MEMORANDUMS OF A VOYAGE TO VAN DIEMAN'S LAND
by Mr. P. Harrisson
1822
Journal

Peter Harrison
1822
HARRISSON DIARY

Presented to the Royal Society by Mrs Joan Bruford, 1949

PETER HARRISSON (c 1791-1869)

Memorandum of a voyage to Van Diemen's Land 1822

Peter Harrisson arrived in V.D.L. via the Macclesfield on 8.9. 1822. He received a grant of 2000 acres at Oatlands, lived at Grove House, Jericho, married Mary Lloyd Owen of Jericho and died on 20 July 1869 aged 78.

Journal or memorandum written by Peter Harrison concerning his voyage to V.D.L. and his arrival there and entitled: 'Memorandums of a voyage to Van Dieman's [sic] Land by Mr P. Harrisson, commenced February 1st, and his arrival there September 8th, with such observations as may prove useful to future emigrants'.

The journal is written in the form of a letter to 'Charles' and contains lively memories of an uncomfortable voyage 'steerage', on which two passengers were arrested for debt (one at Dover and one at Cork, Ireland, by officers from Bow Street). In V.D.L., his 'general observations, Nov. 1822' include a favourable report of the weather, the fertility of the soil and prospects for agriculture, together with a note of prices of grants of land and specimens of the certificates necessary, also a note of costs of equipment and comments on types of sheep. Amongst other general advice he notes the necessity for bachelors to learn to cook and make bread. He also comments on the prospect of the establishment of a criminal court and supreme court and refers to life in Hobart, the appearance of aborigines, etc.

(quarto notebook, 94 pp) RS.47/1

2 Typed copy of above, indexed. RS.47/2

(a second copy of the typescript was presented to the University Library, and is in the Archives, ref.: H.14)
Memoranda of a Voyage to New Zealand
Land by Mr. E. Harrison Commissary for
and his arrival there Oct. 8, 1822, with such
observations as may prove useful to future
Emigrants.

Mr. Charles,

With my views in proceeding as a
Settler to this Colony you are well acquainted,
completely tired of those various misfortunes to
a comfortable residence in England, and finding
my means of future support daily diminish, with
out a reasonable chance of meeting with an
emphatically suited to my wishes, to proceed my plan
from my principle reasons for quitting my native
land. I now write a reply to my duties, & I
unanimously to giving you the information in
response of your inquiring the settlement and my
future prospects, I will give you a short account
of our voyage, which has unfortunately been a
terrible one to all parties, having been more
than two hundred and two months on the passage, and
more particularly to the ladies, and the second orders
who had never before quitted them five miles,
and known only the members of the crew, who have often
informed the
most anxious to myself who have often been
resented against the
worse along with the
at the commencement.
any further than the help of their, and being able to
reach this place in time to procure what Lord for
safety, to save the first season. You are aware of
all difficulties I experienced in London in shoring
my该on, in not being able to get my
embarkations & provisions on board the Warrington
myself, and I was half way to stay in consequence of
our arrival, the William Penn, which you had
shipped by two months before us, and we found every thing
right.
When you left me in London, we immediately
got down to Gravesend, where we remained two
days, while the ships every were paid their Wages
in advance, and the Passengers on board were
mustered by the proper Officers of the Customs, and
our names registered, and the quantity of provisions
attained to be equal to the consumption of the
number of Passengers going out, of such quality as
to give satisfaction. These are good regulations
out of which strictly refer to, all at all times
prevent any great deficiency of Water & provisions
being paid on board, and as every ship is allowed
to take but a certain number of Passengers,
according to her tonnage, it happened that the Ships being
so crowded as let make them liable to many
sicknesses. Unfortunately many of our passengers
not being themselves in London, and wishing to stay
at the last day with their friends, they came on
board here, your bounty now put the ships was
aound in this Books, that they begged not to fill our
Cabins with these, but it be some for the next
ship. Judge them our on profession, and I look


those who expected to get their goods on board here, some were left behind. Those that could not be taken as board, were stored prematurely in the仓房 in any a manner that could be discovered, which so completely blocked up the passages to carry things as were found on board for the accommodation of the passengers, that it was long days before any vessels & vessels, though and goods, could be got at.

