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REPORTS

BY

Mr. FRANCESCO SAVERIO DE CESARE

UPON THE SUITABILITY

OF THE

BRITISH COLONIES IN AUSTRALASIA

AS A FIELD FOR

MALTESE EMIGRATION.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.



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No. 1. *Mr. F. S. De Cesare to the Chief Secretary.*

Brisbane, 18th September 1882.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in this Capital of Queensland on the 11th instant at a late hour, and that the next day I set immediately to work in order to see the eight Maltese emigrants I brought with me properly lodged till suitable employment could be found for them.

2. With the most valuable cooperation of Mr. Sanderson Lyster, the Private Secretary to the Premier, who takes a great interest in the success of my mission, nearly all of them have already found good employments. One has found employment as a cook in a respectable lodging and boarding house, at a wage of 25 shillings per week, besides food and lodging. Two others are going to be employed at the Union Club at wages of 20s. and 25s. per week, besides food and lodging. Two others found employment in a brewery at 1s. per hour. Mr. Westrop has been offered a situation as a clerk at 50s. per week; but he has not accepted yet that offer as he expects to obtain better pay from other parties who are willing to employ Maltese in preference to Colonial servants. Vincent Spiteri is employed with Mr. Lyster as servant, and both master and servant are satisfied with each other. The man I brought with me as a fisherman is going to form a partnership with another Maltese who was previously employed with Mr. Lyster, for fishing and providing Brisbane and Sandgate with fish. To which purpose I have furnished them with fishing implements and am on the point of making arrangements to provide them with a fishing boat. Sandgate is a port at an hour's distance from Brisbane by rail.

3. Living is very cheap here; and one is almost astonished to find boarding houses where labourers can obtain a very substantial meal, with neat towels, plates and glasses for only six pence! A fact which I could never believe had I not seen it with my own eyes, both here, at Sydney and in Melbourne. This is a great point, as emigrants will be able to save a good deal of money out of the high wages they obtain, and spend very little for their livelihood.

4. I have called upon His Excellency the Governor of this Colony, to whom I presented the letter of introduction given me by the Earl of Kimberley; and both His Excellency and the Premier, with whom I had also an interview, have offered me all assistance in their power in order to bring to a successful issue the object of my mission. The main point of this new scheme of Maltese emigration, as I remarked to you before I left Malta, turns on the proportion of the expense necessary for a free passage to Maltese Emigrants from Malta to Queensland to be allotted to the Australian Government. This most important point of the question, upon which the success of my mission depends, has happily been, according to my opinion, most satisfactorily solved by a Bill, entitled "A Bill to make better provision for the Regulations of Immigration into the Colony of Queensland," which has recently passed in the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, with some amendments, and of which I beg to send you a printed copy for the information of the Government and the Council of Malta.

5. This Bill has been sent back to the Legislative Assembly to be voted again with the amendments made by the upper House; and I have been positively assured by most influential members of both sides of the lower House that it will pass as amended this very day.

6. I am sorry that, owing to a mail which leaves this day for Europe, and of which I should like to avail myself in order to give you this good news, I have not sufficient time to extend myself on the bearing of this Bill, and on the importance of it. I cannot, however, abstain from remarking that if the Maltese labouring classes do not avail themselves of the favourable clauses of it, many other emigrants from several parts of Europe would make their best of it; especially our neighbours the Sicilians and Neapolitans, a considerable number of whom emigrate every year, at *their own expense and risk*, to South America, and a good many of them I saw also at Melbourne. This Bill is very liberal, and I am sure will cause a great emigration from several parts of Europe to Queensland.

7. On the climate and suitability of this beautiful country for a Maltese Colony, *prima facie*, there is not the slightest doubt. But I cannot report on the subject before seeing the several localities intended for the purpose, as most properly Sir A. Kennedy and the Premier advised me to do. To that effect I am going to have an excursion into the country this week, which, to be complete and satisfactory will require nearly all the time limited to me for exploring all the Australian Colonies and New Zealand. I have, therefore, to submit that, unless a further extension of at least three months be granted to me for exploring all those colonies, I shall be obliged either to confine myself to report only on this Colony, or to make an incomplete report on each of them. Mr. Herbert, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, admitted, when I was in London, that in three months it was impossible to see every thing connected with the scheme and make a satisfactory and complete report on the subject. He, in fact, had authorized me to tell you that the Secretary of State would support my request, and approve His Excellency's authority for an extension of the time destined for the execution of my mission to six months. As communications with Europe take a long time by mail steamers, I beg you will be kind enough to send me a telegraphic despatch here, addressed Queensland Club, Brisbane, if His Excellency the Governor consents to such an extension of time; as in case I do not receive any telegraphic message to that effect within two months I must conclude that my mission must be limited to, and end in, this colony, only.

I have &c.,

(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.

To the Honourable

Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., M.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Malta.

No. 2. Mr. F. S. De Cesare to the Chief Secretary.

Brisbane, 6th October 1882.

Sir,

After having written you my last letter of the 18th September last, which I beg to confirm in all its particulars, the Bill, referred to in that letter, was passed by the lower House, and, therefore, sanctioned by the Governor, and published in the Government Gazette No. 43, of the 23rd September 1882, whereof I hasten to enclose herewith a copy for the information and guidance of the Malta Government and Council. I shall send you by post another separate copy of that Bill, that you may, if you think proper, send it to the Public Library for general information of the Maltese public, unless His Excellency may not think more convenient to reproduce it with an Italian translation in the Government Gazette.

2. Since I wrote you my last letter, aforesaid, I have been making excursions in the country up to Roma; and I have interrupted them for a few days as I was called to attend an important meeting at the House this week, where the Government obtained a great victory in carrying out, at the second reading, a Bill for

extending the line of Railways from Roma to New South Wales, after a prolonged debate and a very strong opposition on the part of the friends of the squatters, who do not seem disposed to let the Government extend the same benefits they have obtained, from the very rich lands of this important colony, to new comers.

3. This Bill, of which I shall send you a copy as soon as it passes in third reading, will confer great benefits to new immigrants, as the projected railway will give employment to many labourers, and will utilize the great many and very rich lands at present laying waste and uncultivated along the lines for many hundreds of miles.

4. The climate and the country of this Colony, so far as I could ascertain, is very much adapted to Maltese emigrants; and I have no doubt but that Maltese emigrants of the class described in the Bill, will do very well here, and better greatly their condition, morally, politically and economically.

5. * * * * *

I have &c.,

(Signed)

FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.

To the Honourable

Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., M.A.,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Malta.

No. 3. *Mr. F. S. De Cesare to the Chief Secretary.*

Sydney, 23rd January, 1883.

Sir,

After my last letter of the 6th of October 1882, I have been through nearly all the country in Queensland up to Mackay, and on my return to Brisbane Sir Thomas Mc' Ilwraith, the Colonial Secretary and Premier, requested me not to leave that Colony before his return from the North as he should have liked to make some arrangements with me with respect to the Maltese Emigration scheme. * * * *

2. The Premier, first of all, wished to know what share the Malta Government were prepared to pay for the passage from Malta to Queensland for Maltese Emigrants. I answered him that I had no authority to speak, or to make any arrangements, on that subject; my mission being limited to see several Australian Colonies and report on the suitability of any of them for a Maltese Colony. Still, as a matter of mere information, and as an expression of my personal opinion, I could assure him that the Malta Government could not contribute more than £ 2 a head for the passage of Maltese emigrants to Queensland. He replied that, unless the Malta Government consented to pay half the amount of the passage money he would not undertake to bring any emigrants from Malta to Queensland. I remarked that the Malta Government could not afford paying such a heavy sum, the resources of the Island being very limited; and if he insisted on that point, he might consider the project of importing Maltese Emigrants to Queensland as a failure. The passage from Europe to Queensland by the British India Company's steamers, which have the contract with the Government, is £ 16 a head—and as I have been assured by the Secretary of that Company, when I was in London, that they would not make any reduction from that rate for emigrants embarked at Malta, the share that the Premier should wish to allot to the Malta Government would be of £ 8 a head—that is for each emigrant.

3. Now, supposing that one thousand emigrants, on an average, would leave Malta every year for Queensland, the Malta Government would have to bear the yearly charge of £ 8,000—an amount which I am sure the Council would never vote.

4. The Premier told me that he had received a letter from Mr. Emmerson, assuring him that the Malta Government were prepared to pay half the passage money. Mr. Kimber, who at the time was at Brisbane, assured me also that you had told him, when he was in Malta, that the Malta Government would pay half the passage money.* I assured both of them that there must have been some misunderstanding as nobody better than the Chief Secretary could know that the resources of the Malta Government do not permit such a heavy contribution—unless it was their intention of limiting this emigration to a very small scale. Besides, I remarked to Sir Thomas Mc Ilwraith, that according to the Act passed last year in the Queensland Parliament, to amend the Emigration Act, the Government were authorized to give free passage to emigrants from *any part of Europe*; so that, Malta being in Europe, the Maltese Emigrants had a right to avail themselves of the benefit of that Act. He answered me that the Act does not bind the Government to pay such a passage for emigrants from any part of Europe, but leaves the power at the discretion of the Government, if they think fit, to pay such a passage for European emigrants,—and, he added, so far as they find English, Scotch and Irish emigrants, they were not prepared to extend the benefit of that Act to other nations. But, if the Malta Government consented to pay half the passage money, they would be justified in making arrangements for the conveyance of Maltese Emigrants to Queensland.

5. I remarked that that was greatly unfair; as, whilst any other nations but the Maltese were daily embarked in England at a free passage for Queensland, especially the Germans and Scandinavians, he wished to place the Maltese emigrants under a special burden, though they were British subjects and amongst the most loyal people of Her Majesty. I added that I, for one, would never adhere to such an unfair treatment. All the Malta Government could do, I said, was either to contribute about £ 2 a head or pay the passage for Maltese Emigrants from Malta to Port Said, in case the British India Company's steamers would not touch Malta to embark them from that place. But, I said, I did not see why those steamers should not touch Malta, when on their way to Queensland they pass quite near Malta. The only objection, in my opinion, was the port dues that those steamers would be bound to pay if they touched Malta—and being large vessels, out of economy, the Company should like to spare those dues.

6. If this is the case, I said to the Premier, I was sure that the Malta Government would find no difficulty in proposing an Ordinance to the Council with the object of exempting those steamers that call at Malta to embark emigrants for Australia from paying the Port dues—as it is the case with the Italian and French steamers that carry the mail between Malta and Sicily.

7. The conclusion was that the Premier, abiding on one hand on the information given him by Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Kimber, that the Malta Government were prepared to pay half the passage money, * * * * insisted that the Malta Government should pay at least £ 6 a head for the emigrants passage—or otherwise they would not have them on the steamers chartered by them.

8. I said that I would report to the Malta Government the conversation that had taken place between me and him, and leave to both Governments to make the necessary arrangements between themselves. But, I remarked, he should not lose sight of the fact that a postal correspondence between Malta and Brisbane takes a very long turn, and in order to come to a satisfactory understanding on the question more than a year might elapse—and I was afraid that after such a lapse of time they might not find the Maltese working classes so much disposed to emigrate to Queensland as they may be at present—and that he should not think that the Maltese are *very* anxious to emigrate to any of the Australian Colonies—or that the Government of Malta is at present anxious or pressed to get rid of the surplus population. There is in Malta, I added, a very strong party contrary to such an emigration scheme, and they are insinuating every sort of evil things to the labouring classes against the Australian Colonies, in order to dissuade them from emigrating to those parts. I told him that the French in Tunis are offering

* This statement has no foundation whatever—V.H.12/3/83.

great inducements to the Maltese labourers to emigrate to that province, where they have bought extensive lands and have not sufficient hands with which to work them. Besides that the bombardment and fire of Alexandria offer now great inducements to Maltese labourers and mechanics; and many Maltese would prefer emigrating to Egypt rather than to Australia.

9. In conclusion I stated that I had done every thing in my power to bring to a successful issue this Emigration scheme to Queensland, even with a sacrifice of money out of my own pocket, and that I should be extremely sorry if the Queensland Government did not avail themselves of my visit to the Colony to bring to a satisfactory issue the object of my mission — which would have benefited the Colony more than the Maltese.

10. The second point treated was a selection of some Government lands to be left only for a Maltese Colony. I have seen several beautiful and very rich lands adapted for cultivation; and the Premier said that he was prepared to bring a Bill before Parliament to reserve such lands to the extent of several square miles, exclusively for a Maltese Colony, to be purchased at a nominal price. He wished me, however, before proposing such a Bill, to assure him that the Maltese would immigrate to Queensland and avail themselves of that Bill, that is of the lands reserved for them. I told him that I could not commit myself so far as to promise things which did not depend upon me.— Nor do I think the Malta Government could make such a formal promise, particularly if the question of the free passage is not already settled.

11. * * * * *

12. * * * * *

13. I took leave of the Premier and the Governor, and on the 22nd December last I started for Sydney, where I arrived on the 24th of the same month.— A few days before leaving Brisbane H. E. the Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, sent me a copy of a telegraphic despatch he had received from His Excellency Sir Arthur Borton, informing me that the three months extension asked for in my previous letter was granted.

14. Now I proceed to give a description of what I saw in, and of what I think of, Queensland, as a place for Maltese emigration.— There is no doubt that Queensland is one of the finest countries in the world. It contains the richest lands I ever saw in my life; most of which are adapted for agriculture, horticulture and gardening. It is a great pity to see so many thousands of square miles of such rich lands uncultivated, and either bush or left in a natural state for pasturage. Now and then you see some lands cultivated by the Chinese and Germans, and on some rare occasions by Englishmen. The richness of the crops in these lands shows the fertility of the soil. They grow there Maize twice a year, without any irrigation — and the crop is so abundant that it really astonished me, and pays very well for the labour laid out on it. The Chinese and Germans, who originally went in that Colony as common labourers, are now in possession of some of the beautiful lands of that kind. They grow any thing they like on them, and provide the towns with vegetables, fruits and fodder of every sort. If a number of Maltese agricultural labourers or farmers might be persuaded to go to that Colony and settle themselves there, they would turn excellent colonists and at the same time that they enrich themselves would confer a great benefit to the Colony. I am afraid, however, that this class of persons would not emigrate to Queensland, unless previously engaged for a period of years with good wages. When they will be accustomed to the circumstances and climate of the country, with the small capital they may put aside during their engagement, they might buy some Government lands, and do as well as the Chinese and Germans are doing.

15. Some object that the Maltese might find it difficult to settle in that Colony on account of their ignorance of the English language. The case of the Chinese and Polynesians who are in a great number through all the Colony gives a solution to the question. When coloured labourers arrive they do not speak any

other than their own languages. After some time they acquire the English language, and you would be surprised to find them speaking English so well. Now, if the Chinese and Polynesians, which are considered an inferior class of men to the Maltese, overcome so soon this difficulty, how much more easy is it to be expected that the Maltese would soon be familiar with the English language?

16. In a conversation I had recently with the new Premier of New South Wales, the Honourable A. Stuart, on the question of the Maltese Emigrants, he told me that he knows well what the Maltese labourers are, as in 1840 he was settled in the West Indies, when a lot of Maltese emigrants were sent to Esequibo and Demerara, and he employed several of them, and could give them the best recommendations. They found no difficulty, he said to me, in being employed on account of their ignorance of the English or local language.

