ACCOUNT OF THE STEPS TAKEN,

IN ENGLAND,

WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN

ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION,

OR COLLEGE,

IN NEW SOUTH WALES;

AND TO DEMONSTRATE THE PRACTICABILITY OF

EFFECTING AN EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION

OF THE

INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES

FROM THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO THAT COLONY.

BY THE REV. J. D. LANG, D. D.

MINISTER OF THE SCOTS CHURCH, SYDNEY.

Sydney:
PRINTED BY STEPHENS AND STOKES.
1831.
WHEN the writer of these pages was induced to embark for New South Wales the first time, in the year 1822, he cherished the hope, that, in addition to the furtherance of the more immediate objects of his voyage as a Minister of the Gospel, he might one day be instrumental in effecting the establishment of an Academical Institution, for the education of Youth in that Colony, on the liberal and economical principles of the Schools and Colleges of Scotland; and from the period of his arrival in New South Wales, the second time, in the month of January, 1826, he was accordingly engaged, both singly and in concert with other friends of education, in several unsuccessful attempts for the attainment of that important object. About the middle of last year, however, he became strongly impressed, in common with several of his friends in the Colony, with the belief that, in the peculiar circumstances of the country, the accomplishment of so desirable an object was altogether hopeless, unless the requisite stimulus to set the contemplated Institution agoing should be afforded in the first instance from without; and unless its management should be entrusted to men who would unite discretion on the one hand, with energy, perseverance, and the strictest economy on the other. In short, as an individual who felt deeply interested in promoting the cause of education in his adopted country, the writer felt himself called on to undertake a voyage to England, to procure the requisite stimulus in the shape of capital, &c. and to do whatever else might be necessary for the successful establishment of an Academical Institution, or College, in the town of Sydney. And as it had pleased
Divine Providence, about the period in question, to visit his family with a very afflictive domestic calamity, which afforded him an opportunity to leave the Colony for a limited period, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to grant him leave of absence for twelve months to proceed to England.

The writer accordingly embarked at Sydney on the 14th August, 1830, and landed at Dover, in England, on the 12th December following. In regard, however, to the measures which he should adopt on his arrival in England, with respect to the main object of his voyage, and the sources to which he should apply for influence or assistance, he had trusted entirely to the good Providence of God, and was therefore prepared to act according to circumstances, which he could neither anticipate nor controul.

In the course of his voyage, the writer's attention had been frequently turned to the subject of emigration to New South Wales, with a view to ascertain the most eligible ways and means of introducing reputable families and individuals of the class of mechanics into that Colony;—an object which, he was well aware, had always appeared of much consequence to every well-wisher of the Colony, although no practicable scheme had hitherto been devised, in so far as his own knowledge extended, for its successful attainment. In the course of such investigations, as the consideration of that subject required, it appeared to the writer, that if families and individuals of the class in question were judiciously selected in Great Britain, and conveyed at a moderate stipulated rate of passage-fare to New South Wales, they would both be able and willing to pay up the amount of that fare by weekly instalments from their wages, within twelve or eighteen months after their arrival in Sydney; insomuch that their emigration, to the utmost extent required in the Colony, might be effected without any ultimate expense to the community at large, or to those concerned in the philanthropic speculation. Having therefore submitted his views on that subject, as well as in regard to the most eligible means of promoting education in the Colony, to several distinguished Members of both Houses of Parliament, immediately after his arrival in London, he was strongly advised to make some proposal in the first in-
stance—embracing and explaining these views—to the
Right Honourable Lord Viscount Goderich, His Ma-
jesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The writer accordingly submitted to his Lordship a
paper on the subject of education in New South Wales,
in which, after briefly alluding to the various unsuccessful
attempts which had been made with a view to the estab-
lishment of an Academical Institution in that country, he
detailed the plan of an Institution which himself and his
friends in the Colony were desirous of founding in the
town of Sydney—stating, at the same time, that as they
were fully persuaded that, if properly conducted, educa-
tion would support itself in the Colony, the only requisite
was the loan of capital for a few years to put the proposed
Institution into operation, and to direct the energies of the
Colonial public into a proper channel. In a letter accom-
panying the paper referred to, the writer also detailed, at
considerable length, his views on the subject of emigra-
tion; shewing, on the one hand, that the scarcity of me-
chanics in New South Wales, the indifferent character of
a considerable proportion of that class of the existing
Colonial population, and the consequently high rate of
wages in comparison with the price of provisions through-
out the Colony, operated as a serious bar to improvement
in a great variety of ways; and offering, on the other,
(with a view to evince the practicability of effecting the
emigration of persons of that class, to any extent required
in the Colony, without entailing any eventual expense on
the community,) to charter a ship of not less than 400
tons for the conveyance of mechanics and their families to
New South Wales, and to undertake the outfit of the said
ship at his own personal risk, provided his Lordship would
authorise the Governor of that Colony to advance from
the Colonial Treasury, on the arrival of the said ship in
the port of Sydney, the sum of £6000 as a loan, without
interest, for five years, for the erection of the buildings
required for the projected Institution—the mechanics to be
charged the lowest possible amount for their passage, and
to bind themselves to repay the amount by weekly instal-
ments from their wages; such wages to be earned (at the
usual rate of the Colony) in the erection of the said
buildings.
In consequence of these proposals, the writer had the honour of a long personal interview with the Right Honourable Lord Goderich, in the course of which his Lordship expressed his cordial approbation of the writer's plan, in regard to the mode of effecting the emigration of mechanics from Great Britain to New South Wales, as well as in regard to the establishment of an Academical Institution in the Colony. As his Lordship was uncertain, however, whether the Colonial Treasury could afford the immediate transference of the sum solicited to the object proposed, while at the same time he was heartily willing to assist, on the part of Government, in the establishment of the contemplated Institution, he desired the writer to state what sum would be sufficient to effect the establishment of the Institution, independently of the scheme in regard to emigration altogether. The writer replied, that from £3000 to £4000 would be a sufficient sum for that purpose, on the part of Government, as the Colonists of New South Wales were exceedingly desirous of promoting the cause of education, and required rather a stimulus to excite, and a nucleus around which to concentrate their energies, than extensive pecuniary assistance; and his Lordship accordingly ordered that the Governor of New South Wales be authorised forthwith to advance the sum of £3500, agreeably to the tenor of the following communications:

(COPY.)