As I took my passage in the 1st day, taking, for motives of economy (to save my family till my arrival here), I paid the 50 l. instead of great value to me) was not able to get any things from our canoes, until they were fully provisioned in the canoes, and I put my provisions there the Barf and vegetables, that is to say, except the fish in our bundle were fortunate, as the 2nd day we were off, our provisions were of the finest kind of conveniences, and I suppose you or my self & those who were on such things to use and had prepared for the worst, knowing that this side of our companions, exchange, who would have been enough to do the damage the Sallis might have they had well forwarded. We sat as the greatest of confusions for Greenwood, and the Wind staining here may have with the motion of the ships, and use them accounts, long before we arrived in that down we were detained by a gale on the coast, and are still standing in the same winds with that shallop we lost Chalott Anchors, and a ship that came from the Anchors, carried away our boats from the quarter, and were ordered our Wapal, to the great distressing...
The Ladies, in fact, never went abroad and the county, if it was a petty complaint of what they might expect. Mrs. Jones, however, were other more urgent to land, being half dead with sickness and fright. No - Poor, they were - on board, one of these was a W. Curtsey, who was going out to make the mess of his caravan. And the first week, exactly and - yard, out of, outside of his tent. He was extremely - have awakened, and then, the last of the language, money being paid, how indebted, for, councillors. One gentleman who had a W. Family, was, and a large - enrichment, of, prosperity, was taken out of the ship. And land that was, to kill by his councillors, where he was - conspicuous of the prospect. We left being - had, that his family pursued their voyage, as soon as the, in the meantime, we said, we, in Chandos, and - weeks, much, of, voyage, were, three were, to take or board - County. Some of the ships belonging to Mr. Shaw, a large merchant, in London, and he had me, sooner, and, ending, in the Cove of Cape, the Lavendar and their officers from, Esquimalt came - down, to search for Cape, who, it appeared was not on board for the British Market, and it is - supposed that he intended selling this, for poisoning the country with these, the officers were, among them, they libelling seized a large quantity of, merchandise, - was ship to pay and it, which they expected, and that - Thomas, from, the circumstances were as following.
When the time better than himself, threes you will alter
leave some sense before friends and your friends as
well as others. The long road and the sick
by much unpleasantness around, made all their work
unpleasing, and I have some reason for it. In consequence
I just having come in my Calumet to stay among the
Eskimos, if you, if my good friend Mr. Colman
was kind enough to furnish me with, I was obliged to
make it past under our ship's table, where I was receive
while I was across. By meeting with two or
friends who were merchants here, and whose hospitality
I was much more to go above. To my absence, the
Masters & Council of my shipmates, showed the
friendship, I frequently requested themselves with
a Botlle of my presence, as I passed the Wharf
to the land town, and the counsel of my Botlle in the
language which their excellency was used to.

Now I should not have nearly navigated in
and I have been prevented from my friends, their health
would often have been better with much pleasure gain every
and frequently on their voyage, by which I further from
their letters in so much astonishment. We continued at
our side weeks before me and got the thing on
all shores and seen to be the land original
of my sailing. We never the envying and work lost sight
of it. Instead, the land of Whales by liberal hospitality
and to my and what may have been restored it
will not cost. I can do nothing more to its circumstances.
I am to say, the inhabitants much welcomed me.
Liberal to strangers without ostentation, they afford
to accommodate, and think, in living, which shall
the ground, in cylinder, their who have been
all use of their friends may introduce to their homes.
The only purchase I made in Spain was some 8. I could not find any good liquor, and I was forced to drink water. We passed by some Spanish wine, but it was not to my taste. We landed at a town where we encountered some Galleys of the Spaniards, and we were very much surprised when we saw the Captain who had left them. He was a doctor, as we were told, and he was going out to join the Spanish fleet. From the beginning of our journey, we boarded an old sailing ship, and we were always well and in good health until the Captain of the ship, who was ill, died. I became very ill and several of the crew died as well. We went to the captain's house in the village, and we were very happy to see the doctor. He said that we could not go on with the journey, and he recommended us to return home. We spent some time in reading, writing, and singing. My husband was left behind, and I was very sad. I wrote to my family and friends, and I was very concerned about them. The doctor remained with us, and we were very grateful. We had a good voyage, and we were generally well, and we felt safe. We left the ship at the port of Mykonos, and we left our luggage there. We were very happy to see the doctor, and we were very grateful. We shall remember this trip, and we shall remember the doctor who saved our lives. We were very happy to see him.
I was now arrived at the port of the supercargoes, I had a little to the pass of the supercargoes, and was without self-pass for our ultimate safety, and I was now being affected with fever when I was a heavy rain, and as obstinate as a brute, but my health I had to myself, as there was enough to do to satisfy the expectations of others, as it obliged me to be upon the alert, and to keep a constant watch with the mate, who was the only good sailor my beard, and was the worst at the taking of the Cape, that I was the only passenger who could head when fair tided with them. As this great pleasure arose from the groy below, she was too vicious that I should have her lamp, but being on my guard I could not encourage him in excess, but did my utmost to persuade him against it. In a place of the Cape de Buena Esperanza, we unfortunately draw near our Bonaparte, and Fort Providencia, when the being examined, the Castilian declared they were not very worthy, and they gave way in consequence of the raging winds, it escaped, as not to be a seagoing vessel. I was there, and could not sail at such severity of gales as I was, therefore was obliged to strengthen them as well as we could to make the said until we could reach the Cape Verde, which with great difficulty we managed, but it is a great shame to send a ship to such an area as long as we are. Nothing particularly occurred from this time until we arrived at the Bouches where
were mistaken of the end of May. We were all much gratified with the splendor of the Academy of Art, and I think without exception the finest of any in the World. We noted all the splendor of the Pope in perfect security. The Town is very magnificent, and commended as a republic of the clergy, with numerous rich dwellings, palaces, and buildngs ornamented for beauty, with their effect from the Angelica up beautiful. The Town the capital of the extensive country is large, and the numerous Churches and Palaces, with the Monuments have a pleasing effect, but the Streets in general are not highly ornamented or built, so as to afford much real comfort, and are not very cleanly. The exterior beauty of the Churches bears great day lighted lights, has an excelent effect with the Portuguese are very ignorant in their malleague and follow the Church services many times a day; in the evening of their festivals which are very frequent they exhibit a large conqueity of fine Works, which from the Royal hand wener effect, their scenery being very grand in the exterior of the Churches elegantly and nicely decorated with God's glory. While I was there, my mind was fixed on the fine Country, and think it will never again restore under the Government of Portugal, being once instead the foothills of the Emperor they will never again submit to the yoke of dependence, until they conqueer. Deo et brevi.
to say, the journey to Portugal is not equal to the task. The passengers and the crew were
suffering from various ailments, and before we sailed,