17. At Mackay, Bundaberg and Maryborough where there are extensive sugar plantations I have been requested to engage for a period of from two to four years a number of Maltese agricultural labourers, at wages of 15s. a week for men, and 10s. a week for women labourers, besides rations and lodging, and free passage to Queensland. I declined the task of making such engagements, but I directed those planters to write to somebody else to get those engagements; and I warned them that the task being very troublesome and full of responsibility nobody would accept it unless he has a sufficient remuneration for it from the Employers, and which I considered should be not less than £ 5 a head. I am glad to have met Mr. Kimber the Banker, who is interested in the Transcontinental Railway Company, which will require to employ in Queensland many labourers, especially Maltese, and who quite agrees with me that no remuneration short of that would pay or induce any Agent to accept that task. I had offered at first to undertake myself that duty, but after consideration I declined it for many obvious reasons.

18. At Rockhampton there is an extensive manufactory for preserving meat in tin boxes. This manufactory employs over 400 hands. The Manager told me that they were very desirous of having Maltese tinsmiths and carpenters at their service, as they cannot depend upon the English labourer; who, in spite of being well paid and earns very good wages, all of a sudden leaves the place to find other employment or to start with some industry on his own account. Tinsmiths and carpenters, employed in this great Establishment earn, by job work, from £ 3 to £ 5 a week without rations. Any number of Maltese tinsmiths and carpenters will find immediate employment in this Establishment.

19. In the same town there is a Tannery, belonging to a company which intends starting very shortly with a boot and shoe manufactory. The Manager of the same is prepared to employ any number of Maltese shoemakers at wages varying from £ 1 10 to £ 3 a week, without rations. On this subject I shall dwell at some length in my report on the Colony of New South Wales, where I have seen several very grand establishments of that sort, and where they are prepared to pay better wages and the climate and town of Sydney I consider much more suitable to the Maltese. Masons, brick layers, stone cutters and similar labourers are in great demand through all the Colony, and get from ten to twelve shillings a day. The Maltese, I know, are well adapted for such kind of work, and would do very well if they emigrated to any of these Colonies. In fact any sort of manual labour is well paid in all these Colonies. The lumpers, or wharf labourers, get 1s. per hour, and they are so scarce that steamers take a long time to discharge or load merchandize for want of this class of labourers. Lately the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes was obliged to pay them, here in Sydney, 5s. per hour—as they do not wish to work on holidays, and he wished to coal one of that Company's Steamer on a Sunday to despatch her the next day. And as they worked about 10 hours the lumpers got on that day about fifty shillings each. In several seaports of Queensland lumpers get about one pound a day as they work several hours and during night they are paid extra. The fact is, that the English labourer, as a rule, in these Colonies, when he gets some few pounds does not care to go to work again before he spends to the last shilling of his wages. So that employers cannot depend upon them, and they would be very glad to employ Maltese, knowing them to be sober, hard working and economical to excess.

20. Cabinet makers, tailors, washerwomen, cooks, domestic servants and similar class of people are very much wanted and are well paid. The only class that would not do here is clerks. There has been such an influx of that class from England, besides those born in the Colonies, that the worst paid employés, here, are clerks—and many of them in order not to starve are obliged to accept any salary offered. Physicians, Surgeons and Lawyers, as is the case in every part of the world, do very well, and make large professional incomes. It is no use, however, to send any of that class of people here, unless they are familiar with the English language, habits and laws. Land Surveyors are also in great demand in Queensland, and though there are a great many of them, still there is such a vast field for their occupation, that any number of new comers will find immediate and remunerative occupation.

21. The question arises whether the climate is adapted or not for the Maltese. So far as I am concerned personally I am of opinion that I could not live in the north of Queensland, at least in the hot season, for the excessive heat there prevailing, though it is very much mitigated by the sea breeze and the trade winds that blow on the coast. Still I have seen several Maltese, Italian and French in those parts of Queensland, who are doing very well, though they complain of the excess of heat; so as we do in Malta in the months of July and August. What strikes me greatly is how the English people not only stand that climate, but also wear heavy clothes and don't complain at all of the heat. In some cases I have seen English people with fire in their houses. It seems that Nature has endowed northern people, accustomed to cold climates, with the privilege of standing tropical and equatorial heat more than southern people, accustomed to very hot climates.

22. In Townsville, which is some degrees northward from the tropic of Capricorn there is a Maltese violinist, Mr. Lanzon, who has been there for several years and stands the climate very well. In Maryborough, I have been told there is another Maltese agricultural labourer, who has been there for many years, and is very much satisfied. In the same town I have seen an Italian hairdresser from Palermo, with wife and children, and being questioned by me about the climate, he told me that he does not find it hotter than his native country in Sicily, and that he was very much satisfied with the climate and people of Maryborough; from which place he was not disposed to remove for Europe again.

23. In Brisbane I met several Maltese who have been settled there for several years, and they earn very good wages; they told me the same thing—nay one of them, Salvatore Coret, from Cospicua, who is earning about eight shillings a day as carpenter or labourer in a saw mill, told me that he had written to some of his relatives in Malta to go up and settle themselves there, where they will find more employment and better wages than in Malta. Living is very cheap, and though house rent is relatively very dear in town, there are cheap houses to let in the suburbs and along the railway line, where they could be reached with a very moderate rate of a few pence. Another Maltese settled in Brisbane, named Salvatore Hajorda from Senglea, is earning about £ 2 a week by fishing and has a small room near the river side, for which he pays 2s. 6d. a week. Of this class of Maltese I met several, here in Sydney, where they are doing very well, some of them as lumpers, and of whom I shall speak in my report on New South Wales.

24. In Brisbane, Roma, Toowoomba, Sandgate, Warwick and other parts of Queensland I met several Italians, who are getting very good wages, and some of them keeping shops and cultivating lands: they all tell me that they stand the climate and are very happy. I forgot to mention that the greatest part of the Maltese and Italians settled in these Colonies are married to English women, and they are very happy with their families. I asked some of the above Maltese whether they should like to go back again to Malta, and they answered me that they are doing too well here to think of going back to Malta where they would starve.

25. Now, if the climate proved satisfactory to this fraction of Maltese and Italian settlers, I don't see why it should not be considered fit for a large number

of Maltese Emigrants. The only question, according to my opinion, to be studied or resolved is, which of the Australian Colonies offers the best advantages and remuneration to a Maltese Emigration.

26. So far as I could judge of New South Wales, I think this Colony offers more advantages and remunerations to Maltese labourers, artizans, mechanics, domestic servants, traders and shopkeepers, than Queensland. The climate of New South Wales is far better than that of Queensland and the Maltese could easier stand this climate than that of Queensland. The harbour of Sydney, which is the greatest and most beautiful harbour of the world, gives occupation to many thousands of every sort of labourers, especially sailors, stewards, lumpers, and similar class of people. But of this I shall speak in my next report on this Colony.

27. As for the religious requirements I can say there are in these Colonies many more churches and ministers than in Malta, and that nearly one third of the population are Roman Catholics, so that the Maltese would find themselves quite at home in this respect.

28. I don't think that I should extend myself any further on what I have seen in Queensland, as it would be almost a repetition of what you have already read in the books laid on the Council table relative to that Colony. I conclude, therefore, with the hope that the Malta Government might easily come to an understanding with the Queensland Government in order to settle the question of the passage for Maltese Emigrants; and after that is settled I believe a great number of Maltese might avail themselves of such arrangements in order to emigrate to Queensland. As, however, this arrangement cannot be concluded in a short time, and I hope to be in Malta before it is definitively concluded, I defer the communication of some of my ideas in connection with this emigration scheme till my return in Malta, where I shall have the advantage of conferring verbally and personally with you and His Excellency the Governor in a more extensive way.

29. I cannot close this letter, or report, without expressing my sense of gratitude for the extremely kind hospitality and civilities I met with in all parts of the Colonies visited, especially in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and all the towns of Queensland visited by me. The people — both official and civilians — to whom I had the pleasure of being introduced or I had the opportunity of approaching showed me the greatest attention and hospitality, and I assure you that I shall never forget in my life the favourable impression these Colonial people made on me for their civilities and hospitality. * * * * *

I have &c.,
(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.

To the Honourable
Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., M.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Malta.

P.S. * * * * *

No. 4. Mr. F. S. De Cesare to the Chief Secretary.

Melbourne, 30th April 1883.

Sir,

I beg to confirm my last report of the 23rd July last, which I sent to you from Sydney. Since then I have been travelling through New Zealand, New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria; and I could not, therefore, send you any further reports on the result of my mission before now.

2. Of New South Wales I have seen enough as to be able to say that that Colony offers, more than any other one visited by me, employment and good wages to any sort of labourers and mechanics, as well as good openings to traders of any sort, from those of a small and limited capital, to those of a wealthier class. In New South Wales any person of good habits, temperate, determined to work either with his own ability in the several professions, from the humblest one of common labourer to that of the highest degree of Lawyer or Physician, or with his capital, is sure, not only to get his living, but also to make relatively his fortune in a few years, and get himself quite independent. People intending to settle in these Colonies must, however, be of a good healthy constitution. Sick men, invalids or weak people, had better stay at home; as in coming here they must be sure they would accrue no good by the change. And I beg to call your particular attention to this very important point, in order that, if the Maltese Emigration scheme to these Colonies will be carried out, none but the strongest and most healthy people and of good character should be selected as Emigrants.

3. As I have already mentioned in my previous report, I have met several Maltese in Sydney; who went there either as Emigrants on board Emigrant ships, or as sailors or stewards on vessels from England. They are all very well, earn very good wages, are making money, and have no thoughts of returning to Malta. Some of them are married to English wives and are very happy. I beg to enclose a list of the Maltese I met there; but I must say that in such a large town as Sydney it is impossible to know and meet every body; so that I have been told that there are several other Maltese there settled, some as labourers, others as sailors, others as servants and cooks, others with shops and so on, and whom I did not meet.

4. The resources of New South Wales are too great and too many as to allow any number of people from any part of Europe to utilize them to their own profit. And this is a far greater advantage for the Maltese, as in these Australian Colonies, they find any sort of profitable occupation or investment, whilst in the Northern parts of Africa the only important occupation they may at present find is that of agricultural labourers. Now, as you are well aware, in Malta there is a strong feeling, amongst a class of certain well-to-do people, against encouraging emigration of agricultural labourers; as, they say, that that class of labourers is so limited in Malta that they are hardly sufficient for the wants of the Island — and if you encourage their emigration to other countries, the gap would be so keenly felt, that the limited number of labourers left in the Island would ask, and necessarily obtain, much higher wages, to the prejudice of Agriculture.

5. I do not endorse such a questionable opinion; and I believe that the true motive of such an opposition to encourage emigration of that class of labourers, is that land proprietors would be obliged to reduce the rate of rent for their lands in proportion of the increase of the rate of wages to be paid to the remaining agricultural labourers, as the Maltese farmers are sufficiently practical men of business to know how to make good in one way what they lose in another; still if such an interested, and I may be permitted to call it egoistic, opposition, is to be taken into consideration by the Government, it should not be lost sight of the fact that these Colonies offer immense advantages to any other class of labourers, besides the above, who would be inclined to emigrate in order to promote their economical and social condition; and the Government, I am sure, would not hesitate to lend any assistance in their power to those who are willing to imitate the English people, in finding a new home by emigration, where they could support themselves much better, and at the same time render less precarious the existence of those they leave behind them. Besides that, I don't see any harm if by emigration the condition of the Maltese agricultural labourer be bettered so as to enable him to obtain something more than the scanty wage of seventeen pence a day he actually earns for that part of the year only when his work is required. In these Australian Colonies, New South Wales in particular, as the demand for labourers is there greater and consequently wages are more highly paid, Masons, Quarrymen, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, shoe and boot makers, tailors, tinsmiths, cabinet makers,

wharf labourers, scavengers, coal heavers, sailors, domestic servants, cooks, stewards, firemen, stokers, and in fact all sorts of labourers and mechanics find immediate employment, with wages varying from 7s. 6d. to 15s. a day — and in some instances and at a certain time of year even one pound a day.

6. The climate of New South Wales is as healthy as that of Malta; nay I may say even more healthy than that of Malta. In summer some days are very hot; but they are not hotter than the July and August months at Malta. In Malta during those two months the heat is so intense that you feel very often your household furniture now and then cracking as if they were in an oven. In New South Wales such a thing never occurs. Besides that in Malta heat is continuous during the hot season; in New South Wales heat in Summer is often mitigated by a sudden change of temperature, rain, sea breeze, and cool nights. In fact in New South Wales people never wear light clothes as we do in Malta. In summer, even in the hottest days they wear the same sort of clothes we wear in Autumn or Spring.

7. Living and clothing in New South Wales are relatively cheaper than in Malta. I have already mentioned in one of my previous reports that the labouring classes and mechanics can obtain a substantial meal (breakfast, luncheon or dinner) for only six pence—and board and lodging for 16s. a week. House rent for the labouring classes is not dear; a labourer or mechanic can obtain a two or three roomed cottage with kitchen, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. a week; and in proportion as he betters his condition and sees the necessity of indulging in more luxury for himself and family, he may obtain small houses at from 7s. 6d., 10s. to 15s. a week. As for the detailed prices of clothes and rates of wages I beg to enclose an abstract from an official statistical return which has been favoured to me by the Government.

Encl. No. 2

8. In New South Wales there are many industries, which occupy a great number of people. I have been in the vine growing districts, and found an immense and very profitable field for Maltese capital and labour. Lands are there very rich and proportionally very cheap. The vine grows there stupendously, and the wine expressed from the grapes is not only very good, but also very strong: the extensive trade in this branch of industry shows the importance of this particular resource of these Australian Colonies; New South Wales in particular.

9. In the Clarence River district, there are the richest lands of the Colony. There, the sugar planting and refining industry has attained its highest degree of perfection. In this district none but white men are employed. In the sugar plantations, besides English, there are a good many German, Scandinavian, Italian and French labourers employed. Mr. Knox, the Manager of the Colonial Sugar Plantation Company, offered me to employ any number of Maltese at the wages mentioned in the enclosed Statement favored to me by him. Other planters expressed to me their willingness to employ also Maltese labourers, at wages varying from 20s. to 25s. a week, besides food and lodging. The climate in that district, being more to the North, and bordering Queensland, is hotter than the other parts of New South Wales; but it is not hotter than that of Malta during the hottest months—and, as I said before, heat is there mitigated by cool nights and sudden change of temperature and sea breeze.

Encl. No. 3

10. Another important industry is that of Tobacco manufactory. I have visited that of Mr. Saywell, who was so kind as to show me, through his manager, every part of his extensive Establishment. There are employed, in several occupations, about 500 labourers—of both sexes—and of all ages, from children of eight years of age, to old aged people. They make splendid cigars, with tobacco grown in the Colony, and with that imported from America. Some of them, as those who possess special skill in certain particular work are paid at so much per day, varying from 12s. to 20s. a day. Others are paid per job work; and these earn from 25s. to £ 6 a week. Some boys, of about eight or ten years of age, get their ten, fifteen and even twenty five shillings a week by job work. Even girls earn from 10s. to 30s. a week. Mr. Saywell assured me that he would employ so many as one hundred Maltese in his Establishment for the same rate of wages as he is paying to the English labourers and mechanics. All they want in the Colony is

labour, as the quantity of labourers to be found in the Colony is not sufficient for the wants of the Employers ; who, for that deficiency, cannot develope to their full extent all the resources of the country. Besides Mr Saywell's Establishment, there are in Sydney several others of the same description ; amongst which is that of Mr. Cameron, who is the largest tobacco manufacturer in Australia, with branches in nearly all the Colonies and America. He would employ even 300 Maltese in his Establishments.

