only be by a person going from house to house that the necessary number would be sold. It was scarcely possible to name the exact charges which would be required, but she might mention that it was intended to have beds at 1*s.* each, and a place also where persons who did not wish to use the beds might lie down in blankets for sixpence; clean sheets would likewise be obtainable. A kettle of boiling water might be had for sixpence, so that families might sit down to a comfortable meal, using their own tea and other requisites. At this rate it would cost about twenty shillings for a family to reach Castlemaine. Care would be taken, as far as possible, to erect these sheds at a distance from places of accommodation at present in existence. A scale of the charges would be published, so that families might be aware of the cost before starting. It was her intention, after a time, to place these sheds under particular inspection; indeed, she hoped to be enabled ultimately to visit them herself once a month. Timid females would, perhaps, rather go when they knew she was on the road than at any other time. There was no other way in which she could so well make her intention known as by calling that meeting. In a few days there would be a Committee meeting, and she was sure they would do all they could; and if the meeting would lend its aid, in two months the shelter-sheds would be ready. A large number of men had gone lately to the diggings and left their wives behind them; and if soon there was not an alteration, she would have to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for a grant of the Exhibition Building for the use of deserted families. Mrs. Chisholm then made an earnest appeal to those present, and forcibly displayed the difference between the comforts enjoyed by the man who worked with his family around him and the unhappiness experienced by one who was separated from those he loved. She said it was a cruel system into which they had fallen,—that of rushing into the interior, and leaving their wives and families exposed to dangers and miseries in Melbourne. She concluded by thanking them for having come forward in such numbers, and for the kind attention with which they had listened to her remarks. As there were a number of females there, she might express a hope that they would inform their single friends that there would soon be those places on the route to the diggings. The chief object was, however, at first to enable wives and families to join their husbands and fathers; after that, something might doubtless be done for the special benefit of those wishing to go into service.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Chisholm was then moved by a person in the body of the hall, and, being seconded, was carried with enthusiasm. As there was no chairman, Mr. Weeks officiated as such for the moment.

Mrs. Chisholm, in responding, said that she had rarely had a chairman at her meetings in England, because she found that it was not requisite. Her meetings had always been sufficiently orderly without.

to look *up*. It is when we have reformed ourselves, that the wider reformation for which we sigh will be in sight. The Government is not upon *our* shoulders. But the New Testament is in our hand; and on the last page of its most wonderful book is that rebuke which Peter received from the Lord he loved so well, "If I will that he tarry till I come, *what is that to thee?* FOLLOW THOU ME.'"

X. Y. Z.

Caroline Chisholm.*

'Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest.'

So frequently of late has the name heading this paper been before the public in connexion with emigration, that whilst during the last few years many families in England, Scotland, and Ireland, have become so directly interested in her movements, that 'Caroline Chisholm' is with them a household name, there can be comparatively few to whom it is unknown. A lady who in five years has acquired so extensive a reputation in our own country—who came hither from the Antipodes, followed by the prayers and blessings of the whole population, and publicly recommended by the 'members of council, magistrates, landholders, merchants, and others, inhabitants of New South Wales'—who has been the subject of despatches between the Home and the Colonial Governments—and the results of whose experience have been sought by, and the wisdom of whose advice has guided, Colonial Secretaries and Emigration Commissioners, cannot be an ordinary person. It is not for these circumstances alone, however, that we propose to give our readers some account of her life and character. If her name is now to thousands the cherished symbol of what is good and kind and noble, it is simply because, being ever ready to act on the precept, 'Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you,' she has seized every opportunity which Providence has thrown in her way of being useful to such as have most needed her sympathy and help. The works of one animated by this spirit, multiply and accumulate, for they are not the result of mere sentiment, or of fitful feeling, nor, when once undertaken, are they hastily abandoned. It is surprising, too, how naturally occasions for usefulness will present themselves to those who look for them—how numerous they become—and how they increase in apparent importance. At first, indeed, it may be but the giving of 'a cup of cold

* Memoirs of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, &c., by Eneas Mackenzie. 8vo. Pp. 187. Webb and Co., 1852. The Three Colonies of Australia, with illustrations by S. Sydney, Esq. Large 8vo. Ingram, Cooke and Co., 1852. Report of the Family Colonization Society. 'Daily News,' 1851-2, &c. Mrs. Chisholm's letter to Earl Grey. A B C of Colonization, &c.

which were ... tution is now ... ting in virtue ... a sacrifice to ... red necessary ... by his wife ... of that year ... this nest of ... e exercise of ... heart of Mrs. ... g as was the ... k from dealing ... is necessarily ... m out. Emi- ... ntly arriving, ... y and immo- ... apted to cope ... eased it. On ... hisholm went ... circumstances, ... pation in the ... us cases lent ... ces. On one ... y of Highland ... any language ... guide them.' ... ws,' to enable ... ewood to the ... atifying, and ... 340), her hus- ... nt anxieties, ... Mrs. Chisholm ... mate of New ... persevere in ... ime, she was ... the colony. ... f matters at ... old country,' ... with irresis- ... eds of new- ... iving almost ... in hand on ... in. 'There ... ments made ... females on ... e hundreds ... n. . . . .

ion, discussed the ... advocates. Fear- ... ifficulties, a small ... was importuned to ... ses of the 'Home,' ... its management. ... t the Government ... t not without first ... believe you have ... ing so, and also in ... ou.' Subsequently ... h importance, that ... conferred a privi- ... granted to a lady, ... he allowed her to ... led, that Governor ... il—

... people working for ... Mrs. Chisholm, and I ... exertions, and do so ... at the commencement

... Home' consisted ... dition. Notwith- ... sity of a personal ... in the case of the ... any sacrifice, to ... her private use ... is her account of

... pelled to endure for ... gnation that such a ... I determined to ... ness. . . . Having ... as put to the proof ... a noise I heard, ... ht. What I expe- ... My first act was to ... ving the building. ... ause much amuse- ... e, and seating my- ... the roof, alighted ... nd, in fact, that I ... *rats* was too bad! ... tter (for my office, ... placed the whole ... d with a light by ... and watching the ... en, and never less ... t. The following ... senic, and in this

mischief-breeding pauperism, Mrs. ... *Distrust* on the part of employers ... d in great measure caused the evil. ... rs and customs of the colony, the ... n.

... wages were not to commence until the ... where he was required to labour, which ... e luggage was heavily charged for con- ... tious, while the poor man was liable to ... the verbal arrangement being often dis- ... isholm commenced a Registry-office for ... of agreement, to be signed by both the ... at the office—a duplicate being given to ... s not at first liked, but as both master ... rests were served, they readily availed ... the agreements made, ten only were ... d by a reference to the original docu-

... men protected and Registry-offices ... sexes—Mrs. Chisholm 'went with ... t, far into the country. She under- ... the interior with families.' 'The ... ver left Sydney under my charge at ... *rty-seven*, but by accessions on the ... The longest journey of this kind ... f which were passed on the road.' ... an bush were often beset by great ... ed with much inconvenience, and no ... but having 'put the women and ... e strong men walk, she mounted a ... t the head of her party. She had, ... dred souls at one time, all marching ... aelites of old when they marched ... oon they used to halt, make a fire ... kes, and frizzle meat, then set out ... nder blankets, if they could not find ... ren could sleep.' ... murmuring and rebellious people to

... n 'we entered the bush, we found ... women and children in the party, all ... hildren crying. Without saying a ... m off on horseback three miles, to ... e children. In the meantime some ... id in a discontented tone, "Mrs. ... at must we do? there is no water." ... be idle; anything was better than ... tly judging from the locality I said ... ou will dig here, I think you will ... be got out, they immediately set

Sydney, the high sheriff, ... ants,' raised a subscrip- ... ely with an address and a ... d to emigration purposes. ... abundance of labour, in ... of the colonists. 'Her ... aid persons desirous of ... ntended the shipment of ... een rendered gratuitously, ... aptain Chisholm has not ... responsible for expenses. ... has never been betrayed, ... ys honourably repaid, as ... their power. How Mrs. ... romote the emigration of ... during the past five years, ... have been remarkably un- ... y reports of her addresses ... he newspapers, but these ... nd unpretentious character ... ending emigrants, and not ... the general public. The ... was the founder a year or ... hundreds have immensely ... repudiates alike govern- ... t as a merely theoretical ... entally, from her habit of ... our readers must have ... her works, that they have ... and quiet beginnings— ... to *do* good. In an address ... rs. Chisholm wrote, 'for let ... *there is no situation in life* ... at Sydney, oppressed with ... gainst, and exposed to the ... r appreciated her character ... h a woman's timidity, to go ... plan, if carried into effect, ... mind as *a sin*; and when I ... nd losing her reputation in ... *her guilt, for I did not do all* ... a spirit, and possessed of ... r either at her perseverance

... s a report of the launch of a ... vious day, called the 'Adelaide,' ... h it is stated, that at a banquet ... of a lady distinguished in the

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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

"Not only is an eligible stream of qualified emigration imported into the labour market of the colony, but the benevolence of the originators of the Association has condescended to consult the natural feelings of family attachment. The tendency of this society to bring about the reunion of distant families, merits the warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community. Intended principally for the emigration of entire families, surely the public will not close their eyes to the deserving claims of this Institution."—*Melbourne Morning Herald.*

To the Editor of the Melbourne Morning Herald

SIR,—

I feel that the working classes stand much indebted to you, as I do individually, for so ably bringing before your readers, in two leading articles, in your numbers of the 29th and 30th ultimo, the objects which this society are anxious to see carried out, viz., a social, moral, and healthy system of emigration. Your remarks relative thereto run so much in unison with the tenor of the accompanying important letter, and which I beg to forward to you for perusal, and if convenient, publication, that I consider I cannot more appropriately head my letter than extracting your own apt sentiments.

As it is an object of paramount importance to a large body of the working classes that the purport and working of this society should be fully understood by them, I purpose, with your permission, to furnish you occasionally with some articles relative to the progress and constitution of the Family Colonisation Loan Society. I am happy to have to inform you that in the same spirit in which you remark, "This Society merits the warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community,' the Rev Dr Braim, of Belfast, has in this spirit of benevolence, and previous to your notice, offered his services to the society in the District of Port Fairy, and expressed his willingness to form one of the committee, and this gentleman has already made some remittances to this office in behalf of his people; and who can doubt then that the well-considered attention which the Melbourne Press has called to the subject, will evoke many such humane and christian like spirits to co-operate in this work. It is also that innate spirit of philanthrophy which mainly constitutes the christian man, that has influenced Mr Samuel Munckley South, Solicitor, to offer his professional services gratuitously to the society, should such be required. It is such kindred minds as these that will come forward and promote the reunion of families. Herewith I beg to forward to you a list of remittances made by the people since the last advertisement, and have to observe to them, that each depositor will find the No of the receipt he holds in hand, and the amount he paid therein, acknowledged and remitted.

Yours faithfully,
ARCHD CHISHOLM.

Melbourne, May 8, 1852.

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(97) **LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**

***FREE TICKET.*—NOT TRANSFERABLE.**

Available for One Journey only.—***1st Class.***

No 158

Name Mrs Chisholm

Why granted Special

From London to Southampton and Portsmouth

Date March /53

To be delivered up before leaving the Company's Premises. [struck through] *Secretary.*

Ant Bulkeley *Signature.*

DOWN.

Waterlow & Sons, Printers, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

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(97) **LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**

***FREE TICKET.*—NOT TRANSFERABLE.**

Available from 3rd to 31st March /54 **1st Class.**

No 130

Name Mrs Chisholm

Why granted Emigration

From London to Southampton

Date 3rd March /54

To be delivered up before leaving the Company's Premises. ~~WYNDHAM HARDING,~~ *Secretary.*

L. Coombe *Signature.*

DOWN.

Waterlow & Sons, Printers, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

The Argus

REUNION OF FAMILI[ES]
Family Colonization Loan S[ociety]
Amount of each Depositor's Recei[pts] since the 11th of May.

	£	s.	d.
Nos 101, £6 15s—175, £1—176, £12—9, £6 1s—163, £50	75	16	0
Nos 150, £37 19s—177, £12 10s—178, 25l—179, 5l	80	9	0
Nos 180, 13l 10s—181, 3l—1, 5l—95, 2l—182, 2l	25	10	0
Nos 179, 1l—183, 32l 10s—146, 21l—184, 19l 10s	74	0	0
Nos 185, 7l—116, £18—187, £60—188, £19	104	0	0
Loans refunded up to this date	131	0	0
Total	490	15	0
Remitted from 10th Oct. last to the 11th May	3,873	17	0
Total remitted by the Bank of Australasia, &c. up to the 15th June, 1852	4,364	12	0

The above remittances are for the emigration (and in a few instances for the support) of 106 parents, 221 brothers and sisters, 64 children left behind, 11 wives with 35 children, 64 nephews and nieces, 16 other near relatives—in all 517 souls.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Hon Secretary.

No 110 Swanston-street, Melbourne,
June 15, 1852.

3587

A CAROL ON CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

COME, all you British females of wealth and high degree,
Bestowing all your charity on lands beyond the sea,
I'll point you out a pattern which a better plan will teach
Than that of sending Missioners to Tombuctoo to preach.

Converting of the Heathen's a very proper view,
By preaching true religion to Pagan and to Jew,
And bringing over Cannibals to Christian meat and bread,
Unless they catch your parson first, and eat him up instead.

But what's more edifying to see, a pretty deal,
Is hearty British labourers partaking of a meal,
With wives, and lots of children, about their knees that climb,
And, having tuck'd their platefuls in, get help'd another time.

Beyond the roaring ocean, beneath the soil we tread,
You've English men and women well housed and clothed, and fed,
Who but for help and guidance to leave our crowded shores,
Would now be stealing, begging, or lie starving at our doors.

Who taught them self-reliance, and stirred them to combine,
And club their means together, to get across the brine,
Instead of strikes, and mischief, and breaking of the law,
And wasting time in hearing incendiaries jaw?

Who led their expeditions? and under whose command,
Through dangers and through hardships, sought they the promised land?
A second Moses, surely, it was who did it all—
It was a second Moses in bonnet and in shawl.

By means of one good lady were all these wonders wrought,
By Caroline Chisholm's energy, benevolence, and thought;
Instead of making here and there a convert of a Turk,
She has made idle multitudes turn fruitfully to work.

The ragged pauper crawling towards a parish grave
She roused—directed to a home beyond the western wave;
She smoothed his weary passage across the troubled deep,
With food, and air, and decencies of ship-room and of sleep.

There's many a wife and mother will bless that lady's name,
Embracing a fat infant, who might else have drowned the same;
As mother, yet no wife, compell'd by poverty to sin,
And die in gaol or hospital of misery and gin.

The Reverend Ebenezer I'd not deny his dues,
For saving Patagonians, and Bosjesmen, and Zooloos;
But Mrs. Chisholm's mission is what I far prefer—
For saving British natives I'd give the palm to her.

And now that a subscription is open and begun,
In order to acknowledge the good that she has done
Among that sort of natives—the most important tribe—
Come down like handsome people, and handsomely subscribe.

Punch, August 20, 1853.

EMIGRANTS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

IMPORTANT EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

On Wednesday, the first of a series of interesting meetings of intending emigrants and others concerned in the welfare of New Zealand, was held at Aylmer's Colonization-rooms, No. 9, Adelphi-terrace. Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. James, and other friends of the emigrant surrounded the chair, which was occupied by George Young, Esq.

The chairman stated, that that was the first of a series of meetings, to be held about once a month in that place, for the purpose of procuring, and mutually communicating, facts and information relating to New Zealand. It was not to be confined to any particular settlement in that colony, nor was one part to be preferred before the other; but they sought to promote the welfare of all emigrants to the islands of New Zealand, whatever might be the settlement selected. He had thought years ago, and he thought so still, that New Zealand was destined to be the Great Britain of the southern seas (hear, hear). There were three classes of people emigrating to New Zealand, and the two first mentioned were as sure to succeed as the last was certain to fail—these were capitalists, labourers, and "poor gentlemen." Capitalists got enormous interest, labourers obtained high wages, but the man of scanty purse, and what were known as "gentlemanly habits," was placed out of his sphere in such a colony as New Zealand (hear, hear, and cheers).

Captain Robertson, who had lately returned from New Zealand, then came forward and made an interesting statement as to the salubrity of the climate, and the extraordinary fertility of the soil.

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R 240 C 4
G 240 M4
B 240 Y 4

R 231 C 7
G 231 M7
B 231 Y 7

R 159 C 20
G 159 M20
B 159 Y 20

R 97 C 20
G 97 M19
B 97 Y 20

R 61 C 20
G 61 M19
B 61 Y 20

R 37 C 20
G 37 M19
B 37 Y 20

water' to one of the 'little ones;' but if that first act of kindness be the 'fruit of the Spirit,' it may be the precursor of benefits that shall bless an entire community. How remarkably this is illustrated by the life of Mrs. Chisholm, our brief sketch will show.

The parents of Mrs. Chisholm resided at Wooton, in Northamptonshire, and are said to have been in respectable circumstances. At the place mentioned, Caroline was born, but we cannot give the date of her birth, as either the ignorance or the gallantry of her biographer (Mr. E. Mackenzie), has prevented his gratifying our natural curiosity in this respect, and we have not seen it mentioned elsewhere. Mrs. Chisholm, however, appears to be now in the prime of life. In her early education and associations she was fortunate. Her father (Mr. William Jones), was a man of great uprightness and integrity of character, and a yeoman of the old English school of kindliness and hospitality. Her mother, who was left a widow when Caroline was very young, was a pious woman, of much firmness of character, very acute perceptions, and overflowing benevolence. As one result of her early training, and the excellent spirit she imbibed, our heroine was accustomed, while yet a girl, to visit the abodes of the wretched, administer to the wants of the poor and sick, and advise and comfort the distressed. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that before she was twenty years of age, she charmed the heart of one of like disposition, and that Captain ~~Alexander~~ Chisholm made her his wife. Two years after marriage, the young couple sailed for Madras. Here they were not long settled, before they felt much troubled, at observing the low state of morality existing amongst the families of the soldiers, and especially was Mrs. Chisholm concerned on account of the evils to which the young of her own sex were exposed, 'familiarity with licentious and profane expressions' obliterating, in many instances, all delicacy of mind and manners, and this education of the barracks leading too often to the very worst results. The ladies of the officers were too 'fine' or too timid to interfere. Mrs. Chisholm's energy of mind aided her benevolence of heart, and she resolved to attempt a reform. A girl's school must be established, and means taken to bring the scholars under the power of higher principles than those of the barrack-room, and to protect those who had the misfortune to be orphans. A school, in which 'education was blended with the duties of housekeeping,' was accordingly commenced in the precincts of the barracks; and Mrs. Chisholm, 'anxious to exercise a personal superintendence,' and her husband sympathizing with her, they left their own comfortable residence, and took up their abode near it. So unhealthy was the district in which the school was situated, that her friends refrained from visiting her, from fear of infection. After persevering for a time, she found that this locality was too near the sink of iniquity, from whence she had taken the children, for the work of reform to make effectual progress. The 'school of industry' was, therefore, removed to a greater distance. The experiment, however, had shown the possibility of attaining the desired result, and experience had enabled Mrs. Chisholm to render her plans more efficient. Persons

high in office also now aided her self-denying efforts, which were ultimately crowned with so much success, that 'this institution is now an extensive orphanage, rearing in industry and protecting in virtue those who have lost the guardianship of parents, fallen a sacrifice to the glory'—or folly of their country.

The state of Captain Chisholm's health having rendered necessary a change of climate, he left India in 1838, accompanied by his wife and children, and sailed for Australia. About the end of that year they reached Sydney, and there for a time resided. In this nest of demoralized society, there was an urgent demand for the exercise of Christian usefulness. To the observant eye and kind heart of Mrs. Chisholm, that appeal was not made in vain. Appalling as was the state of things when viewed as a whole, she did not shrink from dealing humanely and actively with such individual cases as necessarily came under her notice. More than this—she sought them out. Emigrants, ignorant of the country and destitute, were constantly arriving, and settling down in idleness, were adding to the misery and immorality of the town. The local government scarcely attempted to cope with the evil—its system of mismanagement rather increased it. On the arrival, therefore, of the emigrant ships, Mrs. Chisholm went amongst the passengers, took trouble to ascertain their circumstances, gave them good advice, recommended them to seek occupation in the interior where labour was in demand, and in necessitous cases lent them what she could spare from her own limited resources. On one occasion, her attention was specially attracted by 'a party of Highland emigrants,' who landed in the colony unable to speak any language but their native Gaelic, and 'without a friend to assist or guide them.' She 'lent them money to purchase tools and wheelbarrows,' to enable them, as a temporary means of relief, to 'cut and sell firewood to the inhabitants.' The success of such experiments was gratifying, and stimulated her to yet greater exertions. Meanwhile (1840), her husband, who had 'ardently reciprocated' all her benevolent anxieties, returned alone to India; it being thought desirable that Mrs. Chisholm and her family should remain in the more favourable climate of New South Wales. At parting the captain urged his wife to persevere in the self-denying course she had commenced.

Unobtrusive as were Mrs. Chisholm's efforts at this time, she was unconsciously laying the foundation of lasting benefits to the colony. Her increased experience and knowledge of the state of matters at Sydney, in relation to the influx of emigrants from the 'old country,' brought her into acquaintance with an evil, that appealed with irresistible force to her woman's heart. Amongst the hundreds of newcomers were many unprotected single young women. Arriving almost uncared-for, and quite unguarded, they were often taken in hand on ship-board by well-dressed '*ladies*,' and conducted to ruin. 'There were neither,' writes Mrs. Chisholm, 'sufficient arrangements made for removing emigrants into the interior, nor for protecting females on their arrival. A few only were properly protected, while hundreds were wandering about Sydney, without friends or protection. . . . .

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of a lady distinguished in the

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

"Not only is an eligible stream of qualified emigration imported into the labour market of the colony, but the benevolence of the originators of the Association has condescended to consult the natural feelings of family attachment. The tendency of this society to bring about the reunion of distant families, merits the warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community. Intended principally for the emigration of entire families, surely the public will not close their eyes to the deserving claims of this Institution."—*Melbourne Morning Herald.*

To the Editor of the Melbourne Morning Herald

SIR,—

I feel that the working classes stand much indebted to you, as I do individually, for so ably bringing before your readers, in two leading articles, in your numbers of the 29th and 30th ultimo, the objects which this society are anxious to see carried out, viz., a social, moral, and healthy system of emigration. Your remarks relative thereto run so much in unison with the tenor of the accompanying important letter, and which I beg to forward to you for perusal, and if convenient, publication, that I consider I cannot more appropriately head my letter than extracting your own apt sentiments.

As it is an object of paramount importance to a large body of the working classes that the purport and working of this society should be fully understood by them, I purpose, with your permission, to furnish you occasionally with some articles relative to the progress and constitution of the Family Colonisation Loan Society. I am happy to have to inform you that in the same spirit in which you remark, "This Society merits the warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community,' the Rev Dr Braim, of Belfast, has in this spirit of benevolence, and previous to your notice, offered his services to the society in the District of Port Fairy, and expressed his willingness to form one of the committee, and this gentleman has already made some remittances to this office in behalf of his people; and who can doubt then that the well-considered attention which the Melbourne Press has called to the subject, will evoke many such humane and christian like spirits to co-operate in this work. It is also that innate spirit of philanthropy which mainly constitutes the christian man, that has influenced Mr Samuel Mu[illegible]ckley South, Solicitor, to offer his professional services gratuitously to the society, should such be required. It is such kindred minds as these that will come forward and promote the reunion of families. Herewith I beg to forward to you a list of remittances made by the people since the last advertisement, and have to observe to them, that each depositor will find the No of the receipt he holds in hand, and the amount he paid therein, acknowledged and remitted.

Yours faithfully,
ARCHD CHISHOLM.
Melbourne, May 8, 1852.

(97)
LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
FREE TICKET.—NOT TRANSFERABLE.
Available for One Journey only.—**1st Class.**
No 158
Name Mrs Chisholm
Why granted Special
From London to Southampton and Portsmouth
Date March /53
To be delivered up before leaving the Company's Premises. [redacted]
Secretary.
Antn Bulkeley *Signature.*
DOWN.
Waterlow & Sons, Printers, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

(97)
LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
FREE TICKET.—NOT TRANSFERABLE.
Available from 3d to 31st March /54 **1st Class.**
No 130
Name Mrs Chisholm
Why granted Emigration
From London to Southampton
Date 3d March /54
To be delivered up before leaving the Company's Premises. ~~WYNDHAM HARDING,~~
Secretary.
L. Coombe *Signature.*
DOWN.
Waterlow & Sons, Printers, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

o Founder The Argus

REUNION OF FAMILI[ES]
Family Colonization Loan S[ociety]
Amount of each Depositor's Recei[pt]
since the 11th of May.

	£	s	d
NOS 101, £6 15s—175, £1—176, £12—9, £6 1s—16?, £50	75	16	0
Nos 150, £37 19s—177, £12 10s—178, 25l—179, 5l ...	80	9	0
Nos 180, 13l 10s—181, 3l—1, 5l—95, 2l—182, 2l	25	10	0
Nos 179, 1l—183, 32l 10s—146, 21l—184, 19l 10s	74	0	0
Nos 185, 7l—116, £18—187, £60—188, £19	104	0	0
Loans refunded up to this date	131	0	0
Total ...	490	15	0
Remitted from 10th Oct. last to the 11th May ...	3,873	17	0
Total remitted by the Bank of Australasia, &c. up to the 15th June, 1852 ...	4,364	12	0

The above remittances are for the emigration (and in a few instances for the support) of 106 parents, 221 brothers and sisters, 64 children left behind, 11 wives with 35 children, 64 nephews and nieces, 16 other near relatives—in all 517 souls.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Hon Secretary.
No 110 Swanston-street, Melbourne,
June 15, 1852. 3587

A CAROL ON CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

COME, all you British females of wealth and high degree,
Bestowing all your charity on lands beyond the sea,
I'll point you out a pattern which a better plan will teach
Than that of sending Missioners to Tombuctoo to preach.

Converting of the Heathen's a very proper view,
By preaching true religion to Pagan and to Jew,
And bringing over Cannibals to Christian meat and bread,
Unless they catch your parson first, and eat him up instead.

But what's more edifying to see, a pretty deal,
Is hearty British labourers partaking of a meal,
With wives, and lots of children, about their knees that climb,
And, having tuck'd their platefuls in, get help'd another time.

Beyond the roaring ocean, beneath the soil we tread,
You've English men and women well housed and clothed, and fed,
Who but for help and guidance to leave our crowded shores,
Would now be stealing, begging, or lie starving at our doors.

Who taught them self-reliance, and stirred them to combine,
And club their means together, to get across the brine,
Instead of strikes, and mischief, and breaking of the law,
And wasting time in hearing incendiaries jaw?

Who led their expeditions? and under whose command,
Through dangers and through hardships, sought they the promised land?
A second Moses, surely, it was who did it all—
It was a second Moses in bonnet and in shawl.

By means of one good lady were all these wonders wrought,
By Caroline Chisholm's energy, benevolence, and thought;
Instead of making here and there a convert of a Turk,
She has made idle multitudes turn fruitfully to work.

The ragged pauper crawling towards a parish grave
She roused—directed to a home beyond the western wave;
She smoothed his weary passage across the troubled deep,
With food, and air, and decencies of ship-room and of sleep.

There's many a wife and mother will bless that lady's name,
Embracing a fat infant, who might else have drowned the same;
As mother, yet no wife, compell'd by poverty to sin,
And die in gaol or hospital of misery and gin.

The Reverend Ebenezer I'd not deny his dues,
For saving Patagonians, and Bosjesmen, and Zooloos;
But Mrs. Chisholm's mission is what I far prefer—
For saving British natives I'd give the palm to her.

And now that a subscription is open and begun,
In order to acknowledge the good that she has done
Among that sort of natives—the most important tribe—
Come down like handsome people, and handsomely subscribe.

Punch, August 20, 1853.

EMIGRANTS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

IMPORTANT EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

On Wednesday, the first of a series of interesting meetings of intending emigrants and others concerned in the welfare of New Zealand, was held at Aylmer's Colonization-rooms, No. 9, Adelphi-terrace. Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. James, and other friends of the emigrant surrounded the chair, which was occupied by George Young, Esq.

The chairman stated, that that was the first of a series of meetings, to be held about once a month in that place, for the purpose of procuring, and mutually communicating, facts and information relating to New Zealand. It was not to be confined to any particular settlement in that colony, nor was one part to be preferred before the other; but they sought to promote the welfare of all emigrants to the islands of New Zealand, whatever might be the settlement selected. He had thought years ago, and he thought so still, that New Zealand was destined to be the Great Britain of the southern seas (hear, hear). There were three classes of people emigrating to New Zealand, and the two first mentioned were as sure to succeed as the last was certain to fail—these were capitalists, labourers, and "poor gentlemen." Capitalists got enormous interest, labourers obtained high wages, but the man of scanty purse, and what were known as "gentlemanly habits," was placed out of his sphere in such a colony as New Zealand (hear, hear, and cheers).

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I received several into the "Home," whom, I found, had slept out many nights in the government domain, seeking the sheltered recesses of the rocks, rather than encounter the dangers of the streets. It was estimated that there were six hundred females, at the time I commenced the "Home," unprovided for in Sydney.' It greatly aggravated this evil that many young women arrived in the colony in a state of great poverty—having, in some instances, only a few pence in their pockets—and in consequence of the practice of allowing persons to engage them in service before landing, they were often caught in the traps of designing parties. 'Mrs. Chisholm,' says her biographer, 'went amongst the helpless and gave them advice—the captains and agents she besought to act with caution and humanity, and sacrificing every domestic comfort and privacy, when she saw a poor creature amid dangers and exposed to ruin, *she took her to her own house*,' 'having sometimes as many as nine' sheltered and protected under her roof.

It is strange, yet true, that in all this Mrs. Chisholm not only met with no sympathy from people generally, but got considerably laughed at for her pains. Single-handed, however, she gave her energy and attention to the mitigation of the unfortunate circumstances of the young women, until, finding the work increase upon her hands, and becoming sensitively alive to the greatness of the evil prevailing—not only in its moral, but also in its social and political aspects—she was convinced that it was the duty of society to adopt means for its correction, and that to do the work effectually needed the earnest co-operation of all interested in the welfare of the colony. She, therefore, privately appealed to those within her reach. Her entreaties were 'entirely disregarded,' on account, apparently, of the very magnitude of the evil, and for a time she shrank from the greater publicity necessary to rouse the general apathy and indifference. Whilst hesitating between her sense of duty and her fears in this direction, an incident occurred which nerved her resolution. A young and beautiful Highland girl,' respecting whom her mother, when warned by Mrs. Chisholm, had said, 'there was no fear of Flora, for her head had never rested but on her mother's hearth,' soon after her arrival in the colony, met the unfortunate fate of too many. A providential accident brought Mrs. Chisholm across her path when she was about to commit suicide. 'I did not leave the place,' she says, 'until, with subdued feelings, I heard her vow never to attempt self-destruction. I provided her lodgings; my spirits returned; I felt God's blessing was on my work. . . . *From the time I was on the beach with Flora, fear left me.*'

Mrs. Chisholm resolved now, at all hazards, to persevere in her course, looking to heaven for wisdom, and strength, and blessing. Having propounded a plan for a 'Female Emigrants' Home,' she appealed to Governor Gipps and his lady for countenance and support, but was in the first instance disregarded, and treated as some 'wild enthusiast.' The clergy of various denominations were next appealed to, but 'doubted' until the appeal was made to them through the

public press. The newspapers, with some hesitation, discussed the proposition, though they eventually became its warm advocates. Fearless courage having overcome the preliminary difficulties, a small committee of ladies was formed. The Governor was importuned to grant the use of a government building for the purposes of the 'Home,' Mrs. Chisholm offering her gratuitous services for its management. 'Sir George at last, on receiving a guarantee against the Government being put to any expense,' granted her request, but not without first remarking to her (by way of encouragement), 'I believe you have overrated the powers of your own mind, and believing so, and also in your disinterested views, I think it right to tell you.' Subsequently this same Governor considered her services of such importance, that as she carried on an extensive correspondence, 'he conferred a privilege upon her never but once known to have been granted to a lady, and that was the wife of President Jefferson'—'he allowed her to *frank her letters*.' At a later date it is also recorded, that Governor Gipps spoke as follows before the Legislative Council—

'I cannot give a stronger evidence of the economy of the people working for themselves, than by referring to what has been done by Mrs. Chisholm, and I am glad of this opportunity of doing justice to that lady's exertions, and do so with much greater pleasure and satisfaction, from having, at the commencement of her labours, thrown cold water upon her plans.'