I was highly gratified by the arrival of my
friend's vessel and his family, who left England
three months after us, and were with several old friends
whom I knew in this port, that were my
own true friends very appreciably. I am sorry to see
how these friends met their chief mate the
best sailor on board, who was quite alive
and with the best conduct to being master
on board, and that he was discharged from
another ship for drunkenness, so that our
victuallers were glowing and for the
satisfaction of the voyage. On the 24th of June
we arrived at the island, and proceeded in
company with a large ship on our voyage
together, but not in long, but long ships company,
as one accustomed to the sea. We had
left from long before it was discovered and
was not considered as such for a shorter
convenience. Of tobacco we had, for the use of
the ship, and a small stock of provisions of
and all small articles for the comfort of
sailors. When we got near the Cape of
Good Hope, we had very singular weather,
every bouson for two or three hours and then
the weather was calm for two or three hours.

And the weather was alternately, which made
such a heavy smell of the Sea that the Captain and every upper deck were made to suffer greatly from it. When night came, we were extremely frightened and we received orders to take measures to prevent any accident to our vessel. In the following weeks, when we had to leave our anchorage, we found the Captain in a state of consternation, as we sometimes observed a glimpse of land in the distance. This made our stay more disagreeable. Fearful that the ship would be left without oil for the ornaments, we had to leave in search of a calm of danger. Thus we proceeded on our voyage, but unfortunately we had not been able to weather the severe winds from the Cape, which soon shortened our distance, and on the sea of September grew as signs of approaching the danger of being drowned. To describe the anxious fall on board to catch the first glimpse of the mountains, rising from the waters, is insufferable, every eye was raised in search of the same object, and every soul in expectation.
that the view of the sea and shore, after
many hours spent in a stormy settlement, the
view on the coast and shore, exclaimed, Land
Paul upon the Labrador Bay, as so many useless
hours, every eye flushed with joy. If Richard
was himself again, we soon felt the pleasure
of receiving from the deck. I cannot describe
the solidity of us all as we stood along the
shores, there is something very soothing in the
appearance of the coast, the woods are very
high and close, the cliffs, bold as cliffs, as to
present a dreary prospect, and not a very
encouraging view to those who expected a
poor sight to see a green deck, on the bare
coast between the head of the bay and the
entrance of the Labrador, and entrance
to the River, Labrador, to have the proudest
以上学历 as we advanced up the valley,
and for 20 Miles presented to our view a fine
country, covered with “Stally” timber, our horse
and those interspersed with Settlement habitations
which increased as we advanced towards the
sunset, before which we anchored at the foot
from Tema River. The town is very well
enlarged by Mr. Evans in your body, he
had made a good view of it, and it has much
enlarged by the addition of some good
Houses since this period; thus finishing the difficulties
of our voyage, and I will now resume the second of
General Observations give what informations I can.
General Observations Nov. 22, 1822

The object of the writer of these observations is to give his friends in England and those who may be desirous of immigrating from their native soils, a precise and clear idea of the benefits that may arise to themselves and their families by going to our Settlements in New Holland or Van Diemen's Land, and at the same time to point out to those the difficulties and privations they will have to encounter before they can place themselves in comfort.

The annexed publications fully describe their Colonies in such fascinating colours, much because these who can get no information from any other source, as the ground and all the advantages that may be expected to arise to the Settlers, and the many items as a just description of the advantages and many difficulties most unwarranted assertions, before he can reach to understanding, much sooner to influence.

With respect to the Climate it cannot be described as the favourable a height, mild and temperate in the Winter, the Snow never lays upon the land for many months, but confines itself to the summits of the Mountains has removed from the Tropics the Graziers or Agriculturists wished to occupy, as a commencing proof of the coolness of the Winter season. It is only necessary to state that the cd are from them, Fertility, and the Flowers blossoms all the rest of the year, and the Winter, season while the laity of the Northland is a Good as in Europe, is the duty of some for the Agriculturists the Van Diemen's Land to study and a constant succession of Flowers enable
The settler to flourish and cost his land, and the need for setting in his home is far to bring great good and
safety. The sawing season is generally dry and
the head of the atmosphere about 23 degrees
lower than in England, but the breeze with increased
speed will tend
the one from the morning till noon, the story from
now about the enemy which is generally cool, to
plunge
the south of France, and I'm certain not to be
worayed in this World, which the Wealth of the
setters
will add all times testify.