NOTE FROM LORD HOWICK TO DR. LANG.

Lord Howick presents his compliments to Dr. Lang, and encloses, for his information, a Memorandum of the terms on which the Secretary of State consents to afford assistance, from the Colonial Treasury, towards carrying into effect the plan proposed in Dr. Lang's letter of the 28th ultimo, for establishing an Academical Institution at Sydney, New South Wales.

Downing-street, January 13, 1831.

MEMORANDUM.

Lord Goderich consents to the advance from the Colonial Treasury, in aid of the projected Academical Institution in Sydney, of a sum not exceeding £3500, in different payments, in the course of the eighteen months next after Dr. Lang's landing in New South Wales, on condition that, previous to each advance, the Governor shall be satisfied that an equal sum has been actually expended from the private contributions of the promoters of the undertaking.
It is to be understood that for the sum of £700, thus provided, namely, one-half by Subscription and the other by the Government, all the buildings necessary for the opening of the Institution, on a reduced scale, are to be completed, care being taken that they are so arranged that it may be possible either to increase the establishment to the extent originally proposed, or to confine it to what shall have been done in the first instance.

The proposed buildings to be erected on the ground belonging to the Scotch Church, and security to be given on them for the repayment, in five years, of the money advanced from the Colonial Treasury. The five years to be calculated, on each instalment, from the date of its being advanced to the Trustees.

In the written communication to Lord Goderich, and in the writer's subsequent conversation with his Lordship, it was proposed and settled,

I. That the contemplated Institution should comprehend at its outset,
   1. An English Department, for English, English Composition, &c. &c.
   2. A Mercantile Department, for Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c. &c.
   3. A Classical Department, for the Latin and Greek Languages; and,
   4. A Mathematical and Physical Department, for Mathematics and such branches of Natural Philosophy as it should be found expedient to cultivate.

II. That each of these Departments should be under the management of a separate Master, to be appointed on the recommendation of the University of Edinburgh or Glasgow.

III. That each of these Masters should have a small permanent Salary from the Funds of the Institution, a free House and Fees from the Pupils.

IV. That the Institution should be accessible to persons of all denominations, and no attempt whatever made to proselytize; but that instruction should be afforded, at stated times, in the principles and duties of the Christian religion to those Pupils only whose Parents or Guardians should not object to their receiving it.

V. That the Institution should, in the first instance, be under the general Superintendence of the writer.

Shortly after receiving the preceding communications, the writer proceeded to Scotland, and engaged, on the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Professor of Theology in the University of Edinburgh, and of several Professors in the University of St. Andrew's, the Rev. Henry Carmichael, A. M. for the Classical Department; and, for the English and Mercantile Departments, the Rev. Wm. Pinkerton and the Rev. John Anderson, both highly recommended by the University of Glasgow,
and all Licentiates of the Church of Scotland. In regard to the Mathematical and Physical Departments, the writer, in the event of his proving successful in the chief object of his expedition, had in view a Gentleman, of literary and scientific attainments, residing in the Colony, to whom that Department should be entrusted.

To each of the three Gentlemen above-mentioned, the writer agreed, at his own personal risk, and on behalf of the Institution, to give a free passage to the Colony for himself and wife, or other female relative, if unmarried; a free house capable of accommodating a few boarders; and a salary of £100 per annum from the funds of the Institution. It was further stipulated that each Pupil should pay a fee of £5 per annum to the Institution, to form a fund for the payment of salaries; besides moderate fees (the amount of which should be fixed by the Directors,) to each of the Masters whose classes he should attend.

With a view to form a Library for the Institution, the writer availed himself of the services of the Rev. Mr. Carmichael, who was then residing in London, where he had been engaged in teaching for nearly nine years, in purchasing useful and valuable books at auctions or otherwise, to the amount of about £200; Alexander Birnie, Esq. of Great St. Helen’s, London, having kindly advanced the money required for that purpose on the writer’s account. He also purchased from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Publishers and Wholesale Booksellers, Edinburgh, at the Trade Prices, several series of school books, besides a collection of additional works for the Library, to the amount in all of about £200. And as he had ascertained in London that Dr. Ure of that city, late Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow, was about to dispose of his valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus, he entered into a negotiation with that Gentleman for the purchase of the said apparatus—including a superior air-pump, a double-plate electrical machine, an air-engine, a powerful Galvanic battery, a large assortment of chemical glasses, a great variety of models of machines, and a number of specimens of minerals, &c. &c. &c., all of which he procured for the sum of £139 3s. and brought along with him to the Colony, with a view to the illustration of Courses of
of Lectures in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.

The writer is also happy to state that he received the following Donations for the Institution: viz.

From Jeremy Bentham, Esquire, all the Works of that writer, comprising about 30 vols. octavo.

From George Birnie, Esquire, of London, (nephew of J. Birnie, Esq. of O’Connell-street, Sydney), late Member of the House of Assembly of Canada.