The 'government building' granted for the 'Home' consisted of a low wooden erection in a 'tumble-down' condition. Notwithstanding this, as she was convinced of the necessity of a personal superintendence, and had found the advantage of it in the case of the School of Industry at Madras, she determined, at any sacrifice, to reside on the premises. The room appropriated to her private use was not more than seven feet square. The following is her account of 'taking possession:'—

'On closing the door, I reflected on what I had been compelled to endure for forty-nine super feet. My first feelings were those of indignation that such a trifle had been so long withheld; but better feelings followed. I determined to trust to Providence to increase its size, and prove my usefulness. . . . Having been busy all day, I retired wearied to rest. My courage was put to the proof at starting. Scarce was the light out, when I fancied, from a noise I heard, that dogs must be in the room, and in some terror I got a light. What I experienced on seeing *rats* in all directions, I cannot describe! My first act was to throw on a cloak, and get at the door with the intent of leaving the building. My second thoughts were—if I did so, my desertion would cause much amusement, and ruin my plan. I therefore lighted a second candle, and seating myself on my bed, kept there until three rats, descending from the roof, alighted on my shoulders. I felt that I was getting into a fever, and, in fact, that I should be very ill before morning—but to be *out-generalled by rats* was too bad! I got up with some resolution. I had two loaves and some butter (for my office, bed-room, and pantry were one); I cut the bread into slices, placed the whole in the middle of the room, put a dish of water convenient, and with a light by my side, I kept my seat on the bed, reading "Abercrombie," and watching the rats until four in the morning. I at one time counted thirteen, and never less than seven did I observe at the dish during the entire night. The following night I gave them a similar treat, with the addition of arsenic, and in this manner I passed my first four nights at the "Home."'

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A CAROL ON CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Come, all you British females of wealth and high degree,
Bestowing all your charity on lands beyond the sea,
I'll point you out a pattern which a better plan will teach
Than that of sending Missioners to Tombuctoo to preach.

Converting of the Heathen's a very proper view,
By preaching true religion to Pagan and to Jew,
And bringing over Cannibals to Christian meat and bread,
Unless they catch your parson first, and eat him up instead.

But what's more edifying to see, a pretty deal,
Is hearty British labourers partaking of a meal,
With wives, and lots of children, about their knees that climb,
And, having tuck'd their platefuls in, get help'd another time.

Beyond the roaring ocean, beneath the soil we tread,
You've English men and women well housed and clothed, and fed,
Who but for help and guidance to leave our crowded shores,
Would now be stealing, begging, or lie starving at our doors.

Who taught them self-reliance, and stirred them to combine,
And club their means together, to get across the brine,
Instead of strikes, and mischief, and breaking of the law,
And wasting time in hearing incendiaries jaw?

Who led their expeditions? and under whose command,
Through dangers and through hardships, sought they the promised land?
A second Moses, surely, it was who did it all—
It was a second Moses in bonnet and in shawl.

By means of one good lady were all these wonders wrought,
By Caroline Chisholm's energy, benevolence, and thought;
Instead of making here and there a convert of a Turk,
She has made idle multitudes turn fruitfully to work.

The ragged pauper crawling towards a parish grave
She roused—directed to a home beyond the western wave;
She smoothed her weary passage across the troubled deep,
With food, and air, and decencies of ship-room and of sleep.

There's many a wife and mother will bless that lady's name,
Embracing a fat infant, who might else have drowned the same;
As mother, yet no wife, compell'd by poverty to sin,
And die in gaol or hospital of misery and gin.

The Reverend Ebenezer I'd not deny his dues,
For saving Patagonians, and Bosjesmen, and Zooloos;
But Mrs. Chisholm's mission is what I far prefer—
For saving British natives I'd give the palm to her.

And now that a subscription is open and begun,
In order to acknowledge the good that she has done
Among that sort of natives—the most important tribe—
Come down like handsome people, and handsomely subscribe.

Punch, August 20, 1853.

EMIGRANTS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

IMPORTANT EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

On Wednesday, the first of a series of interesting meetings of intending emigrants and others interested in the welfare of New Zealand, was held at Aylmer's Colonization-rooms, No. 9, Adelphi-terrace. Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. James, and other friends of the emigrant surrounded the chair, which was occupied by George Young, Esq.

The chairman stated, that that was the first of a series of meetings, to be held about once a month in that place, for the purpose of procuring, and mutually communicating, facts and information relating to New Zealand. It was not to be confined to any particular settlement in that colony, nor was one part to be preferred before the other; but they sought to promote the welfare of all emigrants to the islands of New Zealand, whatever might be the settlement selected. He had thought years ago, and he thought so still, that New Zealand was destined to be the Great Britain of the southern hemisphere (hear). There were three classes of people embarking to New Zealand, and the two first mentioned were as sure to succeed as the last was certain to fail—these were capitalists, labourers, and "poor gentlemen." Capitalists got enormous interest, labourers obtained high wages but the man of scanty purse, and what were known as "gentlemanly habits," was placed out of his sphere in such a colony as New Zealand (hear, hear, and cheers).

Captain Robertson, who had lately returned from New Zealand, then came forward and made an interesting statement as to the salubrity of the climate, and the extraordinary fertility of the soil.

Captain Hosenson, R.N., H.M.S. Inflexible, commenced his remarks with a very high encomium on Mrs. Chisholm, and her efforts to assist and befriend the poor emigrants (cheers). As an evidence of the effect produced by the abundance of food on the morality of a people, he stated that when at Sydney, in 1835, he permitted the people of that city to visit his ship, and one Sunday 5,000 people came on board, a large number of whom had the curiosity, being of the fair sex (a laugh), to inspect even his private cabins. But although his very drawers were left unlocked, and his plate belonging to the vessel was accessible, nothing was stolen (loud cheers). And how was this? Why where beef was 1½d. per lb., and a labourer's wages were 5s. 6d. a day, people could not afford to be dishonest. In London, of course, he would not have left his state cabins unlocked. The captain then produced a large volume of statistics and observations, which we understood to have been taken at intervals of eight hours during voyages to Sydney, the Cape, New Zealand, Java, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta, Burmah, Mauritius, &c., a distance of 70,000 miles. He showed that Australia was inferior to New Zealand, because the latter was totally exempt from those droughts to which the former was sometimes subjected. Referring to Australia, he had lately purchased four thousand tons of the coals raised at Newcastle (Australia), which he had purchased at 12s. per ton in Sydney, but could have got them for 7s. per ton at the pits. They were better than English coals. He then, by several facts, illustrated the extraordinary rapidity with which the land in the colony increased in value; and then referred to the influence of the gold regions, the exports from which were now going out at the rate of forty millions a year; and the ratio would increase just in proportion as the increase of emigration. He had visited every port in New Zealand, and bore a high testimony to the value of the coals found at Nelson, in that colony. He had burned 150 tons of them. He then described the islands as beautiful for situation, salubrious in climate, and fertile in soil. The Bay of Islands was the finest harbour he had ever entered, and would contain the entire fleet of England. In New Zealand he had been taken to a piece of clover, on which the fourth crop (in one place) was standing when he saw it (hear, hear). He had seen a peach tree, the branches of which had been fairly broken down by the weight of the fruit. The owner had attempted to count the peaches, and had got to 2,000, and then gave it up (cheers and laughter). The route *viâ* the Isthmus of Panama was to be preferred to the route *viâ* the Cape. He set forth elaborately the difficulties of the latter route, and the advantages of the former. The difficulties from adverse winds, had in procuring coals, on the Cape were very well known, whereas on the Panama route they had what is known as "soldier's wind," which would carry them along at a good rate towards their distination, even should their coals utterly fail (hear, hear.)

Mrs. Chisholm then came forward, and was received with great cheering. She said she had attended at the request of Mr. Wakefield—and also because she had been falsely charged with confining her sympathies and efforts to Australia, to the extension of New Zealand. The fact was, that she watched the interests of emigrants wherever they might be going. She had confined herself to giving advice to emigrants who were going to Australia, because she had been to Australia, and had never been to New Zealand. She was glad to hear that Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Son were about to start ships for New Zealand, as they had good ships and were careful of the comforts of the emigrants. She thought New Zealand would be selected by many families, who preferred the quiet occupation of farms, while their sons went off to the diggings. Except when at her "group meetings," she was at home from six to eight, and, for the convenience of her friends, she would come into the midst of them. She was going to remove her residence into Salisbury-square. In August she returned to Australia, to spend the 13th year of her emigration services in revisiting Sydney, Adelaide, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and other places, whence she would regularly transmit letters containing the results of her observations (loud cheers, in the midst of which Mrs. Chisholm left the room, a vote of thanks to her being put by the chair, and carried by acclamation.)

Mrs. James then came forward, and stated that she was making efforts to form a "home" for the reception of the more respectable classes of females on their arrival in Australia, such as the daughters of clergymen, half-pay officers, and others. She should be happy to give information at her office, in St. Swithin's-street, city.

The proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the chair.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

"Not only is an eligible stream of qualified emigration imported into the labour market of the colony, but the benevolence of the originators of the Association has condescended to consult the natural feelings of family attachment. The tendency of this society to bring about the reunion of distant families, merits the warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community. Intended principally for the emigration of entire families, surely the public will not close their eyes to the deserving claims of this Institution."—*Melbourne Morning Herald.*

To the Editor of the Melbourne Morning Herald

Sir,—

I feel that the working classes stand much indebted to you, as I do individually, for so ably bringing before your readers, in two leading articles, in your numbers of the 29th and 30th ultimo, the objects which this society are anxious to see carried out, viz., a social, moral, and healthy system of emigration. Your remarks relative thereto run so much in union with the tenor of the accompanying important letter, and which I beg to forward to you for perusal, and if convenient, publication, that I consider I cannot more appropriately head my letter than extracting your own apt sentiments.

As it is an object of paramount importance to a large body of the working classes that the purport and working of this society should be fully understood by them, I purpose, with your permission, to furnish you occasionally with some articles relative to the progress and constitution of the Family Colonisation Loan Society. I am happy to have to inform you that in the same spirit in which you remark, "This Society merits the warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community," the Rev Dr Brahm, of Belfast, has in this spirit of benevolence, and zeousus to your notice, offered his services to the society in the District of Port Fairy, and expressed his willingness to form one of the committee, and this gentleman has already made some remittances to this office in behalf of his people; and who can doubt then that the well-considered attention which the Melbourne Press has called to the subject, will evoke many such humane and christian like spirits to co-operate in this work. It is also that innate spirit of philanthrophy which mainly constitutes the christian man, that has influenced Mr Samuel Muckley South, Solicitor, to offer his professional services gratuitously to the society, should such be required. It is such kindred minds as these that will come forward and promote the reunion of families. Herewith I beg to forward to you a list of remittances made by the people since the last advertisement, and have to observe to them, that each depositor will find the No of the receipt he holds in hand, and the amount he paid therein, acknowledged and remitted.

Yours faithfully,

ARCHD CHISHOLM.

Melbourne, May 8, 1852.

Waterlow & Sons, Printers, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(97)

FREE TICKET.—NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Available for One Journey only.—**1st Class.**

No 158

Name Wm Chisholm

Why granted Special

From London to Southampton and Portsmouth

Date March 1853

To be delivered up before leaving the Company's Premises.

Secretary.

Ant Bulkeley Signature.

DOWN.

Waterlow & Sons, Printers, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(97)

FREE TICKET.—NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Available from 3rd to 31st March **1st Class.** 1854

No 130

Name Wm Chisholm

Why granted Emigration

From London to Southampton

Date 3rd March 1854

To be delivered up before leaving the Company's Premises. ~~WYNDHAM HARDING,~~

Secretary.

L. Gombe Signature.

DOWN.

To Editor The Argus

REUNION OF FAMILIES

Family Colonization Loan Soc

Amount of each Depositor's Rec since the 11th of May.

	£.	s.	d.
Nos 101, £6 15s—175, £1—176, £12—9, £6 18s—163, £50	75	16	0
Nos 150, £37 19s—177, £12 10s—178, 25l—179, 5l ...	80	9	0
Nos 183, 12l 10s—181, 3l—1, 5l—95 5l—182, 2l	25	10	0
Nos 179, 1l—183, 32l 10s—146, 21l—181, 19l 10s	74	0	0
Nos 185, 7l—116, £18—187, £60—188, £19	104	0	0
Loans refunded up to this date	131	0	0
Total ...	490	15	0
Remitted from 10th Oct. last to the 11th May ...	3,873	17	0
Total remitted by the Bank of Australasia, &c. up to the 15th June, 1852 ...	4,364	12	0

The above remittances are for the emigration (and in a few instances for the support) of 166 parents, 221 brothers and sisters, 64 children left behind, 11 wives with 35 children, 64 nephews and nieces, 16 other near relatives—in all 517 souls.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Hon Secretary.

No 110 Swanston-street, Melbourne,
June 15, 1852.

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These enemies being got rid of, Mrs. Chisholm persevered until she obtained increased accommodation for the emigrants, by having four small rooms thrown into one, and in a short time ninety-four young women were sheltered under her protection, not one of whom had any other place of abode. The duties Mrs. Chisholm assigned herself were, to protect them in the town, and to procure situations for them, if possible, in the country. The latter was at first a task of some difficulty, on account chiefly of the opposition of the young women themselves, who had heard not very glowing accounts of the native 'boors,' and imagining numberless 'lions in the way,' feared to venture far away from town. Mrs. Chisholm, therefore, went into the wilderness first herself.

'I proceeded,' she says, 'into the interior, to form committees, and to establish country "Homes," taking, in some cases, parties of females with me. When I commenced taking them up the country, I had to meet, in the first instance, their travelling expenses, which were afterwards refunded. The inhabitants of the districts cheerfully supplied them with food. The committees afforded them protection and advice. . . . . The first parties of young women varied from fifteen to sixty in number.'

These were all willingly received as servants, and settled in families under the protection of married people. It was not long before most of them were comfortably married (there being a great demand for *wives* in the colony), 'and *not one lost her character*.'

Besides the 'Home,' Mrs. Chisholm afterwards established at Sydney a 'Female Registry Office,' 'where all persons that required service used to attend from 10 till 4.' In her evidence before the House of Lords Committee on Irish emigration (1847), Mrs. Chisholm said—'My first endeavour was always to get one female servant placed in a neighbourhood, and having succeeded thus far, I left the feeling to spread. . . . . I have been able to learn the subsequent progress in life of hundreds of these emigrants. Girls that I have taken up the country, in such a destitute state that I have been obliged to get a decent dress to put upon them, have come to me again, having every comfort about them and wanting servants. They are constantly writing home to get out their friends and relatives.' Not only did Mrs. Chisholm thus apply herself to the work of protecting and settling female emigrants, but she also attempted the reclamation of the 'unfortunate.' 'Seventy-six of these women were reclaimed, and only seven returned to a career of infamy.'

Another demand was made upon the exertions of our heroine. Labourers were much wanted in the interior of the country, while, at the same time, by the mismanagement of the local authorities, 'there were numbers idle in Sydney supported at the expense of the Government. Things wore a serious aspect,' and mischief was brewing. 'The Irish lay on the streets looking vacantly, and basking in the sun. Apart from them, Englishmen, sullen in feature, sat on gates or palings, their legs swinging in the air. Another group was composed of Scotchmen—their hands thrust into their empty pockets—suspiciously glancing at everything and everybody from beneath their bushy

eyebrows.' This discontented, mischief-breeding pauperism, Mrs. Chisholm set about destroying. *Distrust* on the part of employers and those wanting employment, had in great measure caused the evil. Arriving ignorant of the manners and customs of the colony, the emigrants were often imposed upon.

'Frequently the agreement was that wages were not to commence until the arrival of the employed at the place where he was required to labour, which might be a three weeks' journey. The luggage was heavily charged for conveyance; perhaps the food was innutritious, while the poor man was liable to be discharged at a moment's notice—the verbal arrangement being often disputed. To check this evil, Mrs. Chisholm commenced a Registry-office for male servants, having a printed form of agreement, to be signed by both the employer and the employed, and kept at the office—a duplicate being given to both parties. . . . This system was not at first liked, but as both master and servant perceived that their interests were served, they readily availed themselves of the bond. Out of all the agreements made, ten only were ever disputed, and they were arranged by a reference to the original documents.'

But not only were young women protected and Registry-offices opened for the advantage of both sexes—Mrs. Chisholm 'went with numbers in search of employment, far into the country. She undertook journeys of 300 miles into the interior with families.' 'The largest number,' she says, 'that ever left Sydney under my charge at one time was *one hundred and forty-seven*, but by accessions on the road they increased considerably. The longest journey of this kind occupied five weeks, three weeks of which were passed on the road.' These excursions into the Australian bush were often beset by great difficulties, and were always attended with much inconvenience, and no little risk to a female adventurer; but having 'put the women and children in waggons, and made the strong men walk, she mounted a good horse herself,' and rode on at the head of her party. She had, we are told, 'as many as two hundred souls at one time, all marching through a wilderness, like the Israelites of old when they marched towards the promised land. At noon they used to halt, make a fire gypsy-fashion, boil water, make cakes, and frizzle meat, then set out again, and at night make a camp under blankets, if they could not find a hut, where the women and children could sleep.'

Mrs. Chisholm sometimes had a murmuring and rebellious people to lead.

On one occasion, she says, when 'we entered the bush, we found there was no water. I had thirty women and children in the party, all tired, hungry, and thirsty—the children crying. Without saying a word, I sent one of my old bushmen off on horseback three miles, to get enough of milk or water for the children. In the meantime some of the emigrants came up, and said in a discontented tone, "Mrs. Chisholm, this is a pretty job—what must we do? there is no water." I knew it would not do for them to be idle; anything was better than that in their frame of mind; so partly judging from the locality I said to them without hesitation—"If you will dig here, I think you will find water." Directing the tools to be got out, they immediately set

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"Not only is an eligible stream of qualified emigration imported into the labour market of the colony, but the benevolence of the originators of the Association has condescended to consult the natural feelings of family attachment. The tendency of this society to bring about the reunion of distant families, merits the warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community. Intended principally for the emigration of entire families, surely the public will not close their eyes to the deserving claims of this Institution."—*Melbourne Morning Herald.*

To the Editor of the Melbourne Morning Herald

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I feel that the working classes stand much indebted to you, as I do individually, for so ably bringing before your readers, in two leading articles, in your numbers of the 29th and 30th ultimo, the objects which this society are anxious to see carried out, viz., a social, moral, and healthy system of emigration. Your remarks relative thereto run so much in unison with the tenor of the accompanying important letter, and which I beg to forward to you for perusal, and if convenient, publication, that I consider I cannot more appropriately head my letter than extracting your own apt sentiments.

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Melbourne, May 8, 1852.

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(97) LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FREE TICKET.—NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Available for One Journey only.—**1st Class.**

No 158

Name Mrs Chisholm

Why granted Special

From London to Southampton and Portsmouth

Date March /53

To be delivered up before leaving the Company's Premises. [redacted] *Secretary.*

Antʰ Bulkley *Signature.*

Waterlow & Sons, Printers, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

DOWN.

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Available from 3d to 31st March /54 **1st Class.**

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The Argus

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Family Colonization Loan S[ociety].

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ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Hon Secretary.

No 110 Swanston-street, Melbourne,
June 15, 1852. 3587

A CAROL ON CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

COME, all you British females of wealth and high degree,
Bestowing all your charity on lands beyond the sea,
I'll point you out a pattern which a better plan will teach
Than that of sending Missioners to Tombuctoo to preach.

Converting of the Heathen's a very proper view,
By preaching true religion to Pagan and to Jew,
And bringing over Cannibals to Christian meat and bread,
Unless they catch your parson first, and eat him up instead.

But what's more edifying to see, a pretty deal,
Is hearty British labourers partaking of a meal,
With wives, and lots of children, about their knees that climb,
And, having tuck'd their platefuls in, get help'd another time.

Beyond the roaring ocean, beneath the soil we tread,
You've English men and women well housed and clothed, and fed,
Who but for help and guidance to leave our crowded shores,
Would now be stealing, begging, or lie starving at our doors.

Who taught them self-reliance, and stirred them to combine,
And club their means together, to get across the brine,
Instead of strikes, and mischief, and breaking of the law,
And wasting time in hearing incendiaries jaw?

Who led their expeditions? and under whose command,
Through dangers and through hardships, sought they the promised land?
A second Moses, surely, it was who did it all—
It was a second Moses in bonnet and in shawl.

By means of one good lady were all these wonders wrought,
By Caroline Chisholm's energy, benevolence, and thought;
Instead of making here and there a convert of a Turk,
She has made idle multitudes turn fruitfully to work.

The ragged pauper crawling towards a parish grave
She roused—directed to a home beyond the western wave;
She smoothed his weary passage across the troubled deep,
With food, and air, and decencies of ship-room and of sleep.

There's many a wife and mother will bless that lady's name,
Embracing a fat infant, who might else have drowned the same;
As mother, yet no wife, compell'd by poverty to sin,
And die in gaol or hospital of misery and gin.

The Reverend Ebenezer I'd not deny his dues,
For saving Patagonians, and Bosjesmen, and Zooloos;
But Mrs. Chisholm's mission is what I far prefer—
For saving British natives I'd give the palm to her.

And now that a subscription is open and begun,
In order to acknowledge the good that she has done
Among that sort of natives—the most important tribe—
Come down like handsome people, and handsomely subscribe.

Punch, August 20, 1853.

EMIGRANTS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

IMPORTANT EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

On Wednesday, the first of a series of interesting meetings of intending emigrants and others concerned in the welfare of New Zealand, was held at Aylmer's Colonization-rooms, No. 9, Adelphi-terrace. Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. James, and other friends of the emigrant surrounded the chair, which was occupied by George Young, Esq.

The chairman stated, that that was the first of a series of meetings, to be held about once a month in that place, for the purpose of procuring, and mutually communicating, facts and information relating to New Zealand. It was not to be confined to any particular settlement in that colony, nor was one part to be preferred before the other; but they sought to promote the welfare of all emigrants to the islands of New Zealand, whatever might be the settlement selected. He had thought years ago, and he thought so still, that New Zealand was destined to be the Great Britain of the southern seas (hear, hear). There were three classes of people emigrating to New Zealand, and the two first mentioned were as sure to succeed as the last was certain to fail—these were capitalists, labourers, and "poor gentlemen." Capitalists got enormous interest, labourers obtained high wages, but the man of scanty purse, and what were known as "gentlemanly habits," was placed out of his sphere in such a colony as New Zealand (hear, hear, and cheers).

Captain Robertson, who had lately returned from New Zealand, then came forward and made an interesting statement as to the salubrity of the climate, and the extraordinary fertility of the soil.

Captain Hoseason, R.N., H.M.S. Inflexible, commenced his remarks with a very high eulogioum on Mrs. Chisholm, and her efforts to assist and befriend the poor emigrants (cheers). As an evidence of the effect produced by the abundance of food on the morality of a people, he stated that when at Sydney, in 1835, he permitted the people of that city to visit his ship, and one Sunday 5,000 people came on board, a large number of whom had the curiosity, being of the fair sex (a laugh), to inspect even his private cabins. But although his very drawers were left unlocked, and the plate belonging to the vessel was accessible, nothing was stolen (loud cheers). And how was this? Why where beef was 1½d. per lb., and a labourer's wages were 5s. 6d. a day, people could not afford to be dishonest. In London, of course, he would not have left his state cabins unlocked. The captain then produced a large volume of statistics and observations, which we understood to have been taken at intervals of eight hours during voyages to Sydney, the Cape, New Zealand, Java, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta, Burmah, Mauritius, &c., a distance of 70,000 miles. He showed that Australia was inferior to New Zealand, because the latter was totally exempt from those droughts to which the former was sometimes subjected. Referring to Australia, he had burned four thousand tons of the coals raised at Newcastle (Australia), which he had purchased at 12s. per ton in Sydney, but could have got them for 7s. per ton at the pits. They were better than English coals. He then, by several facts, illustrated the extraordinary rapidity with which the land in the colony increased in value; and then referred to the influence of the gold regions, the exports from which were now going on at the rate of forty millions a year; and the ratio would increase just in proportion to the increase of emigration. He had visited every port in New Zealand, and bore a high testimony to the value of the coals found at Nelson, in that colony. He had burned 150 tons of them. He then described the islands as beautiful for situation, salubrious in climate, and fertile in soil. The Bay of Islands was the finest harbour he had ever entered, and would contain the entire fleet of England. In New Zealand he had been taken to a piece of clover, on which the fourth crop (in one year) was standing when he saw it (hear, hear). He had seen a peach tree, the branches of which had been fairly broken down by the weight of the fruit. The owner had attempted to count the peaches, and had got to 2,000, and then gave it up (cheers and laughter). The route *viâ* the Isthmus of Panama was to be preferred to the route *viâ* the Cape. He set forth elaborately the difficulties of the latter route, and the advantages of the former. The difficulties from adverse winds, and in procuring coals, on the Cape route were well known, whereas on the Panama route they had what is known as "soldier's wind," which would carry them along at a good rate towards their distination, even should their coals utterly fail (hear, hear.)

Mrs. Chisholm then came forward, and was received with great cheering. She said she had attended at the request of Mr. Wakefield—and also because she had been falsely charged with confining her sympathies and efforts to Australia, to the exclusion of New Zealand. The fact was, that she watched the interests of emigrants wherever they might be going. She had confined herself to giving advice to emigrants who were going to Australia, because she had been to Australia, and had never been to New Zealand. She was glad to hear that Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Son were about to start ships for New Zealand, as they had good ships and were careful of the comforts of the emigrants. She thought New Zealand would be selected by many families, who preferred the quiet occupation of farms, while their sons went off to the diggings. Except when at her "group meetings," she was at home from six to eight, and, for the convenience of her friends, she would come into the midst of them. She was going to remove her residence into Salisbury-square. In August she returned to Australia, to spend the 13th year of her emigration services in revisiting Sydney, Adelaide, Port Philip, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and other places, whence she would regularly transmit letters containing the results of her observations. (Loud cheers, in the midst of which Mrs. Chisholm left the room, a vote of thanks to her being put by the chair, and carried by general acclamation.)

Mrs. James then came forward, and stated that she was making efforts to form a "home" for the reception of the more respectable classes of females on their arrival in Australia, such as the daughters of clergymen, half-pay officers, and others. She should be happy to give information at her offices in St. Swithin's-street, city.

The proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the chair.

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Mrs. Chisholm thus apply herself
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were numbers idle in Sydney suppo
ment. Things wore a serious as
'The Irish lay on the streets lookin
Apart from them, Englishmen, sulle
their legs swinging in the air.
Scotchmen—their hands thrust into
glancing at everything and every

to work, and they had not dug many feet when they came to water. This had such an exhilarating effect upon their spirits, that they instantly threw off their coats, began to dig fresh holes, and did not leave off till moonlight.'

Rivers had to be forded. One writer says that a gentleman travelling through the wild land of the interior witnessed one day the following scene. He found 'Mrs. Chisholm standing on the far side of a swampy ford over a river—a party of emigrants being encamped on the other side. She was calling her docile horse across with two children slung on his back. As soon as he had landed with these, she drove him back with a wave of the hand—when he was again loaded, she called him to her, and so on until all the young things had crossed. . . . That same day she had ridden thirty miles to find situations for her party.'

Mrs. Chisholm's noble disinterestedness had now won her many friends, and when the beneficial character of her operations began to be felt, the settlers aided her in every possible way. 'The people who kept inns and taverns would not let her pay anything for her own expenses when stopping with them. Everybody was willing to lend her horses, waggons, and oxen. Labouring men travelled miles to offer her a small present of birds, wild honey, or anything they thought she would like.' Whilst travelling on one occasion 'she came to a small tavern (a wooden hut thatched with bark) of only one room. The husband was out, and no one but the wife at home. Mrs. Chisholm's horse was tired, and she wanted to be driven ten miles; the people had several horses, but no one at home to drive. The wife, after thinking a bit, said, "You sha'n't be delayed for want of a driver, I will drive you myself," and so saying, she turned out a traveller to finish his breakfast under the trees of the forest—locked up the tavern for the day, and taking the reins and whip in hand, declared, "it shall never be said that a wife would not do as much as her husband to help Mrs. Chisholm."'

For seven years, Mrs. Chisholm pursued the system of which we have given a sketch—meeting, as may be supposed, with many strange adventures, and not only outliving all the contempt with which her efforts had at first been treated, but receiving the thanks and approbation of all classes of the colonists.* By the end of that period, she had been the means of comfortably settling *eleven thousand persons*. All this had been done too at very little expense to the public, and the Government had only contributed about £150. For other lasting benefits besides those we have enumerated, the people of New South Wales are also indebted to Mrs. Chisholm.

In 1846, Mrs. Chisholm was rejoined by her husband, and returned to England. Previous to her departure, a committee, consisting of

* In one of her first excursions with emigrants, part of the distance had to be undertaken by water, and so great was the ridicule cast upon her labours at that time, that personal friends on board the steam-boat actually kept aloof from her, lest they should share in her disgrace.

'eight members of council, the mayor of Sydney, the high sheriff, thirteen magistrates, and many leading merchants,' raised a subscription as a testimonial, and presented her publicly with an address and a purse of 150 guineas, which latter she devoted to emigration purposes. Since her arrival in England, she has had abundance of labour, in communicating with the friends and relatives of the colonists. 'Her private residence has been thrown open to aid persons desirous of emigrating,' and she has personally superintended the shipment of the inexperienced. These services have been rendered gratuitously, and notwithstanding his limited means, Captain Chisholm has not hestitated in many instances to become responsible for expenses. Their confidence, however, in the emigrants has never been betrayed, the amounts advanced having been always honourably repaid, as soon as the borrowers have had it in their power. How Mrs. Chisholm has laboured in England to promote the emigration of nearly starving *families* to a land of plenty, during the past five years, is now well known, though all her efforts have been remarkably unobtrusive and free from ostentation. Many reports of her addresses at 'group meetings' have appeared in the newspapers, but these addresses have been of the most practical and unpretentious character—being delivered only for the benefit of intending emigrants, and not for the purpose of captivating the ear of the general public. The 'Family Colonization Society,' of which she was the founder a year or two ago, and by means of which many hundreds have immensely benefited, though it is self-supporting, and repudiates alike government and eleemosynary aid, originated not as a merely theoretical speculation, but naturally and almost accidentally, from her habit of practical benevolent observation. Indeed, our readers must have remarked, as eminently characteristic of all her works, that they have *grown* into public importance from small and quiet beginnings—originating in a conviction of personal duty to *do* good. In an address to the children in the school at Madras, Mrs. Chisholm wrote, 'for let me tell you (and I speak the truth), that *there is no situation in life in which you cannot do some good.*' When at Sydney, oppressed with the difficulties she had at first to contend against, and exposed to the contempt of people who at that time neither appreciated her character nor her abilities, she was still hesitating, with a woman's timidity, to go before the public, she says, 'I saw that my plan, if carried into effect, would *serve all*. My delay pressed on my mind as *a sin*; and when I heard of a poor girl suffering distress, and losing her reputation in consequence, *I felt that I was not clear of her guilt, for I did not do all I could to prevent it.*' Animated by such a spirit, and possessed of excellent business talents, we cannot wonder either at her perseverance or her success.*

* The 'Times' of November 14th contains a report of the launch of a splendid new screw-ship at Millwall on the previous day, called the 'Adelaide,' and destined for the Australian service, in which it is stated, that at a banquet afterwards given in the saloon, 'the health of a lady distinguished in the

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122

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I'll point you out a pattern which a better plan will teach
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But what's more edifying to see, a pretty deal,
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And, having tuck'd their platefuls in, get help'd another time.