11. Another important industry is that of boot-making. There are several Establishments of that sort in Sydney. I have visited that of Messrs. Kellerman & Co., where I was surprised at the punctuality, exactness and perfection of the works there done. Some 500 labourers and mechanics are there employed. A good number of girls and boys there get from 10s. to 30s. a week. The proprietor assured me that he would be very glad to employ any number of Maltese at the same wages he pays to the other labourers. Immediately on their arrival at Sydney, he assured me, the Maltese, fit for that work, would find employment in that Establishment.

12. It would be a very long description if I had to mention all the Establishments and manufactories I visited in Sydney where the Maltese would find immediate and profitable employment—and I beg, therefore, to refer for further informations and details on the subject to a book, which the Government gave me, "On the Industries of New South Wales," published in the Government Printing Office, and which I shall hand over to you, for the information of the Government, the Council, and the public of Malta, on my arrival at the Island.

13. The harbour of Sydney offers, for its immense traffic and extensive shipping a vast field to Maltese labour, industry and capital. Those who have never visited these Colonies cannot form an adequate idea of the importance, magnitude, extent and daily increasing traffic of such large towns as Sydney and Melbourne, not to mention several others. The harbour of Sydney, which I believe is the largest in the world, and the most adapted for commerce and shipping, is nothing less in importance than one of the principal ports of the United Kingdom with the exception of London and Liverpool. The immense number of steamers of all sizes and tonnage arriving and departing every day ; the fair number of sailing vessels arriving from Europe, America and Asia and the coasting ports ; the great number of steam ferry and excursion-boats make of Sydney a very attractive and important port ; and the Maltese would find immediate and very remunerative employment in the various callings such a commercial harbour offers to any sort of people, from the wharf labourers, or lumpers as they call them here, to the Engineer.

14. New South Wales is very rich also in coal mines, where labourers earn very good wages ; as they do also in the gold and other mines. Their wages vary from 10s. to 12s. a day. These industries cannot yet be sufficiently developed on account of the limited number of labourers. So that any number of Maltese labourers would find in the mining districts also immediate employment.

15. I think that it is of no use my speaking about lands, or on the system lands are sold or let by the Government to settlers ; as the class of Maltese who would most likely be induced to emigrate for these colonies do not possess a sufficient capital, though small it may be, with which to start in taking lands. They must earn first their capital by putting aside what they save out of their wages ; and then they might be in a position to imitate the English, Scotch, Irish and German settlers, by taking such lands. During that time they may better learn which are the best lands suited for them and the conditions on which they are granted. However, for the information of the Government, the Council and the public of Malta, I shall hand over to you, on my arrival, a copy of the Land Acts and regulations of that Colony.

16. I beg to add that fishermen, fruit sellers, gardeners, domestic servants and cooks are very scarce in all these colonies and obtain very good wages. Fishermen have a vast field for their inexhaustible crop in these very rich seas, where fish and oysters are very abundant, and their consumption is immensely great. Saddlers are also in good demand and obtain very good wages.

- 17. * * * * *
- 18. * * * * *
- 19. * * * * *
- 20. * * * * *

Encl. No. 4

21. I sent a letter to the Premier asking him whether the New South Wales Government were prepared, and to what extent, to encourage and assist Maltese Immigrants to New South Wales. I beg to enclose the correspondence passed between me and the Premier, from which you will see that, the Premier left this as an open question to be dealt with after the Government has amended the existing immigration regulations next session. I am glad to say, however, that in an interview I had with another influential member of the Cabinet I found that some of the Ministers are very favourably disposed towards the Maltese Emigration scheme. As you see in that correspondence, Mr. Stuart leaves full liberty of action to the Agent General in London, in order to make such arrangements for the selection of immigrants, as the present regulations permit him to do. I suppose you are aware that the Agent General, Sir Saul Samuel, when I was in London, promised me and to Mr. Emmerson to grant to Maltese Emigrants assisted passage in the proportion of five to ten per cent on the whole number of emigrants embarked for N. S. W. So that it rests now with the Malta Government to enter into negotiations and make arrangements with the Agent General in London, with the view of getting free or assisted passage to so many of the Maltese people who would be desirous to emigrate to New South Wales in the above proportion. I am informed that the New South Wales Government are making arrangements to charter for the future steamers instead of sailing vessels for carrying Emigrants from England to N. S. W., and in that case such steamers would call at Malta for coaling. I think, therefore, that it would be very easy to make arrangements in order to get assisted passage on board such steamers and have Maltese Emigrants embarked on board the same at Malta.

22. As for Religious assistance I may say that in New South Wales, particularly in Sydney, there are so many Roman Catholic Churches and Priests, that the Maltese settlers will find themselves quite at home so far as their Religion is concerned. The same I may say for schools, which are more numerous and far more efficient than those at Malta. Besides Grammar schools, in Sydney they have also a first class University where scholars may obtain degrees in any of the faculties, and such an University is acknowledged in the United Kingdom.

23. I conclude by hoping that the Maltese will avail themselves of the information I have been able to collect for them, in order to emigrate to a country, which is very appropriately called the terrestrial paradise for the working classes, in as much as they earn very high wages, spend very little for their living, clothing and house rent, and enjoy, besides the most beautiful climate, many amusements and public entertainments at a rather nominal fare, and which they can hardly enjoy in any part of Europe. After what I have seen in these Colonies I can freely say that any person putting obstacles of any sort in the way, with the view of preventing the Maltese from emigrating to the same, would be guilty of an enormous crime, as by so doing he would cause them to prolong for an indefinite period the miserable life they are leading in Malta, and deprive them of all those blessings which the English and other Emigrants already settled here are enjoying by improving their social and economical condition.

24. As I have been obliged to prolong my stay in New Zealand to two months, and I could not get a berth on any of the P. & O. Company's steamers leaving these Colonies for Europe before the 24th of May next, as all berths have been secured some months in advance, I was obliged to extend further my stay here, and in the interval I thought proper to visit Tasmania and South Australia, for whose Governments respectively I had letters of introduction from the Agents General, at the recommendation of Mr. Herbert, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had advised me, as I am here, to visit all the above Colonies. I shall leave Melbourne on the 8th May for Adelaide, where I intend staying a

fortnight, and thence, on the 24th., I shall embark for Malta on board the P. & O. Co's Steamer "Carthage."

My next will contain the reports of New Zealand, Tasmania and Victoria with good results as far as the first two Colonies are concerned.

I have &c.,

(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.

To the Honourable
Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., M.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Malta.

Enclosure No. 1.

LIST of the Maltese met at Sydney and New Zealand where they are settled since several years.

AT SYDNEY.

1. Antonio Rizzo " Ta Scichi " — from Senglea.
 Son of G. Rizzo Strada Punta No. 132 Senglea.
2. Salvatore Caruana " Ta Hoyarda " — from Senglea.
3. Enrico Aquilina " Ta Loscu " — from Valletta.
4. Guglielmo Scerri " Izzabbari — from casal Zabbar.
5. Andrea " Tajara " — from Senglea.
6. Salvatore Tabone " Tal Haddied " — from casal Zabbar.
7. Andrea Farrugia From Senglea.
8. Gioacchino Scerri From casal Zabbar.

IN NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland.

1. S. Vassallo " Ta nofs Malta " — from casal Curmi.
2. —Scerri Brother of Capt. Scerri — from Valletta.
3. Giuseppe Fenech " Tal Mithna " — from Rabato, Malta.

Enclosure No. 2.

The following are the current Prices paid to Labour in some of the principal trades of the Colony of New South Wales, which of course vary somewhat in different Districts.

Waggon builders	1/- to 1/3 per hour.	Carriage-builders	-/10 to 1/6 per day.
Carriage painters	-/10 ,, 1/3 do.	Sawyers in Mills	-/9 ,, 1/3 do.
Compositors	1/- ,, 1/1 per 1,000.	Stone masons	10/- ,, 11/- do.
Stone Masons' labourers	7/- ,, 8/- per day.	Plasterers	11/- ,, 12/- do.
Plasterers' labourers	7/- ,, 9/- do.	Bricklayers	10/- ,, 12/- do.
Carpenters	9/- ,, 11/- do.	Joiners	10/- ,, 11/- do.
Painters	9/- ,, 10/- do.	Shipwrights	9/- ,, 12/- do.
Labourers	7/- ,, 9/- do.	Saddlers	45/- ,, 55/- per week.
Tailors paid by the piece can average about			50/- ,, 70/- do.
Shoemakers do. do.			35/- ,, 50/- do.
Do. jobbing			50/- ,, 60/- do.
Blacksmiths	1/- to 1/4 per hour.	Coal miners	10/- ,, 15/- per day.

Current rates of Wages — With board and Lodging.

Married couple for stations	£ 60 0 0 to £ 75 0 0	per annum.
Farm labourers	„ 30 0 0 „ „ 45 0 0	do.
Bullock drivers	„ 40 0 0 „ „ 52 0 0	do.
Shepherds	„ 35 0 0 „ „ 40 0 0	do.
Road makers	„ 52 0 0 „ „ 65 0 0	do.
Grooms	„ 40 0 0 „ „ 52 0 0	do.
Gardeners (country)	„ 40 0 0 „ „ 52 0 0	do.
Do. (in town)	„ 52 0 0 „ „ 65 0 0	do.
Blacksmiths (country)	„ 75 0 0 „ „ 80 0 0	do.
Bakers	„ 1 10 0 „ „ 3 0 0	per week.

Butchers	„ 1 10 0 „ „ 3 0 0	per week.
Cooks (private houses)	„ 30 0 0 „ „ 65 0 0	per annum.
Do. (hotels)	„ 45 0 0 „ „ 75 0 0	do.
Laundresses	„ 32 0 0 „ „ 45 0 0	do.
House and Parlour maids	„ 26 0 0 „ „ 35 0 0	do.
General servants	„ 26 0 0 „ „ 45 0 0	do.
Nursemaids	„ 26 0 0 „ „ 35 0 0	do.
Grooms and Coachmen (in town)	„ 45 0 0 „ „ 65 0 0	do.
Useful boys in stations	„ 16 0 0 „ „ 30 0 0	do.

Current rate of Wages — Without Board and Lodging.

Wheelwrights (country)	70/-	per week.
Railway labourers	7/-	per day.
Tinsmiths	42/- to 63/-	per week.
Lumpers and wharf-labourers.		
Day work for handling general cargo	1/-	per hour.
Do. coal	1/3	do.
Night work	1/6	do.
Coopers	8/- to 10/-	per day.

Current prices of clothing in Sydney for persons of the labouring classes.

Clothing — Women's.

Blankets	7/6 to 15/-	per pair.	Bonnets, straw	1/- to 3/-	each.
Calico	-/3 „ -/6	yard.	Calico white	-/4 „ -/7½	per yard.
Dresses, merino or alpaca	7/6 „ 16/-	each.	Dresses print	2/6 „ 7/-	each.
Do., muslin	4/- „ 7/6	per yard.	Flannel	-/10 „ 1/6	per yard.
Mattresses	12/- „ 20/-	each.	Palliassees	10/- „ 16/-	each.
Petticoats, calico	2/6 „ 4/-	do.	Petticoats flannel	4/- „ 7/-	do.
Shawls, woolen or printed ..	5/- „ 20/-	do.	Sheriting white calico ..	1/- „ 2/-	per yard.
Sheeting, grey calico ..	-/10 „ 1/6	per yard.	Shoes	4/6 „ 6/-	per pair.
Shifts	2/6 „ 4/6	each.	Stockings	-/9 „ 2/-	do.
Stays	2/6 „ 5/-	do.			

Clothing — Men's.

Boots, strong	6/6	per pair.	Caps	2/-	each.
Coats, Shepherd's	12/- to 16/-	each.	Frocks duck	2/9 to 3/9	do.
Handkerchiefs, cotton ..	-/4 „ -/6	do.	Hats, felt	2/- „ 4/6	do.
Hats, Manilla or Panama	2/6 „ 6/-	do.	Do., Straw	1/- „ 3/-	do.
Shirts, Crimean	3/6 „ 6/6	do.	Shirts, white cotton ..	3/- „ 4/6	do.
Shirts, cotton	2/- „ 3/6	do.	Do., flannel	3/6 „ 6/-	do.
Shoes strong	4/6 „ 5/6	per pair.	Socks, cotton	-/6 „ -/10	per pair.
Socks, woolen	1/- „ 1/6	do.	Stockings, cotton	1/- „ 2/-	do.
Stockings woolen	2/- „ 3/-	do.	Trowsers, duck	2/6 „ 3/-	do.
Trowsers, common (tweed)	8/- „ 12/-	do.	Vests common	4/- „ 6/6	each.
Suits, drill or moleskin ..	35/-	each.	Tweed or cloth	30/- „ 40/-	do.
Trowsers, moleskin	5/6 to 7/6	per pair.			

Enclosure No. 3.

Wages paid at Sugar Mills in New South Wales.

- Ordinary Labourers, 10 hours work p. day 22/- to 23/- p. week with cooked food and house accomodation.
 - Foremen 25/ to 35/ per week with board &c.
 - Cane Cutters on piece work make 30/- to 45/- p. week with rations and tents to live in.
 - Carpenters, Coopers and other Mechanics, 10 hours work 12/- to 13/- p. day with board.
 - Firemen and Enginedrivers 40/- to 50/- p. week with board &c.
- Since 1871 labourers' wages have not been below 20/- p. week with board &c. and there has been for some time an upward tendency in the pay of mechanics and leading men — at the Refinery in Sydney we pay :
- Labourers 42/- to 45/- p. week without board, 58 hours work p. week.
 - Carpenters and Bricklayers 12/- to 14/- per day of 8 hours.
 - Engineers 10/- to 12/- p. day of 8 hours.

Copy.

Imperial Hotel
Sydney, 30th March 1883.

Sir,

Referring to the interview I had with you in January last, on the subject of a scheme of a Maltese Emigration to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, I beg to ask, for the information of the Malta Government and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following questions, an early answer to which will greatly oblige, as I intend leaving Sydney for Victoria on the 6th of April next.

1st. Whether the New South Wales Government are prepared to encourage by any means emigration of Maltese from Malta to New South Wales.

2nd. Whether the N. S. W. Government have any objection to a proposal made to me by the Agent General, when I was in London, last year, to grant free or assisted passage to Maltese Emigrants, to be embarked in England on board ships chartered on account of that Government, in the proportion of five per cent on the total number of English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants embarked, according to the actual regulations.

3rd. In case the N. S. W. Government have no objection to assist Maltese emigrants to New South Wales, in the above proportion, whether they are prepared to enter into negotiations with the Malta Government or the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the effect of making Malta the port of embarkation for Maltese Emigrants, on board steamers touching that Island on their way to Sydney — the Malta Government paying a proportioned share for their passage.

4th. Whether the same facilities would be accorded to Maltese Emigrants on their arrival here, as are accorded to other British Emigrants arriving from England, till they find employment.

I beg to add, for your information, that I have made arrangements with the New Zealand Government for the introduction of some Maltese Emigrants in that Colony, that that Government is to pay two thirds and the Malta Government one third of the passage money for Maltese Emigrants from Malta to Auckland and to accord them the same facilities and assistance as are accorded to other Emigrants, on their arrival in that Colony.

I think it superfluous to state that several people in this Colony, proprietors of, or interested in, extensive industrial Establishments, farms and plantations, expressed to me their earnest desire of having in this Colony a good number of Maltese labourers, mechanics and servants; and they are waiting with great anxiety the result of my mission in this Colony, as they are of opinion that, if successful, it might be of great benefit to the Colony.

I have &c.,

(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.

The Honourable
Alexander Stuart, Esq.
Colonial Secretary
&c. &c. &c.
Sydney.