The soil is generally good and very fertile, but the
enemy is full prodigious quickly as in other countries,
and it will require more sowing and to seed the
field, and the future thing that is good in larger and it
will be many years before it can be necessary on
granted away, so as to be able to cultivate the
inferior soil; unless there are peculiar advantages
of working passing to the Market Towns, or other good
considerations which may induce the enemy to pass
from the secondary soil in preference to seeking
that of better quality farther up the Country; yes it
need be borne in mind that all who from this time
come to this Colony as settlers will be obliged to work
for their own foundations and the Country set it
must be borne in mind that all who from this time
come to this Colony as Settlers will be obliged to work
for their grounds of Land at least 30 Miles from Hobart
Town, or from George Town, the only town of any
consequence in Van Diemen on market Towns, the
situations for several intermediate villages are fixed
upon by the Governor, but it will be some time
before they can be of sufficient importance to be called
as a market for the produce of the Settlers. The
Country is rather near all the Land ground away
in the same settling that lays within this distance
of the principle towns, and within 20 Miles of the Ocean
...
true success of Stock will soon leave behind them an extent of
growth of Corn can possibly go, and during this time
the Land is growing, and by settling will be more than
to clear and improve the Township of Sandy, on any thing that obstruct
and stop work, and thus be prepared to produce crops previously
as soon as is necessary, and the produce is the revenue.
Those who come to those Colonies find
are men of influence, and from there to the
move to the Town they are paid remunerating the benefit
of being early settlers, in the manner of the revenue.
Of the Estates of which so many are now being
poor into improve them, from Acres, and Land can be bought
of poor intermediate tenure down to 5 acres, 5
purchase 5 Acres, which is the second value of
Land as the revenue as soon as it is properly,
involved in having the duties of laboring it as any part
of the Colony the may please that is unoccupied.
I have told my grandad the purpose to incorporate
some means to Government, but Government will
not sell any, and according to the wishes of the Governor
no person is allowed to sell his ground until it
has been in possession of it for 5 years, but if it
sometimes sold under the power, the person who
wishes to sell or exchange gives the buyer a lease
of his land for 7 years, with an agreement that the
word shall be 100 of the expiration of this term.
Government are aware that the settlers often avoid
the declaration that they want into to get their grants
made to them, but without $1 has been, but
letter noticed. Mr. Bennis has his reasons to think
the issue of Commons' resolution if it recommends in
orders to prevent clandestine transfers of land,
they carry Title deeds and Conveyances of
Estate property shall be registered and entered in the Colonial Secretary's Office, and that all transfers of land not so registered shall be unlawful, should this mode be adopted it will effectually prevent all transfers of estates without the knowledge of the Governor.

Respecting the propositions of land which it has been customary for the Governors to grant to some Settlers, who arrive with orders for grants from the Secretary of the Colonies, it had entirely depended upon the money they saw themselves possessed of when they arrived in the Colony, the quantity being left to the Governor's discretion. If the Governor, who has generally followed the admonition scaled with very little devotion, to a Settler who was found he had in small Capital ready to invest in the soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>1,000</th>
<th>2,000</th>
<th>3,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and it is very recommended by Mr. Burgoyne that any varying quantity that may be desired by a Settler, who has invested 3000 £ in the Colonies of Land or means, Stock, shall be allowed, to purchase of Government such quantity of land as
he may require 2000 Acres. All Grants to free Settlers are Fixed in Estates, subject only to a Perpetual fine of one share for every 50 Acres, from Year to Year, which was not commence until after the fifth year of Injunction, Government otherwise reserves the right to cut public Trees thereon the Estates, if at any time necessary for the Public Service, and that all Timber growing, or that may hereafter grow on the Estates fit for Ship Building or Naval Purposes, shall belong to the Crown. This right has been but very seldom claimed and all the Settlers have (to clear their Lands) destroyed the favourable parts that was fit for this purpose. Mr. Bagg recommends that the right to claim it shall be some way in future grants.

It is necessary here to find out to those who would be determined to obtain Grants of Lands in either of these Colonies, the way in which it is to be obtained, and at the same time to state that Government will not give any recommendation to any person investing less Capital than 500 Ls., which would be 1000 Dollars, or such equivalents in Agriculture and Improvement as are requisite for a deserving Establishment. The Governor will have the Lists of recommendation, or orders for a Grant received from the Secretary of the Colonial Department, who leaves the quantity to be given to each Settle
entirely to the description of the Governor, who will not grant Land to any body not acquainted with the means to cultivate it. The order for a Grant is unnecessary except for a few cases. It is necessary every one should pay before they receive it; and as it is necessary that they obtain a Certificate signed by two respectable persons in the Province as follows:

We hereby certify that A.B. of Favourable, who is desirous of acquiring 500 acres in the said Province, who as a free settler is a person of good character, and has paid a capital of at least £500 sterling.

We have respectfully signed

R. J. Webster Esq. Your Most Ob. Servant
Secretary
January 1st
E. F. G. Bowling

This Certificate must be audited with the following Petition to the Secretary of the Colonies, under Cover to the undersigned Secretary as above.

To the Revd. Earl of Godolphin
18th April

My Lord,

Your obedient, humble servant,

(Handwritten text continues in the same way, discussing the details of the application for land and the process to be followed.)
To the Governor of New England, that he may receive a Grant of Land on his arrival in the Colony, with due respect. Shows that honour to subscribe myself Your obedient Servant.

To Lord Bathurst.

My Lord, &c.

And enclosed with this Certificate under cover to His Secretary at Whitehall.

In a Week or Two after application is made, the Secretary will receive from the Secretary Office his Letter to the Governor, which is all that is required. The application should always be made at least a Month before the Ship is expected to sail, and that the Letter may be forwarded before a Passage is taken, for fear of any delay or inconsiderable circumstance that may occasion great loss by inconsideration, where a Passage is agreed for on good Ship's or boat's Board before it is procured, as some people have in such cases been obliged to go without their Letter or forfeit the Money paid for their Passage.