Beyond the roaring ocean, beneath the soil we tread,
You've English men and women well housed and clothed, and fed,
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Would now be stealing, begging, or lie starving at our doors.

Who taught them self-reliance, and stirred them to combine,
And club their means together, to get across the brine,
Instead of strikes, and mischief, and breaking of the law,
And wasting time in hearing incendiaries jaw?

Who led their expeditions? and under whose command,
Through dangers and through hardships, sought they the promised land?
A second Moses, surely, it was who did it all—
It was a second Moses in bonnet and in shawl.

By means of one good lady were all these wonders wrought,
By Caroline Chisholm's energy, benevolence, and thought;
Instead of making here and there a convert of a Turk,
She has made idle multitudes turn fruitfully to work.

The ragged pauper crawling towards a parish grave
She roused—directed to a home beyond the western wave;
She smoothed his weary passage across the troubled deep,
With food, and air, and decencies of ship-room and of sleep.

There's many a wife and mother will bless that lady's name,
Embracing a fat infant, who might else have drowned the same;
As mother, yet no wife, compell'd by poverty to sin,
And die in gaol or hospital of misery and gin.

The Reverend Ebenezer I'd not deny his dues,
For saving Patagonians, and Bosjesmen, and Zooloos;
But Mrs. Chisholm's mission is what I far prefer—
For saving British natives I'd give the palm to her.

And now that a subscription is open and begun,
In order to acknowledge the good that she has done
Among that sort of natives—the most important tribe—
Come down like handsome people, and handsomely subscribe.

Punch, August 20, 1853.

EMIGRANTS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

IMPORTANT EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

On Wednesday, the first of a series of interesting meetings of intending emigrants and others concerned in the welfare of New Zealand, was held at Aylmer's Colonization-rooms, No. 9, Adelphi-terrace. Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. James, and other friends of the emigrant surrounded the chair, which was occupied by George Young, Esq.

The chairman stated, that that was the first of a series of meetings, to be held about once a month in that place, for the purpose of procuring, and mutually communicating, facts and information relating to New Zealand. It was not to be confined to any particular settlement in that colony, nor was one part to be preferred before the other; but they sought to promote the welfare of all emigrants to the islands of New Zealand, whatever might be the settlement selected. He had thought years ago, and he thought so still, that New Zealand was destined to be the Great Britain of the southern seas (hear, hear). There were three classes of people emigrating to New Zealand, and the two first mentioned were as sure to succeed as the last was certain to fail—these were capitalists, labourers, and "poor gentlemen." Capitalists got enormous interest, labourers obtained high wages but the man of scanty purse, and what were known as "gentlemanly habits," was placed out of his sphere in such a colony as New Zealand (hear, hear, and cheers).

Captain Robertson, who had lately returned from New Zealand, then came forward and made an interesting statement as to the salubrity of the climate, and the extraordinary fertility of the soil.

Captain Hoseason, R.N., H.M.S. Inflexible, commenced his remarks with a very high eulogioum on Mrs. Chisholm, and her efforts to assist and befriend the poor emigrants (cheers). As an evidence of the effect produced by the abundance of food on the morality of a people, he stated that when at Sydney, in 1835, he permitted the people of that city to visit his ship, and one Sunday 5,000 people came on board, a large number of whom had the curiosity, being of the fair sex (a laugh), to inspect even his private cabins. But although his very drawers were left unlocked, and the plate belonging to the vessel was accessible, nothing was stolen (loud cheers). And how was this? Why where beef was 1½d. per lb., and a labourer's wages were 5s. 6d. a day, people could not afford to be dishonest. In London, of course, he would not have left his state cabins unlocked. The captain then produced a large volume of statistics and observations, which we understood to have been taken at intervals of eight hours during voyages to Sydney, the Cape, New Zealand, Java, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta, Burmah, Mauritius, &c., a distance of 70,000 miles. He showed that Australia was inferior to New Zealand, because the latter was totally exempt from those droughts to which the former was sometimes subjected. Referring to Australia, he had burned four thousand tons of the coals raised at Newcastle (Australia), which he had purchased at 12s. per ton in Sydney, but could have got them for 7s. per ton at the pits. They were better than English coals. He then, by several facts, illustrated the extraordinary rapidity with which the land in the colony increased in value; and then referred to the influence of the gold regions, the exports from which were now going on at the rate of forty millions a year; and the ratio would increase just in proportion to the increase of emigration. He had visited every port in New Zealand, and bore a high testimony to the value of the coals found at Nelson, in that colony. He had burned 150 tons of them. He then described the islands as beautiful for situation, salubrious in climate, and fertile in soil. The Bay of Islands was the finest harbour he had ever entered, and would contain the entire fleet of England. In New Zealand he had been taken to a piece of clover, on which the fourth crop (in one year) was standing when he saw it (hear, hear). He had seen a peach tree, the branches of which had been fairly broken down by the weight of the fruit. The owner had attempted to count the peaches, and had got to 2,000, and then gave it up (cheers and laughter). The route *viâ* the Isthmus of Panama was to be preferred to the route *viâ* the Cape. He set forth elaborately the difficulties of the latter route, and the advantages of the former. The difficulties from adverse winds, and in procuring coals, on the Cape route were well known, whereas on the Panama route they had what is known as "soldier's wind," which would carry them along at a good rate towards their distination, even should their coals utterly fail (hear, hear.)

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123

730

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life of Mrs. Chish
The parents of
shire, and are saic
place mentioned,
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Chisholm, howeve
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William Jones),
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hospitality. Her
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732

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Mrs. Chisholm
course, looking
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734 CAROLIN

These enemies being got rid
obtained increased accommodat
small rooms thrown into one, ar
women were sheltered under her
other place of abode. The d
were, to protect them in the tow
if possible, in the country. The
difficulty, on account chiefly of
themselves, who had heard not
'boors,' and imagining numberle
ture far away from town. Mr
wilderness first herself.

'I proceeded,' she says, 'into the i
blish country "Homes," taking, in
When I commenced taking them up
instance, their travelling expenses, wl
habitants of the districts cheerfully su
afforded them protection and advice.
varied from fifteen to sixty in number.

These were all willingly receive
under the protection of married p
of them were comfortably marrie
wives in the colony), 'and *not one*
Besides the 'Home,' Mrs. Chisl
ney a 'Female Registry Office,' '
vice used to attend from 10 till 4.'
of Lords Committee on Irish emig
'My first endeavour was always to
neighbourhood, and having succee
spread. . . . . I have been able to
life of hundreds of these emigrant
country, in such a destitute state t
decent dress to put upon them, ha
comfort about them and wantin
writing home to get out their fri
Mrs. Chisholm thus apply herself
tling female emigrants, but she als
'unfortunate.' 'Seventy-six of
only seven returned to a career of i
Another demand was made up
Labourers were much wanted in th
the same time, by the mismanagem
were numbers idle in Sydney suppo
ment. Things wore a serious as
'The Irish lay on the streets lookin
Apart from them, Englishmen, sulle
their legs swinging in the air.
Scotchmen—their hands thrust into
glancing at everything and every

736 CAR

to work, and they had not
This had such an exhilara
stantly threw off their coa
leave off till moonlight.'
Rivers had to be forded.
ling through the wild land c
ing scene. He found 'Mr
swampy ford over a river—
the other side. She was
children slung on his back.
drove him back with a wav
she called him to her, a
crossed. . . . That sa
situations for her party.'
Mrs. Chisholm's noble d
friends, and when the bene
be felt, the settlers aided
who kept inns and taverns
expenses when stopping w
her horses, waggons, and
offer her a small present
thought she would like.'
came to a small tavern (a
room. The husband was
Chisholm's horse was tire
the people had several hor
after thinking a bit, said, "
I will drive you myself," a
finish his breakfast under
for the day, and taking
shall never be said that a
to help Mrs. Chisholm."'
For seven years, Mrs.
have given a sketch—me
adventures, and not only
efforts had at first been tr
tion of all classes of the c
been the means of comfo
this had been done too a
Government had only
benefits besides those we
Wales are also indebted
In 1846, Mrs. Chishol
to England. Previous

* In one of her first exc
be undertaken by water, an
at that time, that personal
from her, lest they should

738 CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

In England, Mrs. Chisholm has deservedly won golden opinions from all classes, notwithstanding that a base and bigoted attempt has been made to stay the progress of her beneficent work, by imputing to her an attachment to the Roman Catholic faith. We find no trace of such attachment in any of her writings, addresses, or operations; and even if it be true, it can be understood only in a very modified sense. Christians of all denominations have recognised in her a truly Christian spirit; and at the head of the Family Colonization Society, and active in promoting its purposes, is the very Protestant Earl of Shaftesbury. If the mean-spirited attempt alluded to had not been made publicly, we should have allowed it to pass unnoticed. Her work has been of too great and disinterested a character from the first to allow of her proselytizing to any sect. Of this she manifested her deep consciousness, when she nobly vowed, at the commencement of her labours in Australia, 'to know neither country nor creed, but to try to serve all justly and impartially.'

Although giving so much time and attention to the interests of others, it is due to Mrs. Chisholm that our readers of the fair sex should be informed, that her maternal duties are never neglected. 'In the midst of a vast correspondence and personal superintendence of business details, certain periods are sacredly assigned to domestic duties. Mrs. Chisholm has six children living, the three eldest of whom have aided in the labours of carrying into effect the gratuitous and philanthropic plans of emigration propounded by the Family Colonization Society, and it is gratifying to see the species of adoration and love with which they look on their amiable parents. Piety in deeds as well as in words—matrimonial, filial, and paternal love, unite together, and form one of the happiest of happy family circles.' Captain Chisholm is at the present moment in Australia, receiving the 'family groups' on their arrival; and we have been recently informed that Mrs. Chisholm intends to leave England for the same destination in August next, in a screw steam-ship now building, to be called 'The Caroline Chisholm.'

[We are indebted to several sources for the materials of the preceding paper, but chiefly to the 'Memoirs' by Eneas Mackenzie. Respecting his book, we will not say much, as we have not taken it up with a view to criticism. The facts it contains render it sufficiently interesting. We cannot praise the *style* of its author, or the manner in which he has executed his task; but as he seems conscious of its imperfections in these respects, we can only remark, that the subject was certainly worthy of abler treatment.]

colonial world, who was present, was then drunk,' and Mrs. Chisholm 'returned thanks in person, with a grace of utterance that betokened a heart devoted, with all the energies of a powerful mind and a resolute will, to a work of Christian charity.'

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

"Not only is an eligible stream of qualified emigration imported into the labour market of the colony, but the benevolence of the originators of the Association has condescended to consult the natural feelings of family attachment. The tendency of this society to bring about the reunion of distant families, merits the warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community. Intended principally for the emigration of entire families, surely the public will not close their eyes to the deserving claims of this Institution."—*Melbourne Morning Herald.*

To the Editor of the Melbourne Morning Herald.

SIR,—

I feel that the working classes stand much indebted to you, as I do individually, for so ably bringing before your readers, in two leading articles, in your numbers of the 29th and 30th ultimo, the objects which this society are anxious to see carried out, viz., a social, moral, and healthy system of emigration. Your remarks relative thereto run so much in union with the tenor of the accompanying important letter, and which I beg to forward to you for perusal, and if convenient, publication, that I consider I cannot more appropriately head my letter than extracting your own apt sentiments.

As it is an object of paramount importance to a large body of the working classes that the purport and working of this society should be fully understood by them, I purpose, with your permission, to furnish you occasionally with some articles relative to the progress and constitution of the Family Colonisation Loan Society. I am happy to have to inform you that in the same spirit in which you remark, "This Society merits the warm and immediate interest of the benevolent in our community,' the Rev Dr Braim, of Belfast, has in this spirit of benevolence, and previous to your notice, offered his services to the society in the District of Port Fairy, and expressed his willingness to form one of the committee, and this gentleman has already made some remittances to this office in behalf of his people; and who can doubt then that the well-considered attention which the Melbourne Press has called to the subject, will evoke many such humane and christian like spirits to co-operate in this work. It is also that innate spirit of philanthrophy which mainly constitutes the christian man, that has influenced Mr Samuel Mu[illegible]ckley South, Solicitor, to offer his professional services gratuitously to the society, should such be required. It is such kindred minds as these that will come forward and promote the reunion of families. Herewith I beg to forward to you a list of remittances made by the people since the last advertisement, and have to observe to them, that each depositor will find the No of the receipt he holds in hand, and the amount he paid therein, acknowledged and remitted.

Yours faithfully,
ARCHD CHISHOLM.
Melbourne, May 8, 1852.

(97)
LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
FREE TICKET.—NOT TRANSFERABLE.
Available for One Journey only.—1st Class.
No 158
Name Mrs Chisholm
Why granted Special
From London to Southampton and Portsmouth
Date March /53
To be delivered up before leaving the Company's Premises.
Secretary.
Ant Bulkeley Signature.
DOWN.
Waterlow & Sons, Printers, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

(97)
LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
FREE TICKET.—NOT TRANSFERABLE.
Available from 3d to 31st March /54 1st Class.
No 130
Name Mrs Chisholm
Why granted Emigration
From London to Southampton
Date 3d March /54
To be delivered up before leaving the Company's Premises. ~~WYNDHAM HARDING,~~
Secretary.
L. Coombe Signature.
DOWN.
Waterlow & Sons, Printers, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

The Argus

REUNION OF FAMILIES
Family Colonization Loan S[illegible]
Amount of each Depositor's Recei[illegible]
since the 11th of May.

	£	s	d
NOS 101, £6 15s—175, £1—176, £12—9, £6 1s—16[illegible], £50	75	16	0
Nos 150, £37 19s—177, £12 10s—178, 25l—179, 5l ...	80	9	0
Nos 180, 13l 10s—181, 3l—1, 5l—95, 2l—182, 2l	25	10	0
Nos 179, 1l—183, 32l 10s—146, 21l—184, 19l 10s	74	0	0
Nos 185, 7l—116, £18—187, £60—188, £19	104	0	0
Loans refunded up to this date	131	0	0
Total ...	490	15	0
Remitted from 10th Oct. last to the 11th May ...	3,873	17	0
Total remitted by the Bank of Australasia, &c. up to the 15th June, 1852 ...	4,364	12	0

The above remittances are for the emigration (and in a few instances for the support) of 106 parents, 221 brothers and sisters, 64 children left behind, 11 wives with 35 children, 64 nephews and nieces, 16 other near relatives—in all 517 souls.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Hon Secretary.
No 110 Swanston-street, Melbourne,
June 15, 1852. 3587

(122)

A CAROL ON CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

COME, all you British females of wealth and high degree,
Bestowing all your charity on lands beyond the sea,
I'll point you out a pattern which a better plan will teach
Than that of sending Missioners to Tombuctoo to preach.

Converting of the Heathen's a very proper view,
By preaching true religion to Pagan and to Jew,
And bringing over Cannibals to Christian meat and bread,
Unless they catch your parson first, and eat him up instead.

But what's more edifying to see, a pretty deal,
Is hearty British labourers partaking of a meal,
With wives, and lots of children, about their knees that climb,
And, having tuck'd their platefuls in, get help'd another time.

Beyond the roaring ocean, beneath the soil we tread,
You've English men and women well housed and clothed, and fed,
Who but for help and guidance to leave our crowded shores,
Would now be stealing, begging, or lie starving at our doors.

Who taught them self-reliance, and stirred them to combine,
And club their means together, to get across the brine,
Instead of strikes, and mischief, and breaking of the law,
And wasting time in hearing incendiaries jaw?

Who led their expeditions? and under whose command,
Through dangers and through hardships, sought they the promised land?
A second Moses, surely, it was who did it all—
It was a second Moses in bonnet and in shawl.

By means of one good lady were all these wonders wrought,
By Caroline Chisholm's energy, benevolence, and thought;
Instead of making here and there a convert of a Turk,
She has made idle multitudes turn fruitfully to work.

The ragged pauper crawling towards a parish grave
She roused—directed to a home beyond the western wave;
She smoothed his weary passage across the troubled deep,
With food, and air, and decencies of ship-room and of sleep.

There's many a wife and mother will bless that lady's name,
Embracing a fat infant, who might else have drowned the same;
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(123)

R 240 C 4 G 240 M4 B 240 Y4 R 231 C 7 G 231 M7 B 231 Y7 R 159 C 20 G 159 M20 B 159 Y20 R 97 C 20 G 97 M19 B 97 Y20 R 61 C 20 G 61 M19 B 61 Y20 R 37 C 20 G 37 M19 B 37 Y20

No. I.

Captain CHISHOLM has the pleasure to inform the Holders of Receipts of the following Numbers of Moneys remitted for their relatives in Europe, from the 19th of October, 1851, to No 81, inclusive, that the moneys remitted have been either paid to their relations by the Committee in London, or are being applied for their emigration, as arranged:—

No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited. £	s.	d.	No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited. £	s.	d.	No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited. £	s.	d.
1	6	0	0	28	13	0	0	54	23	11	6
2	25	10	0	29	9	15	0	13	1	0	0
3	4	0	0	33	130	0	0	55	30	0	0
4	3	0	0	5	13	0	0	56	10	0	0
5	5	0	0	44	6	10	0	57	20	0	0
6	8	0	0	31	5	0	0	58	40	0	0
7	5	0	0	32	19	1	0	59	50	0	0
8	3	0	0	33	23	11	6	60	30	1	0
9	2	0	0	34	6	0	0	61	20	0	0
18	2	0	0	35	10	0	0	62	16	11	6
11	3	0	0	36	12	0	0	63	31	1	6
12	5	0	0	37	20	0	0	1	4	0	0
13	5	0	0	38	2	0	0	16	1	0	0
14	0	10	0	39	14	0	0	65	2	0	0
15	28	0	0	39	10	0	0	67	5	0	0
16	38	0	0	40	6	0	0	68	8	0	0
17	5	0	0	41	60	11	6	69	18	15	0
18	6	12	0	42	17	0	0	70	20	0	0
17	15	0	0	43	3	0	0	71	150	0	0
18	25	0	0	44	10	0	0	72	30	0	0
19	1	13	0	45	6	0	0	74	22	10	0
20	10	0	0	46	20	0	0	75	19	15	0
21	25	0	0	48	47	12	6	49	1	0	0
22	23	0	0	47	4	10	6	76	47	12	6
23	5	0	0	49	20	1	0	78	12	0	0
24	8	10	6	50	89	3	0	79	27	1	0
25	5	0	0	51	32	2	0	80	4	0	0
26	15	0	0	52	31	12	6	10	18	0	0
27	10	0	0	53	23	1	6	83	40	0	0
24	8	0	0								
	395	3	0	1	689	11	6		721	4	9
Total					£1,715	19s.	3d.				

For further particulars apply at this Office; if by letter post-paid.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Hon. Secretary,
Great Collins-street, East.

Melbourne, February 14th, 1852.

No. II.

Captain CHISHOLM has the pleasure to inform the Holders of Receipts of the following Numbers of moneys remitted for their relatives in Europe, from No. 84 to No. 158, inclusive, that the moneys remitted have been either paid to their relations by the Committee in London, or are being applied for their emigration, as arranged:—

No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited. £	s.	d.	No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited. £	s.	d.	No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited £	s.	d.
84	6	0	0	113	26	0	0	135	5	0	0
106	9	0	0	101	0	5	0	157	36	14	0
101	0	0	0	114	59	12	6	137	17	10	0
105	11	0	0	115	27	1	0	138	6	0	0
86	12	4	0	103	1	0	0	139	66	2	6
87	25	1	0	116	8	0	0	140	30	0	0
88	4	0	0	117	11	1	0	141	81	7	0
89	34	10	0	118	30	0	0	142	20	0	0
95	12	1	0	119	14	0	0	101	0	0	0
92	29	0	0	120	70	1	0	143	25	0	0
106	30	1	0	121	12	10	6	144	59	0	0
106	2	0	0	122	62	0	0	145	31	0	0
107	118	0	0	123	14	15	0	146	4	0	0
111	14	0	0	101	0	10	0	147	28	0	0
100	8	0	0	124	31	6	0	148	65	0	0
98	81	8	0	103	1	10	0	149	50	0	0
97	25	1	0	125	8	0	0	150	101	0	0
108	0	15	0	9	2	0	0	151	2	0	0
102	15	10	6	127	43	16	0	152	11	10	0
109	3	0	0	128	1	0	0	83	2	5	0
168	22	0	0	129	18	1	0	158	12	10	0
169	13	1	0	129	6	0	0	101	0	12	0
49	1	0	0	130	6	0	0	154	9	5	0
119	41	0	0	131	10	0	0	40	0	0	0
111	15	1	6	132	3	0	0	155	5	0	0
88	6	0	0	133	40	0	0	156	14	1	0
98	6	0	0	104	5	0	0	157	6	0	0
112	40	0	0	134	18	1	0	158	40	0	0
	452	19	0		535	15	6		672	7	0
Total					£1,711	3s.	9d.				

For further particulars apply at this Office; if by letter post-paid.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Honorary Secretary,
Great Collins-street, East.

Melbourne, May 29th, 1852.

No. III.

Captain CHISHOLM has the pleasure to inform the Holders of Receipts of the following Numbers of moneys remitted for their relatives in Europe, from No. 159 to No. 218, inclusive, that the moneys remitted have been either paid to their relatives by the Committee in London, or are being applied for their emigration, as arranged:—

No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited. £	s.	d.	No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited. £	s.	d.	No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited £	s.	d.
159	14	10	0	191	3	10	0	198	45	0	0
161	0	0	0	159	37	10	0	197	44	0	0
163	68	2	0	177	12	10	0	191	5	0	0
9	1	6	0	178	47	0	0	188	18	4	0
161	5	0	0	173	5	0	0	190	10	0	0
162	36	14	0	181	215	0	0	200	8	0	0
163	100	0	0	183	13	10	0	201	7	0	0
164	24	10	0	181	1	0	0	202	19	0	0
165	25	0	0	182	5	0	0	101	0	10	0
166	28	15	0	95	2	0	0	203	15	0	0
133	5	0	0	182	2	0	0	173	1	0	0
167	75	2	6	101	9	5	0	204	19	0	0
168	16	12	6	183	10	0	0	205	39	0	0
169	5	0	0	179	1	0	0	206	1	0	0
171	19	4	0	146	21	0	0	207	33	0	0
172	25	0	0	184	19	10	0	208	10	0	0
173	14	1	0	185	7	0	0	209	37	10	0
101	0	3	0	186	20	0	0	210	41	10	0
174	15	0	0	187	63	0	0	211	15	0	0
173	2	0	0	9	4	1	0	212	18	0	0
	1	0	0	188	19	0	0	206	2	0	0
172	6	1	0	189	20	0	0	101	1	10	0
175	5	0	0	192	53	0	0	214	17	0	0
101	0	5	0	193	12	0	0	215	5	0	0
175	1	0	0	191	27	0	0	216	24	0	0
176	12	0	0	193	1	0	0	217	15	0	0
9	2	0	0	194	43	0	0	215	47	0	0
163	50	0	0	195	33	0	0				
	525	13	0		412	0	0		481	10	0
Total					£1,349	3s.	0d.				

For further particulars, apply at this Office; if by letter, post-paid.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Honorary Secretary,
Great Collins-street, East.

Melbourne, July 29th, 1852.

No. IV.

Captain CHISHOLM has the pleasure to inform the Holders of Receipts of the following Numbers of Moneys remitted for their relatives in Europe, from No. 219 to No. 284 inclusive, that the Moneys remitted have been either paid to their relations by the Committee in London or are being applied for their emigration as arranged.

No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited. £	s.	d.	No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited. £	s.	d.	No. of Receipt.	Amount Deposited £	s.	d.
219	29	0	0	240	70	0	0	261	15	0	0
212	12	0	0	241	28	0	0	262	35	0	0
220	60	0	0	242	20	0	0	263	39	0	0
221	42	10	0	230	39	0	0	254	2	0	0
222	15	0	0	243	37	10	0	264	30	0	0
223	5	0	0	244	59	0	0	15	21	0	0
224	39	0	0	245	10	0	0	265	12	0	0
225	10	0	0	246	52	10	0	267	15	0	0
226	15	0	0	247	15	0	0	9			
19	9	12	6	137	8	0	0	268	17	0	0
227	5	0	0	248	84	0	0	269	25	0	0
194	40	0	0	249	6	0	0	270	40	0	0
228	10	0	0	121	30	0	0	271	50	0	0
229	40	0	0	250	12	18	0	272	10	0	0
50	5	0	0	251	52	10	0	273	40	0	0
230	25	0	0	24	10	0	0	173	2	0	0
231	182	10	0	253	10	0	0	274	5	0	0
232	77	16	0	254	10	0	0	275	17	0	0
233	3	0	0	14	20	0	0	276	5	0	0
234	19	0	0	255	2	0	0	193	10	0	0
235	17	10	0	29	10	0	0	277	5	0	0
104	2	10	0	256	49	0	0	278	20	0	0
236	7	0	0	314	3	0	0	279	45	0	0
173	1	0	0	256	105	0	0	242	27	0	0
236	90	0	0	257	138	0	0	281	9	0	0
237	25	0	0	258	30	0	0	282	30	0	0
238	15	0	0	259	33	0	0	283	1	0	0
239	20	0	0	260	48	0	0	284	99	0	0
	809	8	6		959	0	0		699	0	0
Total					£2,359	8s.	2d.				

For further particulars apply at this Office; if by letter, post paid.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Honorary Secretary,
Great Collins-street, East.

Melbourne, December 29th, 1852.

No. V.

Captain CHISHOLM has the pleasure to inform the Holders of Receipts of the following Numbers of Moneys remitted for their relatives in Europe, from No. 285 to No. 338 inclusive, that the Moneys remitted have been either paid to their relatives by the Committee in London or are being applied for their emigration as arranged.

No. of Receipt.	Amount paid. £	s.	d.	No. of Receipt.	Amount paid. £	s.	d.	No. of Receipt.	Amount paid. £	s.	d.	No. of Receipt.	Amount paid £	s.	d.
285	14	0	0	304	20	0	0	317	81	7	8		5	5	0
286	2	0	0	305	10	0	0	303	50	0	0	79	30	0	0
287	7	0	0	306	40	0	0	314	2	0	0	283	2	0	0
288	10	0	0	307	35	0	0	318	50	0	0	239	5	0	0
238	72	0	0	9	15	0	0	319	5	0	0	325	20	0	0
289	60	0	0	308	40	0	0	320	4	0	0	326	35	0	0
290	23	0	0	172	42	0	0	320	2	10	0	48	10	0	0
162	6	0	0	18	0	0	0	321	20	0	0	42	15	0	0
291	51	0	0	25	0	0	0	322	10	0	0	325	2	0	0
292	18	0	0	310	26	0	0	2	18	0	0	5	5	0	0
293	5	0	0	311	20	0	0	323	5	0	0	31	4	0	0
294	5	0	0	34	5	0	0	79	25	0	0	147	12	0	0
295	18	0	0	312	5	0	0	324	20	0	0	322	15	0	0
296	10	0	0	314	5	0	0	325	25	0	0	325	20	0	0
297	5	0	0	315	40	0	0	326	50	0	0	327	5	0	0
298	10	0	0	313	5	0	0	18	7	0	0	197	6	0	0
299	87	0	0	314	25	0	0	322	36	0	0	131	1	1	0
300	5	0	0	316	100	0	0	328	18	0	0	334	20	0	0
301	20	0	0	19	11	7	6	330	20	0	0	335	20	0	0
302	18	0	0	317	77	0	0	63	15	10	0	336	20	0	0
303	9	6	0	316	68	0	0		4	0	0	337	40	0	0
												338	28	10	0
	529	6	0		845	7	6		437	16	8		364	11	0
Total									£4,977	1s.	2d.				

	£	s.	d.
Total of No. I.	1715	19	3
Do. of No. II.	1711	3	9
Do. of No. III.	1449	3	0
Do. of No. IV.	2359	8	2
Do. of No. V.	1977	1	2
Value of gold transmitted (see society's cash-book)	377	0	6
Grand Total	9589	16	2

This money gave passages to Australia to 170 parents (except small sums sent for the support of a few aged parents), 72 wives, 107 children (of them left behind by parents), 186 brothers, 168 sisters, 32 nephews and nieces—in all 716—most for Victoria, a few for South Australia, and a few for New South Wales (see depositors' book)

For further particulars apply at this office; if by letter, post paid.

ARCHD. CHISHOLM,
Honorary Secretary,
Great Collins-street, East.

Melbourne, March 12th, 1853.

MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

(From the Illustrated News, with a portrait.)

OUR portrait of Mrs Caroline Chisholm represents her in the act of reading one of the 240 letters which on the average of the year, are daily addressed to her on the subject of emigration. The founder of the Family Colonization Loan Society, the progress of which we have frequently reported and illustrated (28th February), is at present on a tour through the manufacturing districts for the purpose of explaining her plans and affording interviews to her numerous correspondents among the humbler classes. At Birmingham she held her first *conversazione* on the 5th instant, where a local committee was formed, which included amongst others, L. Chance, Esq., the manufacturer of the glass for the Crystal Palace, whose exertions to promote education among the villages of workpeople employed in his two extensive manufactories, have been frequently noticed in the reports of the Government Inspectors. We gave engravings of Mr Chance's glass manufactory in the *Illustrated London News* of December 21, 1850. But several clergymen declined to join the Birmingham committee, fearing that Mrs Chisholm's emigration plans were connected with Romish propagandism.

In these times of papal aggression, when the Roman Church is found linked with enemies of freedom, and of free England in every state of Europe, it is not unnatural that many should, at first sight, look with suspicion on the efforts of a Roman Catholic lady of so much talent and energy; but, fortunately, Mrs Chisholm can appeal, in proof of her tolerant, impartial, unproselyting spirit, to a long life of action. She is the wife of a Captain Archibald Chisholm, late of the Madras army, and the mother of six children, between the ages of twelve months and sixteen years.

In 1838, Captain Chisholm, with his family, successively visited all the Australian Colonies on sick leave. On his return to India he left Mrs Chisholm in Sydney. At that time crowds of friendless young girls were poured into the Colony by the bounty emigrant ships; and those not immediately engaged had no home. "Many slept in caves and among the shrubs of the domain, rather than face the contamination of the streets." There were also a great number of unemployed mechanics and labourers supported on Government work, although one hundred miles in the interior the demand for labour was at famine wages.

Mrs Chisholm began by application to the Governor. Energetically, perseveringly, most annoyingly, she repeated, "Give me house-room for them, and the rations you now give, and I will gratuitously give up my time to protect them and place them in situations."