The Laws of Canada, down to 1820, 4 vols 4to.
Journals of the Canadian House of Assembly, down to 1818, 5 vols. 4to.
Ditto ditto for 1818, 1 vol. folio.
Annotations on the Bible, 2 vols. folio, 1651.
Heywood’s History of Women, 1 vol. folio, 1624.
Blount’s Censura, 1 vol. folio, 1690.
Andreas Laurentius, 1 vol. folio, 1600.
Speed’s History of Great Britain, 1696.
Astrologia, 1 vol. folio.

From Mr. Nisbet, Bookseller, Berner’s-street, London,

Philosophical Transactions, 18 vols. 4to.
James’ Medical Dictionary, 3 vols. folio.
Walker’s English Dictionary, 1 vol. 4to.
Scapula’s Greek Lexicon, 2 vols. 4to.
Wilson’s Account of the Pelew Islands, 1 vol. 4to.
Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bonnycastle’s Geometry, 1 vol. 8vo.
Landmann’s Geometry, 1 vol. 8vo.
Cunningham’s (of Harrow) Sermons, 1 vol. 8vo.
Joyce on Morals, 1 vol. 8vo.

From Lady —— of London, [Plates.
Flora Londinensis, by Curtis, 2 vols. folio, with splendid

From Mr. Atkins, of the Scots Church, Swallow-street, London,

Fox’s Martyrology, 1 vol. folio.

From Mr. Dudgeon, of ditto,

Mant’s Bible, 1 vol. 4to.

From Mr. Baister, of ditto,

Willison’s Works, 1 vol. 4to.

From a Young Gentleman in London,

Boswell’s Life of Johnson, 1 vol. Royal 8vo.
From the Rev. A. Lang, Head Master of the Circus Place School, Edinburgh.
Bibliothèque Choisie, 22 vols.

From the Rev. R. Bowie, Edinburgh,
The Latin Bible of Junius and Tremellius, 1 vol. folio.
Johnson’s Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to.
Bossuet’s History of France, 4 vols. 12mo.
Paley’s Evidences of Christianity, 2 vols. 8vo, with a variety of Theological and Miscellaneous Works.

From the British and Foreign Bible Society.
The Bible, either in whole or in part, in the Hebrew, Chinese, Bengalee, Hindoostanee, Persic, Arabic, Malay, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Romaic, & Otaheitan Languages.

From Dr. Scouler, Professor of Natural History, in the Andersonian University of Glasgow,
Three Boxes of Zoological and Mineralogical Specimens, for the Museum.

From William Nichol, Esquire, Edinburgh,
One Box of valuable Specimens of Minerals.

During his stay in England, the writer had occasion to submit the plan of the proposed Institution to the Right Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, President of His Majesty’s Privy Council, and Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow; and in a letter which he had the honor to receive from His Lordship, of date, Richmond, April 2nd, 1831, he observes, “I can have no hesitation in assuring you that I learn, with great satisfaction, that an Institution, so beneficial to New Holland, is about to be founded, and that it will be established under auspices, which appear to me to be most favourable to its success.” And the writer is happy to add, that several of the most distinguished names in the republic of letters, to whom he had the honour to be introduced in the Mother Country, received the intelligence of the proposed establishment of an Institution for education, in this distant Colony, with the utmost delight, and with the warmest wishes for its prosperity and success.

In the interview with which the writer was honoured by the Right Honorable Lord Goderich, His Lordship was pleased to state, in reference to the subject of Emigration, that if the writer and his friends should, at any time
hereafter, effect the Emigration of a number of families of reputable Mechanics, in the way and to the extent originally proposed, he would probably authorise the Governor of New South Wales to extend the loan to the amount at first solicited, viz. £6000, provided His Excellency should see that what had previously been advanced had been judiciously expended. In addition to the stimulus which this intimation was calculated to afford, the writer had incidentally gained sufficient experience, as a Member of a Committee of Management of a Public Institution in the Colony, to know that if the buildings required for the proposed Institution could be erected by reputable and industrious Scotch mechanics in the way of day-labour, and at the usual rate of wages in the Colony, under the superintendence of an able master-builder, they would in all probability be reared at a much cheaper rate, and in a much more substantial manner, than if built by contract. The writer was thus induced to direct his attention, a second time, to the subject of Emigration; especially as he had ascertained, in the course of a few weeks' residence in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Greenock, that many reputable Scotch mechanics, both married and single, were earnestly desirous of emigrating to New South Wales, on the conditions already referred to. With a view, therefore, to procure the means indispensably necessary for the accomplishment of an object which was likely to prove not less beneficial to the Emigrants than to the Colony of New South Wales, the writer drew up and published two different Prospectuses, illustrative of his plans and object, the one in London and the other in Edinburgh, and made a variety of personal as well as written, direct as well as indirect, applications in both of these cities, to various Members of Parliament and private Gentlemen, some of whom were supposed to be friendly to Emigration or actually connected with the Colony of New South Wales, while others were eminent in society for their professed philanthropy. But the writer is sorry to acknowledge, that the uniform result of these applications was only disappointment. The honourable pamphleteer, who could devise ways and means for conveying the superabundant population of a whole kingdom to the
Colonies, would give no assistance whatever, either directly or indirectly, where the object was merely to convey a single ship load of that population to a distant Colony. The metropolitan speculator, who had expended thousands in the desperate attempt to realize a fortune by the growth of Australian wool, would not risk one farthing, even in the shape of a loan at interest on good Colonial security, to improve the intellect and morals of Australia, by introducing into its Territory the machinery of education on the one hand, and a virtuous population on the other. And the guinea-a-year subscription philanthropist, seeing none of the usual attractions of a splendid society, with its imposing accompaniments of Patrons and Vice-Patrons, Presidents and Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Members, regarded both the writer and his object with perfect indifference.