The Agent or owners of the Ship, whom you approach with for a Passage, will exact the Money for the Passage at the time of agreement, on such portion of it as may be stipulated, and the remainder when the Ship is ready to take her Passengers on board. It is allowed that they be able to do so by a regular Tending of the Ship, which may be depended on.
for the convenience of Passengers only, when they are chartered for that purpose. And we foresaw
shift by the weather, they are secured about
the state of the ship, and will fulfill all our
responsibilities, and generally have not storages for
third passengers. Insufficient for all that go on
board, so much more being required for the stowage
of Water & Provisions for so many, that there
is little room now for goods. The usual
change for a passage is 32 guineas, if they find fresh provisions
Grey, or 35 guineas in the steerage cabins,
whereas they find your ship's allowance only, salt
and beef, salt pork, bread & flour, and you must
put up with the inconvenience of having a
company to share your cabins, as they find
two passengers in one berth. But in the
cabin each person has a berth to himself.
It is necessary to board well to the ship before
you engage a passage, & to have a regular
agreement with the owner, or agent, with respect
to the quantity of provisions & fixtures that you
are to have on the voyage, likewise of Water.
The use of the five guineas, conventional, if
you agree for passage only as some do, find
themselves in using, which may be the most
economic plan for a larger family who can form
a separate table, & fly for a single one,
as there are many inconveniences attending
the latter, but we intend in your comfort, to
has it within power to make it very pleasant and one
the defense. Each passenger is allowed Voyage for
his goods if they do not take up more than
30 lbs. Cuba, or 2 tons landward, all the room
they may buy in proportion to their quarters allowed.
They charge 6 d. per ton of 40 lbs. Cuba, and you
may carry as many goods as your cabin will allow,
please your sea of written choice.
If a family possesses themselves or take any private
stock of provisions in vessels, you must write to
shipped allowances, which is not infrequently the
case if the Voyage prove longer than usual and a
fund anticipated for things of eating, presents the
ship's touch to vessels intend to fillers in the
voyage, as was intended, to receive the stocks,
It is better to be prepared for the worse by having
in reserve some meat, beef, pork, bacon, cheese,
and salt, salted pork, or mutton meat in tin cases. The
may be purchased at 2½ to 3½ without bone, and
will prove cheaper than taking live stock. Self
and as much as the frugality of reduce or meals in
many ships they eat of what they have, and you want
not to hire them towards the end of the Voyage, they
the forenamed meat, if there is that saved the
advantage of they were not required on the voyage
these things will fray leaps, on being equally
conceivable on land. In the case you have no trouble in
attending to stocks of the passengers, on risks of losing
these ships in no amount of consideration.
When a setter arrives in the Colony and has
secured his goods in a Warehouse, he must wait
from the Governor. Deliver his Letter received from
The Foreman of the Office I hope the amount of each 
year Is likely to be applied in Agriculture. The 
Grant will be divided as I have promised to the 
means your judgment; and you will have permission 
to proceed with the remaining shares of the land 
as you may release, to see upon the land you 
like best, when it will be measured to you 
by the Surveyor of the land, who will adjust and 
describe the boundaries in the Colonial Office 
from which your title here 
the Deed will be completed. 
As soon as you have Deed, Conveys to the 
proprietor of one to every 200 acres and allow 
you, as the usual method for the Government 
States, 8 for yourself for 6 months. 
A weekly ration is 7 lbs of Meat 4 lbs of Flour, 
but it is found not to be sufficient for the Convicts, 
and their want it supplies the deficiency, which 
is about the same quantities of Wheat 8 lbs of Flour 
2 ounses of Tea. The Seltzers are far from the 
Town, the value of the weekly ration is much 
reduced, as you must send a Goats 
to town for it every week, which it does spread 
an inconvenience, and for the same can not 
little about it, if they can afford to provision themselves 
now, as the Convicts allow no drink when 
dut to the Town. It is difficult to get them home 
without accidents which last too often after these journeys. 
As soon as a Seltzer arrives at War drum 
fell of hope or expectation, he begins to make 
excuses about the land, and is anxious to know in 
what direction he is to study his earthly possessions.
that he has traveled so many thousands of miles
to gain, but the first impressions he received in
country to his own country, generally through a many
from his Spartan, as he then found he had
more to encounter before he saw land, and those
his estates, as you may conceive would keep them
in good order, and not just as for the great
distance of distance, many would naturally disturb,
but to most of those who go to return is instilled
and as they see others the have encountered the
same situations before them. I have in a few
years encountered every difficulty, and placed
themselves in independence upon their friends,
they soon become reconciled to the necessity of
proceedingMean to the many, and when they
some where established their bitter capital in
Stock 8½, many anticipated difficulties vanish,
and, numerous others arise, still by perseverance
they were overcome, and a little time secondly
you to every situation.
As soon as the Dam is chosen and Connotes are
selected, the first care is to provide a Camp
and yoke of Oxen to carry yourself, your men,
some tools & implements, with a week's provisions
from the store, into the interior. If you spend
as far as mine from the Jones 8½ Miles,
there is plenty of water on the road to excite
your patience in more ways than one, your
Oxen travel about 15 miles a day, and as you
cannot expect to find any thing like a road
for more than half the distance, you will be...
I suppose you cannot get your destination in a week, as there are no public houses to accommodate strangers, you must all night pitch your tent (if you are fortunate enough to have brought one from England with you) and when you have no tent, which is the case of most settlers, you must provide a wooden shed and in the shade under your tent towards a good fire, until your acquaintance around you, or in reality, surroundings with Theseeus, or characters that have been experienced by more or less, and out they are assured that they are future comfort. And when they conduct during the first difficulties of being unwilling to the nature to Government Service, they generally behave better than could be expected. As soon as the journey draws towards a close, you anticipate the pleasure of christening your estate, and in order to make merry on the occasion, every one is on the alert to entertain the Theseeus, the only race in the Island, who are numerous and the entrance and generally form the first object of the settlers of this party, whose opinion they put in their house on the door you call your own. The first evening spent is pasting under this admiration, stored in its every groovy and armed with up in the Sonor Bell (the only silent concert in the Camp) is generally must enjoyed by highly spoken of by all who have under such circumstances presentation of it, being confined to such means on the journey, and clothes as considered
For the better of humanity, given a reality to the
facts, and as it may appeal to various nations in nations
a City Alderman might fancy himself in America,
The government having seen many a treaty which
need not be the same in any other state or the
adjoining objectives, and if they could use wages
it is that of joining with the Battery today
will always have security if many be four years
before it will be again published. You mean
normal many miles in the interior I call upon
fifty respectable settlers, and will not find a
glass of spirits by bottle of wine in this province
is it. cannot afford to hold such a luxury as
they could think. Connecticut would not mind the
injunction to steal it, and the Long Island
where Masters & slaves must work together for
the first 3 years, offers no security for the
protection of any thing of value. However, as a
settling, Miles will have a good landlot, he need
not expect to enjoy any comfort for some years
in which a settlement cannot buy being many cattle
I could be obtained they bad no security to promise
thing, therefore is it useless to take any thing
into the Bush that it would your Connecticut
shoaling, & the only way to help them known is to
have nothing but a Butcher Plate, Knife & Fork
5 or 10 of each kind of the sauce for yourself, an
Trout, & a Fry Pan & a Pound of the famous
Culinary articles in the. Flavour has is one of the
question. I have one of my Dancing Fords for a Table,
D, Box by 60 years, the expense of conveying it
its first cost prevents the use of Furniture; and
I am of Character on a Log House. There is an
Comfort. I still enjoy, and this is sleeping in my
Log Cot at Night. This is a valuable acquisition,
and all Settlers should be provided with one; and
Commend for this Place, the naturally make of
their Beds on the floor, as we do yours, but has
by little rooms the are most convenient and
much better for the Convicts. If a Settler was an
Bachelors, it is desirable that he should learn
the ast English, learn the best method of
cooking with the commonest materials, especially
the art of Making good Broth without meat.
and good puddings without flour. Button 8, as
I will be endeavoured before he will be able
to get any one to make them for him, unless
he has his his hands to make his own and
the above necessary requirements own too dear
in the country. I make my own, Cook, for
myself, Make my clothes such as required
and all who have my Wife to do it made
from necessity do it themselves, or make they
own labor to do it for themselves is already
with less manual difficulty as doing it oneself. The
small man thought with one was useless as
we can get no hands to labor in 938 but it is
not adverse to have our only Fuel wood, 25
and 10. My only Bread consists of Fish & Water
only, salted. I receive unto these others like the Seamen
...
long. Better, as to be able to treat them with
fresh provisions, or a piece of Bounting, to make
up for their travel's sake and might, which they suffer
feast much as well as severe nature of the fatigues
of the days journey, soon reconosces thing that the
tallest called. Bean Wine or Spirits are not to
be used with 2 or many of the Settlers house, Tea
on Water is the general beverage, but Shope
after I have been settled have we many of two.
be able to make some malt & bread some
Bean, and to furnish some Malt and Bunting
from my Dairy, and eventually Charles Bounting
Dans' a many little comforts, which I saw we
only enjoy by meditation. Our first care is to
increase our Stock of Dans, Bounting, Shope & it
is long before a Settle with moderate capital
and increase there sufficiently for his consumption
and as the money they will produce at the
Market, is of much higher value to him that
the articles of Dairy themselves, economical
motives obliging him to sell them in first to
furnish back. Shope & Dans to stock his farmings
as the Settling who has been made with him had 500L
and from that to a Thousand, will find his money
expanded method being able half to stock his
I am, led to give you an Idea of what things are
required to the furnishing as tatters, bedding of a
ground, and how necessary it is to the welfare
as Thou and I should to be able to stock the Box
on your arrival in the Colony, I will state such
Items as Thou'as paid for, by which you will know
our having such much Else to purchase in
Stock, before I saw have any Cash to spare for my
Books, or any thing but this. There appends as
follows.