At length, in the latter part of 1841, Sir George Gipps, the Governor, gave up part of the immigrant barrack, a low wooden building, 14 feet square, infested with rats, for a female home. To protect and control the girls, it was necessary that Mrs Chisholm should live on the premises. In this place she lived two years, during when travelling through the bush. She established a registry-office and a system of written engagement; sent out circulars to the interior, learned where servants were wanted, and endeavoured to send them under the charge of trustworthy people; the girls, fearful, refused to go. She took them herself, and established a sixteen branch committees and depôt "homes." Among thriving settlers, who had never had a servant before, she created a new demand for female emigration. The girls married these people's sons; girls she took up the country destitute, came to her to engage servants for themselves, *and were home for their friends and relatives.*

While dealing with the young women she came in contact with their parents and brothers. She extended her system to them. At her own risk she hired steamboats, lent men money to travel to their situations in the bush, to be repaid by the masters; and out of £1200 so lent, only lost £16. She formed caravans, and with from three to eleven wagons, marched through the bush, trusting to the hospitality of the squatters and settlers to feed her army—often exceeding 200 souls. With a saddle-horse and a light tandem cart, she rode through districts where there were no roads, fixing men and women in situations, and providing provisions for the remainder. At night she taught the raw emigrants how to make a camp, and cook supper in the open air, and then retired to a covered cart, with a few of the children, to sleep. She was nobly seconded by the settlers.

Between 1841 and 1845, Mrs Chisholm provided for *eleven thousand individuals*, young and old, removed the distress previously crowded into Sydney, and created a new demand for labour which has never since ceased. At the same time she collected upwards of six hundred biographies, showing the progress of the labouring classes, which she named "Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales, taken down in their dwellings, by the roadside, and in the ploughed field." Welcomed by and known to all, they invariably related the history of their rise and progress to independence with readiness and politeness.

Mrs. Chisholm gave important evidence on colonisation before committees of the Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1841, 1844, and 1845. Her system of *depôts* and local committees is still in operation.

In 1846, when on the point of leaving the colony, a committee, which included eight members of the Legislative Council and the principal magistrates and landowners, without distinction of religion or politics, raised a subscription of £150 for a testimonial to Mrs. Chisholm, and presented an address, in which, after thanking her for "her zealous exertions on behalf of the emigrant population," they say, "The extraordinary efforts which you have made to promote the comfort of the poor, and your enlightened benevolence. In the establishment of an emigrant's home, in procuring the advantageous settlement of great numbers of the emigrant population in the interior, and in the good and compact of small farms, in the large collection of statistical facts and voluntary information derived from the labouring classes, your exertions have proved of singular benefit to the community." Dr. Lang subscribed to this testimonial.

Mrs Chisholm accepted the testimonial "to expend it in further promoting emigration, by restoring wives to their husbands, and children to their parents;" and added, "It is my intention, if supported by your countenance, to attempt more than I have hitherto performed."

At the close of 1846 she landed in England with Captain Chisholm almost as unknown as when they landed in Sydney among the higher classes; but charged with hundreds of commissions from humble colonists, to forward to them their parents, their wives, their children—in a word, in fact, an unpaid emigration agent on the largest scale.

Between 1846 and 1850 Mrs Chisholm quietly but energetically pursued her work, fighting bravely against both neglect and detraction; in the latter year she brought out her well matured Family Colonization Loan Society, under the auspices of the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Right Honorable Sydney Herbert. On this self-supporting plan one thousand souls have been enabled to emigrate. If it is a sound plan, is best proved by the fact that the City merchants engaged in the Australian trade, deeply interested, in stimulating emigration to those colonies, after serious inquiry, have decided that, in a commercial point of view, their best mode of obtaining value for a large sum they are engaged in raising (upwards of £100,000) will be to assist in the plan and under the personal direction of Mrs Chisholm. In fact, she is not merely a writer or a talker, although she talks and writes with vigour, decision, and nothing but an *actual worker*, whose theories of colonisation are all founded on facts within her own experience. In the words of Mr S. Sidney, "The distinguishing characteristic of Mrs Chisholm is philanthropy, extending to all classes and to all sects, directed by a degree of common sense that almost amounts to genius, and united with an energy, a zeal, an unflinching perseverance, that renders nothing she undertakes impossible."

There are three parties among whom seem the expense of well constructed emigration from these islands ought to be d the parish, the emigrant, and the colo first has hitherto been unwilling, and unable to contribute, and it has thereof on the colony that the burden of suppl with labour has been thrown. This effected, according to the modern thoro ing land at a price sufficiently high labourers, and to prevent their becoming p soon after their importation. The prom fect of this system is, that by makin tion purely eleemosynary, it places grant on a degraded footing, and deals a class of which, although the moth try may be very happy to get rid, t will have little reason to be proud probably owing to the gratuitous ch the emigration which they conduct. natural tendency of mankind to underv which they obtain for nothing, as well as to certain shortcomings in matters of detail and accommodation, that our well-salaried Emigration Commissioners, with their host of clerks and legion of touters, have failed to conciliate to themselves the confidence of the working classes of this country. That confidence they have unhesitatingly bestowed on a lady, who, without official connexion of any kind, has succeeded in inventing and in carrying out a new system of self supporting emigration, which seems likely to be a formidable rival to that of the Government, though backed by the land funds of all the Australian colonies.

The principles on which this system has been constructed are the payment of a large proportion of his passage-money by the intending emigrant, payment of the remainder in weekly instalments, and the advancement of the remainder by way of loan, to be repaid within two years after the emigrant's arrival in the colony. The peculiarity of the plan consists mainly in the means which are devised for inducing this repayment. The first security which the society takes is that of previous good character. The intended emigrants are invited to form themselves into "groups," which are in some degree answerable for the conduct of each of their members, and to these "groups" is delegated the task of inquiring into the character of every candidate for admission into them, a task which they have hitherto discharged with much strictness and justice. There is the additional security of the previous industrious habits of the emigrant, testified by a long course of weekly savings, by which the amount of his passage-money is generally raised. By the contrivance of the "group" every member is subjected to the influence of the public opinion of his own class, and every default in payment would be sure to imply a loss of caste. Another inducement to repayment is, that it will be in the power of any emigrant repaying the loan to nominate a person in England towards the payment of whose passage-money he would wish it applied. Under this system the society has in the course of the last year fitted out three ships to Australia, at the expense of little more than 12*l.* a head for each adult, two-thirds of which have been contributed by the emigrants themselves, and one-third advanced by way of loan out of the funds of the society. In these ships the emigrants receive accommodation of a very different character from that hitherto provided. Instead of giving up the whole after-part of the ship to cabin passengers, and stowing its living freight into the forepart, the whole vessel is fitted up into cabins for the use of the emigrants, and all are permitted to take air and exercise on the poop. Each family has its separate cabin, children above 14 years of age sleep in separate compartments from their parents, one cabin is allotted to every six single women, and these are placed under the special protection of the married couples of the groups to which they belong.

We mention these latter particulars, because we believe it is to them more than to anything else the system owes its popularity among the working classes. It seems to have been hitherto assumed by those who build houses or fit up ships for the poor that the lower classes are without any feeling of delicacy or modesty, and while a single dormitory is allotted to the inmates of a cottage, a single cabin with berths placed around it has been considered sufficient for the married and single of an emigrant-ship. It was most honourable to this society to have suggested and carried out this improvement, and most creditable to the working classes to have so immediately appreciated it. Instances have occurred, and are every day occurring, of persons refusing to avail themselves of the gratuitous passage offered by the Government, and preferring to pay at the expense of a year's labour and selfdenial for the superior decency and comfort on board the ships of the Family Colonization Loan Society. It is to be remarked, to the honour of Mrs. Chisholm and of the committee which, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, assists her benevolent and disinterested labours, that the society has been called into existence and provided passages for upwards of seven hundred emigrants without incurring a single shilling of debt. The difficulty is had and still has to contend with, is not on the side of the working classes, who are ready in thousands to contribute the required quota of their passage-money, but in the deficiency of contributions from those who it was hoped would have come forward to supply the funds requisite for the loan. While the Emigration Commissioners pay a pound a-head to their agents for every emigrant whom they can induce to accept a gratuitous passage, this society is besieged by applicants whom it is unable to assist, from the neglect of the wealthier classes to contribute to its funds. Nevertheless, we feel persuaded that the exertions of the society will be crowned with success. We have the example of Irish emigration to tell us, that if the rich fail them, the poor will not. The same feeling which induces the Irish labourer to remit the passage-money for the rest of his family will have a like effect in Australia, with the addition that such a payment will not merely be an act of kindness, but a debt of honour. Anticipating, however, for this system great extension and vast influence on the future destinies of Australian emigration, we had far rather see it conducted under the auspices of the rich than resting on the unassisted efforts of the poor. No opportunity ought in these days to be omitted of linking together by acts of kindness the different orders of society. We should also have thought that a few thousands from the land funds of the Australian colonies would have been better employed in procuring the emigration of a very superior class of labourers, than in sending out at three or four times the expense the refuse of our great towns and villages. A little seasonable assistance to this society would probably enable it to avert in a great measure that dearth of labour with which the colonies of Australia are threatened. But, if this is not to be, and the Government prefers to squander the money its own way, we believe that those who have thus shown themselves able and willing to pay two-thirds of their passage-money will, by the exercise of a little more labour and self-denial, pay the whole, and that we are about to witness the singular phenomenon of thousands of persons preferring emigration at their own expense under the auspices of a private company to a free passage offered in the vessels of the Government.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

This Roll was sent by me from Melbourne, Victoria, in 1852. *Mrs. Chisholm.*
Mrs. Chisholm then in England.

THE OBSERVER, SEPTEMBER 5, 1852.

MRS. CHISHOLME'S REMITTANCE ROLLS.

THE FIRST REMITTANCE ROLL FOR THE RE-UNION OF FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA.

Depositors in Australia.	Age.	Occupation.	Amount Deposited. £	s.	d.	Relatives in Europe benefited.	Age.	REMARKS.
S. T.	46	Shoemaker	5	0	0	Son	21	For his emigration—badly off.
H. S. and N.	19	Servants	0	10	0	Mother	53	Second remittance.
M. J.	30	Farmer	28	0	0	Father and family	55	For their emigration.
F. T.	40	Drayman	38	0	0	Children	12	For their emigration and outfit.
R. H.	18	Servant	15	0	0	Father	50	For emigration—will soon send more.
C. B.	35	Bricklayer	0	12	0	Parents	55	Will soon send again—second payment.
F. J.	20	Labourer	15	0	0	Parents and family	70	For support of his numerous family.
W. A.	40	Storekeeper	25	0	0	Mother and family	64	£5 for aged mother's support—rest for emigration.
S. F.	22	Labourer	1	10	0	Mother	62	To help mother to emigrate.
N. W.	21	Plasterer	20	0	0	Father	63	In workhouse—wishes to join his son.
R. J.	27	Butcher	23	0	0	Mother and sister	60	For their emigration.
A. W.	48	Servant	5	0	0	Son and brother	21	For their emigration—very decent people, but poor.
W. C.			5	0	0	Friend		In return for kindness years ago.
C. T.	23	Sawyer	16	10	0	Parents	56	For emigration and outfit.
Cooper	18	Cooper	5	0	0	Father	65	Support; if dead, to be given his daughter.
R. R.	19		10	0	0	Mother	53	To help her mother out.
B. A.	35		12	10	6	Son	19	For his emigration.
C. W.	30	Labourer	13	0	0	Mother and family	60	At the diggings—hopes to get all his family over.
R. W.	30	Plasterer	13	0	0	Sister and brother	31	Sends 30*s.* of gold for his mother's emigration. [final.
B. D.	22	Labourer	15	15	0	Mother	58	Sends 30*s.* gold towards emigration—all loans paid on their ar-
F. R.	20	Labourer	13	0	0	Brother and sister	34	To be sent from Orphan Asylum—balance paid on her
R. J.	22	Plasterer	6	10	0	Sister	12	For his parents' emigration. [arrival.
M. C.	20	Printer	5	0	0	Mother and father	69	For her support—hopes soon to send again.
S. J.	22	Carpenter	6	0	0	Mother	71	For support or emigration, from two brothers.
M. T. and J.		Smiths	19	1	0	Parents	56	To help them to emigrate—must raise rest themselves.
J. S.	42	Farmer	33	11	6	Brother and five others	40	Gone to the diggings again—hopes to remit more.
C. T.	37	Labourer	10	0	0	Wife and four children	22	For her support or emigration.
G. J.	30	Plasterer	12	0	0	Sister	71	If unable to emigrate, give them the money.
C. H.	35	Carpenter	20	0	0	Father and mother	50	One or more to go, if possible—very poor.
A. A.	45	Widow	14	6	0	Three young children	18	If he will not emigrate, only £10 to be given him.
G. H.	23	Labourer	10	0	0	Brother	50	If dead, or won't emigrate, money to be returned.
H. W.	32	Storekeeper	6	0	0	Mother	50	Try and get all out; give mother £17 if she can't come.
M. J

PORTSMOUTH TIMES AND NAVAL GAZETTE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1853.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION. MOVEMENT AMONG THE SHIPWRIGHTS OF HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT PORTSEA.

A public meeting of the shipwrights of this dockyard was held on Wednesday evening, in the great hall of the Seamen and Marines' Orphan Schools, Portsea, for the purpose of considering the desirability of forming an Emigration and Loan Association.

Mr. PERRITON was unanimously called to the Chair. He said: "Gentlemen: we, the shipwrights of this Dockyard, have thought it desirable to call a general meeting to take into consideration the propriety of forming an Emigration and Loan Society. We have received letters from her Majesty's Dockyards in other places, where they have either formed such associations or are about to do so; each person subscribing 3d. a week, and the Association advancing two-thirds of the passage money, the remaining third being advanced through Mrs. Chisholm. Such persons as have the money advanced in this manner, I am sure, will, if they are successful, refund you the money. (Hear, hear.) I shall now leave the matter in the hands of those more competent to give an opinion on the subject than myself, and call on Mr. Blundell to move the first resolution."

Mr. BLUNDELL: "I have been called upon to move the following resolution, it is:—'That the shipwrights of this locality and the shipwrights generally in this country, are labouring under distresses mainly attributable to the excessive supply of the labour market; and the only means of alleviating our present position and to put us in the proper position in society which our calling demands, is to emigrate and promote emigration and settlement in the colonies with our utmost endeavours.' They have already formed societies at Woolwich and Deptford, and they have 500 subscribers. Mrs. Chisholm also lectures to-night at Woolwich, and she will willingly come here to lecture to us, free of expense, if a Society is organized. It is about three weeks or a month. The only thing we have to consider to-night is, whether we shall form a society or not. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MCDONNING seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. HUNNIBAL: I am requested to propose the following resolution: 'That an Emigration Loan Society be now formed among the shipwrights of her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth.' In forming such a society we are not doing that which is unconstitutional or illegal, Government having sanctioned such things. (Hear, hear.) It is a little to ask of every Englishman to carry his labour to that market which pays best. (Hear, hear.) Many are anxious to emigrate, but they cannot do so, and it is the object of these societies to supply them with the means. (Hear, hear.) Labour is like merchandise, its value increases or decreases according to the supply or demand. (Hear, hear.) Although at the first glance it might not appear so, this association will be of benefit to those who do not intend to emigrate, for every shipwright who leaves England at the present time there will be from £60 to £70 of an annual labor to be divided among those who remain, which will ultimately raise your wages. (Hear, hear.) If you support this society it is sure to succeed. (hear.) Unity is strength," and especially in such a good cause as this. (Hear, hear.) As soon as a society becomes organized, we shall have Mrs. Chisholm to lecture to us and our wives and families, on the advantages of emigration. She says, through her society, one-third of the expenses, which have been invariably repaid. (Hear, hear.) We shall follow her example, and pay one-third of the expenses, under the understanding of its being a loan, and I do not doubt that those who accept of these advances will honourably return them as soon as they are successful. (Hear, hear.) There is no new-fangled plan; it has been tried by Mrs. Chisholm, and many who are now in Australia, have good cause to bless her memory. (Cheers.) We do not intend, as a time when our services are so valuable to our country, to unite in any unlawful combination to the danger of the peace of society and the state (cheers); we love our Queen and Constitution too dearly for that. (Loud cheers) neither do we wish to do anything which may cause any misunderstanding with those who are placed in authority over us. (Hear, hear.) But we wish to use our means to better our condition. (Cheers.) If England cannot remunerate us sufficiently for our labour we must go to Australia, but we will not go to any foreign country. (Hear, hear.) I am sure you will all join with me in saying, "England, with all thy faults, I love thee still." (Cheers.) It is only strict necessity and a natural feeling for those we love, which causes us to leave her shores. It is thought that 20 a week from each shipwright will be amply sufficient to raise a fund to send about 30 the first year, paying one-third of their expenses. The second year, admitting the money to be returned, we shall be able to send about 70, and the 3rd year upwards of 100. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Similar societies are formed in other yards. One is about to be formed at Devonport, and I have within the last few days had a private letter from there, stating that about 16 are going out to Australia at their own expense. One is a supernumerary man, an old man. (Cheers.) Another gives up 19 years' service, and the remainder are all young men, and among them is the writer of this letter (cheers) they go to Melbourne to work at their trade, thence they go to the diggings. I hope the workmen of this dockyard will come forward and assist their fellow workmen, even if they do not intend to emigrate themselves, as in the end they will benefit by it; but I will leave this in your hands. I thank you for the attention you have given to my few remarks, but you will be better informed on the subject by the seconder of this resolution." (Cheers.)

Mr. STEVENSON: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it was strangely said by some one, that whenever a man rises to speak, he has what he is about to say put into his hand; but I think it would be better if it was put into his head and heart. I think it would have been well if I had known the proceedings of your committee. I should have liked to have heard the correspondence read which has taken place on the subject, but as it is, I cannot speak on that correspondence. I did hope that I should have heard the letters and papers read from which a person, empty-headed as I am, might have found something to address you upon, but I suppose I must do the best I can without it. I have been called upon to second this resolution, that is "that an emigration loan society be now formed among the shipwrights of Her Majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth." I think there is something exceedingly interesting, considering our well-being at home. Some persons have been considering more about foreign places than their own homes, but I think that we have not paid sufficient attention to our own; if we had done so we should be in a better position than we are at the present time (hear, hear) but I hope now we shall do our best. Is it not right and proper that every man should have a fair proportion of wages to the work he does? (Hear, hear.) There is an opinion about that we get our money without giving an equivalent proportion of work; that we are simply a tax upon the nations' industry; that there is no want of us; such are the opinions of Mr. Cobden and others, who would wish to see all the dockyards blown away at once; blown away by some such mortar as that invented by Mr. Nasymth which is intended to sink a ship with a blow. (Laughter.) Intelligent men and those who have the country's good at heart have a far different opinion; they know that the wooden walls of old England are her best defences against assaults of her enemies (Loud cheers); that if a war breaks forth it is our only helper in the time of need, (hear, hear.) It is all very well to have stone walls and fortifications and guns, but the history of our country tells us that it is in the wooden walls of old England that England's safety and honour lies. (Cheers.) There are a great many people who have lately seen, but only lately, the great importance of the shipwrights to the country. How is it they have not seen it before? Were they blind before this? Is it because a certain gentleman has mounted to the throne o France? Is it because there is something "looming in the future" that it is at last discovered that the hard strong handed men are the best for the safety of the country? Are they afraid because Australia is draining the country of the best of her population, many emigrating from dire necessity? Some go to other countries; but I could not go to any country on the continent. I should have no attachment to France. I should not like to live in such a country, where there are perpetual internal disorders, where the gun is pointed at every citizen. No, I love my country too well (cheers), where I was born and have lived all my life, there 10,000 charms arise before my eyes, and keep me there to die in my country, where there are so many tender recollections (cheers); still, there are other things which require our attention, much more than the institutions of our country—those whom we love and cherish, when a man feels the importance of leaving his country for the purpose of leaving his children when he dies in a way to do well in this life, but when he sees poverty staring him in the face as well as his family, and there is a land he can go to where they and him can move in a respectable sphere of society, he will surely do so; he will go to the colonies of England, but not to any foreign powers. (Loud cheers.) We are taxed now to a great extent as you and your wives can bear witness, when the tax-gatherer has been at your door; if you were in a prosperous state you would not grumble at the taxes; we all know they must be paid; our pound has kept; our hearts shudder when we hear of such a case as that of an old man at Gosport dying on his way to gaol. (Hear, hear.) We are taxed to a very great extent in this town, a fraction more than in any town in England, and, consequently, if our taxes are great our wages should be greater in proportion (hear, hear); how can a poor man pay what he has not got in his pocket? but he must do so or he will lose his goods. If our wages stances were better, if they were equal to the demand upon our purses, we should not complain; we should have no occasion to form this Emigration Association; we should be so our country, for we have no cause of complaint except that we have not sufficient remuneration for our labour. The Emigration Loan Society? From what has been said on this subject you will see the necessity of it. Why are you disposed to emigrate? Is there a necessity for it? Is there any hope of success? Will you better your condition by so doing? I will answer these questions by another. Will you make your situation worse? Have any of you £500 or even £100 in the bank of which you can take the interest in addition to your pay? Are you disposed to go to another country to secure a better situation? I apprehend you are. If emigration would better the condition of the poor man before this, would it not be so now, when this land of Australia is full of gold. The ladies are generally acquainted with those things, but those men who are, can tell Australia, where the gold is as plentiful in the north in Australia as plums in a pudding." (Laughter.) We shall emigrate, and be happy; we shall return to England and be happy; we shall then find no fault with the taxes. (Cheers.) Emigration has been beneficial before and it will be so now. (Hear, hear.) Will you people emigrate they have certainly many difficulties to overcome, but you will find them wherever you go, and what they have of them? you will with perseverance eventually benefit yourselves and your relations and friends at home. If you are to do anything, suppose you do not go the diggings, you can go to the dockyards, and work at your trade and afterwards go to the diggings and probably get a fortune. If you do not go, suppose you do not go there, you are not worse off than you would be here; you would have there at far greater amount of wages for a day's work, than far greater amount of wages for a day's work, than you would get here for a week, but even any more than you would get here for a week, but even any 20s.; no 12s. a day; considering all circumstances you would be a great advantage to any person going out there; but then there is this pest of the money; if a man has not got the money he must starve or pay for it in the best way he can. You know where to go, it is strength, but unity is not everything; but if there is a right feeling in your hearts there is a likelihood of your benefiting in your hearts there is a likelihood of your benefiting to a great extent than we might at first expect. We see the beginning, but we do not know what the end will be. Those who have gone before us reap the advantage of being in another country will themselves reap an advantage by getting better wages. (Cheers.) We talk about getting 3d. a week; why, in 2 years we should get 6d. a week in return, for when they emigrate, the demand for labour will be greater. But there is this to contend with, it is supposed we have been living snappy—all we have got to do is to get up in the morning and go to work and to come from work and go to bed. I feel there is more in this than this—there is a contention in your mind; you are anxious about your family and the demands on your purse; those things cause your day's labour to be troubled, and you must do something to benefit your condition; you must conceive yourself to be happy in life; we must learn what can be done by our personal united efforts. Our position at the present time is one in which there is great room for improvement. We ought to hoist up the voice of our country, as we may be a blessing to those who are dependant on us for support—that those who come after us may say that we had done everything in our power to better our condition and to do well with in this world. Some may say, I don't want to emigrate—this don't concern me—if I two-pence per week it is only paying my contribution were—if I do not want to emigrate I do not think this is justifiable in me—Ah! selfishness, selfishness, is it liberty justifiable? If we do a benefit to others shall we not feel a benefit by their emigrating? Suppose it is a penny a week that is paid by those who do not intend to emigrate to facilitate the proceedings of those who do; would not those children who are now crying for bread bless you and cherish the remembrance of you in their lives? (Cheers.) I have always thought that we ought to contribute to such an institution as this for such an honorable purpose. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution." (Loud cheers.)

On the motion being put, it was carried unanimously.

As the next thing to be done was to appoint officers, the chairman said it was thought it would be as well if the same as were appointed for the purpose of getting up a petition to memorialize the Lords of the Admiralty, were reappointed on this occasion; but as many gentlemen of the committee declined accepting the office,

Mr. HOBBS said he thought it was better for a public meeting such as this, if everything was done in a business-like manner, and he moved "that the Emigration Loan Association be composed of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and 12 Committee-men.

Mr. THORPE seconded the motion, which

On being put to the meeting was unanimously carried.

Mr. Perriton was then nominated as president.

Mr. T. Hatchard as secretary, and

Mr. Horn as treasurer, they were proposed to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

After a number of gentlemen had been proposed on the committee, many of them declining, the following gentlemen were ultimately elected:—

Mr. B. Hill,	Mr. Berry,
" J. Oxenham,	" Tregear,
" Prater,	" Farriand,
" Perkins,	" Douglas,
" Hardy,	" Phillips,
" T. Cunningham,	" Woods.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be requisite for the committee to meet to draw up rules and regulations to lay before the society for approval; they would be called at the earliest opportunity. He also stated that the following letter had been received from the Secretary to Mrs. Chisholm, expressing her willingness to lecture here if such an association as that proposed this evening should be formed. It was now for them to decide whether she should come or not:—

"London, Feb. 15, 1853.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter to Mrs. Chisholm of the 8th, I beg to state, that it is the intention of your society to form a society for the purpose of emigration, and the Committee expressing a wish to see (through their secretary or chairman) that Mrs. Chisholm should pay them a visit, I shall feel pleased in endeavouring to arrange for Mrs. Chisholm so doing at an early opportunity—say in about three or four weeks or a month: Permit me to state, sir, that by "arrangement" I mean merely time and place; for Mrs. Chisholm makes no charge whatever; nor does she attend meetings where any charge is made for admittance. As her services (when required) are given gratuitously, she does not deem it right that her auditors should pay for listening to her information. I have the honour to remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

"THOMAS B. PARKER."

It was moved by Mr. CUNNINGHAM and seconded by Mr. RAINES that Mrs. Chisholm be invited, which was carried nem. con.

It was also agreed to leave to the lady's convenience the day of addressing them.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following letters from the promoters of similar movements in other of Her Majesty's Dockyards:—

"Deptford, Jan. 19, 1853.

"Dear Sir,—I now take the earliest opportunity of writing to inform you that we had a very large co-operative meeting of the Shipwrights of our Yard and Woolwich on last evening, and as we had invited the two Members of the Borough of Greenwich to the meeting, for the express purpose of presenting our petition to the Admiralty, Montagu Chambers, Esq., M.P., was in attendance, but owing to a pressure of business on the part of Peter Holt, Esq. M.P. he could not attend personally, but sent to inform us that he would present as all that he possibly could in conjunction with Montagu Chambers, Esq., M.P., by laying our petition before their Lordships; and as we have one of the best counsels of the day as one of our representatives in Montagu Chambers, Esq., and he wishes us to furnish him with all the details of our many grievances previous to his presenting our petition, therefore it will be about the beginning of the coming week before our petition will be laid before the Admiralty, and we trust it will not be long before we shall obtain our much desired object, and as soon as we get any further news upon the subject I will write and let you know, for I am sure you we do not mean to give our cause up without a very hard struggle. Hoping we shall all prosper in our undertaking. I remain yours respectfully, "JOSEPH HAZELL,

"Sec. to the Shipwrights of Deptford Dockyard.

"To Mr. T. Hatchard."

"Woolwich, 3d Feb., 1853.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31 inst., inquiring whether we have had any answer yet to our petitions. I beg to inform you we have not, but we have heard that both Mr. Chambers and Mr. Holt having been visiting the various ship yards at Blackwall to ascertain the rate of wages given there, are very strongly impressed with the justice of our course, and are determined to see justice done. We had, in conjunction with the Deptford shipwrights, a meeting last night at a school-room at Deptford, which was numerously attended, and which after stating various matters relating to the cause, proceeded to discuss the subject of joining an Emigration Society as quick as possible. About 250 names are already taken, and it was unanimously determined to carry it on with the greatest vigour, and it was likewise resolved to invite Mrs. Chisholm to give a lecture at the great hall of Greenwich for the better information of our members, and I have no doubt this meeting will have its influence both with the Admiralty and the Press. I would therefore advise you to procure this lecture, if possible, and I will do my part in the way of power, as I believe that will have the greatest possible weight with the Admiralty, and again I carry it out with every possible means, and give it all the publicity possible, and rest assured by so doing, we shall by wisely acting our great and just cause.

"Yours respectfully and sincerely,

"THOMAS WORTH,

"Assistant Secretary."

"Chatham, Jan. 6th, 1853.

"Dear Sir,—I have received a letter this evening from the Secretary to the Committee of Shipwrights at Woolwich. I take the liberty of writing to you to inform you how we are proceeding and what we have done. We have received letters from Woolwich, Deptford, and Pembroke, and I am happy to state they have entered the field with that zeal which I hope will stimulate the men of every yard to obtain a fair day's pay for an honest day's work. We have, I trust, taken the proper course with prudence, firmness, and zeal. We intend to pursue our course. We intend, as a matter of not to be in too great a hurry. We have had an application for us to petition for an advance of wages; then ask our borough member if he would lay our petition before their Lordships. I believe that three Yards intend, at present, to pursue the same course. I hope, as soon as possible, you will inform us how you intend to proceed. Let us unite together; let us endeavour to pull together, and may success crown our labors.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"WM. PARROTT, Secretary.

"Devonport Yard, Feb. 12, 1853.

"Sir,—I received your letter of the 2nd February, 1853, wherein you request to be furnished with an account of our proceedings, which I now have pleasure in present. We are waiting for an answer from Woolwich Yard, and then cannot hurry or urge the firm concerned in question, but I have great reason to think it will have a tendency towards an advancement of wages. If you wish to obtain any further information, I have spoken to our Chairman, Mr. John Cripps, who will furnish you with every information.

"Pembroke Dock, January 21, 1853.

"Mr. Thomas Hatchard.

"Dear Sir,—I hereby inform you that we have received communication from our borough member, acknowledging receipt of our petition, which he intends to present to the Lords of the Admiralty, and he has kindly promising to use all his influence, and give it all the support in his power. We thought it best to let the Committee of Woolwich know through his hands, as our officers refused to take it in hand; but the Master Shipwright permitted us to present it, and it was received. We trust you will forward yours with all possible speed, so as to follow our petition, that our borough member may have the opportunity of presenting them at one time. Please let us know where you intend to meet, and what course you intend to pursue, trusting our united efforts may be crowned with success.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"J. MUMFORD,

"Secretary to the Committee of Shipwrights, Pembroke Dockyard."

EMIGRATION—MRS. CHISHOLM.

From letters received by Mr. JOHN BESNARD, jun., Mrs. CHISHOLM, we learn that our city is likely to be honored by a visit from this truly benevolent lady within a few weeks, from the present time. Several families, we hear, are anxiously awaiting her arrival, and we trust her visit may be but preliminary to the establishment of a branch of her "Family Colonization Loan Society." The good effected by this association has been vast indeed, and it would not be just to the distinguished lady, to attempt to detail, or even to enumerate the wonderful exertions she has made and brought it to its present plan and purpose. This we shall have much pleasure in doing; meanwhile we cannot announce the mere fact, intended visit without saying so much in behalf of a lady who has established a claim to the lasting gratitude of thousands, by the manner in which she has conducted a scheme so eminently beneficial to the fair sex. We know the high respect which attaches to Mrs. CHISHOLM's name, and we feel that it only needs to be equally known, to be thought as highly of.

MRS. CHISHOLM AND THE IRISH EMIGRATION.