Having ascertained, however, that a mercantile house in his native town of Greenock, Messrs. Alan Ker & Co., were willing to charter the Stirling Castle,—a stout vessel of 350 tons, which had already been employed in a somewhat similar expedition to North America, and which was therefore well adapted for the purpose—for the conveyance of a number of mechanics, with their wives and families, to New South Wales, on condition of their receiving the sum of £1500 on the vessel’s arriving in the Colony; and that another mercantile house, in the same place, were willing to supply the said vessel with stores for the voyage, on the writer’s bill at 18 months, provided that bill should be endorsed by a mercantile house of established character in the city of London; the writer immediately proceeded to London a second time, and, stating the circumstances in a second letter to the Right Honourable Lord Goderich, requested that his Lordship would be pleased to enable him to charter the said vessel for the purpose specified, by authorising His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales to advance, from the loan of £3500 to the proposed Institution, the sum of £1500 for the payment of the charter of the vessel in question, immediately after her arrival in the port of Sydney. His Lordship was pleased to accede to this proposal; * and Alexander Birnie, Esq. of London, having; in addition

* See Copy of Lord Howick’s Letter in the Appendix.
to the advance of £200 for the purchase of books for the Library, very generously agreed to endorse the writer's bill for the purchase of stores for the voyage, to the amount of £1000, the vessel in question was immediately chartered for the purposes above mentioned, and the requisite measures were taken for her outfit and departure with all possible despatch.

The following extract of a letter which the writer had the honour to receive, in the midst of these arrangements, from the Right Honourable Robert Wilmot Horton, late Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and now Governor of Ceylon, will evince that the apathy and indifference he experienced, in a variety of quarters, in regard to his plans for the emigration of mechanics to New South Wales, were neither unprecedented nor extraordinary; while it will shew that his humble efforts have met with the sympathy and the cordial approbation of a highly-distinguished as well as a right-hearted and patriotic man:

"If you had had the opportunity of reading the Reports and Evidence of the Emigration Committees of 1826 and 1827, you would have found all the elements of your plan, for the introduction of artisans into the Colony of New South Wales, laid down in the most clear and simple manner. It was recommended that the Government should inform itself of the wants of the Colony, with respect to mechanics of various classes and descriptions, that the market might not be drugged with labour, or with any particular sort of labour, but that the supply might be rightly adjusted to the demand. All this has been neglected, together with other recommendations of these Committees. The Reports and Evidence have been more read abroad than at home, and those who have mixed themselves up with the subject, are, as they cannot fail to be, disgusted, to their heart's core, with the apathy, ignorance, and indifference, which have attended it.

"It was also part of the proposition of the Emigration Committee, that the parties who should employ the mechanics, to be conveyed from the Mother Country to the Colony, should pay a certain portion of their wages (if so it might be called) to the Government, so as to form a fund for the liquidation of the expense incurred in sending them out. Here would have been a system of emigration which would have paid itself; and, I am satisfied, that of all the modes of providing a Colony with labour (as contrasted with actually settling the Emigrants), this will be found to be the simplest and the best. It differs very little from your own proposition. The only difference is, that under such a system, you would have been enabled to attain your object without personal responsibility or risk; whereas, in the present instance, you are obliged to incur both. I must wish
the most entire success to your undertaking, regretting, at the same
time, that a general scheme does not give you greater facilities for
accomplishing it."

With respect to the Institution, the Right Honourable
Gentleman adds,

"That education is of the most vital importance, and warrants any
reasonable expense in having it secured to a distant population, is
little more than a truism. I cannot doubt that you have well consi-
dered the subject, and that there is a favourable feeling towards it in
the Colony; and, under such a supposition, I must repeat that it has
my best wishes."

The mechanics engaged for the expedition were se-
lected chiefly, though not exclusively, of such occupations
as would render their services, either immediately or
speedily, available for the erection of the buildings re-
quired for the proposed Institution—the number engaged
comprising nineteen stonemasons (including one brick-
layer and one stone-carver); eighteen joiners (including
one cartwright and one millwright); four cabinet-makers;
three plasterers (including one slater or shingler); two
blacksmiths; two cooper; two rope spinners; one engi-
neer, and one gardener. These mechanics were engaged
on the condition of their paying for their passage to New
South Wales at the rate of £25 for each adult person in
their families, and a certain proportion of that sum for each
child above one year of age, by weekly instalments from
their wages; these wages to be earned, chiefly in the
ercction of buildings for the Institution in Sydney, at the
usual rate of the Colony. And, as they were selected
(with two or three exceptions), by the writer himself, in
Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Greenock, with every possible
regard to moral and religious character, he is happy to
state that their conduct, during the long voyage to the
Colony, has uniformly been such as to afford him every
assurance of their fulfilling the terms of their agreement.

As it was necessary to have some person of approved
ability and integrity to superintend the erection of the
buildings, the writer engaged, for that purpose, Mr. G.
FERGUSSON, a master-builder, who had long carried on
business extensively in the town of Greenock, and who,
the writer was assured by very competent judges in that
place, was in every respect peculiarly qualified for the undertaking. The writer engaged, on behalf of the Institution, to afford Mr. Ferguson a free cabin passage to the Colony for himself and his family, and a moderate salary for his services for the space of eighteen months after his arrival in the Colony. And, as there still remained several cabin berths unoccupied, after accommodating the Gentlemen connected with the Institution, and their wives or sisters, these were let, on behalf of the Institution, at the rate of £60 for each person.