No. 4072
B.

Colonial Secretary's Office.
Sydney, 5th April 1883.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting the proposed introduction of Maltese Immigrants to the Colony I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you in reply to the several questions therein made that :

(1). Before this Government could recommend the encouragement of the Immigration of Maltese they would like to obtain, if possible, some information as to what has been the experience of this class of Immigrants in those Colonies or Countries into which they have been introduced.

(2). The Government leaves to the Agent General in London as far as possible freedom of action in respect to his selection of Emigrants.

(3). At present the Government has not sanctioned bringing any Immigrants by general passenger-carrying steamers although that matter is now under its consideration. If it does do so and if it does see its way to encourage Maltese Immigration the making Malta a place of embarkation would be taken into consideration in arranging with the Steam Companies if the Government of Malta would cooperate in carrying out the regulations which this Government might think right to impose.

I am also desired to inform you that immediately after the prorogation of Parliament the Government intend to consider the desirableness of revising the present regulations for immigration, when your letter will be further taken into consideration; and if any decision favourable thereto be arrived at it will be communicated to the Agent General who has already addressed the Government on the subject under date 29th July 1881.

I have &c.,

(Signed) CRITCHETT WALKER.

F. S. De Cesare, Esq.
(Commissioner from the Malta Government)
Imperial Hotel
Sydney.

Sydney, 6th April 1883.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant in reply to my communication of the 30th March last.

I shall communicate that letter to the Malta Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for their guidance.

As for the information the Government require as to what has been the experience of Maltese Immigrants in those Countries or Colonies into which they have been introduced the limited time I have here at my disposal does not allow me to give an immediate reply. I can only say, for the present that some fifty thousand Maltese Emigrants have been settled since several years in Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Turkey and the Greek Archipelago, where they have been distinguished for their character, habits, industries and hard work, so that the French Authorities are very desirous of drifting Maltese Emigration to the Northern part of Africa, where they have extensive possessions and fertile land.

I have &c.,

(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.

The Honourable

Alexander Stuart, Esq.

Colonial Secretary

&c. &c. &c.

Sydney.

No. 5. *Mr. F. S. De Cesare to the Chief Secretary.*

Off King George's Sound,
30th May, 1883.

Sir,

I beg to confirm my last report on New South Wales, bearing the date of the 30th April last, and to inform you hereby of the result of my mission in New Zealand.

2. I left Sydney on the 25th January last for Auckland, where, on my arrival I was informed that His Excellency the new appointed Governor of New Zealand, who had recently arrived in that Colony, and for whom I had a letter of introduction from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Kimberley, was on the point of leaving Wellington for a tour in the South Island, accompanied by the Premier, for whom I had also another letter of introduction from the Agent General; and that, therefore, if I went to Wellington I should not be able to see any of them. I was also informed that the Honourable Mr. Rolleston, the Minister for Lands and Immigration, was on his way to Auckland, and that I might confer with him on the subject of my mission, the immigration affairs being entirely left in his hands.

3. I waited, therefore, at Auckland the arrival of Mr. Rolleston, and in the interval I visited all the country round that town, in order to see what openings that Island offered to Maltese Emigrants.

4. On Mr. Rolleston's arrival I asked and obtained from him an interview and had a long conversation with him on the subject of my mission. He told me that, as the state of things was at present in that Colony, he and his colleagues could not do any thing in the shape of encouraging immigration without previously consulting, and obtaining the necessary vote from the local Parliament. The local Legislature had, for some years, suspended the grant for general and direct immigration; and according to the present regulations only assisted passage was granted to *nominated* immigrants; that is to say, to immigrants nominated by any person already settled and staying in the Colony. As you see, such assisted passage could not be granted to Maltese emigrants, unless somebody in the Colony gave their names to the Government Immigration Agent and deposited for them the amount required by the said regulations. Besides that they would have to go to England to be embarked on board emigrants ships chartered by the Government for carrying immigrants to that Colony.

5. The political condition of New Zealand, so far as the working classes are concerned, is exactly the same as in the Australian Colonies; and the war cry of that class of people there, is just the same against encouraging immigration—so

that the members, both of the Legislative Assembly and the Government, are as in the other Australian Colonies too much dependent on the working classes who enjoy manhood suffrage. The question, therefore, of encouraging emigration from Malta to New Zealand was a very delicate one for that Government to deal with. I had succeeded, however, in obtaining a very strong support for my scheme from * * * * *, and several other members, of the House, to whom I had been introduced. They all expressed themselves as very favourable towards encouraging by any reasonable means, the introduction of Maltese, especially gardeners, servants, fishermen and the sort, in the Colony.

6. Encouraged by such a moral support, I proposed to Mr. Rolleston to make a trial, on a small scale of introducing a limited number of Maltese to the Colony, and if they turned out, as I had no doubt they would, a desirable class of colonists, provisions might be made for the introduction of a larger number afterwards. I told him that I was sure Parliament would not object voting a small sum to that effect in a Colony where labour was so very scarce and in such great demand, and the resources were so unlimited.

7. I succeeded in making the following arrangements with the above Minister, after his having obtained the approval and sanction of his Colleagues in the Ministry by telegraph.

- " A. The number not to exceed say thirty.
- B. The Immigrants to be carefully selected in accordance with the general conditions applying to Government Immigrants to health and general suitableness.
- C. Those only to be taken who have special knowledge of Olive or Vine culture, or some other special industry adapted to the climate of New Zealand, other than that of ordinary labourers.
- D. The Government of Malta to give £ 5 per head towards the passage money of each adult, male or female, and the Government of New Zealand to provide the balance to an extent in each case not exceeding £ 10 per head. — It will be understood that on their arrival in the Colony the Government of New Zealand will afford the usual facilities of Barrack accommodation &c., as afforded to ordinary Immigrants."

8. As you see from the enclosed correspondence that passed between the New Zealand Government and me, the Malta Government is not bound by the agreement if they do not choose to adhere to it. So that it is wholly optional to the Malta Government to accept it or not. In fact I had no authority to conclude any agreement of the sort. And, so far as I am concerned, I suggested it merely as a proposal on my part. Which proposal, however, as you see, was accepted by that Government, and it is now left to the Malta Government to accept it, if they like to do so, and give effect to it.

9. I beg to state that the apparently extremely rigorous reserves contained in Mr. Rolleston's letter are not to be taken *ad literam*. The Government were bound to make such reserves till they saw how Parliament would view their action in the matter, and at the same time not to alarm with such a concession the working classes. If Parliament, as I have good reason to hope, will approve the action of the Government and vote without any opposition the necessary funds; and if, on the arrival of the first batch of Maltese emigrants they will be found, as I have no doubt they will be, a desirable class of settlers the agreement may be extended for a greater number.

10. After having concluded that agreement Mr. Rolleston invited me to make a tour with him and his family round the Northern Island, in the North Province, on board the Government steamer "Stella," in order to have an opportunity of seeing and studying the whole country in that part of the Island and of judging for myself of its suitability for Maltese settlers. Which invitation I accepted and that trip obliged me to extend my stay in New Zealand more than I intended.

11. On my return to Auckland I was advised to go to Tauranga and thence to Tanpo near Napier and the Kawhia harbour, which has recently been opened, in order to see how several settlements of English and Germans established in the former place were progressing, and the prospects of the latter, and at the same time to see if the lands, the openings and the climate of that part of the Island were suited to Maltese settlers.

12. I proceeded there, and am now able to report as follows on all I have seen in that Island. I say in that Island as I limited my excursions and investigations to that Island only, as I considered that it is suited, owing to its climate, more than the Southern, or Middle, Island, to the Maltese. The climate of the South Island being cold like that of England whilst that of the Northern Island is very nearly like that of Malta, with the only exception that rain is there more, and a good deal more, abundant, even in Summer, than in Malta.

13. I do not think it necessary to give a description of that Island, as the books laid on the Council table, I believe, show enough what an attractive Island New Zealand is; where poets and artists can have the best inspirations for their work. I limit myself to say that I found it the most picturesque, beautiful and attractive amongst all the Australian Colonies and Tasmania. It is something like Switzerland, and may be called the Switzerland of the Southern hemisphere. Its climate, as I said before, is very much like that of Malta, with the exception that the Summer heat there, is mitigated by cool nights, and now and then by the fall of rain.

14. The resources of the Island are many; and the Maltese would find a very rich crop to harvest if they went there determined to work and utilize as much as they could those resources to their own advantage. Mr. Rolleston showed me some very beautiful Government lands in the Northern part of Auckland, which are very well adapted for growing any thing, and suitable to Maltese farmers; and he is prepared, as he told me, to grant some tracts of those lands to Maltese emigrants, if they choose to settle there, at the conditional purchase price of from 5s. to 20s. per acre, according to quality: they would have to pay the purchase price at so much every half year in instalments of one shilling per acre. The Government Surveyor at Auckland, under instructions, gave me a plan showing the Government lands open for selection in that district, with a reference book showing the extent, class and quality of each of those tracts of land. Near Tauranga up to the lakes are several tracts of very good lands, partly belonging to the Government, and partly to private individuals, which could be got from 10s. to £ 2 an acre. I have seen wheat, corn, tobacco, potatoes, beans, lucerne, and the sort growing very luxuriantly on those lands; as well as fruit trees of different kinds, as peaches, pears, apples, nectarines, loquats, pomegranates, and in some places beautiful orange trees and vine. However, as I said in my previous report, I am afraid that no Maltese farmer or gardener would leave Malta for New Zealand, to take up some of those lands, unless he went there with the intention of being employed, and then should purchase some of those lands out of the savings of his wages for himself and his family to cultivate in their spare time. That class of people are very scarce in the Colony and very much wanted; so that if some of them who have some knowledge of farming and gardening may be induced to emigrate to that Colony, they may be sure of obtaining as soon as they land there, immediate employment at wages varying from 35s. to 48s. a week, according to their respective efficiency and ability.

15. Another class of people, who would do very well in New Zealand are fishermen. Fish of every sort are so abundant in the mouths of rivers and harbours, and generally along the sea coast, that in some places and during the low ebb they can be caught by hand. There are very few fishermen there, and, therefore, the towns are inadequately supplied with fish. Some Italians settled in Auckland and Wellington are making a lot of money by fishing and salting a quantity of the fish they catch. I am quite sure that if some Maltese fishermen went to Auckland or Tauranga, or indeed, to any of the numerous harbours of the Northern Island they would do very well, and in a few years would be able to secure an independent position in the Island.

16. Olive grows very well in that Island, and if the industry of salting and pickling olives, or of making oil was introduced there the Maltese would find a very profitable occupation and investment. The same thing may be said of vine growing and wine making. The vine grows most luxuriantly in the North Island, and I have seen splendid grapes, grown there, in the fruit shops at Auckland. Some experiments have been made to make wine; but the wine given me to taste was not such as to deserve that name. This is caused by the inexperience of the vine growers in the art of making wine. The material, however, is there, and a very good material too; it is only a question of time and of improvement in the way of making it, to obtain a good wine from the grape-juice.

17. In Auckland there are many industries and manufactories where Maltese labourers and mechanics may find immediate and very remunerative employment. There are also in the province several coal mines, which give employment to many people. A new industry has lately sprung up at Auckland, which, if it prove successful, may give employment to many thousand people. That is the separating by magnetic iron dust—which is very abundant in the Island—from sand, with which it is mixed, and forming pig iron from it.

18. Another very important resource in the Northern Island is the Kauri Gum, which is found under ground at a depth ranging from two to five feet. This gum lies in strata underground and is something like amber, of the consistency of stone: in fact several beautiful ornaments are carved out of it in that Island. The best kind of it obtains there £ 45 to £ 50 a ton; and in England, I understand, fetches about £ 100 a ton; and is used for copal and other kinds of varnish. People who do not like to work by any sort of engagement go digging for that gum in the extensive uncultivated lands and the bush, where they may work how and when they like, without being subjected to the control of any body. By such an industry the kauri gum diggers get from £ 2 to £ 5 a week; and they find immediate sale for the gum, as there are several merchants who buy it to ship it for England. In some instances a license is required to dig for that gum which cost about 2s. 6d. a month or for an allotment of land: in other instances an agreement is made between the digger and the owner of the land, by which the digger pays the latter so much per ton or per hundred pounds worth: in some other instances the gum merchants give the use of the lands to diggers for extracting the gum, on condition that they are to sell to them all the gum extracted at a fixed price previously agreed to.

19. Railways, which are numerous in New Zealand, give employment to many people also; and I have seen several Italians employed in some of them. A Company is on the point of starting for the construction of a line from Tauranga to the Lakes, and the promoter of the same has already obtained the necessary concession from the Government and extensive lands. He assured me that he would be able to employ in that line any number of Maltese labourers, to whom he would sell also some of those lands on easy terms and thus form there a Maltese settlement.

20. At Auckland I met three Maltese, there settled for several years, and at Tauranga another one, employed as cook: they are all doing very well, and have no idea of returning to Malta. They told me that there are some other Maltese, whom they know, settled at Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

21. From my own experience during my last twenty five years travelling I can say that the Maltese adapt themselves to any climate, from the coldest to the warmest. So that the question of climate is not such as should have any great influence on the solution of the Emigration question. I have seen Maltese settled for many years in Southern Russia, in such places as Kertch, Nicolaieff and Odessa; in Turkey, especially in Constantinople, where the winter season is very cold, in the Danubian Principalities, in England and Ireland, where the cold seasons is the extreme to that of Malta; in Algiers, Tunis, Egypt, especially Port Said, in Aden, where the heat is nearly as intense as that of Queensland.

22. Engineers, sailors, carpenters, tinsmiths, cabinet makers, masons, blacksmiths, and in fact any sort of mechanics find immediate and very remuner-

ative employment in New Zealand, where the shipping and general traffic, and in particular the timber trade, between the several ports of that Colony and the Australian Colonies and China, give employment to many people. And as that traffic is daily increasing in extent and importance there can be no fear that the demand for labourers and mechanics of that class will cease. Many and many years will have to pass before the want and the supply in that respect may counter-balance each other.

23. Living, clothing and house rent are cheaper there than in the Australian Colonies, so that, with very high wages on one side, and economy on the other, many people of the working classes have succeeded in that Colony in building or purchasing their own houses and gardens, and live as independently and comfortably as any of the better classes in Malta. The Banks in all these Colonies are very beneficial institutions, as by their aid in lending money on easy terms, they enable many people to build their own houses, improve their own lands and stations, and extend trade and industries in all directions. There are besides several other similar helping companies; as that for selling land or houses to people who cannot afford paying the whole value at once, allowing them to pay it in instalments of so much per month, and the like. So that any emigrant there settled who takes good care of saving his earnings, and leads a frugal and sober life, in a few years may attain to a comparatively independent position, such as he would not be able to get in Europe after many years hard work and economy. There are also the Government savings banks, which afford great facilities to depositors; and schools everywhere, as in the Australian Colonies, and Tasmania, where instruction is compulsory. Auckland is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and there are in that province many Roman Catholics. The present Bishop has been in Malta for several months before he went to that Colony, and he speaks very favourably of the Maltese, whom he desires very much to see there increasing the number of his flock in that diocese.

24. I conclude this report by hoping that those amongst the Maltese working classes who cannot find sufficient and remunerative employment in Malta will avail themselves of the experience I have acquired and the information I was able to collect in New Zealand, and lose no time in starting for that Colony, where a splendid future is reserved to hardworking, steady, sober and economical settlers, and where their social and political condition will greatly improve.

I have &c.,

(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.

The Honourable
The Chief Secretary to Government,
Malta.