Mrs. Chisholm is already announced the gratifying reception given by the good citizens of Cork to that truly amiable and *unpaid* philanthropist, Mrs. Chisholm, who is expected to arrive at that port *ere* in the same city. An address was presented to her, to which she returned a suitable answer, which we have not seen, but which we have no doubt, is equally amiable and *unpaid* philanthropist. Mrs. Chisholm, and her entertainment at a public *ere* in the same city. An address was presented to her, to which she returned a suitable written reply, and is reported to have thus continued her remarks:—Mrs. Chisholm proceeded to say that it was one of the proudest days of the sex, which she hoped she might herself be permitted to follow on this occasion, to add a postscript to a letter. (Hear, and laughter.) The meeting was then told that then present were well aware that addresses which were seen in newspapers were things that were well considered, and had been carefully composed. At the time this address had been first presented to her, she could not herself have expected to have met there so numerous an assemblage; and looking back for the last year been compelled to travel many miles for the sake of meeting with one individual, to try and add a single link to her efforts, she hoped she might be pardoned on that occasion, when she saw so many friends around her, for embracing the opportunity. (Cheers.) She thought she could not have had the resolution to have done so, had she not seen present several parents, who had consented her with their presence to the consideration of their children. The class then thinking most seriously of emigration was that class of all others whom they were most unwilling to part with, and it was a great sacrifice which she had been speaking during the last few days, she found that large numbers were going to the diggings—that the shades were prepared and the pick-axes ready. Many were seriously apprehensive that this gold digging would have a very bad effect upon the morals of the present time—and it should be borne in mind—the parents who had hitherto been blessed with every comfort of life, who had been surrounded with every domestic enjoyment, but who were then compelled, by circumstances, to leave their homes, could not, she thought, fear any danger in sending their sons to the diggings. They would be digging for gold, for the good and the comfort of their parents, whom she was sure they would be thinking of, and would be preparing a home in their old age, comfortable homes, in return for the kindness bestowed on them in their youth (loud cries of hear, hear). She felt certain that this character would stamp the young men of the present day, who were going to the diggings. They would not be surrounded with the men on their arrival, for they knew their feelings was strong, and required to be acted on immediately. She trusted that those who were going would bear in mind that from one shilling to one hundred pounds could be transmitted to their friends through the instrumentality of the society—any amount was asked in the entirety. She was proposing remaining till next year, in hopes that she might assist those who were emigrating, or about to do so, as well as to be of greater use to those parties who felt an interest in the emigration of those to whom she had allied. She assured them that she deeply felt gratitude to the attendance of the gentlemen that night, as she could well understand the feeling she had often heard expressed; for though much accustomed to speaking in public, she felt that it was the mothers presence which was her strengthen her (applause); for if she had the mothers with her, she felt sure that the sons they would not have come there that night unless they were sincere. Mrs. Chisholm resumed her seat amidst loud applause.

The resolution was responded to with rapturous applause.

Mrs. Chisholm rose amidst the most vehement acclamations. She said, Neither (?) governmental emigration, considerations nor Mrs. Chisholm would be willing to undertake the charge of a girl seven years of age.—HARRIET: A domestic servant of all work will only obtain a free passage through the commissioners. Write to the secretary, at 9, Park-street, Westminster.—ABRAHAM EASTON: The Corsair has not yet been spoken. Ships often make the voyage to Australia without speaking a single vessel.—W. M. (Liverpool): We cannot send you.—E. B. (Brighton): We do not know.—A SUBSCRIBER (Dover): 1. The best time to sail for the Cape of Good Hope is March to July.—2. About £16 and £23.—3. All depends upon agreement with the agent.—A WOOLWICHMAN is not eligible for a free passage.—J. BROWN: We have made the inquiry in the general correspondence column.—M. P.: Write to Mrs. Chisholm, at 9, Bedford-street, Bedford-square, Bloomsbury, London.—J. W. M. (Mayseiger): The only society of the kind is the Working Men's Emigration society, Bedford-street, Bedford-square; the ballot for passages is reported to.—W. W. (Dover): 1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Yes. 4. Yes. 5. Yes. 6. Yes. 7. Yes. 8. Yes. 9. Yes. 10. Yes. 11. Yes. 12. Yes. 13. Yes. 14. Yes. 15. Yes. 16. Yes. 17. Yes. 18. Yes. 19. Yes. 20. Yes. 21. Yes. 22. Yes. 23. Yes. 24. Yes. 25. Yes. 26. Yes. 27. Yes. 28. Yes. 29. Yes. 30. Yes. 31. Yes. 32. Yes. 33. Yes. 34. Yes. 35. Yes. 36. Yes. 37. Yes. 38. Yes. 39. Yes. 40. Yes. 41. Yes. 42. Yes. 43. Yes. 44. Yes. 45. Yes. 46. Yes. 47. Yes. 48. Yes. 49. Yes. 50. Yes. 51. Yes. 52. Yes. 53. Yes. 54. Yes. 55. Yes. 56. Yes. 57. Yes. 58. Yes. 59. Yes. 60. Yes. 61. Yes. 62. Yes. 63. Yes. 64. Yes. 65. Yes. 66. Yes. 67. Yes. 68. Yes. 69. Yes. 70. Yes. 71. Yes. 72. Yes. 73. Yes. 74. Yes. 75. Yes. 76. Yes. 77. Yes. 78. Yes. 79. Yes. 80. Yes. 81. Yes. 82. Yes. 83. Yes. 84. Yes. 85. Yes. 86. Yes. 87. Yes. 88. Yes. 89. Yes. 90. Yes. 91. Yes. 92. Yes. 93. 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THE MORNING HERALD,

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

A public group meeting, in connection with the above society, that has for its object the foundation of a national and self-supporting system of colonisation to the Australian colonies, on the plan originated by Mrs. Chisholm, was held yesterday afternoon on the deck of the Athenian, a vessel chartered by the society, now lying in the East India Dock, that will sail for Australia on the 27th instant. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury was called to the chair.

The vessel was gaily dressed with the colours of all nations, and the deck, and even the rigging, were crowded with persons interested in the proceedings.

The Earl of Shaftesbury rose, and said that he had been requested to address the emigrants assembled, and he did so with extreme pleasure, because he was most anxious to testify his approbation of those who, by their own exertions, were reaching the home of their adoption, which exertions were highly creditable to the class to which they belonged. He certainly felt some regret at taking leave of them, but that regret was considerably mitigated when he remembered that they were about to quit this country to aid and assist by their knowledge and enterprise other parts of the earth. They had no doubt all heard of the discovery of gold fields in the Bathurst district, where gold was said to be of unlimited extent, and the great excitement that was likely to create among other parties emigrating to that colony. Now, it was not for him to say whether or not such a discovery might be for the benefit of parties such as he saw before him; but what he would warn them against would be not to devote the whole of their energies to gold seeking, and well to consider the dangers to which they would be exposed. He did not say but that great benefit might arise from this discovery. It might be the means of drawing multitudes to that colony, and peopling its immense wastes; but while they might partake of the general good, they would not, he trusted, go out with their minds entirely bent upon that object. However, having been warned of the consequences, they would go there with their eyes open, so that by God's blessing nothing should be wanting with honest, steady, and industrious exertion. For they might rely upon it all the gold that could be obtained would never equal the claims of an honest, industrious, patient, and religious population. Let them go to the land of their adoption with the Word of God in their hearts, and to bear in mind that though there might be gold in the bowels of the earth, that it should only be worked out for God's honour and man's benefit. He now wished to make one or two observations in reference to a statement which he had made at a public meeting in Edinburgh some time ago, and which had been called in question by various parties. At that meeting he had stated, on the faith of information which at the time he had no reason to doubt, that he considered Sydney was not a fitting place to send respectable female emigrants to, and that was the last place to which he would send them. Since that time he had received several communications from Sydney, from persons well acquainted with the matter, denying the truth of the statement; and from inquiries he had subsequently made he was inclined to believe that the statement he made in respect of Sydney was not correct, and he now took the first opportunity he had of contradicting it. Having recapitulated his observations on the great danger of following too closely the portsent of the precious ores, the noble earl earnestly hoped that their change to the shores of Australia might be made instrumental to the advancement of God's honour and glory, and with a sincere prayer that they might live long in this world, and enjoy everlasting happiness in the world to come, he affectionately bid them farewell.

Mr. Leslie Foster next addressed the meeting, and gave some lengthened statistics of the advantages to be derived in Australia, but such were only to be obtained by honest and patient industry, by attending to which they might in time rise to the enjoyment of that comfort and affluence that was denied to many in this country. He trusted they would carry out with them those feelings of attachment, not only to their native country, but to those they had left behind, so that in time they might bring others to them, and give to families the great benefits of a re-union. It was a distinguishing feature of this society to afford to those who wished to exchange from this country to one of her colonies that they should have the facility for doing so. He was much affected at the feeling manner in which Lord Shaftesbury had bid them farewell, but for himself he hoped that he was not taking leave of them for ever, but he trusted to meet them in Australia in happiness and comfort. He believed that this society could not go forward too promiscuously; and he was happy to say that in the last ship that had gone out there had been no disappointment, or was there a defaulter amongst them, but all had honourably fulfilled the engagements they had made. He trusted that individually they would do all that lay in their power to promote the interests of the society, for without that assistance it would assuredly fall to the ground. The emigrants who went out by the Slains Castle had given an honourable proof of their integrity, for hearing of the recent discoveries of gold in the country, they had determined to go up as far as Bathurst, but before starting on their journey every one went and registered his name, so that the society might know where they were gone to. He hoped and trusted that Mrs. Chisholm's plan of emigration would go on and prosper, and that the emigrants themselves would never have occasion to regret having been sent out by the Family Colonisation Loan Society (loud cheers).

A letter was here read by the chairman from Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P., giving encouragement to the emigrants, and instruction as to the course they should pursue on their arrival in Australia.

Mr. Sidney said this was the third time he had had the pleasure of being present on similar occasions, and also the third time that he had the pleasure of finding that the indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Chisholm had been crowned with success. He was happy to say that he was present at the commencement of the undertaking, held in a small room in Islington, but since then so warmly had the subject been responded to that 500 persons had been removed to Australia, and to which place those now in this ship were about to follow them. The assemblage that he then saw was much larger than had ever before attended, and who perhaps might have heard but vaguely of the advantages derived from Mrs. Chisholm's system, and what she had successfully been able to perform, and he thought that he should best discharge his duty by a short relation of what she had done up to the present time. Perhaps, too, many who were on board the ship might not know Mrs. Chisholm, and, therefore, he considered that they should be acquainted with the minutest particulars and matters of detail of the parties to whose guidance they were about to trust their fortunes, and perhaps their lives. Many years ago Mrs. Chisholm left this country for Australia for the benefit of her health, but no sooner had she arrived there than she began to look around her to see what good she could do. She found many persons without employment, and almost paupers, to whom she rendered material assistance. She was not content with giving advice, but in many instances she did what the government officers were unable to do. She said to the government of the colony, "Give me but the means, place a house at my disposal, and I will take care of all the women on their arrival. I will see that they are protected, so that they may not fall a prey here to the evils they have escaped at home." In pursuance of this design she sacrificed her home and comfort for the protection of—but for her—unprotected females. In time correspondence was opened with Mrs. Chisholm from a great number of persons, and she became in fact a distributor of labour throughout New South Wales, for families wrote to her for servants, and, in many instances, she supplied masters with wives (laughter). When she returned to this country she was impelled by the same spirit to do the good here that she had accomplished in Australia. At that time business was in a very bad state, concurrent with the famine in Ireland, and it was her proposition by communication with Australia to see what could be done by the labouring classes themselves. She laid her scheme before several gentlemen noted for their philanthropy, with no assistance of any noble connection, and with no other advantages than the good sense she had displayed in propounding her plan, which had produced such striking effects on all classes. She had seen it proposed, and had obtained the hearty and cordial assistance of the noble lord in the chair, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Vernon Smith, and others. They said to those who sought this society, if they wished to emigrate, let them lay by weekly a small sum, and when they had sufficient to pay half their passage-money the society would advance the rest, to be repaid by instalments when they arrived in the colony. As they were going to a country where they could secure much higher wages than they had received here, she felt sure they would not like to remain there as paupers on the benevolence of others, but would be anxious to repay the amount to send out such of their friends as were anxious to join them in a distant land. It was a regulation of the society that persons should go out in groups of not less than nine persons, the members of which should be known to each other. The first step for persons wishing to emigrate from their own locality was to be referred to a group, to form a social intimacy amongst strangers in the same cause, and to make themselves acquainted with the heads of families, whose words might be relied on for the repayment of the money advanced. In reference to a similar subject, he might say that in some emigrant ships there was no delicacy observed in the arrangements, and Mrs. Chisholm felt assured that such would not suit the daughters of respectable families of England who might contemplate emigration. In the ship on which they were now assembled the whole of the berths were enclosed, and although the space allotted to each might appear small to those persons who were not in the habit of being on board a ship, yet it would be found that there was more space allowed than was enjoyed by any other persons going out in a similar manner. That ship on her last voyage carried out 1,000, 350 full grown men; but by the present arrangement they would take out but 208 persons, so it would be seen that their comfort had not been neglected. Good air and ventilation and everything possible for their benefit had been provided, so that they might arrive in good health and with a good moral tone of feelings at the end of their voyage. There was a great want of females in Australia, but the system of emigration had been very demoralising, and no man would like to send out his daughter without having a distinct protection. The arrangements of the society prevented such immorality as that to which he had referred. It was highly necessary that the loan advanced should be repaid, as it was not a debt paid to a hard creditor, and no sooner was it returned than others were sent from this country to pursue the same successful career. All female emigrants were placed under the care and solemn engagements of the brides, the fathers and mothers of families. He hoped the labouring classes would make this association their own, for they could not always have Mrs. Chisholm with them. Let them establish a society on her principle, that would always be self-supporting. Three ships had already been dispatched, he was happy to say, to a country where the labouring man had always received a full day's wage for a full day's work (loud cheers).

Mr. Lowe would give a little practical advice to those who were about to go out, and to urge upon them, that as the voyage might prove for good or for evil in future life, to acquire during that time an intellectual training—an opportunity that might not present itself again. Amidst the business of a laborious and industrious life, and not to contract habits of idleness that might cling to them through life. The voyage afforded them a great opportunity for improvement, and he hoped that they would employ it accordingly. They had heard of the recent discoveries of gold in Australia, but his advice to them was to let others go a gold-hunting, while they remained behind, and they need not be afraid but that they would derive benefit therefrom. The labour market would become scanty from the number that quitted it for the gold mines, and they would receive the benefit of increased wages in any branch of industry. Let them be content with what they got indirectly, for the digging for gold was but a lottery, in which some might gain the prizes, but a great number nothing but blanks, producing less in the end than that received from ordinary employments. In the Australian colonies there were a number of persons sent out there for their crimes, who had worked out the period of their sentence, but who had not changed their character, who were always on the watch for victims, and were now congregated at the gold fields, and if they wished to avoid the scenes of California, let them by all means keep clear of that part of the colony.

Mr. W. Foster rose to move the thanks of the meeting to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, the committee, and Mrs. Chisholm, for their great and unprecedented exertions in bringing forward the system of Australian emigration; and in doing so dwelt upon the great services rendered by the chairman to the cause and advancement of the interests of the labouring classes.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the vote of thanks that had been passed was most gratifying to him, but he felt that he was not entitled to this mark of their favour as he had only been instrumental in carrying out a plan of colonisation proposed by Mrs. Chisholm, so beneficent, humane, and effective which was completely the reverse of that adopted in the time of their fathers. This society broke no domestic ties of the family circle, but merely transplanted the tree to another land to produce increased fruit. Mrs. Chisholm was happy to say, had been named by the mover of the resolution, or he (Lord Shaftesbury) should have felt himself compelled to have done so, and he might say that she was deeply anxious in the cause, and had brought powerful influences to bear upon it. They might have heard of a society in a fashion that had lately been introduced here from our Atlantic brethren, and known under the name of "Bigamism," the chief feature of which appeared to be for a man to walk about in man's attire. He firmly believed that Mrs. Chisholm had attained the highest order of Nobility for he found in her the heart of a woman with the standing of a man; and he hoped that God would bless her life to advance the great benefits to mankind, the most holy purposes to the human race.

The meeting then terminated, but the greater portion of the company then went and examined the accommodation provided for the emigrants, Mrs. Chisholm readily giving any information required.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Sir,—Coincidences are frequently worthy of remark; and I find this to be the case in the term applied to my land-ticket system. In the northern hemisphere, on the enunciation of my views, it was frankly acknowledged to be "a good idea;" and in the southern hemisphere, on my laying it before the public, it was by yourself, a few days ago, admitted also to be "a good idea."

Convinced in my own mind that the plan is a practical one, which, if carried into effect, would prove beneficial, individually and nationally, I am induced to address you again on the subject. On competent authority, in England, this plan has been confessed to be excellent; and I shall, by "unfolding my project more completely," endeavor to show that it is founded on a basis so correct as to defeat imposition, and effect the various benefits that I have stated would arise from its adoption.

In the first place, I may premise, it is now ten months since my land-ticket system was first published in Sydney. Some several gentlemen of that city expressed themselves as favorable to the plan, but thought the period not propitious for carrying it into effect.

On my arrival in England, I submitted the scheme to a gentleman who possesses a national repute for his knowledge of colonial affairs. On being favored by him with an interview, he said, "This is a good idea of yours, Mrs. Chisholm, convert the Crown lands of the colony into a national savings bank or land bank. What a stimulus would be given to emigration by such a scheme, and to population also! for, in my opinion, the one will keep pace with the other. Such a plan, I think, would elevate the character of the poor. It is, indeed, a sanguine, Mrs. Chisholm! Do you think you will be able to carry out your plan?" "I will be able to carry it out, sir," replied I, "if the idea is a good one." This gentleman favored me with a letter to a city magnate. The interview secured immediate attention to the subject, and on the following morning I received a letter appointing to see me at three o'clock the same day. On arriving at the appointed time, the gentleman met me with the observation, "This is a good idea of yours, Mrs. Chisholm; I propose, with your permission, to wait upon Mr. A. of the Bank of ——, Mr. B. of ——, Mr. C. of the Bank of ——, &c. &c. This, Mrs. Chisholm, is a grave subject; it involves a question of finance of great importance. I always thought you were a benevolent lady, who took an interest in emigrants, but I never thought you studied finance. I really should like to know how you hit upon this idea." I informed him that the Government of New South Wales wanted money, and were lending debentures; that I worked amongst the people I did save money generally bolted it until the sum accumulated to forty pounds, and that those who therefore I thought it would be required and that wise a system which would employ the people's idle capital.

A few days after this interview, I met by appointment in the city a party of influential gentlemen, bankers, &c. They decided upon giving my plan their cordial support. A deputation was nominated, a memorial from the bankers, &c. drawn up, and a draft of a letter to my land-ticket system was solicited to be written. I like to be honest, Mr. Editor, and with their outstanding countenances and cautious precision, I was fearful I had proponded "a good idea, some worthy of such persons' serious consideration.

On reporting progress to my first friend, he shook his head, and repeated, "Do not be sanguine, Mrs. Chisholm; there are certain interests against it."

A few days afterwards, my city friend, who considered himself pledged to aid in carrying out my plan, informed me he was in a great difficulty. Carefully folding back the signature, he held a note for me to read. It was from a person having power, for I knew the writer and the writing as well as he did. In this note he was requested to "exert his influence to prevent the bankers and merchants from memorialising the Government in favor of Mrs. Chisholm's land-ticket system." A threepoys relieved my friend from his unpleasant position at once, and I never heard any more of "we, the undersigned," &c. &c.

I will suppose that John Brown goes to Sydney with his promising project. Upon attempting to obtain cash for his ticket, John Bull would tell him at once, that at the Government office in Buckleboy he could get 50 pounds shillings an emigration ticket and a land remission order to the amount of five shillings. If Brown went to a shipping agent, he would not get cash for his tickets, though the agent would receive them as cash in part payment of passage-money, because these emigration tickets would only be cashed in Pall-street, upon bearing the signature of the emigration agent, who was on board when securing the passage of an emigrant.

I stated in my letter that the Government could limit the number of these tickets, say to twenty-four for each emigrant; though considering our present financial condition, I do not think it would be prudent to limit the number during the first year.

If, after Sarah Clark had received her emigration tickets, she would not emigrate, but determined on selling her tickets then, although worth ten shillings each in payment of her passage, other parties would not give ten shillings for them, because the that sum they could get a ticket and also a bit of land; but at five shillings she might effect a sale. Some persons, by the purchase of these cheap tickets, would be tempted to buy more, as their means allowed them; and probably the forty tickets thus disposed of by Sarah Clark, might encourage and dispose ten persons to commence the work of their own emigration.

This, Mr. Editor, I hope I have demonstrated that my land-ticket system is "a good idea," and something more.

I remain,
Very faithfully yours,
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Elizabeth-street, 26 June.

This explanation of my first encouragement, and difficulties with Pall-mall, in some measure palliate the liberty I may appear to have taken in addressing my recent letter on the subject of the movement of the Victoria Legislature.

By our present system of emigration, the social wants of the people have been neglected, and there has been encouragement and stimulated a system of land gambling that has forced, through high rents, the working classes to secure shelter for their families by becoming purchasers of suburban allotments. Thus the capital that ought to have cultivated the wilderness, has forced into premature life offshoots of the city, doomed to die in their bud.

I hope you will now permit me to offer a few remarks on the critique of my letter in last Thursday's *Argus*.

Presuming there was an office in Elizabeth-street, where, as suggested in my letter, an agent authorised by Government could dispose of emigration tickets, the case would stand thus:—John Clark wishes to send for his sister, Sarah Clark. He purchases a ten-shillings emigration ticket, and at the time he does so receives a land remission order for five shillings, bearing an interest of four per cent. Presuming that the cost of a passage may be twenty pounds, he would obtain it by the purchase of forty tickets, the Government giving him, besides land remission orders to the amount of ten pounds. Thus, the passage of this young woman would cost the colony ten pounds worth of land. Under the present system, the same passage would cost the Government twenty pounds cash. There would, therefore, be ten pounds saved to the colony by the brother's contribution, which might be expended in public works.

My plan does not directly interfere with the price of land, which may be twenty shillings or five shillings per acre. John Clark, in sending to his sister the ten-shillings emigration tickets to enable her to pay her passage, knows perfectly well, that, although the tickets would be readily received as cash by any shipping agent in part payment for a passage, they would not be converted into cash by the Government until his sister, or a substitute for her, was on shipboard, as the signature of the emigration agent would be required to the fact of the girl's leaving England.

After John Clark having sent the emigration tickets to his sister, it might happen, if he lived in Flinders-street, that on some dark night he fell down and broke his leg, and thus he remained for some time incapable of working. Without ready money, he would be at once in difficulties; but having his land remission tickets, with probably a few months' interest upon them, he would be free from immediate want. The baker, the butcher, the lodging-house keeper, would not object to take these tickets as so many five shillings.

Each ticket thus circulated would become a moral agent. The wife of the baker would be inclined to hoard up the ticket; though but of five shillings value, it would represent a bit of land; and as she looked on her baby in the cradle she would be economising. Her husband, perhaps, by the influence of these tickets, might be kept from much evil. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, when I think of the good that may be effected in this way, the home feelings that would be brought into action, I long to see a system at work which would bring peace and happiness into this country.

Protection societies are good things in their way, and ought to be encouraged and supported; but after all they are poor substitutes for matrimony. It is time justice was done to this country and the people in it, and if we really wish the Tipperary Boys to be quiet and lay down their shillelagis, we must give them little children. With lots of children, and plenty to feed them, they are as quiet as lambs; and their wives, without the aid of Sir Charles Hotham, the police, or protection societies, would know how to keep them in perfect order.

I now come to the rogue you are afraid of, whom I will name John Brown, "possessed of more ingenuity than principle (nor would it even require much of the former) would buy a hundred pounds worth of emigration tickets, securing at the same time, and as a consequence of that payment, fifty pounds worth of land remission orders. For these he would get his land; and he would then demand the money payable on his emigration tickets,—thus getting the land for nothing, and the money back again." I will suppose that at the Government office in Elizabeth-street previously referred to, John Brown has purchased £100 worth of emigration tickets, and has in his pocket his land remission order for £50. He would not attempt to sell his emigration tickets in Melbourne at ten shillings each, or seven and sixpence each, because the people here would say, "Why should I give you ten shillings for one of your tickets without the land remission order, when I can for ten shillings get an emigration ticket, and a land remission order with five shillings more." Deprived of John Brown would soon find out that he could not get his "land for nothing," and his money back again.

THE MORNING POST, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., was celebrated, at the Sardinian Church, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the marriage of Mr. Edmund William Dwyer Gray, second son of Sir John Gray, M.P., and Lady Gray, and Caroline Agnes, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Chisholm, of Strathglass, Inverness-shire. The ceremony was performed by the Most Rev. Dr. Amburst, Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton, assisted by the Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan and the Rev. Mr. Mill. The bride was accompanied to the church by her father and her cousin (Major and Captain Chisholm), and the bridemaids by Captain Fagan, M.P., (12th Lancers), as "best man." The wedding breakfast was subsequently given at the Langham Hotel, and amongst those present were the Right Hon. H. Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers, Dr. Manning, Dr. Amburst, the Right Hon. N. Cogan, M.P., and Mrs. Cogan, the Hon. Vesey Fitzgerald, Mrs., and Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., and Miss Moore, Major, Mrs., and Miss Chisholm, Mr. Sherlock, M.P., and Mrs. Sherlock, Mr. C. Moore, M.P., and the Misses Moore (2), the Ven. Archdeacon Hunter, Mr. Serjeant Dowse, M.P., Mr. Serjeant O'Brien and Miss O'Brien and Miss O'Grady, Mr. Downing, M.P., Mr. Power, M.P., Mr. M'Clure, M.P., Mr. Blake, Captain Fagan, M.P., Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, M.P., and Mrs. Torrens and Mr. Torrens, jun., Mr. Maguire, M.P., Mr. Stacpoole, M.P., Sir John Gray, M.P., Mr. M'Mahon, M.P., Mr. Callan, M.P., and Mrs. Callan, Mr. W. Shaw, M.P., Mrs. Hazelwood, Mr. and Mrs. Vandeurbyl, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Hadley and Mr. Charles Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Paget, Mr. P. N. and Mrs. Russell, Professor Hancock, Mrs. and Miss Foye, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Jones, the Rev. Dr. Cocking and Mrs. Cocking, Mr. J. W. Gray, Mrs. Gray, and Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Haig, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney, Mr. B. Wilson, &c.

GRAY—CHISHOLM.—On the 13th inst., at the Sardinian Church, Lincoln's-inn-fields, by the Most Rev. Dr. Amburst, Lord Bishop of Northampton, Edmund William Dwyer, second son of Sir John Gray, M.P., of Charlleville House, Dublin, to Caroline Agnes, eldest daughter of Major Archibald Chisholm, of Strathglass, Inverness-shire.

Mr. Freeman's
Gy. Jamb

The Evening Mail
November 10, 1869

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIET[Y]

Originated by Mrs. Chisholm.

COMMITTEE FOR PORT PHILLIP.

Right Rev. Dr. Perry, Lord Bishop of Melbourne,
Rev. Irving Hetherington,
Rev. G. M. Drummond, of Geelong,
Very Rev. Dr. Geoghegan,
Rev. Mr. Strong,
Rev. William Butters,
Rev. Alexander Morrison,
William Stawell, Esq. Attorney General,
Alaster MacKenzie, Esq. Colonial Treasurer,
Henry Moor, Esq. J. P.
D. C. M'Arthur, Esq. Manager Bank of Australasia,
The Hon. the Speaker, James Frederick Palmer, Esq.

William Westgarth, Esq. M. L. C.
John Pascoe Fawkner, Esq. M. L. C.
John Thomas Smith, Esq. M. L. C. Mayor of Melbourne.
John O'Shanassy, Esq. M. L. C.
William Campbell, Esq. M. L. C.
William Rutledge, Esq. M. L. C.
Colonel Kenny,
Arthur Davies, Esq.
Captain Pearson, of Mount Ridley,
Elven E. Sturt, Esq.
William Nicholson, Esq.

With Power to add to the number.

THE RE-UNION OF FAMILIES.—The above Society, (which is of a purely benevolent character, and has for its Committee in England, Lord Ashley, M. P. The Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M. P. and other Gentlemen of rank and influence), not only endeavours to aid struggling Families and individuals of approved character in their emigration from Europe, but has for one of its chief objects the re-union of separated members of Families.—Persons therefore, in Port Phillip, who wish to get out to this country, FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, their SONS or DAUGHTERS, FATHERS or MOTHERS, BROTHERS or SISTERS, or other near RELATIVES; or HUSBANDS who have been necessitated to leave their WIVES and CHILDREN, behind, and may be now anxious to get them out, are informed that they and their relatives at home, will be aided and advised by this Society in their mutual exertions to be re-united.

THIS RE-UNION may be carried out as follows :—The present cost of Passage for each adult is £12, from England to Port Phillip—for children under 14 years £6 each, being reckoned equal to ½ an adult. Loans of £4, or £5, or £6, on satisfactory reference, and according to circumstances, will be given to each adult for two years, without interest, parties themselves paying the difference in the first instance, viz.: £8, or £7, or £6 each; a relative in this country may advance the amount, or may jointly with his relation at home make up the sum required. To show the working of the plan, let us suppose a Father in Melbourne wishes to send for his son at home, that the son can raise £3 towards his own passage, that the Father sends him £5, and the Society lends him £4, making £12, or that a son out here sends for both parents—passage £24—say the parents can raise at home £6, that the son advances £8, and the Society lends them £10; or, again, that a husband sends home for his wife and two children, one being above the age of 14, the other under; passage of the three £30. Say that the wife can pay £8 at home, that the husband remits her £10, and the society in this case gives a loan of £12, thus their passage is secured. Much, however, as to the money arrangement will depend upon the circumstances of individuals. Last month one worthy son sent home for his mother and two adult brothers. He calculated they could pay nothing towards their passage; he, therefore, remitted, by means of the society, £19 4s., the society lending them £16 16s., making £36, the amount of their passage. Again, a single person here with small means, may be anxious to get out several relatives at home who have no funds of their own. In cases like this, the society recommend that the strongest and most serviceable portion of the family should emigrate first and help the others over. A servant girl last month, aged 19, sent home through the society £4 for her mother's support, and now intends to pay in £7 for the passage of her brother, aged 22, the society lending him £5, that, by their joint labour and savings, they may help over their mother and three sisters; and this good daughter and affectionate sister will be able to do this, with the aid of the society's loan, in about 18 months from the time of her brother's arrival. It is, however, desirable that the party at home should, if practicable, pay half or so of the sum required to be raised at first, say £3, thus by the relative here advancing £4, and the society lending £5, a person will be enabled to emigrate, and pay afterwards at the easy rate of 4s. 2d. a month, or not quite 1s. a week, one being allowed two years to pay back to the society the loan granted. Whenever the loans are refunded, the same will be lent again, and if the borrowers so wish it, to others of their relatives.