The whole cost of the expedition will, therefore, be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charter of the Vessel</td>
<td>£1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on the above, at 5 per cent, till the time of its payment in Scotland</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outfit of Vessel—fitting up of cabin and steerage for the purposes of the expedition, including a quantity of pine planks to be used in the joinery work of the Institution, with various other expenses, as per accounts</td>
<td>211 1 9½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the use of water casks furnished by the owners</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stores both for cabin and steerage, with expenses on do.</td>
<td>1225 15 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional stores purchased, and additional expenses incurred at Simon’s Bay, Cape of Good Hope, as per accounts</td>
<td>59 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance of £1500 at about 2l. 10s. per cent; say</td>
<td>37 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various additional charges not included in the preceding items, say</td>
<td>150 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses incurred by the writer in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, in making arrangements for the expedition</td>
<td>200 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£3483 7 8½</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This expenditure has already been met, or will be met, in the following manner; viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In providing a cabin passage for ten adult persons, on account of the Institution, at the rate of 60l. each; as also, for seven children of the family of Mr. Ferguson, at rates proportioned to their ages</td>
<td><strong>£720 0 0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received for the passage of two Presbyterian Ministers, and of six other cabin passengers unconnected with the Institution</td>
<td>480 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried forward</td>
<td><strong>£1200 0 0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Brought forward...£1200 0 0
Due for steerage passage for eighty-four adult persons,
at the rate of 25l. each, the same being payable to the
Institution as aforesaid ...................................... 2100 0 0
Ditto for thirty-two children, at rates proportioned to
their years .......................................................... 206 5 0
Freight received by the owners for stowage not required
for the Institution or passengers; agency to be de-
ducted ............................................................ 229 1 6
Donation to the Institution from Messrs. ALAN KER & Co.
owners of the Stirling Castle.................................. 50 0 0

£3785 6 6

It will thus appear, that if the mechanics who have
emigrated by the Stirling Castle fulfil their respective
engagements, which the writer is confident they will, from
their general character and their uniformly good conduct
during the voyage, the buildings of the Institution will in
all likelihood be erected at a much cheaper rate than they
would have cost if built by contract at the usual rates of
the Colony; while the Colony will reap the permanent
advantage of a very considerable increase to the most useful
class of its population, as well as of the practical establish-
ment of a principle in regard to emigration, the results of
which may be most extensively beneficial to the Australian
community.

It would be quite practicable, however, to effect the
emigration of persons of the industrious classes in the
Mother Country, to the utmost extent required in this Co-
lony, on terms much more favourable to the emigrants
than those on which the writer engaged the mechanics who
have just arrived from Scotland under his care. A con-
siderable saving, for instance, could easily be effected in the
article of provisions, in the event of any future emigration
from that portion of the United Kingdom, by substituting
certain articles of food more wholesome, and more accept-
able to Scottish emigrants, for certain others of higher
price. A further saving could also be effected in the fitting
up of the vessel or vessels to be employed for such a pur-
pose, a much greater expenditure having been incurred, in
the fitting up of the Stirling Castle, than would be requi-
site in any future case of a similar kind. It would also
render the speculation much less complicated, while it would very materially lessen the general expenditure, were the charterers to confine the speculation entirely to steerage passengers, by letting the cabin accommodation to the captains or owners, and leaving them to make the best of it they could. In the case of the Stirling Castle, where the writer had to provide accommodation, on account of the Institution, for so many cabin passengers, whose comfort he was bound to consult in every possible way, as well as for additional Presbyterian Ministers and their female relatives, whose passage was paid for to the Institution,—such an arrangement was scarcely practicable. A similar case, however, could scarcely recur in future.

The writer is confident, that an emigration of the industrious classes of the mother country to this Territory, sufficiently extensive to meet the wants of the Colony in every department of labour, could be effected with the utmost facility, within the next two years, at an expense of considerably less than £20 for each adult person; and that if sufficient care were taken in selecting the emigrants, their repayment of that outlay might be reckoned on with almost absolute certainty. It is very questionable, however, whether such a scheme would ever succeed, either in the hands of Government, or of mere mercantile speculators. Were a board of Emigration, however, consisting of intelligent, energetic, and patriotic men, to be established in the Colony, to act as Trustees to the Government on the one hand, and to superintend the whole management of the system on the other, the writer is confident that success would not be problematical, while the benefit likely to accrue to the Colony would be incalculably great.

As the writer is conscious, that the expedition in which he has thus been engaged, was undertaken from a sincere desire to promote the best interests of his adopted country, and as he has reason to believe, that the arrangements he effected in the mother country, in regard to the procuring of office-bearers, books, and apparatus for the Institution, could not have been effected on more eligible terms, he can look with confidence to the Colonial public, for eventual relief from that heavy pecuniary responsibility.
which he voluntarily underwent on their behalf, while he cherishes the hope, that his fellow Colonists will not refuse to put forth a vigorous effort for the full establishment of an Institution which has thus been commenced under such favourable auspices, and with such reasonable prospects of ultimate success. With this view it is proposed to raise forthwith a capital of £3500, in shares of £25 each, payable by instalments; each shareholder to receive interest, at the usual rate of the Colony, for whatever amount he may have advanced, as soon as the Institution shall be able to afford such interest; to have one vote for each share he holds, not exceeding five shares, at all general meetings; and to hold, in common with the other shareholders, all the patronage of the Institution.