London, 13th July 1883.

P.S.—As on my arrival at Port Said on my way to Malta the Captain of the “Carthage” received instructions, on account of the quarantine imposed at Malta on arrivals from Egypt, to proceed direct to London, I was obliged to come here, and I thought proper, before sending this report to call on Sir F. Dillon Bell, the Agent General for New Zealand, to see what instructions he had received from his Government with respect to the convention concluded with Mr. Rolleston. Before calling on him I called also on the Agents and Directors of the several steam ship Companies which would undertake to embark Maltese Emigrants to New Zealand, and I found that none of them would accept less than £ 20 a head for the passage of Maltese Emigrants to Auckland. The Orient Company at that rate undertake to embark them at Malta for Naples, and thence for Melbourne or Sydney, and from there to Auckland at their expence. The New Zealand steam ship Company undertake to embark them at Malta for England and from there to Auckland at £ 20 a head.

2. As this sum is beyond the amount agreed to with the New Zealand Government I called on the Agent General and have exposed to him the necessity of writing to his Government that they should increase the sum they promised to

contribute towards the passage money for Maltese Emigrants. He told me that he was quite prepared to recommend to his Government to increase the contribution provided the Maltese Government consented to increase also on their part their contribution by one pound more for each emigrant. I told him that I had no doubt but that the Malta Government would consent to contribute that additional sum for the first batch of 30 Emigrants—and as this afternoon I shall have an interview with the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Robert Herbert, I would expose the matter to him, and I am sure Lord Derby would give analogous instructions to the Maltese Government.

3. Sir F. Dillon Bell told me that a certificate from the Maltese Government that the emigrants embarked were of the description mentioned in Mr. Rolleston's letter will be sufficient to give effect to the convention.

4. By next mail you will receive my final Report on Victoria, Tasmania, South and Western Australia.

5. I beg to enclose a printed copy of the Regulations of Immigration to New Zealand.

(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.

Encl. No. 2

Enclosure No. 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable W. Rolleston, Minister for Lands and Immigration, in New Zealand, to Mr. F. S. De Cesare.

Crown Lands Office
Auckland, 8th February 1883.

Sir,

In reference to what passed in conversation at the interview I had with you to day on the subject of Immigration from Malta to the Province of Auckland, I have now the honor to inform you that this Government is not prepared to assist any general scheme of Immigration from Malta to New Zealand, as such a scheme would not come within the scope of the appropriation made by Parliament for the purpose of Immigration.

The Government will, however, be willing, in accordance with what I understood to be your proposal to day, to give assistance towards the introduction of a limited number of Maltese into New Zealand on the following conditions—

- (1). The number not to exceed say thirty.
- (2). The Immigrants to be carefully selected in accordance with the general conditions applying to Government Immigrants as to health and general suitability.
- (3). Those only to be taken who have special knowledge of Olive or Vine culture, or some other special industry adapted to the climate of New Zealand other than that of ordinary labourers.
- (4). The Government of Malta to give £ 5 per head towards the passage money of each adult, male and female, and the Government of New Zealand to provide the balance to an extent in each case not exceeding £ 10 per head.

It will be understood that on their arrival in the Colony the Government of New Zealand will afford the usual facilities of Barrack accommodation &c., as afforded to ordinary Immigrants, but no further responsibility can be adopted, and it must not be understood that the Government can pledge itself to any future liability in respect of the introduction of Maltese who may desire to join their friends in New Zealand.

I have &c.,

(Signed) W. ROLLESTON, *Minister of Lands.*

Sig. De Cesare
Auckland.

Letter from Mr. De Cesare to the Honourable Mr. Rolleston in answer to the above.

Copy.

Auckland, 8th February 1883.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, whereby you state the conditions on which the New Zealand Government would accept the proposal made by me in the conversation I had the honour of holding with you to-day.

I shall communicate those conditions to the Malta Government and I hope to be successful in inducing thirty Maltese emigrants of the description desired to emigrate to Auckland where the climate is, according to my opinion, very much suited to them, and that they might prove so good colonists and beneficial to the Colony that the Government may not find any difficulty to make some further arrangements for the importation to this district of a larger number of them afterwards.

I have &c.,

(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.

To the Honourable
W. Rolleston, Esq.
Minister for Lands
&c. &c. &c.
Auckland.

Enclosure No. 2.

These Conditions and Regulations, with the Form of Application completed, ARE TO BE FORWARDED to "THE AGENT GENERAL FOR NEW ZEALAND," to whom all communications are to be addressed.



EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGES

Granted by the Government of New Zealand are subject to the following Conditions and Regulations :—

I. The classes eligible are persons nominated by their friends in New Zealand, provided such nominations have been approved by the Government in the Colony. In all cases they must be sober, industrious, of good moral character, of sound mind, free from bodily defect or deformity, in good health, able to perform the duties of the occupations to which they belong, and must be going to the Colony to reside and settle there. The charge for ship's outfit must be paid in advance. See Clause XII.

II. The Government will not give passages to families having more than *three* children under twelve years of age; this does not, however, apply to approved, nominated families if the number of children and their ages are correctly given in the nomination. Persons who have been in Australia or New Zealand are not in any case eligible.

III. In filling up the Form of Application the applicant must be careful to give full particulars as to the nature of his occupation, and to furnish all other necessary information. With this form he will receive a schedule containing certain Certificate Forms, and unless he can obtain *proper Signatures* to these Certificates, he will not be accepted. In addition to the printed Certificate, the applicant must send in a written Certificate or *Testimonial* from his employer, past or present—the latter being required unless there is some reason to the contrary—stating that he is properly qualified for the occupation entered in his application paper, and that he is sober, honest, industrious, and of good moral character. The applicant's proposal will not be considered until all the documents referred to are received. It is desirable that the applicant should also send a written Certificate or *Testimonial* from his Clergyman or Minister; if, however, he is unable to do this, he should state the reason why such Certificate or *Testimonial* cannot be forwarded. These written Testimonials are sent on to New Zealand for the information of those employers who apply for servants at or before the arrival of emigrants, and then are returned to the emigrant. In cases where the Applicant from any cause whatever does not proceed to the Colony, he must apply for the return of his Testimonials within a month from the date of the Agent-General's decision, otherwise the Agent-General cannot undertake to return them.

IV. No person will be allowed a passage unless he shall have been approved of by the Agent-General. No Single Man above the age of forty years, and no Married Man above the age of forty-five, will be allowed any assistance. But any person so ineligible on account of age, and related to a family eligible for assistance, may, if he is approved by the Agent-General, receive a passage on payment of the entire expense incurred in providing it.

V. As soon as the intending Emigrant shall receive notice that he has been approved of, he must pay the sum required of him. He will then, as soon as his passage is arranged for, receive an "Embarkation Order," naming the ship in which he is to sail, and the time and place at which he is to embark. The sums paid will be absolutely forfeited if the Applicants should fail to embark at the time and place appointed. The Contract Ticket will be issued to the Emigrant before he embarks, or on board the ship.

VI. The filling up the accompanying "FORM OF APPLICATION" does not, nor does even the signature of the "Certificates," entitle the Applicant to a passage; and he is warned against leaving his employment, or making any preparation for emigrating, before he has received his "Embarkation Order." THE AGENT-GENERAL DOES NOT UNDERTAKE TO SEND REPLIES WHEN APPLICANTS ARE INELIGIBLE.

VII. The Emigrants are expected to pay their own expenses to the Port, and up to the period of embarkation. Single Women who have been away from their homes in domestic service will, however, until further notice, either receive a free pass to the Port of Embarkation or be refunded, previous to the sailing of the vessel, a reasonable amount on account of Railway or Steamboat fares.

VIII. If any false statement or false signature shall be found in the Form of Application or the Certificates, or if the applicant shall fail to embark at the time and place required; or if, upon appearing at the place of embarkation, any Applicant or any member of his family shall be found to have any infectious disorder, or any bodily or mental defect, contrary to any statement in the application and certificates, or to have been in Australia or New Zealand before, or to have made any false statement, such persons will not be allowed to embark, and will forfeit any deposit which may have been made on account of their passage moneys or outfit cost, and in case any Applicant or any member of his family shall afterwards be found to have been in Australia or New Zealand before, or to have made any other false statement whatever, the Applicant shall and will pay full passage money for himself and his family to the Government of New Zealand.

IX. The Applicant should state the name of the place in New Zealand to which he desires to proceed. If no place is mentioned the Agent-General will, if the applicant is approved, provide a passage to such part of the colony as he may deem fit. This regulation does not apply to nominated persons who will be sent to that part of the Colony from which they were nominated.

SHIP'S REGULATIONS.

X. PROVISIONS, &c.—Provisions, Cooking, and Cooking Utensils, are supplied on board without charge to Emigrants.

XI. No one will be allowed to embark with a less quantity of Clothing for each person than—

FOR MALES.	FOR FEMALES.	FOR CHILDREN.
6 Shirts	6 Chemises	7 Shirts or Chemises
6 Pair Stockings	2 Warm and Strong Flannel Petticoats	4 Warm Flannel Waistcoats
2 Warm Flannel or Guernsey Shirts	6 Pair of Stockings	1 Warm Cloak or Outside Coat
2 Pair New Shoes	2 Pair Strong Shoes	6 Pair Stockings
2 Complete Suits Strong Exterior Clothing	2 Strong Gowns, one of which must be warm	2 Pair Strong Shoes
		2 Complete Suits of Exterior Clothing

The Clothing need not be new, but it must be serviceable. It will be examined before embarkation to see if the quantity is sufficient.

XII. SHIP'S OUTFIT, PASSAGE-MONEY, &c.—The requisite Mattresses, Bedclothes, Utensils, and a supply of Marine Soap for Washing Clothes during the voyage, will be provided by the Government at the following rates, which sums must be paid by the Emigrants, if not already paid in the Colony, before they can receive their embarkation Orders, viz. :—

For Single Men	Twenty Shillings each.
„ „ Women (except those mentioned below)	Twenty Shillings each.
„ Married People	Twenty Shillings each.
„ Children over 12 years of age	Twenty Shillings each.
„ Children between 12 years and 1 year	Ten Shillings.
Infants under 12 months at date of embarkation	Free.

Single Women of seventeen years of age and upwards, and who are domestic servants, will, until further notice, be supplied with Ship's Outfit, free of cost.

Emigrants must find their own Towels.

Each Male Adult will be required to pay the sum of five Pounds (£ 5) towards the cost of his passage, if not paid in the Colony.

XIII. The Emigrants will, if they proceed in a Government Emigrant Ship, be divided into three classes, and berthed in three separate compartments in the Ship; 1st, Single Men, that is, all unmarried males above twelve years of age; 2nd, Married Couples, with Children under twelve years; 3rdly, Single Women, that is, all unmarried females above twelve years.

The single women will be placed under the superintendence of a Matron. Emigrants going in ordinary passenger ships will receive steerage accommodation.

XIV. LUGGAGE, &c.—All Luggage should be distinctly marked in paint with the name of the Passenger and the Ship; and boxes containing articles which will be required on the voyage should have the word "WANTED," written conspicuously upon them. The whole quantity of Luggage for each adult, allowed free of charge, is *fifteen cubic feet measurement*; Luggage in excess of this quantity will only be taken if there is room for it in the ship, and will be chargeable with freight at a rate not exceeding 1s. per cubic foot. Emigrants will not be allowed to take on board, even if contained in packages marked "Not Wanted on the Voyage," any bedding, spirits, gunpowder, lucifer or other matches, or any dangerous articles; all the luggage will be examined and any prohibited articles will be forfeited. Emigrants must present themselves at the place and on the day named on the Embarkation Order. As all boxes are put into the hold of the ship, and those marked "Wanted" can only be got at about once a month during the voyage, the emigrant should keep a supply of linen for immediate use in a canvas bag, which he can keep in his berth.

XV. Male Emigrants are required, as a condition of their receiving either a free or assisted passage for themselves or their families (if any), to perform the duties of Fire and Boat Drill during the voyage whensoever called upon by the Captain or Surgeon-Superintendent to do so.

XVI. The following notes are added for the information of intending Emigrants:—

1. Emigrants, receiving free or assisted passage, on arriving at their destination, are received by officers of the Government. They are free to make their own engagements, and are not required to repay any amount of the passage cost (unless specially stipulated before sailing), nor are they required to work for the Government.
2. Full information as to the current rate of wages can be obtained at the Immigration Depôts in the Colony, and lists of persons requiring servants, &c., are kept there.
3. Nominated persons are those who have been named by their friends in New Zealand as suitable emigrants, and, subject to such nominations being approved by the Government in the Colony, and to the particulars given respecting them being correct, and to their having good health and characters, they will be offered passages by the first available ships. They are expected in all cases to comply with the foregoing conditions, and to complete the Application Form and Certificate Schedule, the same as other Emigrants.
4. Should any intending Emigrant prefer to go in a passenger ship, paying for his own passage, he should apply to either the New Zealand Shipping Company, 84, Bishopsgate Street, London; Shaw, Savill & Co. 34, Leadenhall Street, London; or to P. Henderson & Co.. 15, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

F. D. BELL,

Agent-General for New Zealand.

7. WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W.,
April, 1881.

This "Form of Application" must be properly filled in and signed, folded so as to leave the Printed Address outside, and returned to this Office without delay.

The Applicant should carefully read the Conditions, and take care that this form is completed in accordance with the Directions given. Incomplete applications will not be entertained.

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF HER COLONY OF, AND THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR, NEW ZEALAND, AND EACH OF THEM.

I hereby apply for, and request the grant of an Assisted Passage to [state place in New Zealand applicant desires to go to] New Zealand, for myself and the other persons named below, upon and subject to the conditions hereunto annexed; and I hereby declare that the statements contained below are true; that I [and my family] are of good character and in good health, and free from any bodily or mental defect; that I [and they] go to the Colony to reside or settle there; and that I have not, and neither has either of them, ever been in New Zealand or Australia before; and I hereby pledge myself [and family] to conform to and comply with the

Regulations for the voyage, and the conditions hereto attached, and not to leave the Ship until she arrives in

And I will for myself [and family] confirm this Agreement, with the conditions attached, in the presence of the Immigration Officer there. And I hereby agree to pay in cash, the sum of £ _____ for Ship Outfit mentioned in Clause XII of the said conditions and regulations, a copy of which has been furnished to, and is retained by me, and £ 5 towards the cost of the passage of each male adult if not already paid in the Colony.

I am, SIR, _____

(Address in full) { _____

Date _____

Confirmed by the said

at _____ New Zealand _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Witness to the signature : _____ (Signed) _____

Immigration Officer,

New Zealand.

The Cristian and Surnames, in full, of the Applicants and their Children (if any) must be entered here, together with all the other particulars required respecting each of them.

Christian and Surname in full	Relation-ship	Whether Married or Single	Age	County where born, and where living lately	Full description of Occupation	Name, Address, and Occupation of present Employer, and how long employed by him

Applicants must be careful in filling in the column describing their occupations. Description such as "Labourer," "Mechanic," "Engineer," are not sufficient.

Address on back :

The Agent General for
NEW ZEALAND,
&c., &c., &c.,
7, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS,
LONDON,
S. W.

These Conditions and Regulations, are to be retained and kept by the Applicant for information and guidance. All communications are to be addressed to "THE AGENT GENERAL FOR NEW ZEALAND."



EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGES

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- II. The Government will not give passages to families having more than *three* children under twelve years of age; this does not, however, apply to approved nominated families if the number of children and their ages are correctly given in the nomination. Persons who have been in Australia or New Zealand are not in any case eligible.