The *Payments, Remittances,* and *Emigration* of parties are thus arranged :—Whenever a payment is made to the Agent or Secretary of the Society at Melbourne, he grants to the party a numbered receipt for the amount, enters it in the "*Depositor's Book*" kept in his office, and pays the money into the Bank of Australasia, that Firm remitting such payments in a gross sum to the bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., of London, the latter House having agreed to receive, and the other to remit all payments made by immigrants in Australia, *for the emigration of relatives, or their support at home, free of any charge!—a boon,* on the part of those two Establishments of no ordinary nature. It will be also satisfactory to parties interested to know that Mr. M'Arthur, Manager of the Australasia Bank, has considerately offered, when he transmits the people's money in a Draft to Messrs. Coutts and Co., to forward at the same time the Agent's "*Letter of Advice*" to the Committee in London, together with his Descriptive Roll in Duplicate, showing the names and address of persons in Port Phillip who had made the payments, as well as the names, address, &c. of those at home for whom the money is sent. On receipt of this Roll, the Society's Agent in London writes to individuals that such sums are received for them from their friends in Australia, and lodged in Coutts' Bank, for their emigration. If, however, the parties for whom the money is intended do not wish to emigrate, or any of them should die in the mean time, then the whole of the money—(for the money will be all the time kept in the Bank)—will be returned by the society to the persons in Austrslia who had remitted it, unless they state, in the first instance, that they wish, in such an event, the money to be given to other relations.

The Society also undertakes—(through the liberal accommodation of the Banks above mentioned)—to forward any small sums of money which immigrants wish to send to their relatives at home for their support, to see it transmitted or paid to them, and in due time to return to them their relatives' receipts for the amount. In this way a servant girl may send 2s. a week to her aged parent. Payments may be made weekly or monthly. The Committee in London arrange for the passage of the emigrants, gives to each family an enclosed cabin, and one to every six single females, and ample provisions are provided for them. The emigrants will have the benefit of the free use of the poop-deck, and no spirits will be allowed to be sold on board, though a supply will be in store in case of need.

Those persons at the Gold Diggings who wish to get relations out, need not come purposely down to Melbourne to effect this, as some have proposed. They can easily meet with respectable parties at the Diggings who can arrange to give them orders upon Houses in Melbourne.

Persons must bear in mind that the Committee in England will be unable to grant passages until the whole of the money required for such is lodged in the Bank, as the Finance Committee must enter into *an agreement* to pay for such passages *when the Ship is chartered.* Parties also should recollect that these loans are at present sums of money obtained from the benevolent public in England, as a donation or a gift to aid the industrious classes in their emigration. These loans, therefore, are required to be repaid to the society, that the sums so refunded may be lent again to others.

Those individuals who have already been assisted with loans, and thereby enabled to emigrate to Port Phillip, by the *Slains Castle* and *Blundell,* can pay the loans granted to them according to their agreement with the society in Melbourne, who is duly authorized to receive ... to transmit the amount to the Society. Applicants in the interior are requested to give their names, age, address, occupation, whether married or single, reference, &c., and the name of their relatives at home, with full particulars.

For further information apply to Captain Chisholm, Melbourne, if by letter, *post paid.*

The following shows the No. and Amount of Deposit Receipts granted to parties—(corresponding ones kept in the Office)—for Monies transmitted to England by the Secretary, through the medium of the Bank of Australasia for the Emigration of Relatives, or (in a few cases) for their partial support at home, from the 10th October, 1851, up to this date:—

No. of Receipt and Amount of Each :—

No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
	£6.	£25. 10s.	£4	£3	£5.	£8.	£5.	—£56 10 0
No.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
	£3.	£2. 12s.	£5.	£3 10s.	£5.	£5.	£28.	— 52 2 0
No.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.		
	£38.	£5.	£15.	£25.	£1. 10.	£10.		— 94 10 0
							Total	£203 2 0

By the Books kept in the Office, it appears that 28 Parents, 38 Brothers and Sisters, 13 Children left behind, and 3 Wives, have thus either been sent for by Relatives here, or Weekly or Monthly Payments are now being made for their Emigration.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,
Hon. Secretary.

110, Swanston-street,
Melbourne, Dec. 9, 1851.

JAMES SHANLEY, Printer, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

To the Editor of the Kyneton Observer.

SIR, September 1856

I think that the personal qualifications of Mr Chisholm are of a very high order. He is young and generous, a true principle of morals has guided him hitherto. He is alike uncorrupted and uncorruptable in character and politics. It may be said that he is inexperienced in public life; but so also are his opponents. The three may be called good men but bad sailors. Yet if I were an elector, I should rather choose a smart young chap who could in time go aloft, than an old foggy who could only be a cook, and whose proper position would be the caboose.

Besides Mr Chisholm has great claims of a collateral nature. For instance, in 1838, Captain and Mrs Chisholm arrived in Australia *from India*, with their family, on account of Captain Chisholm's health. In 1840 Captain Chisholm returned to India, to join his Regt. intending to leave Mrs Chisholm and his family for a short time longer in Sydney. But hearing of her labours in New South Wales, in procuring occupation for distressed immigrants and destitute females, they by mutual consent agreed to remain for a time separate; and not till 1845, after a lapse of five long years, was Major Chisholm able to join his wife and family. But during this time Mrs Chisholm had procured situations for 12,000 people, travelling 300 and 400 miles into the bush with families.

As Major Chisholm was about leaving India and retiring from the army, he was offered a highly lucrative situation in a first-rate mercantile house in Calcutta, with the notification that he would be received as a partner, although he had not a shilling of capital. Major Chisholm declined the offer, and why? Because he knew he would have to recall Mrs C. from her work of usefulness in Australia. In 1846 the family went to England, and commenced that great work of colonization. In 1851 Major and Mrs Chisholm again agreed to separate and break up their home for the good of the people. The Major returned to Australia alone in March 1851, to carry on the re-union of families, while Mrs C. remained in England to form the Society called the Family Colonization Loan Society. The Major was the means of remitting £10,000 for the immigration of upwards of 1000 relatives, fathers, mothers, wives, and children.

I think it should be remembered that all this was done gratuitously.

Well, are not these collateral claims which any Australian Constituency might acknowledge.

Consider the superhuman efforts which the family have made; the sacrifices, sufferings, and endurance, it has sustained, to bring thousands to this unoccupied country, irrespective of creed or clime—from England the land of Poor Law Bastiles, Game Laws, and 2,000,000 of Paupers. His family has mainly assisted to colonize Victoria—a thing that the English Parliament and British Aristocracy were unable to do.

Why, sir, Immigration has been at a stand still, unable to move, since Mrs Chisholm left its head.

While poor labour sits at home in England, in Poor Law Bastiles, its cunning right hand maimed, hopelessly folded on its sorrowful bosom, the wide plains and hills of fair Australia are crying come and till us come and reap us.

Our demand is now more urgent than ever for more men from England, to make roads, to make railways—in short, to help us, not to compete with us—for have we not acres by the millions, and gold by the ton.

Yours, truly,
AN AUSTRALIAN.

Immigration Office
Sydney 8th April 1853

Madam,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd Instant relative to the introduction into the Colony of Orphans brought up at the Naval & Military and other Government Schools in India and to inform you that I have brought it under the consideration of the Government.

Herewith I send a copy of a letter which I have received from the Colonial Secretary conveying His Excellency's remarks upon the subject.

I have the honor to be
Madam
Your most obdt Servant
J Manning for S Merewether

Mrs Chisholm
Albert Park
Sneyport Road

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THE TABLET, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN D IRELAND FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.

Sir,—You may feel as much surprise at this communication coming to you from an individual in the *antipodes* as you will at the contents thereof, and being a perfect stranger to you, I am sensible that I have no other claim upon your attention but the unquestionable importance of the project therein ventilated, that of raising funds for the establishment of new Missions, for I believe nothing of the sort exists at present in Great Britain or Ireland.

As to the merits of the proposed plan, as to its practicability, that of course will rest with the judgment and decision of those whose particular province it is to determine upon such questions; but as to the urgent need of some such scheme or association, there cannot be, I should imagine, but one opinion, that at this present time it is of vital importance, if not necessity. In almost every number of the *Tablet* which I see, as well as in other Catholic journals, I perceive constant and distressing appeals made for means to found and support new Missions.

I have stated that I am, I believe, unknown to you, as I am also to your general readers. I therefore hope considering the character of this communication, I may be excused if I enclose to you an extract from a small work published at Madras in April, 1842, being an address of the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Bishop of that extensive Vicariate, on the occasion of my having submitted a plan for the endowment of an Ecclesiastical Catholic College for India, and by which you may perceive that the nature of the subject now submitted to you is not new to my mind.

I remain, yours with respect.
ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,
Major, late Madras army.

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th May, 1861.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF MADRAS AND MELIAPORE.

(The Madras Catholic Expositor, April, 1842).

Beloved Brethren in Christ Jesus,—The appeal of "A. C., a Layman," through the columns of the *Examiner*, to the Catholics of India, for the endowment of an Ecclesiastical College in Madras, has too clearly pourtrayed the present position and prospects of Catholic affairs in this country, not to be read with feelings of interest by the friends of our holy religion. The ability with which a subject of such vast and vital importance has been handled may appear, in a great measure, to dispense with the additional weight of authority which the writer's signature in full cannot fail to impart. But when we consider Captain Chisholm's reputation and experience, after a residence of more than twenty years in India, we think the announcement of his name of too much value to the success of his talented appeal to allow him to continue in the character which his modesty has chosen.

The necessity and advantages of an Ecclesiastical College and the practicability of its endowment are so fully explained by Captain Chisholm that nothing remains for me but the expression of my concurrence in the same views. . . . . We are not raised to the rank of a British colony, nor can we expect for years to come that the Honourable Company's Government can be brought, like that of the flourishing colony of Australasia, to a right understanding of the political benefits which result from equal laws administered with even-handed justice. . . . . It is high time for us "to put away the things of the child," and instead of looking to Europe for what Europe cannot afford us—a regular supply of Clergymen—to make experiment for once of what our own resources and energy will enable us to accomplish if Captain Chisholm's appeal be zealously responded to. If the Catholics of India continue to look to Europe for Missionaries (and at the expense of Europe) without any exertion on their own part to provide the bread of life for themselves and their children, the moral atmosphere will be impregnated ere long with spiritual dearth and pestilence, the Gospel seed must again perish in this ill-fated land, and "many days will pass in Israel without the true God, without a Priest, a teacher, and without the law," &c., &c.

(Signed) ✠ J. FENNELLY.

Catholic Cathedral,
Madras, April 8th, 1842.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Fellow Catholics,—Unanimity in Purpose and Unity in Faith ought to be our motto. Union is one of the divine attributes of Catholicity, so unanimity in such a cause as this ought to appear in us as the natural fruit of unity. We are but one religious body, so we ought to be united in one spirit. We ought not only to show this by our faith but by our practice. We should have but one object in view—the glory of God, by promoting the spiritual welfare of our fellow-creatures. Let us then begin the good work by first obtaining the sanction and benediction of our learned and pious Prelates, the strenuous co-operation of our zealous Clergy, and, of course, the approbation of the Holy See, and then let us organise ourselves into committees. Let us unhesitatingly leave the equitable distribution of the funds collected to the wisdom of our venerable Bishops, pious Clergy, and zealous laity. Let us recollect that they will consider themselves as the accountable stewards of God's heritage, and that God only expects us to give according to our means, so that the poor man's pence or shilling will be as acceptable to Him as the rich man's pound.

There are numerous places throughout the United Kingdom where there is the nucleus for the forming of a congregation, and where there would be a rapid increase in the number of Catholics if there were only a chapel, a school-house, and a zealous Priest. The field is wide and clear before us—it is like a mine—let us then labour, and we shall gather the now hidden treasure; and in our work let us not be above taking a lesson from our separated brethren. Look at the immense collections they make. Look at the annual contributions of the Scotch people to the Free Kirk, since the disruption from the Established Church of Scotland, amounting to an income annually above 300,000*l.*! besides building hundreds of churches, each having a school-house, and endowed schoolmaster. Look at the Methodists—are they more numerous than we? I am almost afraid to ask the question—have they more zeal—more unanimity? The result of this association, it is to be hoped, will prove the contrary. Hitherto, for some ages back, Catholicity, it may be said, has been in England and Scotland calmly and silently resting upon its own merits—making hardly any extraneous exertion to recover what it had lost—like a traveller taking refuge under shelter of a rock from a terrible storm, waiting patiently for a calmer hour; for the terrific religious convulsion which overthrew the monasteries, convents, and glorious temples of the Catholic Church, swept with it, in the same wild and general pillage, the endowments of ages, the gifts and legacies of our Catholic Alfreds, Edwards, princes, nobles and holy men; but the storm of persecution has calmed down for the present as regards Great Britain. It becomes our duty, therefore, to resuscitate, as far as in us lies, those ancient glories and land-marks of our holy faith. Those ruins scattered over the land, appeal strongly to our zeal and to our faith. It was not altogether by hoarded gold that those magnificent temples were erected to the glory of the Most High, but by the devoted zeal and ardent piety of the people, who gave their time and their labour to the glorious work. Let us only call to mind the trials our forefathers had to endure—what sacrifices they had to make in order to uphold our holy religion. It was not a few shillings they were called upon to sacrifice, but frequently their whole property, and often their very lives. God, in one of those inscrutable decrees, which the limited mind of man cannot fathom, seems, in the wisdom of His Providence, to have allowed some of the nations of Europe to run, as it were, fallow for a few ages; and none, we must grieve to think, became a greater waste than once Catholic England and Scotland. But we may gather from the sign of the times that He is in His mercy about to withdraw that heavy visitation from our land, and about to plough up again as of old, those fallow fields by the light of His Holy Spirit. He does not, however, expect that we should remain as idle spectators. He left us in His mercy as remnants of that good seed which once grew so luxuriantly over all England and Scotland, and now perhaps He is about to make us the instruments in His hands for the regeneration of England, and perhaps of other nations so much depending upon her.

The religious spirit of England, with all its present divisions and contradictory creeds, is far from being dead. Indeed, the numerous sects which we see in Great Britain may be looked upon as a strong indication of the religious spirit and zeal of the people, and of their ardent pursuit after truth. They are, in fact, in search of the faith they have unhappily lost—they are like the busy bee restlessly skipping from flower to flower, until he finds the one containing the pure honey. Such has been the case with many an ardent soul in England and Scotland of late years; hundreds upon hundreds have lately found and entered the spiritual hive of Christ—the Catholic Church. England was once emphatically called "The Island of Saints," and may we not hope that she will again regain that title? We may lament and sigh over the ruins of our ancient and noble temples, but those ruins still retain some of their hallowed sanctity. They are to us as the relics of the past, the spirit of Catholicity still hovers around them, they emphatically and mutely tell a tale of the times of old.

And if the present living were to do their duty like the glorious dead of past ages, whose remains hallow these grounds; if we were to show the same ardent zeal—the same burning and ever-living faith as they did, would we not soon revive the glories of the past, and upraise new temples, the fac-simile of those that are gone—in which the same "Alleluias," the same "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" (Glory to God on High), the same "Hosannas," the same "Anthems," would be sung and intoned—and the same "blest incense," and the same "Holy Sacrifice" would be offered up, as were sung and offered up, at the like Altars, and upon the same ground, one thousand four hundred years ago. Yes, if the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland will only unite and co-operate together, Catholicity again, in these countries, "shall be renewed as the eagle," as in the days of old; and the standing fragments of the ancient and ruined temples of the Catholic Church will again reverberate the same Angelic Hymn which once used to resound through those now desolate aisles. But is such a consummation as this, within the province of possibility? It would be want of faith to come to an opposite conclusion: it would be indirectly denying our faith and trust in Providence to question it. God's grace will not fail, if we but do our duty—if we make proper use of the talent given us.

It is not too much to calculate that the accumulated collection of the people throughout the United Kingdom will amount to more than 300,000*l.* the very first year, provided unity and unanimity exist, provided our Prelates, our Clergy, and influential laity work together in patronising, encouraging, and promoting such collection by their sanction, their zeal, and their co-operation. The Catholics throughout the three kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland exceed seven or eight millions, and if only two millions subscribe on an average one shilling each three times a year this would amount to the large sum of 300,000*l.* annually. Surely this is not too much to reckon upon if an association for carrying on the work be started under favourable auspices. We have to consider that it is one of the commandments of the Catholic Church that every Catholic is bound as a sacred duty to hear Mass every Sunday, provided it be in his or her power. Two millions of subscribers then, under such circumstances, is a small number to count upon, and if we add one million more to the number at an average of three shillings each in the year, we would have the sum of 450,000*l.* subscribed yearly for the founding and supporting of new Missions, for building churches, establishing schools, and supporting Clergy. Some may smile incredulously at the idea of so large a sum being subscribed annually, but if we view it individually how very small would the contributions be for each one. It would be only three shillings in the year, or three pence a month, or not quite three farthings a week. If the poor man would put his penny or his shilling in, we may calculate the rich man would give his pound, and only three Sundays out of the fifty-two in the year would be required to be set apart for collections to make up this immense sum—viz., 450,000*l.* The consummation of this most important and desirable object, would first rest with the Bishops in their hearty sanction to some such general plan; secondly, with the minor Clergy in zealously carrying out that plan approved by the Bishops, and thirdly, with the people, in liberally and generously responding to the call of the united Clergy of Great Britain and Ireland. And in addition to this we might estimate that a considerable sum, independent of the three Sunday collections, would be left in legacies by the Faithful departed, although it is to be hoped but few would hoard up their means with the view of making such a provision as this; for we ought to consider that we can produce double the amount of good by giving a suitable portion of our wealth or means to the service of the Lord, while health and life are still ours, than if we were to give away the whole of our substance at our death.

Let us only have unanimity in purpose, perseverance in the good work, as we have unity in faith, and our success will be certain. As the Royal Psalmist prayed, so may we pray, and say as regards the past and the present afflictions of the Church, and our own condition "*All these things have come upon us, yet we have not forgotten thee, and we have not done wickedly in thy covenant, and our heart hath not turned back: neither hast thou turned aside our steps from thy way. Arise, O Lord, help us, and redeem us for thy name's sake.*"

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.
Major, late Madras Army.

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th May, 1861.

RULES.

1. That the object of the Association be to found, to support and help Missions where none at present exist; where there may be a few Catholics, but not in sufficient numbers to establish or support a Mission for themselves.
2. That a general committee be formed, to consist of as many Right Rev. Bishops, Clergy, and laity of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales as may be deemed necessary.
3. That the general committee do meet in London on the first week of May in each year to transact the business of the Association.
4. That a paid secretary be appointed to conduct the duties of the Association.
5. That a committee be formed in each parish, the Clergyman always to be president of the same, to carry out the objects of the Association.
6. That collections be made for the Association on three Sundays throughout the year, on the second Sunday of the months of February, June, and October of each year, in every Catholic cathedral, church, and chapel in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
7. That local confraternities and sodalities be invited to co-operate with the committee on the days appointed for collections.
8. That all bequests made, or legacies left by the Faithful departed, for the object of the Association, be added to the general fund of the same.
9. That a reception-box to receive contributions be put up in every Catholic church and chapel throughout the United Kingdom, having entered thereon, "For the Association of Great Britain and Ireland."
10. That the Clergyman of each parish be required to remit it to the Bishop of his Diocese the amount of each collection made in the months of February, June, and October, in each year, as well as all contributions which may be made, or legacies left to the Association, and that the amount be remitted within a month of such collections, deducting any expenses attending the same.
11. That the Bishop of the Diocese be pleased to cause to be remitted to the secretary of the Association the total amount of all collections, contributions and legacies received by him, deducting therefrom any expenses incurred in transmitting the same.
12. That the secretary be required to acknowledge promptly all remittances made to him.
13. That all monies be made payable to the General Committee of the Association, and be entered in the bank in the name of such committee.
14. That all legacies left to the Association be specially stated in the Secretary's Report, and by whom.
15. ~~That no funds which may be allotted for the esta~~blishment of a Mission be applied to any other purpose.
16. That no diocese be passed over without receiving some aid.
17. That no money belonging to the Association be drawn out of the bank without the signature of three members of the Committee.
18. That the Secretary be required to write to all Bishops in charge of dioceses, and to notify to them the total amount of contributions received for the past year, and how many applications for aid each Bishop would be entitled to apply for, and the amount, such specification bearing a due proportion to the amount of funds on hand, and the population of the diocese.
19. That the secretary be required to transmit such notifications to the different Bishops by the 20th February in each year.
20. That each Bishop in charge of a diocese be pleased to forward to the general committee in London, through the secretary of the Association, applications for aid, in conformity to Rule 18, by the 10th of April in each year, showing where it may be desirable to form new Missions within the diocese, giving as near as possible the probable number of Catholics in the respective locality for the proposed Mission or Missions, the means available, or if any, and all other necessary information.
21. That the general committee, on their meeting in the month of May, be required to make an equitable distribution of the funds on hand agreeable to Rule 18.
22. That a General Statement or Report be annually drawn out by the secretary, and printed, showing in a clear and distinct manner how much money had been contributed during the preceding year, the amount disbursed, the number of Missions founded or supported, and in what country, and the amount of funds then on hand. This Report to be certified by no less than three members of the general committee, and to be made up to the close of the year.
23. That the Report be not closed until after the meeting of the general committee in the month of May, when such committee will be in a position to decide, agreeable to Rule 20, upon the amount of aid which the state of the funds of the Association can allot to each diocese.
24. That the General Report be advertised once a year in some of the Catholic journals of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
25. That the secretary be required to transmit to the Bishop in charge of a diocese as many copies of the Report, or more, as there may be churches and chapels in such diocese.
26. That the Bishops of dioceses be pleased to direct that the Reports be forwarded to the Parish Clergy, with instructions that one or more be posted up in a conspicuous place in each church, and be kept up until the Report for the ensuing year be received and circulated.
27. That if a Diocesan should send in more applications for aid than are in proportion to the scale of population of such diocese, and the amount of funds on hand, in accordance with Rule 18, that the secretary be required to acquaint the Bishop thereof, that the applications sent in are in excess, mentioning the number of the rate fixed upon, with the intimation that the surplus case or cases will be carried to next year's account.
28. That all expenses incurred in the working of this Institution be deducted from the funds of the Association.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EMPIRE.

Sir,—Having lately noticed, by some remarks in your paper, that some improvements are just now going on in our Hyde Park, induces me to observe that I was some months since more than usually struck, after a heavy shower of rain, with the discomfort of having to descend and ascend the stone steps which enable pedestrians to pursue their way through the Park. It is not only a discomfort and inconvenience to young and old, more particularly to the latter and infirm as well as to young children, but it is at the same time a great eyesore to the beauty of the Park. It therefore appears to me very desirable that a handsome and ornamental suspension bride should be thrown across the road which cuts directly through the Park to Woolloomooloo, and that the stone steps should be removed, leaving only on each side of the bridge, a flight of steps for persons who might wish to descend to the road. The bridge to be of the same breadth as the present road, and which would thus make it one uniform and continuous line from one end of the Park to the other. To give such bridge the necessary height, it may be only necessary to de pen the present road a few feet, and which might be done much to its advantage. It would also add much to the beauty of the Park, and to the comfort of the public, if another bridge—wide enough to allow three or four persons to pass abreast—was thrown across the road on the Woolloomooloo side of the Park, and which is at present a deep chasm. And for further improvement, might it not be desirable to make gravel walks along both sides of the Park, a few feet from the fence, and the intervening space laid out in shrubberies and flower beds. It is but a small Park for a large city, and the most should be made of it. The Park is also very indifferently lighted up.

Yours, faithfully,
A. C.

Redfern, June 20, 1860.

A.C.

June 22. 1860

Jupese Hall – Kaden-Hall St.

Lady Montefi[ore] 20 £ – Mr. Tilgray 10 £ – Mr. Davidso[n] 10 £

3 B.

Date of Entry	Males	Females	Ages	Names	Residences	Occupation
Mar. 28	10			Hibberd Alfred, Salt Water River, Foots Cray, W. Williamstown	Bill £406.1.6	£30.
				3d April-54- Refunded to Hibberd - £28. 3. - all Receipts & Money Book, page 11 - deducted from Sundry's Acct.		
Mar. 30	11			Hewlett Thomas, Office "Diggings"	Bill £406.1.6; £5 to lend them if they require it	£42.0.0
				Elizabeth sails in the Falcon about the 10th Septr. from Liverpool. Pd. [illegible] letter - 9th Septr. - [illegible] note for £3.		~~£16~~
				~~Daniel Greening~~		
Mar. 30	12			Wilson William, "Diggings"	Bill £406.1.6, care of Mr. Middleton or Messrs. Kittle & Co.	22.19.0 in 6 oz. 5 dwt. gold [illegible]

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THE TABLET, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN D IRELAND FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.

Sir,—You may feel as much surprise at this communication coming to you from an individual in the *antipodes* as you will at the contents thereof, and being a perfect stranger to you, I am sensible that I have no other claim upon your attention but the unquestionable importance of the project therein ventilated, that of raising funds for the establishment of new Missions, for I believe nothing of the sort exists at present in Great Britain or Ireland.

As to the merits of the proposed plan, as to its practicability, that of course will rest with the judgment and decision of those whose particular province it is to determine upon such questions; but as to the urgent need of some such scheme or association, there cannot be, I should imagine, but one opinion, that at this present time it is of vital importance, if not necessity. In almost every number of the *Tablet* which I see, as well as in other Catholic journals, I perceive constant and distressing appeals made for means to found and support new Missions.

I have stated that I am, I believe, unknown to you, as I am also to your general readers. ~~I therefore hope~~ considering the character of this communication, I may be excused if I enclose to you an extract from a small work published at Madras in April, 1842, being an address of the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Bishop of that extensive Vicariate, on the occasion of my having submitted a plan for the endowment of an Ecclesiastical Catholic College for India, and by which you may perceive that the nature of the subject now submitted to you is not new to my mind.

I remain, yours with respect,
ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,
Major, late Madras army.

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th May, 1861.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF MADRAS AND MELIAPORE.

(The Madras Catholic Expositor, April, 1842).

Beloved Brethren in Christ Jesus,—The appeal of "A. C., a Layman," through the columns of the *Examiner*, to the Catholics of India, for the endowment of an Ecclesiastical College in Madras, has too clearly pourtrayed the present position and prospects of Catholic affairs in this country, not to be read with feelings of interest by the friends of our holy religion. The ability with which a subject of such vast and vital importance has been handled may appear, in a great measure, to dispense with the additional weight of authority which the writer's signature in full cannot fail to impart. But when we consider Captain Chisholm's reputation and experience, after a residence of more than twenty years in India, we think the announcement of his name of too much value to the success of his talented appeal to allow him to continue in the character which his modesty has chosen.

The necessity and advantages of an Ecclesiastical College and the practicability of its endowment are so fully explained by Captain Chisholm that nothing remains for me but the expression of my concurrence in the same views. . . . . We are not raised to the rank of a British colony, nor can we expect for years to come that the Honourable Company's Government can be brought, like that of the flourishing colony of Australasia, to a right understanding of the political benefits which result from equal laws administered with even-handed justice. . . . It is high time for us "to put away the things of the child," and instead of looking to Europe for what Europe cannot afford us—a regular supply of Clergymen—to make experiment for once of what our own resources and energy will enable us to accomplish if Captain Chisholm's appeal be zealously responded to. If the Catholics of India continue to look to Europe for Missionaries (and at the expense of Europe) without any exertion on their own part to provide the bread of life for themselves and their children, the moral atmosphere will be impregnated ere long with spiritual dearth and pestilence, the Gospel seed must again perish in this ill-fated land, and "many days will pass in Israel without the true God, without a Priest, a teacher, and without the law," &c., &c.

(Signed) ✠ J. FENNELLY.

Catholic Cathedral,
Madras, April 8th, 1842.

To the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland.

Fellow Catholics,—Unanimity in Purpose and Unity in Faith ought to be our motto. Union is one of the divine attributes of Catholicity, so unanimity in such a cause as this ought to appear in us as the natural fruit of unity. We are but one religious body, so we ought to be united in one spirit. We ought not only to show this by our faith but by our practice. We should have but one object in view—the glory of God, by promoting the spiritual welfare of our fellow-creatures. Let us then begin the good work by first obtaining the sanction and benediction of our learned and pious Prelates, the strenuous co-operation of our zealous Clergy, and, of course, the approbation of the Holy See, and then let us organise ourselves into committees. Let us unhesitatingly leave the equitable distribution of the funds collected to the wisdom of our venerable Bishops, pious Clergy, and zealous laity. Let us recollect that they will consider themselves as the accountable stewards of God's heritage, and that God only expects us to give according to our means, so that the poor man's pence or shilling will be as acceptable to Him as the rich man's pound.

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ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.
Major, late Madras Army.

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th May, 1861.

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11. That the Bishop of the Diocese be pleased to cause to be remitted to the secretary of the Association the total amount of all collections, contributions and legacies received by him, deducting therefrom any expenses incurred in transmitting the same.

12. That the secretary be required to acknowledge promptly all remittances made to him.

13. That all monies be made payable to the General Committee of the Association, and be entered in the bank in the name of such committee.

14. That all legacies left to the Association be specially stated in the Secretary's Report, and by whom.

15. ~~That no funds which may be allotted for the establishment~~ of a Mission be applied to any other purpose.

16. That no diocese be passed over without receiving some aid.

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18. That the Secretary be required to write to all Bishops in charge of dioceses, and to notify to them the total amount of contributions received for the past year, and how many applications for aid each Bishop would be entitled to apply for, and the amount, such specification bearing a due proportion to the amount of funds on hand, and the population of the diocese.

19. That the secretary be required to transmit such notifications to the different Bishops by the 20th February in each year.

20. That each Bishop in charge of a diocese be pleased to forward to the general committee in London, through the secretary of the Association, applications for aid, in conformity to Rule 18, by the 10th of April in each year, showing where it may be desirable to form new Missions within the diocese, giving as near as possible the probable number of Catholics in the respective locality for the proposed Mission or Missions, the means available, or if any, and all other necessary information.

21. That the general committee, on their meeting in the month of May, be required to make an equitable distribution of the funds on hand agreeable to Rule 18.

22. That a General Statement or Report be annually drawn out by the secretary, and printed, showing in a clear and distinct manner how much money had been contributed during the preceding year, the amount disbursed, the number of Missions founded or supported, and in what country, and the amount of funds then on hand. This Report to be certified by no less than three members of the general committee, and to be made up to the close of the year.

23. That the Report be not closed until after the meeting of the general committee in the month of May, when such committee will be in a position to decide, agreeable to Rule 20, upon the amount of aid which the state of the funds of the Association can allot to each diocese.

24. That the General Report be advertised once a year in some of the Catholic journals of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

25. That the secretary be required to transmit to the Bishop in charge of a diocese as many copies of the Report, or more, as there may be churches and chapels in such diocese.

26. That the Bishops of dioceses be pleased to direct that the Reports be forwarded to the Parish Clergy, with instructions that one or more be posted up in a conspicuous place in each church, and be kept up until the Report for the ensuing year be received and circulated.

27. That if a Diocesan should send in more applications for aid than are in proportion to the scale of population of such diocese, and the amount of funds on hand, in accordance with Rule 18, that the secretary be required to acquaint the Bishop thereof, that the applications sent in are in excess, mentioning the number of the rate fixed upon, with the intimation that the surplus case or cases will be carried to next year's account.

28. That all expenses incurred in the working of this Institution be deducted from the funds of the Association.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EMPIRE.

Sir,—Having lately noticed, by some remarks in your paper, that some improvements are just now going on in our Hyde Park, induces me to observe that I was some months since more than usually struck, after a heavy shower of rain, with the discomfort of having to descend and ascend the stone steps which enable pedestrians to pursue their way through the Park. It is not only a discomfort and inconvenience to young and old, more particularly to the latter and infirm as well as to young children, but it is at the same time a great eyesore to the beauty of the Park. It therefore appears to me very desirable that a handsome and ornamental suspension bride should be thrown across the road which cuts directly through the Park to Woolloomooloo, and that the stone steps should be removed, leaving only on each side of the bridge, a flight of steps for persons who might wish to descend to the road. The bridge to be of the same breadth as the present road, and which would thus make it one uniform and continuous line from one end of the Park to the other. To give such bridge the necessary height, it may be only necessary to deepen the present road a few feet, and which might be done much to its advantage. It would also add much to the beauty of the Park, and to the comfort of the public, if another bridge—wide enough to allow three or four persons to pass abreast—was thrown across the road on the Woolloomooloo side of the Park, and which is at present a deep chasm. And for further improvement, might it not be desirable to make gravel walks along both sides of the Park, a few feet from the fence, and the intervening space laid out in shrubberies and flower beds. It is but a small Park for a large city, and the most should be made of it. The Park is also very indifferently lighted up.