In regard to the government of the contemplated College, it is proposed, that a council of seven shall be annually chosen by the whole body of shareholders, for the management of its external affairs,—such as the erection of buildings, the regulation of fees, the appropriation of funds, and the appointment of office-bearers; but that every thing more immediately connected with the business of education, such as internal management, division of labour, discipline, &c. shall be under the exclusive direction and control of the office-bearers of the Institution.

The buildings of the proposed College will be erected on the ground adjoining the Scots Church,—a situation which is perhaps the most eligible for such a purpose of any in the Colony,—its elevation ensuring its salubrity, on the one hand, and its central position rendering it of easy access from all parts of the town, on the other. The importance of such a situation, both for day pupils, and for the delivery of courses of popular lectures to the more advanced youth of the town, in the evening, is too obvious to be overlooked. It is proposed, moreover, to erect, in the first instance, four houses, for the accommodation of the masters, the said houses to front the new street, running from the tower of the Scots Church to George street, and to afford temporary accommodation for the different classes, till the main building, which will occupy the space intervening between the said street and Church Hill, is erected.
It will doubtless be gratifying to those friends of education in the Colony, who may feel disposed to patronise and to support the contemplated Institution, to know, that the general principles on which its constitution will be framed, and its management conducted, are in perfect accordance with the sentiments of some of the most enlightened friends of education in the mother country. In proof of this, the writer begs leave to refer to the following extract of a letter which he had the honour to receive, on the subject, from the Very Rev. Dr. Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, whose enlightened, zealous, and disinterested exertions in behalf of education, throughout the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, are beyond all praise.

Edinburgh College, 14th March, 1831.

Rev. Dear Sir,

I take a very lively interest in the projected Academy at Sydney. I have long known, from correspondence with leading persons in Australia, that such an Academy was a great desideratum; and while it was urgently needed at present, it promises, I am satisfied, prospectively to become an effective means of promoting the intelligence, civilization, industry, and prosperity of the interesting and rising Colony in which it is to be instituted. Nor can I help looking to it as the incipient germ of a future Australian University.

Under these impressions I cannot but highly admire and applaud the enlightened and liberal policy of the Right Honorable the Colonial Secretary, for the munificent grant allotted to forwarding the object; and some of the views which I have had the honour to state personally to the Earl of Dalhousie, when his Lordship was undertaking the erection of a University at Halifax, in Nova Scotia; and also to Sir Howard Douglas, when discussing with him the clauses in the charter granted to the University at Frederick-town, New Brunswick, may not seem altogether inapplicable to the Sydney Academy.

1. Scrupulous care should be taken to fix the Salaries of Teachers at an amount that will support them in suitable competence and respectability, but which will still leave room for a demand on the assiduity and zeal of their professional exertions.

2. No exclusive patronage as to offices in the Academy, and no exclusive disposal of funds should be vested in the Teachers. They should be vested in some Corporation of Directors.

3. No religious test should be required of Students for admission to the Institution: and no such rule should be laid down, as is laid down in the charter of Frederick-town—that a Teacher must sign the 39 Articles of the Church of England, before his nomination to a chair.
Such, Rev. Dear Sir, are a few of the general principles which occur to me as important to be followed out in the establishment of your intended Academy; and in reference to my two last suggestions, I beg to add my conviction, that one of the great causes that have led to the distinguished success of the University of Edinburgh, consists in the absence of all the party jealousy, and all those party-collisions which patronage of offices, and disposal of funds unavoidably engender among the Members of a corporate body. Neither is it the practice here to impose religious tests on the admission of any Professors, except on the Professor of Divinity.

I remain, with much esteem, and the warmest wish for the success of your scheme,

Rev. Dear Sir,
Your obedient faithful Servant,

GEO. H. BAIRD.

Rev. Dr. Lang.

It was deemed expedient that all the Masters of the proposed Institution should, in the first instance, be Licentiates of the Church of Scotland, to ensure, if possible, a high moral character to the Institution, as well as that respectable standing, in regard to general acquirements in literature and science, which the situation of a public instructor, in the present enlightened age, essentially requires. But the chief object of this arrangement, was to secure to the Institution men who had themselves been trained under, and would consequently be prepared to pursue that system of liberality and economy, which is universally acted on in the schools and colleges of Scotland, and which it is of the last importance to introduce into an infant Colony.

From the preceding outline, it will appear, that the proposed Institution is intended at the outset, to combine a system of elementary education, with a gradually extending provision for instruction in the higher branches of literature, philosophy, and science. This arrangement will continue in operation till the Institution is sufficiently advanced, and the system of education to be pursued in it, sufficiently matured to admit of the gradual disjunction of the School and College Departments, by the appointment of Assistant Masters for the elementary classes. Till then, however, pupils of all ages will be admitted indiscriminately, and be classified according to their respective attainments and abilities, or to the views of their parents.
and guardians, in regard to their future course in the world.

The personal sacrifices which the writer has been called to make, in effecting the various and complicated arrangements above-mentioned, since he left the Colony fourteen months ago; and the mental anxiety and bodily fatigue he underwent during the five months he spent in the Mother Country, where he had to travel, chiefly in the depth of a severe winter, upwards of two thousand miles, may be easily conceived. While he feels grateful, however, to Almighty God for having brought him once more safely back to his adopted country, after having again circumnavigated the globe, he trusts that his exertions will be taken in good part by his fellow colonists, and that the permanent establishment of an Institution, which is likely to prove extensively beneficial to the Colony, will speedily be effected.