III. In filling up the Form of Application the applicant must be careful to give full particulars as to the nature of his occupation, and to furnish all other necessary information. With this form he will receive a schedule containing certain Certificate Forms, and unless he can obtain *proper Signatures* to these Certificates, he will not be accepted. In addition to the printed Certificate, the applicant must send in a written Certificate or *Testimonial* from his employer, past or present—the latter being required unless there is some reasons to the contrary—stating that he is properly qualified for the occupation entered in his application paper, and that he is sober, honest, industrious, and of good moral character. The applicant's proposal will not be considered until all the documents referred to are received. It is desirable that the applicant should also send a written Certificate or *Testimonial* from his Clergyman or Minister; if, however, he is unable to do this, he should state the reason why such Certificate or *Testimonial* cannot be forwarded. These written Testimonials are sent on to New Zealand for the information of those employers who apply for servants at or before the arrival of emigrants, and then are returned to the emigrant. In cases where the Applicant from any cause whatever does not proceed to the Colony, he must apply for the return of his Testimonials within a month from the date of the Agent-General's decision, otherwise the Agent-General cannot undertake to return them.

IV. No person will be allowed a passage unless he shall have been approved of by the Agent-General. No Single Man above the age of forty years, and no Married Man above the age of forty-five, will be allowed any assistance. But any person so ineligible on account of age, and related to a family eligible for assistance, may, if he is approved by the Agent-General, receive a passage on payment of the entire expense incurred in providing it.

V. As soon as the intending Emigrant shall receive notice that he has been approved of, he must pay the sum required of him. He will then, as soon as his passage is arranged for, receive an "Embarkation Order," naming the ship in which he is to sail, and the time and place at which he is to embark. The sums paid will be absolutely forfeited if the Applicants should fail to embark at the time and place appointed. The Contract Ticket will be issued to the Emigrant before he embarks, or on board the ship.

VI. The filling up the accompanying "FORM OF APPLICATION" does not, nor does even the signature of the "Certificates," entitle the Applicant to a passage; and he is warned against leaving his employment, or making any preparation for emigrating, before he has received his "Embarkation Order." THE AGENT-GENERAL DOES NOT UNDERTAKE TO SEND REPLIES WHEN APPLICANTS ARE INELIGIBLE.

VII. The Emigrants are expected to pay their own expenses to the Port, and up to the period of embarkation. Single Women who have been away from their homes in domestic service will, however, until further notice, either receive a free pass to the Port of Embarkation or be refunded, previous to the sailing of the vessel, a reasonable amount on account of Railway or Steamboat fares.

VIII. If any false statement or false signature shall be found in the Form of Application or the Certificates, or if the applicant shall fail to embark at the time and place required; or if, upon appearing at the place of embarkation, any Applicant or any member of his family shall be found to have any infectious disorder, or any bodily or mental defect, contrary to any statement in the application and certificates, or to have been in Australia or New Zealand before, or to have made any false statement, such persons will not be allowed to embark, and will forfeit any deposit which may have been made on account of their passage moneys or outfit cost, and in case any Applicant or any member of his family shall afterwards be found to have been in Australia or New Zealand before, or to have made any other false statement whatever, the Applicant shall and will pay full passage money for himself and his family to the Government of New Zealand.

IX. The Applicant should state the name of the place in New Zealand to which he desires to proceed. If no place is mentioned the Agent-General will, if the applicant is approved, provide a passage to such part of the colony as he may deem fit. This regulation does not apply to nominated persons who will be sent to that part of the Colony from which they were nominated.

SHIP'S REGULATIONS.

X. PROVISIONS, &c.—Provisions, Cooking, and Cooking Utensils, are supplied on board without charge to Emigrants.

XI. No one will be allowed to embark with a less quantity of Clothing for each person than—

FOR MALES.	FOR FEMALES.	FOR CHILDREN.
6 Shirts	6 Chemises	7 Shirts or Chemises
6 Pair Stockings	2 Warm and Strong Flannel Petticoats	4 Warm Flannel Waistcoats
2 Warm Flannel or Guernsey Shirts	6 Pair of Stockings	1 Warm Cloak or Outside Coat
2 Pair New Shoes	2 Pair Strong Shoes	6 Pair Stockings
2 Complete Suits Strong Exterior Clothing	2 Strong Gowns, one of which must be warm	2 Pair Strong Shoes
		2 Complete Suits of Exterior Clothing

The Clothing need not be new, but it must be serviceable. It will be examined before embarkation to see if the quantity is sufficient.

XII. SHIP'S OUTFIT, PASSAGE-MONEY, &c.—The requisite Mattresses, Bedclothes, Utensils, and a supply of Marine Soap for Washing Clothes during the voyage, will be provided by the Government at the following rates, which sums must be paid by the Emigrants, if not already paid in the Colony, before they can receive their embarkation Orders, viz. :—

For Single Men	Twenty Shillings each.
„ „ Women (except those mentioned below)	Twenty Shillings each.
„ Married People.	Twenty Shillings each.
„ Children over 12 years of age	Twenty Shillings each.
„ Children between 12 years and 1 year.	Ten Shillings.
Infants under 12 months at date of embarkation	Free.

Single Women of seventeen years of age and upwards, and who are domestic servants, will, until further notice, be supplied with Ship's Outfit, free of cost.

Emigrants must find their own Towels.

Each Male Adult will be required to pay the sum of five Pounds (£ 5) towards the cost of his passage, if not paid in the Colony.

XIII. The Emigrants will, if they proceed in a Government Emigrant Ship, be divided into three classes, and berthed in three separate compartments in the Ship; 1st, Single Men, that is, all unmarried males above twelve years of age; 2nd, Married Couples, with Children under twelve years; 3rdly, Single Women, that is, all unmarried females above twelve years.

The single women will be placed under the superintendence of a Matron. Emigrants going in ordinary passengers ships will receive steerage accommodation.

XIV. LUGGAGE, &c.—All Luggage should be distinctly marked in paint with the name of the Passenger and the Ship; and boxes containing articles which will be required on the voyage should have the word "WANTED," written conspicuously upon them. The whole quantity of Luggage for each adult, allowed free of charge, is *fifteen cubic feet measurement*; Luggage in excess of this quantity will only be taken if there is room for it in the ship, and will be chargeable with freight at a rate not exceeding 1s. per cubic foot. Emigrants will not be allowed to take on board, even if contained in packages marked "Not Wanted on the Voyage," any bedding, spirits, gunpowder, lucifer or other matches, or any dangerous articles; all the luggage will be examined and any prohibited articles will be forfeited. Emigrants must present themselves at the place and on the day named on the Embarkation Order. As all boxes are put into the hold of the ship, and those marked "Wanted" can only be got at about once a month during the voyage, the emigrant should keep a supply of linen for immediate use in a canvas bag, which he can keep in his berth.

XV. Male Emigrants are required, as a condition of their receiving either a free or assisted passage for themselves or their families (if any), to perform the duties of Fire and Boat Drill during the voyage whensoever called upon by the Captain or Surgeon-Superintendent to do so.

XVI. The following notes are added for the information of intending Emigrants:—

1. Emigrants, receiving free or assisted passage, on arriving at their destination, are received by officers of the Government. They are free to make their own engagements, and are not required to repay any amount of the passage cost (unless specially stipulated before sailing), nor are they required to work for the Government.
2. Full information as to the current rate of wages can be obtained at the Immigration Depôts in the Colony, and lists of persons requiring servants, &c., are kept there.
3. Nominated persons are those who have been named by their friends in New Zealand as suitable emigrants, and, subject to such nominations being approved by the Government in the Colony, and to the particulars given respecting them being correct, and to their having good health and characters, they will be offered passages by the first available ships. They are expected in all cases to comply with the foregoing conditions, and to complete the Application Form and Certificate Schedule, the same as other Emigrants.
4. Should any intending Emigrant prefer to go in a passenger ship, paying for his own passage, he should apply to either the New Zealand Shipping Company, 84, Bishopsgate Street, London; Shaw, Savill & Co. 34, Leadenhall Street, London; or to P. Henderson & Co., 15, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

F. D. BELL,

Agent-General for New Zealand.

7. WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W.,
April, 1881.

Schedule containing Certificates required in the case of Persons applying for Free Passages to New Zealand.

Separate Written Testimonials as mentioned below must be sent in with this Schedule.

NOTE.—The Applicant should carefully read the Conditions, and take care that this Schedule is completed in accordance with the directions given. Incomplete Applications will not be entertained.

Christian and Surname in full	Relation- ship	Whether Married or Single	Age	County where born, and where living lately	Full Description of Occupation	Name, Address, and Occupation of Employer, and how long employed by him
						Applicant's Address in full.

* We hereby Certify that we have known the above-named person [s] for years; that we believe him [her, them] to be sober, honest, industrious, and of good character, and that he [she, they] is [are] free from any bodily or mental defect likely to impair his [her, their] efficiency as a good †

† Description of occupation must be entered herein by the person first signing. Unless this is done the application will be declined.

We also believe that he [she, they] is [are] deserving of the assistance he [she, they] seeks. We also believe that the above statement as to relationship, age, county, occupation, &c., is true.

*(To be signed by two or more respectable Household-ers of the Applicant's District, one of whom should be Applicant's employer).
(Address and Date).*

I hereby Certify that I have examined the above-named Applicant [and his Wife and Children]; that to the best of my knowledge and belief, he [she, they] are of sound mind, in good health, and free from any bodily defect or deformity. I also certify that he [she, they] have all had the small-pox, or been vaccinated, and is [are] entirely free from any disorder usually considered infectious or contagious.

The Examining Physician or Surgeon is particularly requested before signing this Certificate, to satisfy himself not only of the Applicants being in good health and sound mind, but also that there is no ground to apprehend any tendency to insanity from hereditary causes, or from relatives or Applicants having been affected with it.

*(To be signed by a Physician or Surgeon).
(Address and Date).*

I hereby Certify that I believe the above Certificates to be authentic, and that the persons who sign them are worthy of Credit.

*(To be signed by a Magistrate or Clergyman).
(Address and Date).*

* In addition to the above Certificate a written Testimonial from Employer must be sent in showing that the Applicant is experienced in the occupation to which he states he belongs, unless this is done the application will be declined. The written Testimonial from the Clergyman or Minister (see Clause III. of the Conditions) must also be sent in.

These written Testimonials are sent to New Zealand for the information of Employers there, and will then be returned to the Applicant.

Address on back :

*The Agent General for
NEW ZEALAND,
&c., &c., &c.,
7, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS,
LONDON,
S. W.*

No. 6. Mr. F. S. De Cesare to the Chief Secretary.

Off Colombo,
On board the P. & O. C. Steamer
"Carthage," 28th June 1883.

Sir,

After having visited New Zealand and New South Wales, I proceeded to Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia; in which latter Colony I met Mr. Broome, the newly appointed Governor for Western Australia, who wished me to go with him to that Colony, assuring me that I would meet there all possible support from him in carrying out the scheme for sending Maltese emigrants to that Colony. I expressed my regret that my stay in the Colonies had already extended beyond the time originally fixed by the Malta Government, and having already secured a berth on board the P. & O. Co's Steamer "Carthage," I could not avail myself of his kind offer. We travelled, however, together on board the same steamer from Adelaide to King George's Sound, where he landed on his way to Perth, and during the voyage we agreed on the course to be followed in order to come to a satisfactory result—and of which I shall dwell at the end of this report.

2. In Victoria I found nearly all the same resources as in New South Wales; so that I need not repeat what I reported on the latter Colony; as, with the exception of sugar plantations, Victoria is so full of resources as New South Wales, and Emigrants would do as well in the former as in the latter Colony—labour being there equally in great demand, and wages just as dear; and living, clothing and house rent nearly the same.

3. At Melbourne I met the Honourable Mr. Berry, the Chief Secretary, for whom I had a letter of introduction from the Agent General, and I explained to him the object of my visit to that Colony. He spoke to me openly, stating the state of things in that Colony. "Since several years," he said, "Parliament had stopped any further grants for assisting immigration. All immigrants arriving in Victoria paid their own passage. The feeling of the working classes in that Colony was stronger than in the other Colonies against assisting immigration. * * * * * He offered me every facility for visiting the Colony and the several Government Establishments and Institutions, to the head Officials of which he gave me a circular letter to that effect—and a railway pass to visit the country. * * * * *

4. * * * * *

5. Amongst the principal industries of Victoria the vine growing and wine making is the most important. Mr. Costello is one of the principal vine growers and wine makers in Victoria. I met his partner, who showed me his cellars and offered to show me their vineyards. He expressed himself very desirous of employing any number of Maltese who understand vine growing and wine making. He would pay them the same high wages he is paying to the other labourers he has at his service at present—that is from 6s. to 8s. per day. In Victoria there are settled many Italians and French, and they are doing very well. There are several shops kept by French, Greeks, and Italians. Several Italians emigrated from Naples and paid their own passage to that Colony on board the Oriental Company's steamers which touch that port on their way to Melbourne.

6. If any means should be found by which the Maltese might emigrate to Victoria they may be sure that in that Colony the same blessings await them as in New South Wales and the other Colonies of which I have already spoken in my previous reports. The climate is as good as that of New South Wales.

7. During my stay at Melbourne I made a trip to Tasmania, and I found that that Colony, though not so much ahead as the other Australian Colonies and New Zealand, yet has its share of rich resources and offers good chances and facilities to emigrants for making money and for getting good employments. Till some years ago Tasmania did not offer much encouragement to emigrants. But at present the mineral resources are yielding such good returns and paying so well that a great impulse is being given to that important industry, which is employing many hands, and the requirements for labour are daily increasing. The Government, in view of such a wonderful progress of local industries, and in order to meet the want of labour, have since the end of last year appointed an Emigration Agent in London, and Parliament voted a handsome grant for assisting immigration from the United Kingdom.

Encl. No. 1.

8. I beg to enclose a copy of the Immigration regulations of that Colony together with the correspondence I had with that Government on the subject of Maltese Emigration; from which you will see that on my arrival at Hobart I had an interview with the Chief Secretary, who is at the same time Minister for Immigration, and that he expressed to me his opinion as being quite favourable to assisting Maltese immigration to that Colony, and he told me that according to those regulations they were authorised to grant assisted passage to the Maltese as to any other immigrants. But as the matter was to be submitted to the Board of Immigration of which he is the President, and I could not be admitted to attend that meeting, which was held after my departure from Hobart, they raised objections to which there was nobody who could answer, and the result was that they sent me an answer in Adelaide, regretting that they could not alter the actual arrangements made with the owners of the steamers chartered for carrying immigrants to that Colony. From the letter I addressed to that Government in reply to the answer given me, you will see that they have not said yet their last word; so that you may very likely receive a further communication from them after reconsidering the matter as put before them by me.

9. I need not dwell long on the climate and condition of Tasmania. It will suffice, I believe, when I say that Tasmania is considered by the other Colonies as

the Sanatorium of the Southern Hemisphere, where they send their invalids and persons of delicate constitution for a change of air,—and the well-to-do classes pass their Summer months there, that climate being the most healthy and cool in that period of the year. The country is very beautiful, lands are very rich and grow nearly any thing. Tasmania is considered, in fact, more as an agricultural than a pastoral country, and exports to the other Colonies a great quantity of agricultural produce, especially potatoes and fruits. Wages, however, are not so high as in the other Colonies, with the exception of those paid for labourers in the gold and tin mines, which vary from 7s. to 9s. a day. Lands, with very rich soil, may be got at a very cheap rate, and agriculturists would do very well.