Yours, faithfully,
A. C.

Redfern, June 20, 1860.

A.C.

June 22. 1860

Jupese Hall – Raden Hall St.

Lady Montefiore 20 £ –
Mr Tilgray 10 £
Mrs Davidson 10 £

Lindsay's Emigrants

Relationship	~~Ship~~ ages	~~References, Testimonials, &c.~~ Names & address of Parties at home	2. Destination & Remarks	Amount Paid £. s.
Sister	40	Hall Catherine, 11 Gifford Street, Newcastle upon Tyne. Keeps a Lady's school.	Will not emigrate	
Wife	28	Bland Isabella, ~~Care of Mr William Rage Druggist Oldham Road Manchester~~ No 9 Beattie St. Boyd St. Old-ham Road Manchester	arrived "per "Blackwall" arrived.- £1 to be sent to her	
Son	12	Palmer Vincent, Care of Mr W. Nightingale (his Uncle) Gothic Cottage Lower Norwood, Surrey.	arrived 1 Feby. Mirzapore	
Mother in law		Bass Catherine Mrs, Laughlins Town Union Nr Dublin	Has given a Promissory note for £4. and has also sent £20. for her to the care of Mr Besnard for outfit &c.	
Wife's mother	51	Kerney Bridget	Have given a Promissory note for £8 — they ~~[illegible]~~ send £20. for outfit	
Sister	20	" Ann, 6 Drawbridge St. Cork	Caroline Chisholm or Mr Cornelius Ready Bean Maker 15 Caroline St Cork	
Brother	25	Gardner John +	Has given a Promissory note for £5 —	
Sister / friends of Nicholls	23	arrived 1 Feby Mirzapore – Ann, Oaksey, Mr Siree Sester (Cirencester) Gloucestershire		

+ will not emigrate. Ann is coming in the Mirzapore.

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THE TABLET, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN [A]ND IRELAND FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.

Sir,—You may feel as much surprise at this communication coming to you from an individual in the *antipodes* as you will at the contents thereof, and being a perfect stranger to you, I am sensible that I have no other claim upon your attention but the unquestionable importance of the project therein ventilated, that of raising funds for the establishment of new Missions, for I believe nothing of the sort exists at present in Great Britain or Ireland.

As to the merits of the proposed plan, as to its practicability, that of course will rest with the judgment and decision of those whose particular province it is to determine upon such questions; but as to the urgent need of some such scheme or association, there cannot be, I should imagine, but one opinion, that at this present time it is of vital importance, if not necessity. In almost every number of the *Tablet* which I see, as well as in other Catholic journals, I perceive constant and distressing appeals made for means to found and support new Missions.

I have stated that I am, I believe, unknown to you, ~~as I am also to your general readers. I therefore hope~~ considering the character of this communication, I may be excused if I enclose to you an extract from a small work published at Madras in April, 1842, being an address of the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Bishop of that extensive Vicariate, on the occasion of my having submitted a plan for the endowment of an Ecclesiastical Catholic College for India, and by which you may perceive that the nature of the subject now submitted to you is not new to my mind.

I remain, yours with respect,
ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,
Major, late Madras army.

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th May, 1861.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF MADRAS AND MELIAPORE.

(The Madras Catholic Expositor, April, 1842).

Beloved Brethren in Christ Jesus,—The appeal of "A. C., a Layman," through the columns of the *Examiner*, to the Catholics of India, for the endowment of an Ecclesiastical College in Madras, has too clearly pourtrayed the present position and prospects of Catholic affairs in this country, not to be read with feelings of interest by the friends of our holy religion. The ability with which a subject of such vast and vital importance has been handled may appear, in a great measure, to dispense with the additional weight of authority which the writer's signature in full cannot fail to impart. But when we consider Captain Chisholm's reputation and experience, after a residence of more than twenty years in India, we think the announcement of his name of too much value to the success of his talented appeal to allow him to continue in the character which his modesty has chosen.

The necessity and advantages of an Ecclesiastical College and the practicability of its endowment are so fully explained by Captain Chisholm that nothing remains for me but the expression of my concurrence in the same views. . . . . We are not raised to the rank of a British colony, nor can we expect for years to come that the Honourable Company's Government can be brought, like that of the flourishing colony of Australasia, to a right understanding of the political benefits which result from equal laws administered with even-handed justice. . . . . It is high time for us "to put away the things of the child," and instead of looking to Europe for what Europe cannot afford us—a regular supply of Clergymen—to make experiment for once of what our own resources and energy will enable us to accomplish if Captain Chisholm's appeal be zealously responded to. If the Catholics of India continue to look to Europe for Missionaries (and at the expense of Europe) without any exertion on their own part to provide the bread of life for themselves and their children, the moral atmosphere will be impregnated ere long with spiritual dearth and pestilence, the Gospel seed must again perish in this ill-fated land, and "many days will pass in Israel without the true God, without a Priest, a teacher, and without the law," &c., &c.

(Signed) ✠ J. FENNELLY.

Catholic Cathedral,
Madras, April 8th, 1842.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Fellow Catholics,—Unanimity in Purpose and Unity in Faith ought to be our motto. Union is one of the divine attributes of Catholicity, so unanimity in such a cause as this ought to appear in us as the natural fruit of unity. We are but one religious body, so we ought to be united in one spirit. We ought not only to show this by our faith but by our practice. We should have but one object in view—the glory of God, by promoting the spiritual welfare of our fellow-creatures. Let us then begin the good work by first obtaining the sanction and benediction of our learned and pious Prelates, the strenuous co-operation of our zealous Clergy, and, of course, the approbation of the Holy See, and then let us organise ourselves into committees. Let us unhesitatingly leave the equitable distribution of the funds collected to the wisdom of our venerable Bishops, pious Clergy, and zealous laity. Let us recollect that they will consider themselves as the accountable stewards of God's heritage, and that God only expects us to give according to our means, so that the poor man's pence or shilling will be as acceptable to Him as the rich man's pound.

There are numerous places throughout the United Kingdom where there is the nucleus for the forming of a congregation, and where there would be a rapid increase in the number of Catholics if there were only a chapel, a school-house, and a zealous Priest. The field is wide and clear before us—it is like a mine—let us then labour, and we shall gather the now hidden treasure; and in our work let us not be above taking a lesson from our separated brethren. Look at the immense collections they make. Look at the annual contributions of the Scotch people to the Free Kirk, since the disruption from the Established Church of Scotland, amounting to an income annually above 300,000*l*.! besides building hundreds of churches, each having a school-house, and endowed schoolmaster. Look at the Methodists—are they more numerous than we? I am almost afraid to ask the question—have they more zeal—more unanimity? The result of this association, it is to be hoped, will prove the contrary. Hitherto, for some ages back, Catholicity, it may be said, has been in England and Scotland calmly and silently resting upon its own merits—making hardly any extraneous exertion to recover what it had lost—like a traveller taking refuge under shelter of a rock from a terrible storm, waiting patiently for a calmer hour; for the terrific religious convulsion which overthrew the monasteries, convents, and glorious temples of the Catholic Church, swept with it, in the same wild and general pillage, the endowments of ages, the gifts and legacies of our Catholic Alfreds, Edwards, princes, nobles and holy men; but the storm of persecution has calmed down for the present as regards Great Britain. It becomes our duty, therefore, to resuscitate, as far as in us lies, those ancient glories and land-marks of our holy faith. Those ruins scattered over the land, appeal strongly to our zeal and to our faith. It was not altogether by hoarded gold that those magnificent temples were erected to the glory of the Most High, but by the devoted zeal and ardent piety of the people, who gave their time and their labour to the glorious work. Let us only call to mind the trials our forefathers had to endure—what sacrifices they had to make in order to uphold our holy religion. It was not a few shillings they were called upon to sacrifice, but frequently their whole property, and often their very lives. God, in one of those inscrutable decrees, which the limited mind of man cannot fathom, seems, in the wisdom of His Providence, to have allowed some of the nations of Europe to run, as it were, fallow for a few ages; and none, we must grieve to think, became a greater waste than once Catholic England and Scotland. But we may gather from the sign of the times that He is in His mercy about to withdraw that heavy visitation from our land, and about to plough up again as of old, those fallow fields by the light of His Holy Spirit. He does not, however, expect that we should remain as idle spectators. He left us in His mercy as remnants of that good seed which once grew so luxuriantly over all England and Scotland, and now perhaps He is about to make us the instruments in His hands for the regeneration of England, and perhaps of other nations so much depending upon her.

The religious spirit of England, with all its present divisions and contradictory creeds, is far from being dead. Indeed, the numerous sects which we see in Great Britain may be looked upon as a strong indication of the religious spirit and zeal of the people, and of their ardent pursuit after truth. They are, in fact, in search of the faith they have unhappily lost—they are like the busy bee restlessly skipping from flower to ~~flower, until he finds the one containing the pure honey.~~ Such has been the case with many an ardent soul in England and Scotland of late years; hundreds upon hundreds have lately found and entered the spiritual hive of Christ—the Catholic Church. England was once emphatically called "The Island of Saints," and may we not hope that she will again regain that title? We may lament and sigh over the ruins of our ancient and noble temples, but those ruins still retain some of their hallowed sanctity. They are to us as the relics of the past, the spirit of Catholicity still hovers around them, they emphatically and mutely tell a tale of the times of old.

And if the present living were to do their duty like the glorious dead of past ages, whose remains hallow these grounds; if we were to show the same ardent zeal—the same burning and ever-living faith as they did, would we not soon revive the glories of the past, and upraise new temples, the fac-simile of those that are gone—in which the same "Alleluias," the same "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" (Glory to God on High), the same "Hosannas," the same "Anthems," would be sung and intoned—and the same "blest incense," and the same "Holy Sacrifice" would be offered up, as were sung and offered up, at the like Altars, and upon the same ground, one thousand four hundred years ago. Yes, if the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland will only unite and co-operate together, Catholicity again, in these countries, "shall be renewed as the eagle," as in the days of old; and the standing fragments of the ancient and ruined temples of the Catholic Church will again reverberate the same Angelic Hymn which once used to resound through those now desolate aisles. But is such a consummation as this, within the province of possibility? It would be want of faith to come to an opposite conclusion: it would be indirectly denying our faith and trust in Providence to question it. God's grace will not fail, if we but do our duty—if we make proper use of the talent given us.

It is not too much to calculate that the accumulated collection of the people throughout the United Kingdom will amount to more than 300,000*l*. the very first year, provided unity and unanimity exist, provided our Prelates, our Clergy, and influential laity work together in patronising, encouraging, and promoting such collection by their sanction, their zeal, and their co-operation. The Catholics throughout the three kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland exceed seven or eight millions, and if only two millions subscribe on an average one shilling each three times a year this would amount to the large sum of 300,000*l*. annually. Surely this is not too much to reckon upon if an association for carrying on the work be started under favourable auspices. We have to consider that it is one of the commandments of the Catholic Church that every Catholic is bound as a sacred duty to hear Mass every Sunday, provided it be in his or her power. Two millions of subscribers then, under such circumstances, is a small number to count upon, and if we add one million more to the number at an average of three shillings each in the year, we would have the sum of 450,000*l*. subscribed yearly for the founding and supporting of new Missions, for building churches, establishing schools, and supporting Clergy. Some may smile incredulously at the idea of so large a sum being subscribed annually, but if we view it individually how very small would the contributions be for each one. It would be only three shillings in the year, or three pence a month, or not quite three farthings a week. If the poor man would put his penny or his shilling in, we may calculate the rich man would give his pound, and only three Sundays out of the fifty-two in the year would be required to be set apart for collections to make up this immense sum—viz., 450,000*l*. The consummation of this most important and desirable object, would first rest with the Bishops in their hearty sanction to some such general plan; secondly, with the minor Clergy in zealously carrying out that plan approved by the Bishops, and thirdly, with the people, in liberally and generously responding to the call of the united Clergy of Great Britain and Ireland. And in addition to this we might estimate that a considerable sum, independent of the three Sunday collections, would be left in legacies by the Faithful departed, although it is to be hoped but few would hoard up their means with the view of making such a provision as this; for we ought to consider that we can produce double the amount of good by giving a suitable portion of our wealth or means to the service of the Lord, while health and life are still ours, than if we were to give away the whole of our substance at our death.

Let us only have unanimity in purpose, perseverance in the good work, as we have unity in faith, and our success will be certain. As the Royal Psalmist prayed, so may we pray, and say as regards the past and the present afflictions of the Church, and our own condition "*All these things have come upon us, yet we have not forgotten thee, and we have not done wickedly in thy covenant, and our heart hath not turned back: neither hast thou turned aside our steps from thy way. Arise, O Lord, help us, and redeem us for thy name's sake.*"

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.
Major, late Madras Army.

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th May, 1861.

RULES.

1. That the object of the Association be to found, to support and help Missions where none at present exist; where there may be a few Catholics, but not in sufficient numbers to establish or support a Mission for themselves.

2. That a general committee be formed, to consist of as many Right Rev. Bishops, Clergy, and laity of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales as may be deemed necessary.

3. That the general committee do meet in London on the first week of May in each year to transact the business of the Association.

4. That a paid secretary be appointed to conduct the duties of the Association.

5. That a committee be formed in each parish, the Clergyman always to be president of the same, to carry out the objects of the Association.

6. That collections be made for the Association on three Sundays throughout the year, on the second Sunday of the months of February, June, and October of each year, in every Catholic cathedral, church, and chapel in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

7. That local confraternities and sodalities be invited to co-operate with the committee on the days appointed for collections.

8. That all bequests made, or legacies left by the Faithful departed, for the object of the Association, be added to the general fund of the same.

9. That a reception-box to receive contributions be put up in every Catholic church and chapel throughout the United Kingdom, having entered thereon, "For the Association of Great Britain and Ireland."

10. That the Clergyman of each parish be required to remit it to the Bishop of his Diocese the amount of each collection made in the months of February, June, and October, in each year, as well as all contributions which may be made, or legacies left to the Association, and that the amount be remitted within a month of such collections, deducting any expenses attending the same.

11. That the Bishop of the Diocese be pleased to cause to be remitted to the secretary of the Association the total amount of all collections, contributions and legacies received by him, deducting therefrom any expenses incurred in transmitting the same.

12. That the secretary be required to acknowledge promptly all remittances made to him.

13. That all monies be made payable to the General Committee of the Association, and be entered in the bank in the name of such committee.

14. That all legacies left to the Association be specially stated in the Secretary's Report, and by whom.

~~15. That no funds which may be allotted for the establishment of a Mission~~ be applied to any other purpose.

16. That no diocese be passed over without receiving some aid.

17. That no money belonging to the Association be drawn out of the bank without the signature of three members of the Committee.

18. That the Secretary be required to write to all Bishops in charge of dioceses, and to notify to them the total amount of contributions received for the past year, and how many applications for aid each Bishop would be entitled to apply for, and the amount, such specification bearing a due proportion to the amount of funds on hand, and the population of the diocese.

19. That the secretary be required to transmit such notifications to the different Bishops by the 20th February in each year.

20. That each Bishop in charge of a diocese be pleased to forward to the general committee in London, through the secretary of the Association, applications for aid, in conformity to Rule 18, by the 10th of April in each year, showing where it may be desirable to form new Missions within the diocese, giving as near as possible the probable number of Catholics in the respective locality for the proposed Mission or Missions, the means available, or if any, and all other necessary information.

21. That the general committee, on their meeting in the month of May, be required to make an equitable distribution of the funds on hand agreeable to Rule 18.

22. That a General Statement or Report be annually drawn out by the secretary, and printed, showing in a clear and distinct manner how much money had been contributed during the preceding year, the amount disbursed, the number of Missions founded or supported, and in what country, and the amount of funds then on hand. This Report to be certified by no less than three members of the general committee, and to be made up to the close of the year.

23. That the Report be not closed until after the meeting of the general committee in the month of May, when such committee will be in a position to decide, agreeable to Rule 20, upon the amount of aid which the state of the funds of the Association can allot to each diocese.

24. That the General Report be advertised once a year in some of the Catholic journals of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

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26. That the Bishops of dioceses be pleased to direct that the Reports be forwarded to the Parish Clergy, with instructions that one or more be posted up in a conspicuous place in each church, and be kept up until the Report for the ensuing year be received and circulated.

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28. That all expenses incurred in the working of this Institution be deducted from the funds of the Association.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

(146)

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.
Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Loan and Visiting Society. 30

THE Auxiliary Committee of this Society beg to inform the Public, that they have made arrangements to send out to Australia ~~Twenty~~ Jewish Young Women, and several families, under the immediate charge of Mrs. Chisholm, by the ship *Caroline Chisholm*, which will sail in September next.

The Committee, being desirous of increasing the number of Emigrants, intend assisting Jewish Families to emigrate to Australia and to America, should the means placed at their disposal enable them to carry such resolution into effect.

The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks the following Donations, and they earnestly appeal to the public for additional support, as a large outlay will be incurred by these new arrangements, which have been adopted for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Emigrants.

Jupese Hall — Raden Hall St.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Dr. Adler	£2	2	0
The Misses Adler, in memory of their deceased Mother	1	1	0
E. Alex, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Israel Barned	5	0	0
Pupils of Miss Belisario	0	10	0
J. Benjamin, Esq., Bristol	0	5	0
Mrs. Boss	0	10	0
Mrs. Isaac Cohen	5	0	0
Aaron Cohen, Esq.	1	1	0
A. M. Cohen, Esq.	1	1	0
S. L. De Symons, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. D. De Pass	2	2	0
Jacob L. Elkin, Esq.	3	0	0
Estate of the late Joel Emanuel, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Henry Emanuel	2	2	0
Mrs. Michael Emanuel	2	2	0
Lewis Embden, Esq.	0	10	6
Mrs. L. Embden, annually	0	10	6
Baron de Goldsmid, F.R.S.	20	0	0
Mrs. Francis H. Goldsmid	5	0	0
Ditto, annually	1	1	0
The Misses Goodman	1	1	0
S. A. Hart, Esq., R.A.	1	1	0
John Helbert, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Michael Henry	0	10	6
Simon Hyam, Esq.	5	0	0
Ditto, annually	1	0	0
Mrs. Simon Hyam	5	0	0
~~Ditto, annually~~	~~1~~	~~0~~	~~0~~
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hyam	5	5	0
Ditto, annually	1	1	0
B. Hyam, Esq., annually	1	0	0
Samuel Hyam, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Isreels	0	10	0
Walter Josephs, Esq.	3	3	0
Mrs. Joseph Josephs	2	2	0
Ditto, annually	0	10	0
Mrs. S. J. Joseph	2	2	0
Isaac S. Joseph, Esq.	1	0	0
J. A. Joseph, Esq.	1	1	0
Ditto, annually	0	10	6
Henry L. Keeling, Esq.	3	3	0
Moses Lea, Esq.	1	1	0
G. J. Leon, Esq.	1	1	0
Martin Levin, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Martin Levin	0	10	6
Mrs. Moses Levy	2	2	0
Mrs. Emanuel Levi	1	0	0
Ditto, annually	0	10	0
John Levy, Esq., Southampton	1	1	0
George Lewison, Esq., Mauritius, annually	1	1	0
— Lichtenstein, ~~Esq.~~, annually	1	1	0
Mrs. L. Lucas	5	0	0
Mrs. Sampson Lucas, annually	1	0	0
Mrs. Micholls	3	3	0
Ditto, annually	1	1	0
M. Marcus, Esq.	1	1	0
Abm. Mocatta, Esq.	5	0	0
Emanuel Mocatta, Esq.	5	0	0
F. D. Mocatta, Esq.	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Montefiore	10	10	0
Ditto, second donation	20	0	0
Horatio J. Montefiore, Esq.	25	0	0
Ditto, Loan	25	0	0
Joseph M. Montefiore, Esq.	10	10	0
Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq.	5	0	0
Ditto, annually	1	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. Horatio Montefiore	5	0	0
Mrs. J. L. Mombach	0	10	0
Mrs. Henry Moses, Finsbury-circus	10	0	0
David Moses, Esq., Montreal	2	2	0
Mrs. A. N. Myers	2	2	0
Ditto, annually	0	10	0
A Friend, per ditto	1	0	0
A Lady, per ditto	0	10	0
Barnett Meyers, Esq.	3	3	0
Mrs. Barnett Meyers	2	2	0
Mrs. Lawrence Myers	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nathan	10	10	0
Jacob Nathan, Esq., Plymouth	10	0	0
John Nicholson, Esq.	5	5	0
Messrs. N. M. de Rothschild and Sons	100	0	0
Ditto, second donation	100	0	0
Ditto, annually	5	5	0
~~Baroness de Rothschild, in memory of her Mother, Baroness Adelaide Charles de Rothschild~~	~~25~~	~~0~~	~~0~~
Baroness de Rothschild	10	10	0
Ditto, annually	3	3	0
Lady Anthony de Rothschild	10	10	0
Ditto, annually	3	3	0
Baroness Meyer de Rothschild	10	0	0
Baroness Louisa Charles de Rothschild	10	0	0
L. M. Rothschild, Esq., South-street, Finsbury	5	0	0
John Raphael, Esq.	3	3	0
Mr. and Mrs. L. Raphael	2	2	0
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Miss Raphael, Crescent, Minories	1	0	0
George Raphael, Esq.	0	10	0
— Seffield, Esq.	0	5	0
S. M. Samuel, Esq.	25	0	0
Simon Samuel, Esq.	5	0	0
John Samuel, Esq.	3	0	0
Horatio Samuel, Esq.	2	0	0
D. Samuel, Esq.	0	10	0
S. H. Samuel, Esq., Liverpool	0	10	0
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Solomon	5	5	0
Mrs. Judah Solomon, annually	0	5	0
J. J. Silvester, Esq.	1	1	0
Ditto, annually	1	1	0
The Sunderland Synagogue	2	0	0
Mrs. John Spyer, in memory of her departed Son	1	0	0
Mrs. John Spyer, annually	0	10	0
H. Tallerman, Esq.	0	5	0
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Lady Montefiore 20 L — Mr Tilgray 10 L — Mr Davidson 10 L

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Committee Rooms,
July, 1853.

MORRIS S. OPPENHEIM,
Hon. Sec.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EMPIRE.

Sir,—Having lately noticed, by some remarks in your paper, that some improvements are just now going on in our Hyde Park, induces me to observe that I was some months since more than usually struck, after a heavy shower of rain, with the discomfort of having to descend and ascend the stone steps which enable pedestrians to pursue their way through the Park. It is not only a discomfort and inconvenience to young and old, more particularly to the latter and infirm as well as to young children, but it is at the same time a great eyesore to the beauty of the Park. It therefore appears to me very desirable that a handsome and ornamental suspension bride should be thrown across the road which cuts directly through the Park to Woolloomooloo, and that the stone steps should be removed, leaving only on each side of the bridge, a flight of steps for persons who might wish to descend to the road. The bridge to be of the same breadth as the present road, and which would thus make it one uniform and continuous line from one end of the Park to the other. To give such bridge the necessary height, it may be only necessary to deepen the present road a few feet, and which might be done much to its advantage. It would also add much to the beauty of the Park, and to the comfort of the public, if another bridge—wide enough to allow three or four persons to pass abreast—was thrown across the road on the Woolloomooloo side of the Park, and which is at present a deep chasm. And for further improvement, might it not be desirable to make gravel walks along both sides of the Park, a few feet from the fence, and the intervening space laid out in shrubberies and flower beds. It is but a small Park for a large city, and the most should be made of it. The Park is also very indifferently lighted up.

Yours, faithfully,
A. C.

Redfern, June 20, 1860.

A.C.

June 22. 1860

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COLONISATION.

A meeting of colonists about to proceed to Sydney, and the public, was held yesterday on board the Athenian, now lying in the East India Docks, from whence she sails tomorrow on her voyage to the land of promise. The Athenian is chartered by the Family Colonisation Loan Society, which has for its object the foundation of a self-supporting system of colonisation to the Australian colonies—the colonists paying two-thirds of their passage money before leaving England, and the society advancing the remainder, to be hereafter repaid by instalments, or otherwise. The passage money for adults is 12*l*. 10s., and for children under 14 years of age half that sum—and the two-thirds found by the colonists are in the majority of instances paid into the exchequer of the society in sums of 2s. or 3s. per week. This society forms the colonists into groups prior to embarkation, under the plan proposed by Mrs. Chisholm, who may be styled the founder of the society, so that parties about to emigrate may become mutually acquainted with each other, and young unfriended girls are introduced into the groups, and placed under the surveillance and care of the married women—no persons excepting those of irreproachable character being received into the groups. The registered measurement of the Athenian is 680 tons, and, according to government regulations, would be allowed to carry 235 adult passengers; but in order to give the emigrants every possible accommodation, this society only receives 208, which, with children, will make the number of passengers about 280. The arrangements on board the vessel, to secure the comfort of the passengers, are of the most satisfactory description, and every attention appears to have been paid to the ensuring a perfect classification in the berths, and providing for the wants of the passengers, should any of them be ill on the voyage, three surgeons being attached to the ship. The scene on board the Athenian yesterday was of the most extraordinary description, every portion of it, including the rigging, being most densely crowded—a large portion of the company on deck consisting of ladies and female emigrants, who appear of rather a superior description to those we have lately seen on board of emigrant vessels.

Precisely at two o'clock, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury took the chair, and said, that he had been requested by Mrs. Chisholm to address a few words to the intending colonists, and he did so with pleasure, because he was anxious to testify the respect he felt for the character of those who had earnestly and industriously exerted themselves to procure the means of proceeding to their chosen home—exertions which were alike creditable to themselves, and to the class to which they belonged. He trusted that the result of their efforts would be not only conducive to the comfort and prosperity of themselves, but beneficial to the colony to which they were proceeding. He could not but congratulate them and the country at large upon the exhibition he saw before him of honest and industrious persons, who, with the produce of their own exertions, were proceeding to cross the seas, to give to a colony of this realm the benefit of their character and industry. Though that circumstance was not altogether a matter of regret, he could not help feeling some sorrow at the fact, that their native land was about to lose the advantage of the labour and character—and their friends the loss of the interchange of kindly feelings and affection—of so large and honest a body of the people. He confessed that he felt some regret in taking leave of them—a regret which was, however, lessened by the knowledge that they were about to assist in carrying out the Divine command to replenish the earth; and though, in thus leaving their native land, there might be some slight disruption of domestic ties, yet in the end he felt convinced that not only the colonists themselves, but the great family of mankind, would be largely and permanently benefitted. (Cheers.) He had that morning received a letter, rea[illegible]ing upon an observation which he had made at Edinburg[illegible] the effect that Sydney was the last place to which he wou[illegible] recommend a young female to go, in consequence of the state of morals in that colony. He was happy to find that he had been misinformed with regard to the morality of the colony, and it gave him great pleasure to be able to retract his observation. He could not suffer that opportunity to pass without alluding to the remarkable intelligence they had recently received from Australia of the discovery of fields of gold of almost unlimited extent—and which seemed to offer the means of obtaining unbounded wealth to those engaged in pursuit of the precious ore. He was not going so far as to say that he viewed the results of that pursuit with dismay, but he advised those proceeding to the colony to carefully weigh—deliberately and long—all the chances to which they would be exposed—and the power they had within themselves to combat them before they suffered themselves to be drawn into the tide which had set in towards California, and was now preparing to set in towards the district of Bathurst. They went with their eyes open, determined, he hoped, under God's blessing, never to lose sight of that, without which, there was no security for the honour of the realm, no domestic peace or assurance of enjoying the respect of friends, honest, steady, daily industrious exertion. They might rely upon it that all the gold that ever had or would be discovered would never be so conducive to the prosperity of a country, or domestic happiness as the steady industrious exertions of a moral, honest, and religious population. It might be that these discoveries of gold were ordained as one of the methods of peo[illegible] those distant regions, and he trusted [illegible] would prove beneficial in advancing the [illegible] of the people. Those who were now going out [illegible] not doing so like the ancient colonists, but with all the advantages to be derived from the powers of science of the old world—a good education—sound morals—and the Word of God in their hands, and he trusted in their hearts [illegible]ped that in the colony to which they [illegible] might meet with every success, and [illegible]est gifts of God—and gold was un[illegible] God—alike to their own benefit and the [illegible] mighty. In conclusion he might state, [illegible] himself, but hundreds of thousands of their countrymen not only wished them every prosperity, but trusted th[illegible] would carry with them to the remote colony to w[illegible]y were proceeding such a character as men [illegible] would tend to the honour of the realm, and [illegible] the ties which bound the colonies to the mother country. With such a character, and the exercise of patient honest industry, with a reliance on divine support, there could be no doubt that, with God's blessing, they [illegible]ld not only enjoy prosperity in this world, but everlasting hap[illegible] the world to come. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Leslie Forster (a gentleman who had lived for some years in the colonies), said he would not for a moment dissuade any one from searching for gold, but he would assure those who were not disposed to do so that there were numerous other branches of industry open to them sure to be remunerative. During the 11 years he had resided in the colony he had never known any one individual fail, excepting by his own neglect or intemperance. There was no colony which afforded a greater field for industry, and in which there was less likelihood of contamination. The presence of convicts in the colony only rendered an honest character the more valuable. (Cheers.) Much delusion prevailed in this country as to the hardships which attended emigrants. No doubt frugality and industry [illegible]e essential, but this was the case in every coun[illegible]y to those who wished to do well. The speaker then entered into the various advantages of the Family Colonisation Society, calling special attention to the fact of the reunion of families, before separated, in the colonies. There had not as yet been one instance of default amongst the emigrants who had gone out in repayment of advances; and Mrs. Chisholm's emigrants were certainly the best liked amongst the colonists. The hon. gentleman concluded by expressing a hope that those present who were about to leave their native land would support in their new home the character they had hitherto maintained in this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sidney said that, up to the present time, Mrs. Chisholm had sent out upwards of 500 emigrants. That lady had herself been in Australia some years ago, and seeing the difficulty which emigrants had to contend with in obtaining labour, had taken steps for promoting their interests, and had herself opened an asylum for the female emigrants. She had also organised a plan for obtaining employment for them, and on her return to this country at a very distressed period, when a famine prevailed in Ireland, she had obtained the co-operation of the noble lord who presided that day, Mr. Sydney Herbert, and other influential and benevolent individuals, and set on foot a regular society for assisting the emigration of the working-classes. (Cheers.) The great feature in the plan was that of making advances to the emigrants to the extent of one-third of their expenses, on the understanding that it should be repaid out of their earnings after they had arrived in the colonies. The event had proved that such confidence had not been misplaced. To obtain the necessary security for the character of the emigrants, what was called the group system had been introduced, and they were classed in groups of nine, and of course had an opportunity themselves of ascertaining the respectability of their friends. Another advantage was the separate berths, which was carried out to the fullest extent by this society; and when they considered that formerly this ship carried 350 grown-up persons and children, and now was only going to take out 280, including children, it would prove how much care had been taken to ensure the comfort of the passengers.