The writer has spared no pains whatever, and withheld no cost, commensurate with his own limited means, to render that Institution thoroughly efficient, as a means of promoting the advancement of literature and science beyond seas, as well as of diffusing useful knowledge throughout the Colony. With this view, he has established connexions, for the interchange of specimens of natural history, and for the pursuit of investigations interesting to science in this Territory, with several of the most distinguished naturalists in Great Britain, as well as with literary and scientific bodies and individuals in South Africa, Rio de Janeiro, and Madras, from all of which localities he has reason to expect from time to time interesting specimens for the Museum.

As an instance of the important results which are likely to attend investigations of the kind referred to, the writer will only mention the following fact:—A collection of fossil bones which had been discovered in a limestone cave at Wellington Valley, by George Rankin, Esq., of Bathurst, and to the discovery of which, the writer had the honor of calling the attention of the Colonial public, in an anonymous letter published in the Sydney Gazette, about eighteen months ago, was entrusted to the writer by Mr. Rankin, for Professor Jameson, of the
University of Edinburgh. One of the bones had evidently belonged to some large animal; and Professor Jameson, and an eminent Naturalist of the College of Surgeons in London, to whom it had afterwards been forwarded, coincided in regarding it as a bone of the Hippopotamus. Not satisfied, however, with their own opinion concerning it, it was subsequently sent to M. Le Baron Cuvier, of Paris; and that distinguished Naturalist (Professor J. informed the writer just before leaving Scotland) had ascertained that it was the thigh-bone of a young elephant; thereby establishing the interesting and important fact, that the wilds of Australia were once traversed by that enormous quadruped, and that this fifth quarter of the globe, though so lately only the habitation of civilized man, is as ancient as any other portion of the surface of the earth.

On board the Stirling Castle,
Port Jackson, 13th October, 1831.
The following is a copy of Lord Howick’s letter, expressive of the assent of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Goderich, to the writer’s proposal:—

**Downing-street, 28th March, 1831.**

Sir,

I am directed by Viscount Goderich to acquaint you, that he consents to the proposition contained in your letter of the 15th inst., and has accordingly instructed the Governor of New South Wales as follows; viz.

To pay to you the sum of £1500 on your arrival in the Colony with the number of emigrants whom you undertake to land there—this sum to be considered a part of the £3500, which Lord Goderich agreed to advance from the Colonial Treasury for the purpose of establishing a College, as stated in the memorandum which accompanied my note to you of the 13th of January last; and it being further understood that no additional advance will be made until the Colonial Government shall be satisfied that at least £1500 shall have been actually expended on the proposed building.

When this shall have been made to appear, the remaining £2000 to be advanced at intervals as originally agreed upon, you being held personally responsible for the due execution of this arrangement.

I am, Sir,

your obedient humble Servant,

HOWICK.

The Rev. Dr. Lang, &c. &c.

The highly favourable manner in which the writer’s exertions, in regard to emigration, have been received by all ranks in the Colony, and the interest which the expedition of the *Stirling Castle* has universally excited, as well as the great importance of the subject both to the Mother Country and to New South Wales, induce the writer to subjoin the following copy of a letter, on the
means of promoting emigration to this Territory, which he took the liberty to write to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Goderich shortly after his arrival in England in the month of December last, that the suggestions it contains may receive the attentive consideration of men of intelligence and philanthropy throughout the Colony.

(Copy)

London, December 30, 1830.

MY LORD,

My Lord Howick having mentioned, in the course of a conversation with which he honoured me at the Colonial Office on Tuesday last, that your Lordship's attention had lately been directed to the subject of the emigration of agricultural labourers, I do myself the honour most respectfully to point out to your Lordship two sources of revenue which at this moment are directly available for the accomplishment of that object in the Colony of New South Wales, and the employment of which, for so benevolent a purpose, would not only prove a seasonable relief to the mother country, but an incalculable advantage to that Colony.

In the first place, therefore, I am confident, My Lord, that a very large annual revenue might be immediately derived from the sale of certain valuable allotments of land belonging to the Crown in the town of Sydney; some of which have hitherto been lying entirely waste, while others have been occupied by Government Establishments, the removal of which, to other equally eligible but less valuable situations, would prove equally conducive to the ends of Government, while it would yield a strong and immediate stimulus to enterprise and improvement on the part of the community, and afford profitable and permanent employment to a great many additional mechanics in the Colonial capital.

Of the allotments in question, the situation of which your Lordship will be able to ascertain by referring to the Chart of the Town of Sydney, I would particularly mention:

1. The extensive allotment occupied by the Military Barracks, and bounded on the East by George-street, the principal street of Sydney. In that street ground has lately sold at the enormous price of £25 per foot of front by 100 feet in depth.

2. The ground occupied by the old Gaol, near the King's Wharf, in the same street.

3. The highly valuable allotment occupied by the Lumber Yard, at the intersection of George and Bridge Streets, Sydney.

4. The ground occupied by the Government Dock Yard, adjoining the King's Wharf and extending along the Western shore of Sydney Cove.

5. The ground extending from Fort Macquarie along the Eastern shore of Sydney Cove.
6. The site of the Old Burying Ground in George-street, which has been disused for ten or twelve years past, in consequence of having been found too near the town.

7. Various allotments in Cockle Bay, now commonly called Darling Harbour.

8. Various allotments on the Heights to the Northward of the Military Hospital.

9. Various allotments in other parts of the town.

The sale of these allotments, on condition that the purchase money should be payable at the convenience of the purchaser, at any time within 20 years from the time of purchase, 10 per cent interest being paid on the whole amount till the time of payment;—a mode of sale not unusual in the Colony, and highly advantageous in a new country to both buyer and seller—would immediately produce to Government, independently of the sum required for erecting, in other eligible situations, buildings of equal value to the present Government establishments, on the first four of the allotments above-mentioned, a sum of at least £200,000, or £20,000 per annum. On the security of this property, His Majesty's Government could easily, and without entailing one farthing of expense on the Mother Country, raise money in London, at the European rate of interest, for the immediate conveyance of married agricultural labourers to the Colony, to the number of 20,000 souls, including the wives and children of the labourers; and I beg to assure your Lordship, that while the Colony could receive and advantageously dispose of that number of free emigrants during the year 1831, the appropriation of Government property in the Colony to such a purpose would afford universal satisfaction to the Colonists on the one hand, and would greatly promote the voluntary emigration of respectable families of small capital on the other.