10. From Victoria I proceeded to South Australia, for the Government of which I had a letter of introduction from the Agent General. I had other introductory letters also for the Honourable Mr. Ross, the Speaker of the House, and several other prominent and influential colonists, all of whom showed me the greatest kindness and hospitality, and expressed themselves as very desirous of having in that Colony a good number of Maltese settlers, especially of the class of those who understand vine and olive growing, gardening in general, masons, cooks, and general servants. The Honourable Mr. Ross introduced me to several Ministers, and explained to them the object of my visit there. I had a special interview with the Minister for Immigration, who * * * * * told me that he would bring the matter before the Council of Ministers, and would let me know the result after some days.

11. To my utter disappointment the result was against the expectations of the Speaker of the House, and the other leading men of the Colony to whom I was introduced. The Minister for Immigration told me that he regretted immensely that the decision come to by the Council of Ministers was against aiding direct Immigration from Malta, as they were afraid that the Maltese, not being able to speak English, would not find employment in that Colony, and the Government would find themselves in troubles on their arrival if they could not be employed at once—besides that they would require to appoint an Agent at Malta for that purpose, and they were not prepared to incur such an expense. However, he added, if the Maltese wished to emigrate to South Australia they might avail themselves of the Immigration regulations, and go to England to embark thence for Adelaide on board the ships chartered by the Government for that purpose. The Agent General in London, being authorized to select the emigrants, would not find any difficulty in granting assisted passage to such number of Maltese Immigrants as had the qualifications set down in the regulations, of which I beg to enclose a copy.

Encl. No. 2.

12. I met all the objections raised and was glad to have convinced the above Minister that by assisting emigration from Malta direct, the Colony would have derived a great advantage. He suggested to me then to write to him a letter and express in it all the arguments I had submitted to him verbally, that he might lay that letter before the Council of Ministers, who most probably would reconsider the matter. There was no doubt that he wished to do any thing in his power to meet my views, and encourage Maltese emigration to that Colony.

13. * * * * *

14. I beg to enclose, herewith, a copy of the correspondence that passed between the said Minister for Immigration and myself; from which you will learn all the particulars on the matter. * * * * * As you see from the enclosed correspondence the Government did not think proper to give me an answer in writing, as I should have expected, to my letter. I hope, however, that when the subject will be brought before the House, or when there will be a change in the Government, the matter will be considered again and a different course might be followed.

Encl. No. 3.

15. This Colony, though not so important as New South Wales and Victoria, offers, however, many resources to immigrants. The vine and olive grow far more luxuriantly than in the other Colonies. The olive particularly grows so well that

I was astonished at the quantity of fruit trees bear. They make a very superior quality of oil from the olives; but they do not know yet how to salt and pickle that fruit. The Maltese, who know that process very well would find there a great resource, either by being employed by the colonists with good wages, or by cultivating themselves on their own account that important industry.

16. The climate of South Australia is considered healthier than that of Victoria, though in Summer it is much hotter. Land is very rich and is more cultivated than in the other Australian Colonies. The extent of the territory, being that the largest amongst the Australian Colonies, with the exception of Northern Australia, offers always to emigrants many good lands to select at the conditional purchase price. Wheat grows very abundantly in that Colony, and is exported in great quantities.

17. I shall hand over to you several books given to me by that Government; some of which are for the use of intending emigrants, and to which I beg to refer for further particulars and details, concerning the emigration regulations, the means adopted by the Government for encouraging immigration and the resources of the Colony.

18. At Adelaide there are many industries and manufactories. I have visited that of Messrs. Simpson & Son, tinsmiths, who employ above 300 hands in their extensive establishments; that of the fruit preserving Company, where several hundreds of hands are also employed; that of the tobacco manufactory; that of the tannery and wool washing; and others, the managers of all of which assured me that they would be very glad to employ any number of Maltese in their respective establishments, at the same high wages that they are paying to other workmen; that is varying from 5s. to 12s. a day—masons and brick layers are getting even one pound a day. It is superfluous to state that labour here is as scarce as in the other Colonies, and, therefore, it obtains very high wages. Living, clothing and house-rent is nearly as cheap as in the other Colonies.

19. In the Northern territory there are lands fit for sugar growing, and lately there was such a demand for lands in that locality, that the Government were induced to raise the price of the Crown lands. A railway is in contemplation, which would unite by this iron artery the two extreme parts of the Colony. When that will be completed—and it is only a question of a few years—the resources of that part of the Colony will be greatly developed, the price of land highly increased, and the demand for labor will be immense.

20. * * * * *

21. * * * * *

22. At Adelaide His Excellency Sir William Robinson introduced me to Mr. Broome, the newly appointed Governor of Western Australia, who spoke to me in the most attractive way about that Colony and its resources. He wished me to go to that Colony with him, in order that I might see with my own eyes and judge for myself of the climate, adaptability and resources of that Colony, as a country fit for Maltese Emigration. He told me that, * * * * * the Governor might do much in encouraging Maltese Immigration and that he was quite prepared to propose a vote for assisting Immigration direct from Malta. I expressed my regret that I could not stay any longer in Australia, for the reasons already stated at the beginning of this report. During the voyage from Adelaide to King George's Sound he suggested to me to put in writing what I had proposed to him verbally, in order that he might put my letter before the Legislative Council and recommend its acceptance. I beg to enclose a copy of the letter so addressed to him in conformity to his suggestions, and hope that you will hear very soon from his Government of the result of his recommendations. At Adelaide, on board the same steamer I met the Mayor of Perth, who is also a member of the local Legislative Council, who expressed himself as very favourable towards encouraging Immigration from Malta, and assured me that he and his friends would give their utmost support to any measure proposed by the Governor to that effect.

Encl. No. 4.

23. Sir William Robinson gave me very important information as regards that Colony of which he had been Governor for several years, and assured me that the Maltese would do very well there. He telegraphed to the Colonial Secretary at Perth to send me on board the "Carthage" on my arrival at King George's Sound, some very interesting official publications about that Colony and its resources, wages, cost of living &c., which books I will hand over to you on my arrival at Malta.

24. This being the result of my mission in the Australian Colonies, I hope that my visit in those distant countries may have the effect of persuading the Maltese that those Colonies are not such as they were given to understand as inhabited by savages and cannibals. I trust they will be convinced that if they go there they will find themselves in civilized countries, far more advanced than their own country, and that wherever they go in those Colonies they meet Englishmen, their fellow subjects, quite ready to welcome them and to give them any desirable support; that the example set forth by some other Maltese, who are already settled there, and who are making money, may be followed by many thousands who would be thankful one day to all those who have promoted and encouraged this emigration scheme to those Colonies.

25. I am glad to hear that after I sent my first reports and a letter published by me in one of the Malta papers on those Colonies, several Maltese labourers are eagerly signing an engagement for five years to be employed in Queensland, the employers binding themselves to pay them two shillings a day, besides food and lodging, and their passage to, and back from, Queensland to Malta. I wished, however, that my reports on Queensland and New South Wales were published for general information, as in that case those who are accepting engagements for only two shillings a day might know that there are several employers in those Colonies who are prepared to pay them much higher wages.

26. I beg also to call the attention of the Government to the nature of those engagements, as if the Government of Malta does not take some steps such as those the Government of India has taken, for the protection of such emigrants, they may find themselves in very critical circumstances at the expiration of their engagement in Queensland, in as much as the Courts of Law there do not recognize engagements made abroad unless made under the provisions of a law recently passed, of which I sent to your predecessor in office a copy from Brisbane; so that, with all the engagements on the part of the employers to pay their passage back to Malta at the expiration of the agreement, those emigrants would not succeed in enforcing the fulfilment of that condition in case their employers refused to do so, and then they would be obliged to pay their passage, if they wished to return to Malta, out of their wages, earned during so many years.

I have &c.,

(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.

To the Honourable
Walter Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G.
Chief Secretary to Government,
Malta.

Enclosure No. 1.

Immigration Regulations for Tasmania and Correspondence with that Government.

Copy of a letter to the Honourable Chief Secretary.

Hobart, 23rd April 1883.

Sir,

After the opinion you expressed to me this morning that the Tasmanian Government would have no objection to Maltese Emigrants intended for Tasmania being embarked at Malta on board steamers calling in that port either for Tasmania direct or for Melbourne, I take the liberty of asking you whether, in order to carry out such an arrangement any further steps are necessary on the part of the Malta Government; or whether your Agent General in London will be authorized to make the necessary

arrangements with the Agents of steamers calling at that port, in order to embark Maltese emigrants intended for Tasmania, and to put himself in direct communication with the Malta Government to that effect.

The Malta Government would pay the sums mentioned in article 3rd of the Tasmania Immigration Regulations, published on the 23rd December 1882, of which you were so kind as to give me a copy, for Maltese Emigrants.

I hope that the Government, in order to facilitate this scheme, will have no objection in appointing the Chief Secretary of Malta or any other official, as the person acting for the Emigration Agent in that island, contemplated in article 4th of the above regulations, for the selection of intending emigrants.

As I leave Hobart to morrow morning for Melbourne, where I shall stay till the 4th of May next, any communication on the subject might reach me in that city, at Menzie's Hotel, to that date.

I have &c.,

(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.
Commissioner from the Malta Government.

The Honourable

The Chief Secretary to Government,
&c., &c., &c.

Hobart.

Immigration Office,
Hobart, 5th May 1883.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to inform you, that your letter of 23rd ultimo, addressed to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary of Tasmania, was duly brought under the notice of the Board of Immigration, at its meeting, on the 3rd instant, when I was instructed to point out, that (however desirous the Board might be, to give consideration to your proposition regarding Maltese Emigrants) none of the conditions under which steamers are now engaged, in bringing emigrants to the Colony from the United Kingdom, permit of their being diverted from their regular course whilst en route.

I have &c.,

(Signed) C. R. CATHAY.

F. S. De Cesare, Esq.,

Commissioner from the Malta Government,
Malta.

Colombo, 10th June 1883.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th May last, enclosing a copy of another letter which, under instructions, you had sent to me at Malta, in reply to my previous letter of the 23rd April last, addressed to the Honourable the Chief Secretary of Tasmania.

2. It seems from that reply that I was not happy enough as to make myself clearly understood in my letter, as I never meant that what I proposed therein should interfere in any way with the arrangements made with the owners of the steamers engaged by the Tasmanian Government to carry immigrants from the United Kingdom to the Colony. My proposal was quite independent of any arrangements made with the owners of those steamers.

3. I meant to ask, whether in the case of any other steamers calling at Malta on their way to Tasmania or Melbourne, arrangements might be made in order to embark on board them some Maltese emigrants for Tasmania, the Malta Government paying the amount, for each emigrant, as contemplated in section the 5th of the Immigration Regulations, and the Tasmanian Government paying the balance of the passage money.

4. If I had understood him right, the Honourable Chief Secretary, when I had the honour of speaking to him on the subject, expressed to me his opinion that there were no objections to that; the only difficulty he spoke of was the appointment of an Agent in Malta—and I had remarked to him that there was no need of appointing a special Agent in Malta for that purpose, as the number of Maltese who might be induced to emigrate was not to be expected of such an importance as to require the appointment of an Agent. I said that the Chief Secretary to Government at Malta might very well act in that capacity, without emolument, for the Tasmanian Government, as he would act in the same capacity, at the same time, for the Malta Government.

5. I beg now to add that it is the interest of the Malta Government to select the best people, both morally and physically, as emigrants for Tasmania, in as much as if the first batch of Maltese emigrants, on their arrival in Tasmania, would not be found the desired class of settlers wanted, the Tasmanian Government might, even by telegram, stop any further embarkation of such emigrants and annul the agreement.

6. I hope that on considering the question again the Tasmanian Government will find it desirable to enter into negotiations with the Malta Government in order to come to some understanding on the subject, compatibly with the immigration laws and regulations of Tasmania.

7. In case the Tasmanian Government should think proper to extend this correspondence I would beg that any further communication on the subject be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government at Malta, my mission being at an end.

I have &c.,
(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DR CESARE.

C. R. Cathay, Esq.,
Under Secretary,
Immigration Office,
Hobart, Tasmania.

TASMANIA.
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Hobart, 23rd December, 1882.

The following Regulations made by the Board of Immigration under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 46 Vict. No. 40, and approved by the Governor in Council are published for general information.

Forms of Application for "Passages Certificates" can be obtained upon application to the Immigration Agent in Hobart or Launceston, also from the Wardens of Rural Municipalities, and Police or Stipendiary Magistrates, and the Emigration Agent in London.

W. M. MOORE, *President.*

1. To meet the public convenience, persons resident in the Colony who may desire to introduce Immigrants in accordance with these Regulations shall be entitled to nominate such Immigrants, and to deposit the necessary sum or sums in trust with the Agent for Immigration, at the Immigration Office, Hobart or Launceston, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., and, in the country districts, with the Wardens of Rural Municipalities, or Police or Stipendiary Magistrates, or other authorised person, as the case may be, during the usual office hours: provided that no person shall, without the consent of the Board, be entitled to nominate more Emigrants within any one year than shall be equivalent to twenty Statute Adults. All applications for Passage Certificates on account of such nominated Emigrants to be forthwith forwarded by the person receiving the same, in Launceston or any country district, to the Immigration Agent, Hobart. Such nominations will be subject, however, to the approval of the Emigration Agent in England, and the rules of selection prescribed by these Regulations as in cases where no such nominations have been made.

2. In the event of any person or persons nominated in the Colony for a passage declining to emigrate, or not being able to comply with the conditions required by these Regulations, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of Immigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the amount in excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor upon the receipt in the Colony of the Emigration Agent's report recommending its repayment. But if any attempt at fraud or concealment be made by the depositor or by the nominee under the certificate the deposit will be forfeited.

3. The selection of Emigrants shall be limited to such adult persons as can pay towards the cost of their passage to the Colony, or for whom has been paid in the Colony, the following sums respectively—

- Adult males £ 5 for each person.
- Adult females £ 3 for each person.
- Married couples £ 6
- Children, accompanied by their parents or parent, under 3 years of age, free.

Children between the ages of 3 and 12, half the amount payable by adults. Provided that the amount to be deposited on account of themselves and their children under 12 years of age shall not exceed £ 12. All children above the age of 12 years at the time of embarkation to be deemed "Adults."

4. All Emigrants shall be selected by (or, if nominated in this Colony, shall be subject to the approval of) the Emigration Agent, or by such persons as he may appoint for the purpose, under instructions from the Board of Immigration, provided such instructions shall not be contrary to these Regulations.

5. All Emigrants must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, and shall consist either of married persons not exceeding 45 years of age (with or without children), or of unmarried men and women not exceeding 40 years of age, except under special circumstances approved by the Board; and shall be selected from the classes of agriculturists, mechanics, skilled and other labourers and domestic servants with a special view to the industrial requirements of the Colony, and the fluctuations affecting those requirements as reported from the Colony from time to time. Should the age of any intending Emigrant exceed the limits herein prescribed, the sum payable on his or her account shall be £ 15.

6. The person introducing any nominated Immigrant under a Passage Certificate issued by the Board of Immigration who shall be found upon arrival not to be in accordance with the description given in the application shall be liable to repay to the Immigration Agent, on demand, any money which may have been paid from Public Funds on account of such Immigrant.

7. The "Engagement" set out in the Passage Certificate must be signed by the Emigrant (for himself and Family) agreeing not to leave Tasmania within four years after arrival without having previously paid to the Immigration Agent at Hobart or Launceston one-fourth of the whole cost of the Passage-money for every year wanting to complete four years residence in the Colony, and a proportionate sum for every part of a year. And if any Emigrant attempts to leave Tasmania contrary to such "Engagement" he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £ 50, which may be recovered in a summary way in the mode prescribed by "The Magistrates Summary Procedure Act."