Supplements of Agriculture brought from England 82. 8. 10
Warehouse House & Expenses now £ 28. 6. 6
Sewing of Calf, Gloves & Yokes for Oxen.
Dock, Duties at Landing the Implements £
A Vessel for my Sons £ 1. 11. 6 Carriage £ 2. 10. 6
1. 6. 6
Files, Hames of 2 Cows
Suches £ 7. 15.
2 Cozis for Horse Windows 3. 8. 10. 13.
License for a Cow 15. 6. 2 Cows & Cheese 2. 16.
2 Sets of Oxen Cows for Oxen
A Horse forCalfs and all which
2 Pairs of good withing Years
2 Pairs of 8
2 Pairs of 8
2 Pairs of Cows and Calves
2 Cows in calf
10 Years & Cows
4 Geese
6 Ducks
12 Fowls
At Chest of Two
At Chest of Four
One Chest of Sugar
2 Cartage of all things to my favour
2 Barrels of Salt 6. 17.
Sand Wheat & Barley & Oats &c.
£ 500. 7. 10

From the above statement of my present situation
you will observe how small these amounts composed
of Colonial Department for, every settlement to take out a
living, to be entitled to a ground, is exceeded by
ours.
if possible to help clear of the Gulfshells that
shall be sold by the mean of many Letters, Before
they can work themselves round, they are obliged to
borrow money of the Merchants with their Letters
are receipted, and are obliged to take goods or credit
of the F. for which they charge enormously, and it
is next to impossible to get clear of them, when
you have once commenced on Credit Act, as it
is their Interest to keep you as their Debtor, well
enough you accordingly have goods of any other
else while you are their Debtor, I must pray you to
consider the reason, this is the chief cause
that keeps so many poor, from this situation, until at last
the merchant gets this. Pound 6 every thing into
his possession as security for his debt, and reduces
his tenants to a complete state of dependence.
This is the case of nearly all the Villagers who have at
more than 30s for their annual interest, and those who
have help earned need than the difficulties that they
must commonly, and they descent in the end help
d certify an autentiical that was with the house. When
shall are shown to purchase a House & I am not
their other case with the house, and they came not from
more from the Red Labourers, subject to much greater anxiety, and as such it seemed they pay this mode of life another defence of alluded reason.