In the second place, your Lordship is doubtless aware that, in the year 1825, a Corporation was established by Royal Charter in the Colony of New South Wales, to which a seventh of the whole Territory was granted for the support of the Episcopal Church and Schools of the Colony, on the avowed understanding that the said grant would immediately and for ever relieve the Colonial Government of the burden of supporting these establishments. Your Lordship is doubtless aware also, that that Institution has utterly failed of its intended object; the Corporation having actually borrowed from the Colonial Government at the rate of from £19,000 to £22,000 per annum for the support of the Episcopal Church and Schools of the Territory; while the mere cost of its management, exclusive of the salaries of Clergymen and Schoolmasters, has hitherto been from £1500 to £2000 per annum—a sum considerably greater than is annually expended for the management of all the Church and School affairs of His Majesty's ancient kingdom of Scotland.

But the Church and School Corporation of New South Wales has been productive, my Lord, of still greater evils to the community at large than any arising from the mere expense of its management. It has tended to identify the Episcopal Clergy, in the estimation of the whole Colony, with secular pursuits. It has given extreme dissas-
tisfaction to many respectable emigrants who have had to go far into
the Colonial wilderness with their families, in search of land to settle
on, while numerous tracts of land, of the first quality, were lying
utterly waste in the most accessible and eligible situations, in the
hands of the Corporation. It has excited a spirit of disaffection to-
wards His Majesty's Government among the native youth of the Co-
lon; and I will even add, my Lord, has sown the seeds of future
rebellion. In short, the Church and School Corporation of New
South Wales, instead of proving a benefit either to the Government
or to the Episcopal Church, as its projectors unfortunately persuaded
His Majesty's Government it certainly would, has lain as a dead
weight on the Colony for the last five years—repressing emigration,
discouraging improvement, secularizing the Episcopal Clergy, and
thereby lowering the standard of morals and religion throughout the
Territory.

If I were soliciting your Lordship for a portion of the Corporation
land in New South Wales, for the permanent support of the
Presbyterian Church in that Colony, your Lordship would have good
reason to receive these representations with extreme suspicion. But
I have no such desire, my Lord. Sincerely desirous that the Pres-
byterian Church in New South Wales should have its chief patrimony,
and its chief dependence, and its sheet anchor in the affections of
the people, my only object in making such statements, is, to re-
commend to your Lordship the propriety and the expediency of
gradually disposing of the whole of the Corporation land, (with the
exception of those reserves which it might be expedient to retain, for
the formation of communes or villages of free pauper agriculturists),
by public auction, on the conditions I have already suggested, in regard
to Crown property in Sydney, with this difference, that the interest
payable on the purchase money should be only five per cent.; to
employ the whole fund arising from such sales in the promotion of
emigration; and to transfer the support of the Episcopal Clergy to the
Colonial revenue. The declaration of such an intention on the part
of Government, would doubtless promote the emigration of small
capitalists to the Territory, from the certain prospect it would
afford them of obtaining good land at a reasonable rate, in eligible situations,
while the fund arising from the sales would prove equally beneficial
to the mother country and the Colony, in promoting the emigration
of agricultural labourers.* These agricultural emigrants, I conceive,
my Lord, it would be expedient to place under the control of a
Board of Emigration, to be established in the Colony, as no general

* The difference of the mode, suggested by the writer, for the disposal of
the Corporation Land, from the one adopted by His Majesty's Government for
the sale of Crown Land in this Colony, consists in the two following most im-
portant particulars: first, that in the mode suggested by the writer, land
would be sold for whatever it would bring, whereas it is now to be sold at
not less than five shillings per acre; and, second, that in the mode suggested
by the writer, the purchase-money would be allowed to lie at 5 per cent
interest on the security of the land, for any period not exceeding 21 years;
whereas, on the system adopted by His Majesty's Government in regard to
Crown Land, it must be paid immediately.
mode of disposing of them could be fixed on in the mother country, without entailing much hardship on individuals. Some of them would doubtless find eligible employment as farm servants, or overseers, throughout the Territory; others would, perhaps, take small farms, on lease from Government, or from private landholders, at a rental payable in produce; while others could, in all likelihood, be advantageously settled on small conditional grants of land, in communes or villages. To expect, however, that the emigration of agricultural labourers to New South Wales, could be effected in such a way as to remunerate either Government or private individuals, for the expense of their passage, while convict labour can be procured with so much facility, is, I conceive, my Lord, unreasonable. Under judicious management they might eventually contribute something towards that object, and towards the consequent extension and continuance of the system of emigration; but to place much dependence on such a source of remuneration would not be advisable.

I have been induced to trouble your Lordship with this communication, in consequence of the strong impression produced upon my own mind, during the last fortnight, in contrasting the present distressing state of the labouring agricultural population of England, with the highly comfortable situation of all persons in a similar class in society in New South Wales; and I have been the more strongly induced to address your Lordship on the subject, from the difficulty which I know your Lordship must necessarily labour under in obtaining accurate information in regard to the present state and capabilities of so distant a Colony.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount GODERICH,
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.