8. The proportion of unmarried men shall not exceed twenty-five per cent. of the whole number of adult Emigrants.

9. A proportion of the Emigrants, not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the whole, may be natives of European countries other than Great Britain and Ireland, who shall answer to the physical, moral, and industrial descriptions embodied in these Regulations.

10. The Emigrants must be brought out in ships chartered for that purpose by the Emigration Agent on behalf of Tasmania, or by such other means as may be approved of by him, and under such Regulations as he may make and prescribe for their moral and sanitary condition during the passage, subject to the approval of the Board of Immigration.

11. All deposits of money on account of the passages of Emigrants, except as provided for in section fourteen, shall be paid to the Emigration Agent in London, and shall be accounted for by him on behalf of the Government of Tasmania.

12. No money paid by persons non-residents in Tasmania on account of any passage or passages will be returned should the person or persons making such payment not avail himself or themselves of the passage or passages so provided; but the Emigration Agent, in cases where circumstances satisfactorily explained may prevent embarkation on the ship first arranged for, may authorise a passage or passages by a succeeding ship.

13. Immigrants by chartered ships shall be entitled to remain on board and will be provisioned at the ships expense for seven clear days after the ship drops anchor in the port of arrival.

14. Every person authorised to receive deposits under these Regulations shall immediately on the receipt thereof remit the amount to the Agent for Immigration at Hobart, with a statement of the number and description of Immigrants whom the depositor wishes to introduce.

15. Forms of application, and all information for the guidance of depositors, can be obtained from the Wardens of Rural Municipalities or Police or Stipendiary Magistrates in the country districts, at the office of the Agent for Immigration in Hobart and Launceston, or in England from the Emigration Agent.

16. The passage certificate must be forwarded by the depositor to the nominee, who in every case must produce it within twelve months from the date thereof to the Emigration Agent in London.

17. A Quarterly Report shall be prepared under the instructions of the Board of Immigration, giving an account of the state of trade, of farming, mining, industrial operations, and domestic employment, including rates of wages, &c., and of the progress of the Colony generally; and copies of all such Reports shall be regularly transmitted to the Emigration Agent in London in January, April, July, and October of each year for his information and guidance and for distribution amongst suitable districts in Great Britain.

18. Persons resident in the Colony who introduce Immigrants under these Regulations, otherwise than by chartered ships, must provide for their reception immediately on their arrival.

Should any such nominated Immigrants be received into an Immigration Depôt, a charge of Two Shillings a day, or part of a day, for each individual will be made against the introducer.

19. Pending the arrival of the Emigration Agent in England, the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., are empowered to act in all respect as the Agents of the Board as regards Emigrants nominated by persons in the Colony in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing Regulations.

20. These Regulations shall take effect on and after the 1st January, 1883.

Enclosure No. 2.

(Omitted.)

Enclosure No. 3.

Copy of two letters addressed to the Minister for Immigration at Adelaide, South Australia.

Adelaide, 16th May 1883.

Sir,

After the favourable reception I met with when I had the honour of speaking to you for the first time about the scheme of a Maltese Immigration to this Colony, I expected that an equally favourable answer would have been given to me by the Government for the proposal made to you on the subject, and which you laid before the Council of Ministers.

2. I was, therefore, greatly surprised on learning that the Government came to the decision not to encourage Immigration from Malta, on the ground that the Maltese would not find easily employment in this Colony, as employers generally employ here English and German people.

3. As the opportunity like that of my present visit in this Colony is not one that is likely to be offered often, inasmuch as the Malta Government is not going to send periodically commissioners for the object of my mission which is that of seeing which of the Australian Colonies is most suited for Maltese Emigration and what advantages and encouragements the respective Governments offer to

Maltese emigrants: I think proper, before leaving this Colony, to submit the following observations and proposals, in order that if they may meet the approval and satisfaction of the Government, I might report conformably to the Malta Government, and try to bring to a successful result my efforts to that effect.

4. First of all, the objection raised as to the difficulty of finding employment for Maltese Immigrants, is eliminated by the fact that several influential settlers in this Colony, with whom I have been in contact, expressed to me their desire to employ Maltese labourers with them as a very useful and desirable class of immigrants, in the several capacities of agricultural labourers, vine and olive growers, gardeners, tinsmiths, shoemakers, carpenters, domestic servants, cooks and similar. Amongst such settlers and employers I may mention the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative House, Mr. Ross, Mr. Devonport, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Simpson, the Honourable Mr. Morgan, and others to whom I have been introduced by the former. Nay some of them wished me to engage some of such skilled labourers for them, if the Government paid their passage from Malta to Adelaide.

5. They cannot, of course, employ many of such labourers; but you are neither to expect many immigrants from Malta, and if I mentioned the names of those employers it is to show that there are in the Colony persons who not only do not object to employ Maltese immigrants, but are, on the contrary, very anxious to employ them as they know what the Maltese labourers are, both physically and morally.

6. An other objection I assume must have arisen from the fear that the importation of Maltese labourers to this Colony might affect the present rates of wages payable to the working classes. I have no doubt that none of the Members of the Government entertains such a fear. But still, as such an impression, though erroneous it be, might work on the mind of the greatest part of the constituents of several members of the Legislative Assembly, I beg to submit that the emigration of Maltese would be so small, and consequently so insignificant, that it would be like a drop of water added to the great Ocean. You are not, in fact, to expect that more than fifty Maltese immigrants would be induced to emigrate from Malta to this Colony, each year, for at least the next six or more years. Their number may increase in proportion as those already settled find themselves well employed, and write to their relatives and friends that they are doing well here. Even then, taking into consideration the number of Maltese who emigrate to other Colonies, both in Europe, Africa and Australia, particularly to Algiers, Tunis, Bengasi, Tripoli, Egypt and Greece, and the whole population of Malta, (150,000) they may not, in any case, exceed 100 or, at the utmost 200 a year.

7. Besides that, you are not to expect that people would emigrate from Europe to such a distant Colony as South Australia if they were not sure to earn good wages as those at present paid here. So that the objections on this score are quite eliminated as the previous one; and I believe that there cannot be found a single labourer in this Colony who does not see that the importation of Maltese into the Colony would in no way interfere with his wages.

8. If the above arguments, as I hope, will be sufficient to persuade those amongst the members of the Government who entertained any fear on the subject, that the importation of Maltese immigrants in this Colony could not be objected to as prejudicial to the interests of some of the settlers, and that, on the contrary, such immigrants would benefit greatly the Colony, I trust that the Government would not object to the following proposals.

1st. To empower the Malta Government to embark, as occasions present themselves at Malta by steamers directed to Adelaide, such limited number of Maltese Emigrants for South Australia, as this Government may think proper to fix—say not more than from fifty to one hundred, more or less, every year—for the first five years, and more for the following years. A matter to be left entirely to the decision of the South Australian Government.

2nd. That such Emigrants should be of the description, morally and physically, mentioned in the Immigration regulations.

3rd. That on complying with those conditions the Malta Government would receive from this Government two thirds of the passage money, or, if it is desired that such a contribution should be previously and distinctly fixed, a certain sum, to be so mentioned, for each Emigrant.

9. It is the interest of the Malta Government to send unobjectionable characters as Emigrants, inasmuch as, if on the arrival of the first batch of Emigrants from Malta this Government should find that they are not the sort of people desired as settlers, they may stop any further embarkation of Emigrants by annulling the agreement.

10. I think that in the shape I submitted my proposal, at least as a fair trial, it should not meet any objection on the part of the Government; and, therefore, I hope that before leaving this Colony, on the 24th instant, I shall receive a favourable answer, which I should be very glad to communicate to the Malta Government and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is very much interested in this question.

I have &c.,

(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.
Commissioner from the Malta Government.

The Honourable
Alfred Catt, Esq.
Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration
&c. &c. &c.
Adelaide.

Adelaide, 24th May 1883.

9 o'clock a.m.

Sir,

On the 16th instant I had the honour of addressing you a letter on the proposed scheme of Maltese Emigration to South Australia, with a request that an answer to the same might be given to me before my departure from Adelaide, which is to take place to day, at 9 o'clock.

No. 7. Mr. F. S. De Cesare to the Chief Secretary.

21 Devonshire Street,
Portland Place.
London, 25th August 1883.

Sir,

I beg to enclose some further papers connected with my mission in the Australian Colonies, which reached me after I sent my last report.

These papers consist :

1st. Of papers laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly of Sydney and printed by order of the same House.

2nd. Of an answer from the South Australian Government to my letter referred to in my last report, which was not answered when I was there, and which reached me only yesterday.

I have &c.,

(Signed) FRAN. SAV. DE CESARE.

To the Honourable

Walter Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Malta.

Enclosure No. 1.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING INTRODUCTION OF MALTESE IMMIGRANTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed. 17 April, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table of this House by the Colonial Secretary, in accordance with promise made in answer to question No. 7, Votes No. 42, of Wednesday, 4th April, 1883.]

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No. 1. The Agent General for the Colony to the Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 29 July, 1881.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have had a visit from the Chief Secretary of the Government of Malta, Sir Victor Houlton, with a view to learn from me to what extent the Government of New South Wales would be disposed to aid the emigration of Maltese.

I informed Sir Victor the nature of the regulations now in operation, and that I would submit his proposal to you, if he would be good enough to address a communication to me for that purpose.

He has accordingly done so, and I send a copy herewith.

The question will doubtless be considered by you at an early date, and I have the honor to request that I may be favoured with an answer for transmission to Sir Victor Houlton, in accordance with his desire.

Should you be inclined to take a limited number of these people, arrangements could be made with the Peninsular and Oriental, or other Companies, to call at Malta for them at such times as may be necessary.

I would direct your attention to the remarks in Sir V. Houlton's letter with regard to the payment of half passage money, which, if insisted upon, would be prohibitory.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[*Enclosure.*]

Sir Victor Houlton to The Agent-General.

60, Ebury-street, London, 27 July, 1881.

Sir,
With reference to our conversation held yesterday at your office, in connection with a scheme of proposed emigration from Malta to New South Wales; I would beg to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Government of that Colony, with reference to the class of persons who would be willing (if sufficiently aided) to emigrate from Malta, together with a statement of their capabilities, which are of a nature that would in my humble opinion qualify them to be of very special service to the Colony as emigrants.

The class of persons who would be desirous of emigrating would consist chiefly of married persons of the agricultural classes; of these, the men are very hardworking, frugal, and temperate to a degree in their habits; skilled in agricultural labour of all kinds; and amongst these agricultural classes there might also be found excellent gardeners, skilled stone-cutters, vine-dressers, &c., &c.; in fact, men accustomed to deal with all the products of Malta, including wheat, cotton, barley, and potatoes, of which there is a considerable export to the United Kingdom in early spring; and with regard to the wives, they are also accustomed to work in the fields, and are equally skilled as are their husbands in all kinds of agricultural labour.

I would mention also as a very specially favourable qualification in favour of Maltese immigrants, that they are accustomed to work out of doors during the five months of tropical heat, during the summer, when the thermometer is never less than 82 in the shade, but notwithstanding this excessive heat the Maltese labourer is always at work, in despite of the scorching sun, from sunrise to sunset.

If I understand you rightly, however, at yesterday's interview, you then stated that the Government of New South Wales had fixed an amount of £ 7 per head to be paid by the intending emigrant, i.e., half the cost of passage, outfit, &c., to the Colony.

Such amount, I regret to say (if insisted upon), would be tantamount to a prohibition to emigration from Malta; the whole of the revenue of Malta amounts only to £ 180,000, out of which the whole expenses of the Island Government are defrayed, and as there is but little hope of any assistance proceeding from private sources, I fear that beyond the cost of an outfit in each case the Island revenue could not be made available for a further outlay.

I am sanguine, however, that in consideration that the Maltese are "British subjects" (which would remove any local objection that may exist as to the employment of foreigners), also that they are, as I fully believe them to be, of all others the best qualified emigrants to meet the requirements of New South Wales, the Government will be disposed to make favourable concessions in aid of emigration from Malta.

With this hope, I now bring the subject under your consideration, and as soon as a reply has been received from your Government, stating the terms upon which they would be prepared to aid emigration from Malta, I would thank you to forward it to the Chief Secretary's Office in Malta, when it would be brought under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Council of Government of Malta.

I have, &c.,

VICTOR HOULTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

No. 2. The Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor.

Downing Street, 14 June, 1882,

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. De Cesare, one of the elected Members of the Council of Government of Malta, is about to visit Australia in order to ascertain for the Maltese Government whether the Colonial Government will encourage Maltese emigration, and in such case to report upon the localities which would appear to be most suitable for emigration from that Island.

I request that you will afford to this gentleman all such facilities as he may properly receive in the prosecution of his mission.

Mr. De Cesare purposes leaving Europe for Australia in August next, and has been provided with a duplicate of this Despatch, which he will present on his arrival.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Minute by the Principal Under Secretary.

This Despatch points out that Mr. De Cesare purposes leaving Europe during the present month in order to ascertain whether emigration from Malta will receive any encouragement at the hands of this Government, and also requests that he may be afforded every facility for prosecuting his mission.—C.W., 23/8/82. Seen.—H.P., 24/8/82.

No. 3.

(*Vide Enclosure No. 4 in Mr. De Cesare's Report No. 4, page 17.*)

No. 4.

Minute by the Colonial Secretary.

Subject—Proposal of Mr. De Cesare for introduction of Maltese Immigrants.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3 April, 1883.

In acknowledging Mr. De Cesare's letter of 30th ultimo, I wish him to be informed in reply to his questions:—

1. Before this Government could recommend the encouragement of the immigration of Maltese they would like to obtain, if possible, some information as to what has been the experience of this class of immigrants in those countries or colonies into which they have been introduced.

2. The Government leaves to the Agent-General in London, as far as possible, freedom of action in respect to his selections of emigrants.

3. At present the Government has not sanctioned bringing any immigrants by general passenger-carrying steamers, although that matter is now under its consideration. If it does do so, and if it does see its way to encourage Maltese Immigration, the making Malta a place of embarkation would be taken into consideration in arranging with the steam companies if the Government of Malta would co-operate in carrying out the regulations which this Government might think right to impose.

He may also be informed that immediately after the prorogation of Parliament the Government intend to consider the desirableness of revising the present regulations for immigration, when his letter will be taken into consideration, and if any decision favourable thereto be arrived at it will be communicated to the Agent-General, who has already addressed the Government on the subject, under date 29 July, 1881.—A.S.

Nos. 5 & 6.

(*Vide* Enclosure No. 4 in Mr. De Cesare's Report No. 4, pp. 17-18.)

Enclosure No. 2.

No. 690.

South Australia.
Crown Lands and Immigration Office,
Adelaide, 23rd May 1883.

Sir,

I am desired by the Commissioner to inform you in reply to your letter of the 16th instant that this Government cannot make any special arrangements with the Government of Malta for the introduction of Immigrants from that place, and consequently the proposal contained in your letter cannot be entertained.

I have &c.,
(Signed) G. S. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

F. S. De Cesare, Esq.,
Commissioner for Government of Malta,
Adelaide.

26th May 1883.

Dear Sir,

The reply to your letter of the 16th instant relative to Maltese Emigration was written on the 23rd instant, the day before you sailed, but was inadvertently omitted to be delivered, for which I sincerely apologize, and enclose it herewith.

Yours faithfully,
T. DUFFIELD,
Acting Clerk.

F. S. De Cesare, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.