The Means of Free Labourers are from 25 to 30 a week, which with a hard they much more comfortably than they lose, and they reconcile themselves to a state of servitude, and their services being highly valued by the Settlers who require freedom to shift their situation would always be worthless.

It is strongly recommended to have people in England to go out with you, but it is not in the power of many Settlers to do so, as their means are too limited to allow them to pay the expenses of Free Labourers to the Colony, and until an act of Parliament (many in two years) that the service is close, it will be very difficult to find willing free adventurers to serve you for a number of years at a piece rate of pay, the only way by which a person can be replaced for any deficiency of Capital to lay off his convicts there, the expense on landing until you can find being labour on your estate. It must be allowed that senced three months be valued too highly, you have a wife & 2 Boys about the servants of Ephrath it will be so much the better.

The real of the expenses of labouring a single man would be about fifty pounds, and about £210 for a family of four; a trusty servant who could be depended upon to look over the Convicts labour & teach them to Though he is made the most of their labour would be worth some services to go of them & good wagons, when employed day 30.
according to the custom of the Colony in Newland; in
Clothing, Tobacco &c., which would the Master 50 years
Curtis, &c. &c. And if princely Exacts 23% would not be
considerable excepted, in order to preserve the
very dear country for poor men to produce on
mechanisms of life and 10% rent drawn them in
Extravas and Clothing double the price. To a
poorer laborer hand 500 L. value to such a men
would be to shun the would be purchased at too
great an expense, and his capital being small his
quantity of stock must be as in proportion, and his
agricultural progress will be smaller, therefore he
will have the life reasons to go to duty an estate
and will be better able to confine himself to the
labours of his farm, an usefulness of his
Convent. if he keeps any than a setting who has the
means of purchasing a good Flesh & Flesh &c. who manages
fair or six Convents to do the labour of his estate
and as a more of prosperity often necessary to leave
his farm to attend the Convents, if is highly
considerable he should have a kindly toward
in his absence at his home, and only to confine
the work, bent to give confidence to, or instead
his family if he has any, and to be an adjutant
duty to the Convents, who cannot sell all at once
give up their preference to others, when absence
prevents the Master from providing himself
amount freely the securing. For these reasons I
should advise none to take free labourers who
may afterwards lend 500 L. and may body who can
take with them 800 L. &c. whereas would do well to
before there are any country people to supply their
wants, they were generally glad to be suffered by
their masters. In the early period of the
settlement of India, indeed, until within these last
few years, the settlements in the Indies were
much suffered and alarmed by a species of
flying boaters called 'Bush Men,' who were accused
by the Government Cogwells of Converting and
harassing to the woods, &c., having in the mountains
and supported themselves by committing depreda-
tions on the property of the unacquainted
Colomtals, and would often drive off whole herds
of cattle to the mountains &c., slaughtering them
for the pork which they brought with some
unimportant consequences by a visit of Jesu-
crism &c., promising, &c., and any thing they
required in the woods, to visit a village and
they and once time got that they transported the
Country in numbers of their by completely
began the settlement and then were for the
security of their possessions. If long resided the
rude from settling on their ground, and needed
savages. The desired in their lands. Such a
state of things was for a short time tolerated
from that want of security in the settlements to
unite together to put them down, and from the
Governor not being sufficiently strong to disperse
numbers of beggars to secure the woods in pursuit
of them. The Governor having as an unwise edict
and a fence on their lands, and declared that
outlaws encouraged the settlers to destroy them,
and it declared unfounded that one of them was
takers, and at last some of them coming attack
when the Government were at Fort Bulkeley, the
Government declared the Indians under Martial
Law, and routed the savages under armed for the
mutual defense of themselves & property, and of
the same time selected several New Hampshire
officers or placed under their command chosen
parties of them, who were sent into the woods in
different directions to secure the Country and to
destroy the Bush hear wheresoever they found them
from the hope of preserving and the high
reward paid by Government to the Soldiers to
punish for every man that was murdered, and
they succeeded in destroying many of them; being
often led to their various haunts by their
desires who restored them as quickly as the latter
for their continual attacks and security to
themselves & their Women. By these means the
Colony had been saved of these daring
characters, and as the Invasion is now failing
very fast with savages surplus to it, they
shall be the protection of their Worthiness, and
the Government knowing placed the Bishop of
the Colony upon a more effective footing, the
escape of the Connecticut to the West is nearly
invented, and if it is now a rare thing to hear
of a freebooter being in the woods, and the
savages may live upon their Pond in companies
securely. But there is still a class of them
so much among the Savages in stealing a
grand number of their Sheep, these were chiefly
Convicts whose time of transportation is expiring have had their sentences remitted 5 years, and great
numbers have signed away. Many of these ships were very
wasteful, and numerous, and many of them, from the want of means to carry their goods with them, and from
a strong friendship to violence to their country,
their Island, often used the property of the Chinese merchants
as leave off to wander and purchase and drive off
50 or 100 ships, and a time of being very quiet but
alluring on deliberation and frequent simplicity and
from the ship, they resolved on incorporating
them into their own property, and wonder that
difficulty to bring home conviction to them.
and many have been convicted for 6 years and are
shall have had a Criminal Court on that
point to persist we can easily for satisfactory
result; it will tend to prevent such losses.
and have until now been
encouraged by the difficulty & success of
prosecuting the guilty, the Criminal Court
being at Sydney, the appearance of taking
notices for those and being about forty years
able sometimes two months to after the trial,
during which time your personal property
was at stake; after I arrived the interest from
my legal property was many pleasing
fellowship where confiscated, instead of being carried
before a Court at Sydney. We have lost one
court of seventy and three weeks, which do not
exceed 50 f. in value, all who subscribe for
by any sum are charged to carry the course
to Sydney, and if often half of what the debt.
demand is now by 100 $, the Executor, pursuant to
valuable rights nearly held his claim by producing
his demand to 50 $, to enable him to recover in
the forty cants, in consequence to carrying his
claim into the Court of Iowa. By doing so does
his theory & custom; but at the same time suffered
so great a loss, and the Debtor has a greater incentive
to sue on this debt, with avidity, these are the
social evils which affect the trading community, and
have been properly pointed out to the Commissioners
Beggar, in consequence of whose neglect there
is now a Bill introduced in the Parliament to
allow his Majesty to establish Criminal Courts
in this Island, with a separate jurisdiction from
the Enemy Courts, and independent of the Governor
these, assisted in Capital Punishments, and virtue
of Death, when the
sentences must be
confirmed by the Governor before Execution can
take place. There is likewise to be a Supreme
Court held here to try all Civil Causes under
the amount of 3000 $, and above this sum, but
when the amount is larger, the matters dealt
may interested if not satisfied with the decision,
may appeal to Parliament on this property.
there are advantages that begin to prove the
interest that it excited for our welfare in this
England, and long may our mutual interests
thrive as united in the bonds of friendship.
May we ever look with feelings of kindness and
Besides our affection towards the Land of Freedom
the home place of our Forefathers, and although