Mr. Robert Lowe (a member of the Colonial Legislature) said, he was well acquainted with the colonies, and also with the recent discoveries of gold in that neighbourhood. His advice to emigrants was not to go in search of gold. Let others go, and they would prosper by it and derive the benefit; and he would tell them how they would benefit by it. The number that would be tempted to leave their ordinary occupation and labour, would necessarily cause a scarcity of hands in the labour market of the colonies, and each man would then be enabled to get a good remunerative return for his work. He would strongly advise them to be content in that way, and avoid such a field of enterprise, which, although it might seem to be a brilliant lottery, would prove a fatal delusion to many. (Hear, hear, hear.) He believed that the class of emigrants sent out by Mrs. Chisholm were superior to all others, and could command a competent return for their services. The hon. gentleman concluded by wishing them success in their intended enterprise.

Mr. W. Forster, having been for some years past more or less connected with colonisation, had been requested to propose a vote of thanks to their noble chairman and the committee of management of the society, and he would add, upon his own behalf, Mrs. Chisholm. (Loud cheers.) That lady had devoted her attention to the subject of colonisation, and so successfully, that every colonist going out under the auspices of her system, and the society with which she was connected, was at once stamped in the colony with a character of respectibility beyond that of other emigrants. With regard to the noble lord in the chair, his benevolent efforts, both in the legislature and out of it, to promote the welfare of the humbler classes, was so well known that he need not dilate upon it—(cheers)—and if he wished to do so, he felt that he could not in the presence of the noble lord. Much had been said relative to the gold recently found in the colony; but if he was to express an opinion as to the most certain and lucrative employment in the colony, he should say shepherding—in that they had always a certain and secure employment. He would not detain them, but wish the emigrants God-speed on their voyage. (Cheers.)

The resolution having passed by acclamation,

The Noble Chairman briefly returned thanks, and bore testimony to the great and disinterested exertions of Mrs. Chisholm in endeavouring to promote the comfort of emigrants.

The meeting then separated.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL,
MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871.

"Our Lady Correspondent" of the *Evening Telegraph*, under date of Friday, writes as follows :—

"That somebody must be glad that the family of the Guelphs were called to occupy the throne of Great Britain—that somebody must once have rejoiced at the accession of four Georges—is made manifest once a year by the stir and excitement in the Thames, when Doggett's Coat and Badge have to be rowed for by six jolly watermen, as brave perhaps, if no longer so loyal, as the founder of the benefit. *Autres temps autres mœurs.* We are no longer so thankful for this sort of blessing as our forefathers, and Doggett himself, were he living in our times, would, perhaps, find some other mercy more worthy of commemoration, some other blessing to be thankful for. This peculiar race is, however, one of the most interesting ceremonies of the whole summer. No need to clear the Thames, as for the Oxford and Cambridge crews. A waterman by profession must know how to steer his course through any kind of obstacle. So Doggett ordained that the four-mile race should take place in the most crowded part of the river. The signal for starting, by the firing of a pistol, is hailed from both shores by a loud and hearty shout, and now the six jolly young fellows pull away with heart and soul. No distinctive colour is allowed by Doggett, who, tyrannical even on the other side of the grave, declares that the victor shall make himself known without any help from ribbon or flag. The ancient winners of the Coat and Badge alone were distinguished amid the crowd, and towards them the six young champions turned now and then with envious eyes. Mackinney shot ahead like an arrow at first starting, but young Maxwell came near him after a minute. Mackinney pulled until the veins of both arms were visibly starting with each stroke. Maxwell sank deep upon his oars, and seemed to strain his very soul; but alas!—fit theme for the poet or the fabulist, presently did Maxwell's boat run foul of a vulgar, grim-looking coal barge, and the hopes contained in that frail bark, the prospects of honour, distinction, independence too, were all dashed to nothing in an instant! The rest of the oarsmen did but follow in the wake of Mackinney, who won easily, and was invested with the Coat and Badge with all due honour when the race was over.

"A great movement is taking place in London—a movement, owing to the exertions of the Catholic priesthood, which will in its own good time work a greater benefit to the human race than all the bewigged judges of the Old Bailey, with the lawyers and barristers and jury to boot, have been able to accomplish ever since the civilisation of the human race first began. The Catholic priests, most of them Irish, are beginning to act upon the principle laid down by the ancient missionaries in their settlements at Oeur d'Alene, in North America—'You must coax the old savage to conversion, but capture the young;' and the Catholic missions in London are just now busily employed in picking the young savages of London, not out of the sage brush or dismal swamp, but out of the 'gutter,' that Phlegethon into which has been thrown by ignorance and starvation the bright intelligence so often bestowed by nature. The great work, already begun and about to be undertaken on a large scale, is that of the Catholic orphan emigration. The Canadian gentlemen now in London, all of them true and faithful Catholics, are willing to aid the scheme both with money for the voyage to Montreal and with moral support for the undertaking. Miss Maria Rye, who is nothing more than an imitator of the great Mrs. Chisholm, has been so eminently successful with the emigration scheme that—only think of it!—the supply of Protestant orphans from all the orphan asylums in Liverpool is exhausted! Not one remains, and the member for that place, to whom she writes urgently for 'more,' is unable to satisfy her demand. Does it not make the honest human heart leap for joy to listen to Miss Rye's statement of the arrival of her last batch of one hundred poor orphans at the Home at Niagara? 'Poor orphans' no longer; they had a mother's love and a father's care as soon as they alighted at the door. The respectable applicants for the children were so numerous that more than forty teams and carriages were waiting at the gates of the Home. 'I could find good and happy homes for a thousand girls at once,' writes Miss Rye. But the member for Liverpool is forced to reply that there are no more orphans of the right age to be sent out, and Miss Rye must now turn her attention to London. The Catholic mission has seized upon the idea, and already it is working miracles. The gutters are being thinned of their *habitues*, the street corners are already cleared of the unclean groups which so lately were wont to impede the crossing. Many of these children are already on the way to Liverpool, where their numbers will be greatly increased by the fellow-workers of the London mission to help across the Atlantic the abundant population of Irish Catholic street boys who abound on the shores of the Mersey. Miss Rye can still enjoy the honour and glory of having pointed out the path. But, surely, there can be no reason for her cessation from labour because there remain no more Protestant orphan girls to send out. Why should she not save the destitute Catholic child from the fate from which she has snatched the 'last batch of one hundred poor orphans' she has had no trouble in placing? There is no reason to suppose that Miss Rye beholds in the human soul thus rescued only the Protestant, and not the child! Perhaps the Catholic Missions suspected this to be the case, and were resolved to counterbalance the evil by taking upon themselves the task of completing Miss Rye's work without assistance from her. There can be no doubt but they will do well. There are an immense number of Irish colonies in Canada where these Catholic children will be doubly welcome on account of their religion, though excluded from the benefit discovered by that cause alone. The million and a half of French Catholics settled round Montreal will, no doubt, be as glad to receive these poor Romanist orphans as Miss Rye's Protestants seem to have been at the prospect of welcoming the Protestant children she brought over for their households.

"But not only is the orphan's cause looking up, but that of humanity in general has found its intelligent advocate in Mr. Ruskin, who announces that fortune has at last placed in his power the means of realising the scheme he has had in view throughout his whole life. This scheme is not, as he says, to feed the Woolwich infants with gunpowder, but the 1,000*l.* which he has invested in Consols is to feed human lips—to clothe human bodies and kindle human souls. The trustees of the sum invested are to buy with it, when it shall have increased sufficiently, any kind of land in Great Britain or Ireland—rock, moor, marsh, bog, or seashore, matters not, so that it will be secured to us. Then we will carefully examine what had best be done to make this land prosper for the people. We will ascertain what has grown naturally upon its surface and judge thereby what had best be planted thereon, and then when we have every kind of fruit, and flower, and seed that is likely to flourish in the soil it will go hard but we will have dwellings for the poor spread all over the land. They shall be subjected to the best sanitary laws, and the labourers who dwell in them shall be paid just and liberal wages, and their children educated in agricultural schools inland, and naval schools by sea; the first condition being that the boys must learn either to ride or sail, and the the girls to spin, weave, and sew, and to cook all decent food, so that it be made palatable. Then we will have—with Heaven's help—the science of vocal music taught in perfection to girls and boys alike. And as for morality, their first teaching shall be gentleness to all brute creatures, courtesy to each other, and that unquestioning obedience which leads to faith and trust in religion. Then—for we hope to see them grow old under our vigilent care—they shall be taught the natural history of the place they live in; its resources and its defects; to what good use may be put the one, and how the other may be modified. They shall know Latin, boys and girls both, and the history of five cities well—Athens, Rome, Venice, Florence, and London. Thus, the dear old man concludes his programme :—' To what extent I may be able to carry this plan into execution I know not, but to some visible extent, with my own single hand, I can and will, if I live.' The same sort of idea once entered the brain of a London clergyman some years ago. He was humble and lowly-minded—his means were limited while his philanthropy was unbounded, and he was driven from London by poverty. He went down to Cornwall, near Helston, and there he has been humbly doing the same work that Mr. Ruskin's great intelligence is now suggesting. His school is for boys and girls; the cottager's children sit beside the rich farmer's sons, and each one pays according to his means. When I visited the place some time ago, the worthy man was in high glee. A cottiers' son had carried off the scholarship of a grammar school of high renown, for his proficiency in Latin. The lad was to leave in a fortnight, much to his regret. The next in learned rank was an osier cutter's child, a girl of twelve, whose classical knowledge was remarkable. 'And will it not unfit her for household work?' said I. 'Nay,' gently replied the good man, 'with some the household work becomes the recreation, with others the toil of their after lives; but I have not yet found that refinement of the intellect has ever been obnoxious to the labour of the hands.' This is an immense prejudice destroyed at once by the experience of one who has bought his knowledge with much care and sacrifice, and might convince us even if we had not the experience of the American factory at Lowell to support the argument."

LONDON GOSSIP.

"Our Lady Correspondent" of the *Evening Telegraph*, under date of Monday, writes as follows:—

Is it not strange that the cold-blooded London folks should now and then be governed by such fast and furious impulse of reformation that they rash with fiery zeal upon the task of reforming their very reformers? The present mania is that of reformation of the police itself, and really the magistrates are fain to confess that there is ample scope for reform in that highly respectable, pious, and trustworthy body. Almost the whole of last week's work was devoted to the investigation of transactions in which certain members of the police have been engaged, which go far to demolish their right to the flattering epithets mentioned above, and which have always been bestowed upon them. Perhaps they think that these titles have become their's by divine and hereditary right like "the most gracious" "most magnanimous" of high civilisation, or "source of all power and might," or "great centre of the universe," or "brother to the sun and moon" of barbarism, like them to be maintained in spite of all their bearers may do or say after they are seated on the throne. The best case to be reported is that of Police-constable Turner, who, walking musingly along Little Dean-street, a place favourable to musings of the philosophic kind, beholds a wife and sister, with two female friends, standing at the corner of the street in full tide of gossip. Police-constable Turner was in no mood to suffer any such idle waste of time at that moment. It is evident, although it did not come out on the trial, that something had gone wrong at home. Perhaps his mission had woke him up suddenly from the enjoyment of a comfortable nap to warn him that the hour had come to turn out; perhaps he had turned out before settling to his nap at all. But, whatever the cause, it is certain that the mighty official had conceived that night an irrepressible hatred and disgust to every member of the female sex, for no sooner had he beheld the group of ladies than he pounced upon them, eager to compel them to some act which should justify his conveying them to the station. Never was the principle of *circonstances attenuantes* carried out in any French court to a greater extent than in this case. The defendant was convicted only of that *trop de zele* which Prince Talleyrand earnestly condemned as being so fraught with danger to everybody—those whom it might concern, and those to whom it might be indifferent. If you follow the trial you will observe the contradictory sentiments displayed by the magistrate. He is a worthy man, and has evidently just been told that the police had received strict orders to *watch lest any groups might be formed in the streets*. Therefore in his own honest heart he finds excuse for the policeman's excess of duty. The policeman, on the other hand, not being aware that there may be groups and groups, vents his overboiling zeal upon this family party. calls Mrs. Burnell "stumpy"—pushes Mrs. Crabb into the gutter—declares Mrs. Jenkins no better than she should be, and lays about him right and left—when he hears the cry of "Shame on the Police!" issue from the crowd which by this time had collected. The magistrate was embarrassed—his sense of justice was never put to a ruder proof—so he could do nought better than declare that the case was one for more than a nominal fine, but not for imprisonment without a fine. So Police-constable Turner is condemned to 5*l.* penalty, or one month in default. The fine was cheerfully paid, says the reporter, and the Police-constable, who might have avoided it by simply making an apology, which he refused to do, walked away contented. The latter observation throws a strange light upon the affair which may bring out many things from the darkness of the future. Here we behold the real and hidden feeling which already exists between the police and the people. The plaintiffs do not wish to punish, only to humble the policeman; the policeman would sooner be punished than humble himself. Should this sentiment be allowed to increase and take root, we may expect the same bitter enmity to arise as that which existed so long between the people of Paris and their sergens-de-ville, an enmity which, as we have seen, ended in the ruin of both. It is quite plain that with the Eltham murder originated this sudden prejudice against the police. They have lost the confidence of the lower orders, and the various condemnations to which they have been subjected of late by the magistrates have shaken the people's faith in that immaculate virtue, once the great boast of the force.

The second great question is—what shall we do with our convicts? Aye, here lies a tremendous difficulty, one before which the questions of war, pestilence, and famine become small and insignificant. Many years ago, when Lord John Russell was in office, Mrs. Chisholm, who had brought from Australia the experience of penal servitude, which, from the peculiar position in which she was placed, none could have acquired so well as herself, was convinced that the day would come when this single question would be considered as the vital one of the Government. This wondrous mind which always grasped the nettle with firmness in order to uproot it with more ease, whose system of emigration, taking charge of father and mother, waited not till the children had become orphans to transplant them from poverty and dependence to plenty and security, had beheld the growing impossibility of any Government to maintain the expense which the increasing number of criminals must necessarily entail. Mrs. Chisholm's system of self-supporting convicts was thrown aside after much deliberation, and soon after the ticket-of-leave was adopted, merely as an alleviation of expense. It has proved a notorious failure, and the glaring evils to which it has given rise can be borne no longer. The proposal of the great monster prison to be erected at Brighton has filled all London with amazement as a revelation of the existence of that curse which the rulers of the land had hitherto kept a secret. Philanthropists are rejoicing greatly at the disclosure, because they feel sure that public feeling will be roused to the necessity of some modification of the laws which shall insure work and fair wages to the people, and thus render the necessity for jails and houses of correction less urgent. One thousand working men have formed themselves into a society to emigrate to New Zealand. The first band of two hundred and fifty will sail on Saturday next. Neither they nor their descendants are likely to become inmates of the new monster prison so complacently spoken of in the newspapers.

The strange and melodramatic confession made by Jules Favre before the Assembly at Versailles is the talk of every clubroom and workshop throughout London. The papers of this morning are worrying themselves and their readers concerning the evident contradiction between theory and practice of French official life. Here we have a man who to all appearance stands at the head of his profession—who, even before his entrance on the stage of politics, was the observed of all observers; and yet proves himself to have been so completely cowed and intimidated by public opinion that he has lived a life of fear and trembling amid the sin of an illicit connection with the wife of another man. The writers in question beat the bush in every direction but the right one, to find out the reason of this curious discrepancy. Some of them declare that it gives the lie to all the French romances and the French plays that ever were written—the Julies, the Adeles, the Antonies, and *tutti quanti*. But those who know Jules Favre personally, as I have done, ever since his first rise to popularity, know well that this feeling of honest shame is one solely owing to the religious temperament which has withstood the corruption amid which he lived. Jules Favre is the man whose successful pleading for Mademoiselle de la Merliere against the accusation of [illegible]

[illegible] M.P., in his shameful display of [illegible] Lodoiska owes, obtained that prize. The pen excited was shown at the Royal Agricultural Society's show recently held in Dublin, and carried first prize there also in the department for the [illegible] of Lodoiska from Sir Charles W. [illegible] virgin [illegible]

A month after the foregoing adventure, I had the satisfaction of being present at the marriage of Miss Prideaux and her lover; and for many a long year enjoyed the intimate friendship of the amiable lady I had so happily been the means of rescuing.

At the following spring assizes the elder Tegan and his accomplices underwent their trial for the abduction; were found guilty, and condemned to death—a sentence, that in consideration of the decease of the principal perpetrator, who had already fallen by my hand, was commuted into transportation for life. It appeared upon the trial that the abduction of Miss Prideaux had long been determined on by the younger Tegan; who having conceived a violent passion for the young lady on accidentally beholding her at a race-course, imagined that by obtaining possession of her person he would not only be able to persuade her to become his wife, but also secure to himself the considerable fortune of which she was the reputed heiress: however, the strenuous resistance of the young lady herself, together with her extreme illness, fortunately combined to prevent any steps being taken in the matter, until the violent convulsions, which her captors feared might result in death, induced them to send for me, and consequently led to her deliverance.

THE EMIGRANT'S FRIEND.

So many details have appeared elsewhere regarding the birth, parentage, and marriage of the distinguished lady who forms the subject of our illustration for the present month, that it is unnecessary to repeat them in this brief sketch. Her visit to India with her husband, and subsequently her extraordinary exertions at Sydney on behalf of the female emigrants there, are also familiar to our readers; and we therefore purpose hastily glancing at Mrs. Chisholm's labours since her return to England—labours which have so deservedly earned her a European reputation as the Emigrant's Friend.

If Mrs. Chisholm is held in high esteem by the British public at large, she should be doubly honoured by the readers of this Magazine; for it is chiefly on behalf of the female sex that she has so perseveringly toiled—with what success remains to be told.

In 1846, Mrs. Chisholm returned with her husband and family to England. On leaving Sydney, she had undertaken two commissions—one from the convicts, and another from the emigrant population. Start not, gentle reader, at one of your sex being the emissary of transported felons! Be it known to you that Mrs. Chisholm's errand was indeed a womanly one—a mission of mercy and charity. She came to plead that those who had erred, and had long since paid the penalty of their faults, might now have their wives and children sent to them. Fifteen years previously this promise had been made by Government, as an inducement to good behaviour on the part of the convicts. At first, the promise was fulfilled; but the squatting interest having raised an objection against wives and children residing on their stations, a stop was put to a measure of equal policy and justice. To revoke this decision was one of Mrs. Chisholm's missions. Among the emigrants at Sydney vast numbers had been compelled, by the then existing regulations of the Emigration Commissioners, to leave their children in England. These children numbered several hundreds, and were of course a burden upon their respective parishes. To get these children sent out to their parents was the other commission undertaken by Mrs. Chisholm. Here was plenty of labour for one solitary female, without wealth or influence. But perseverance always has its reward; and so it was in this case. After various and frequent attendances at the Emigration Commissioners' and Home Offices—to both which places Mrs. Chisholm betook herself almost daily, during the severest winter weather—she at length succeeded, and orders were given to send out all the wives and children both of the deserving convicts and the emigrants. These missions fulfilled, Mrs. Chisholm set about establishing a system of self-supporting family colonization.

By way of proving that Mrs. Chisholm can wield her pen with considerable force when bringing it to bear upon the subject in hand, we give a short extract from her "A, B, C, of Colonization," published in 1850:—

"In viewing the present inefficient system of emigration, it must be borne in mind that the Board of Commissioners are but the agents of the squatting interest, or men of capital in the Australian colonies, and that they are often necessitated to enforce rules which their best feelings must shrink from. It has always been a source of deep regret to me that an office which is precluded by stringent regulations from carrying out a national system of colonization, should ever have been called Her Majesty's Land and Emigration Commissioners; for I would have her Majesty's name connected in the minds of the peasantry of England, Ireland, and Scotland, with every feeling that could cherish their loyalty and conciliate their affection. I should like every one to feel that, under that revered name, it mattered not, when they made application for a passage, what country they came from, so that they were British subjects—what creed they professed, so that they were loyal and peaceable men. I held it to be derogatory to the high moral feeling of Englishmen, that, under the insignia of the royal arms of England, modest British matrons should be asked the question, 'Whether any increase to the family is expected, and when?' I consider it a gross outrage to humanity—a violent rend-

SHELTER SHEDS TO THE DIGGINGS.

Received ONE SHILLING for the above object.

N.B.—When the Sheds are completed, this Receipt will entitle the Holder to an Accommodation Ticket (either for himself or friend,) for the amount.

268, Elizabeth Street, North,
Melbourne, 1855.

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Melbourne, 1855.

30-32

TO ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, ESQ

SIR,

We, the undersigned electors of the Kyneton Boroughs, request you will allow yourself to be put in nomination to represent this district in the new Parliament of Victoria. Many of us have, on a former occasion, presented a similar requisition to your father, Major Chisholm and as he did not feel at liberty to accept it, we desire to transfer to you the trust and confidence which we were anxious to bestow upon him.

It will not be necessary to explain to you, or to any one in any part of the world who reads your name, why we have a firm conviction that you will be a "zealous devoted, and incorruptable representative,', who will never neglect the interest of the people, nor forget a pledge, nor abandon a principle.

M. G. Halliday	Pat. Semour
Thomas P. Heely	Edward Maloney
B. Wheeler	James Thomps
Neal Rankin	James M'Lach
Wm. Rankin	David Watson
Malcolm Keily	Robert Scott
Angus Rankin	James Scott
George Grey	Peter Roney
John M'Bean	John How
Donald M'Bean	Henry Wilkinson
Hugh M'Bean	Edward Hickey
James Banes.	Patrick Whalan
Thomas Banes	Joseph Willy
William Boyle	James Carrol
Patrick Slattery	M. Quinlan
John Gillies, junr.	M. Donavin
Francis Farmer	Patrick Donavin
Michael Burk	Archd. M'Pherson
T. Moloney	Duncan M'Pherson
William Darrigan	John M'Pherson
William Dwyer	Robert Hovenden
John Corloy	B. Lyons
John Duggan	Hugh M'Pherson
Andrew Rose Cruikshank	Lachlan M'Pherson
	Charles Selphy
Fred. Fitzgerald	H. Gillies
James Farmer	Charles Steed
John Orr	Timothy Ryan
John Orr, sen.	John Keating
Patrick M'Grath	William Keating
Thomas M'Grath	John W. Rea
M. Bradly	Joseph Banks
M. Sheedy	John Sutherland
Michael Toohey	Bryan Gleeson
Martin Toohey	Neal Rankin
Wm. Moran	John Rankin
Michael Hartigan	Angus Rankin
M. Walsh	Ronald Rankin
Michael M'Grath	George Rankin
James M'Grath	Richard M'Grath
Edward Strike	M. A. Krohn
James M'Donald	Matthew Kennedy
Peter Weltie	Michael M'Laughlan
Timothy Coughlan	M. Dwyer
D. Hogan	Thomas Orwin
Ald. M'Donald	W. A. R. Bliss
D. M'Coll	Charles Ball
Alex. Burk.	John Lonagan.
Michael Burk	John Gleeson
T. Burk	William Dwyer
William Morgan	Pat. Gleeson
John Cooney	John Butler
Michael M'Kenna	

June 10th, 1856.

To Messrs. Halliday, Healy, Wheeler Orr, M'Grath, and other gentlemen signing the requisition.

Gentlemen,—Permit me to thank you for the honour you have conferred upon me by forwarding a requisition so numerously signed, calling upon me to allow myself to be put in nomination to represent your district in the new Parliament. It is specially gratifying to my feelings that the trust and confidence you express arise from the character and labours of my father and mother, whose name I trust, either in my private or public life, I will never tarnish.

I cordially accept your invitation, and believing that, in advancing your interests I would advocate the interests of the whole country, I venture to promise you shall, and ever will find me "zealous, devoted, and incorruptible." I consider the moral and political advancement of the people to be the first duty of a representative, and this duty I can confidently pledge myself never to neglect.

On matters of detail, not having yet the advantage of experience, I can only say that I will carefully balance the arguments adduced in the Assembly on every mooted question, and be exclusively guided in my vote by what I consider most conducive to the prosperity of my country, and the happiness of the people.

Principles, to be sound, must be founded on truth and justice; and as far as my judgment decides that any principle is so based, I will never abandon it. To act in all matters conscientiously, I have been taught, is the best guarantee for the greatest amount of earthly happiness.

Having a local interest in your district, I shall be ever ready to consult you on the promotion of its welfare, consistent with that of the entire community, and should you at any time hereafter think me no longer worthy of your confidence, I shall be ready to place my seat at your disposal.

As this country is my home, and its advancement my ardent desire, no selfish greed for the accumulation of wealth to be spent in Europe ever can, or shall, influence my conduct.

I have endeavoured, gentlemen, to reply to each sentiment expressed in your flattering requisition, and should I become your representative I shall strive to repay your confidence by a zealous and faithful discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Melbourne, 12 A'Beckett-street,
13th June, 1856.

The Editor of a Village Newspaper.

THE PRESS AND THE CANDIDATES.—In consequence of a written invitation from the Secretary of Mr. Chisholm's Committee requesting our reporter to attend its meetings, we asked Mr. Douglas, a member of Mr. Johnson's Committee, if the Press would be admitted at his (Mr. J's) as well: our object being to avoid even the semblance of partiality, to either interest. We were informed by Mr. Douglas and by Mr. Roberts both that the Press was admissible. Accordingly, last saturday evening, we attended at Mr. Johnson's Committee, when Mr. Douglas said that, as the *Observer* had gone over to the other side—meaning Mr. Chisholm's—it was the wish of the members present, that the representative of the Press would be good enough to withdraw. The

The Kyneton Observer.

KYNETON, AUG. 22, 185[illegible]

THE PROJECTED RAILWAY TO MOUNT ALEXANDER.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to a public announcement that A. Chisholm, Esq., would meet the electors at the Mechanics' Arms, East Kyneton, and there give an exposition of his political principles, which the state of his health precluded him from doing heretofore, a numerous meeting was held at the above hotel on Tuesday evening. The room was crowded to a state almost of suffocation, no less than two hundred persons must have been present, this being the first time Mr Chisholm made his appearance before the electors since the beginning of the canvas, the most lively interest was manifested on the occasion; and as a large number of the supporters of both the other candidates, as well as one of the candidates themselves (Mr Johnson), attended, the amount of cross-questioning and badgering which Mr Chisholm underwent must have been very trying to him, considering his delicate state of health.

The proceeding commenced at a little after five o'clock, by

Mr WHEELER proposing, seconded by Mr HEALY, that Mr. Sidney Montefiore, should take the chair.

Mr MONTEFIORE, in coming forward to return thanks for the honour they had done him, said that he regretted that a more competent person than himself had not been selected; but as the meeting had seen fit to call him to the chair, (an honour he had not anticipated), he would endeavour to act justly and impartially to all, and he called on those present, individually and collectively, to aid him in keeping the order that should mark a meeting held for a purpose like the present (hear, hear); and he trusted that there would be no high words on either side, for no great or good object could be obtained without harmony. (Cheers.) They were there this evening to hear the liberal candidate, Mr A. Chisholm, propound his political principles, and he felt sure that the sooner he came to the business of the evening, the better pleased they would be (hear, hear); so without any further preface he would at once introduce them to his friend Mr Chisholm.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen.—I deeply regret that severe indisposition prevented my appearing before you at the different meetings which have been held, but we all yield to the dispensations of Divine Providence. I am now thankful that I am able to be here to day, and I must express, in the first instance, my warmest thanks to my friends for their able and disinterested support of my cause, while I lay on a bed of sickness, and whereby they have truly verified the saying, 'a friend in need is a friend indeed.' (Cheers.) But, men of Kyneton, you have come here to day to hear an exposition of my political principles, and I must say I feel deeply the responsibility of my position. I am young it is true, but I have been reared in the school of disinterested experience, and before I was 16 years of age, I moved in business with some of the first men in England, and that relative to the affairs of [illegible] of the most important questions that agitate the public mind at present, is State Aid to Religion. Now, it strikes me forcibly that it is not the State, but the people that will virtually give this Aid, if it is to be given, for who will decide this question in Parliament but the representatives of the people, and who are, or at least ought to be, the public voice of the people. (Cheers.) But the difficult question is, is this State Aid given out of a common purse conducive to religion? It is clear it divides the people in twain, and which is a great evil, and detrimental to the well-being of this country. It is my view of State Aid to Religion, that it is a bone of contention which can never be masticated. (Here, here.) Viewing the subject in a moral and also a religious point, I must say I should like to see a system suggested, and if practicable, adopted, which would place the clergy with the people, and not with the government, in an independent and comfortable position; but until this is done, I would be opposed to withdrawing at present this aid, lest in one Session such a a serious blow would be given to religion, as might prove highly injurious to the moral well-being of this fine young colony. While State Aid is continued I would wish to see a large item of this Aid applied to the support of religion, and building of temporary chapels in the inland districts. The people in large towns may be able to support their own respective establishments. Bishop Perry, at a late public meeting, at Melbourne, stated that the inhabitants at Collingwood contributed £13,000 towards the support of a Church of England there. The next vital question is Education. The training school may be called the nursery ground of religion. The child is taught there the first step in civilization. I would consider it my bounded duty to impress upon the government the necessity of watching with care the progress of Education throughout the colony, particularly in the inland parts of the country. Some of you, gentlemen, may wish to know my opinion on the Squatting question, and whether I would be for giving them compensation. Compensation to the squatter? why, I think those gentlemen had better be quiet, otherwise the people may be asking of them compensation for the extraordinary privileges they have so long enjoyed. I would say to

These extracts from the Freeman's Journal (Irish) were all loose together in the Album of Caroline Chisholm cuttings
They have no reference to Caroline Chisholm
Her son-in-law G. Dwyer Grey was the editor + owner of the Freeman's Journal

SOIREE TO MRS. CHISHOLM.

PROGRAMME.

THE QUEEN.

PRINCE ALBERT.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND LADY EGLINGTON.

MRS. CHISHOLM AND THE SELF-SUPPORTING PRINCIPLES OF THE LONDON COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

CAPT. CHISHOLM, AND PROSPERITY TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

THE LADIES WHO HAVE HONORED US WITH THEIR COMPANY.

THE PRESS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
Cork, May 17th, 1852.

On Emigration,

On Friday Evening, Jan. 28th.

ADMISSION FREE.

To commence at Eight o'clock.

Page 220 - Page 221

Mrs. Chisholm is anxious to have it distinctly understood that her personal superintendence, and all responsibility in Emigrant Ships, cease to-day.

Mrs. Chisholm will afford information as usual until she returns to Austrailia next Spring.

3, *Charlton Crescent, Islington, London.*
August 28, 1852.

They have no reference to Caroline Chisholm
Her son-in-law E. Dwyer Grey uses the letter
+ owner of the Freeman's Journal

Upstairs 4.
Return of the
comparative statement
of the annual amount
of immigration during
the past five years,
from which it will be
seen, that the number
of family immigrants,
who arrived during
the year 1841, was
then the aggregate
number which came
during the entire term
of the Mrs Chisholm
by 691 souls only

Chisholm

F.

W SOUTH WALES.

MIGRANTS of all classes, who arrived in the Colony during the year 1841.

UNASSISTED.					GRAND TOTAL.					REMARKS.
ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
568	876	238	213	2895	5868	5386	1831	1567	14652	In the number of unassisted Immigrants are included 127 Adult males, 281 Adult females, and 72 children, who embarked as Bounty Immigrants, but were not paid for by the Government, in consequence of their ineligibility under the Colonial Regulations.
493	166	68	55	782	3376	3255	1042	875	8548	
061	1042	306	268	3677	9244	8641	2873	2442	23200	

FRANCIS L. S. MERLEWETHER,
AGENT FOR IMMIGRATION.
11th May 1842

Back Cover