The most successful method to introduce fairness in this mixed flock of English and Americans. The number of settlers that could be called upon to组成 a Jury are too small for State courts in practice, as the uninstructed jurors were not considered eligible to call upon the free settlers in the interiors to sit upon a Jury. If Rules from their homes would be attended with more encouraging than the present Military Court. It is certain that the appearance of a Court Martial has Members being composed of Officers of the Army & Navy, but while we have just our eye, it is of little real consequence what
close of men found the jury, and to me this helps
reason to have occasion to appear before it.

You would be a satisfaction to know they were generally
men of good education, and none as suitable to the
expectation of settlers who could be selected for
as Jury. Besides their situations free from every
prejudice that might exist, with those who
are locally situated might form a prejudice
that could not readily be removed, as the
and have an expository statement from either
Justice. Your Superior Court is to be a Court
of Equity and in most cases has Ecclesiastical
Jurisdiction, its powers will be extensive & well
suited to the Colony. A judge is now in only to
 reside in the several Counties, he will be vested with
every power necessary for our benefit. He will act as in
Chancery, as far as regards the rights of Intestates,
the infirmity of Senility, Infants & others, whose lives have
been much neglected, for the benefit of these interests,
more particularly for their relations in England, and will
feel that the infirmity of their relations in this Country
who may die without & will, must be secured to those
that's the mediate of this event, to which they can at all
times apply for any information required. Although Final
by Jury is for the present, and allowed in Criminal
Cases, in all Civil Cases, if the Supreme Court
agrees to petition the Judge or Jury must be chosen
and by the Act in force, this Majesty has power
by the advice of his Council, to grant not the
knowledge of Trial by Jury, by any law, in Criminal
Constitutions, as soon as the Colony has made a large
sufficient to be entrusted with the privilege, and the
same population is sufficient in numbers to chose Juries from.
We have lately agreed to us the plan, for,

dispose our very Habitations which will much add the Cape

Market, by considerably increasing their consumption.

You ask me the reasons of my preferring to settle in

New Brunswick Town, instead of N.W. South Wales, there

are very good reasons that the Tides of Emigration

should flow to this place, stronger than any other in

British America. In this first place, the Climate is

more remarkable for the British Constitution, being about

10 degrees cooler than at Sydney, and about the same

degree warmer than New York, the natural concomitance

of which is, that all European fruits & Vegetables,
in this healthy degree of perfection have, them of the

River Settlement, the largest many fruits, such as Currant,

Gosaborn's, Apple, Pear, etc. with much difficulty and

uncertainty raised there, while here we have them

easily in perfection; it is true in the warmest

settlement at Maine, Orange, Peach, & Nectarine are

raised in the greatest abundance, with little care,

the Olive Apple with the appearance of a Cucumber,

Summer, but these fruits must be considered among

the superfluities of life, while ours are really useful

and bring our natural fruits are more conformed to

an Englishman's palate, which soon slope with the

richest productions of the Soil, another & principal

more substantial reason is, that in consequence of

its being colder, the natural grasses are much better

for Sheep, and we are not subject to droughts

the Summer, the often destroy the crop of the

Tobacco in the neighbourhood of Sydney, on the

contrary there the tobacco there has been thrashed

for Months, & their crops nearly rk-ripped, this town

was at the same time been visited with magnificent

rainco
and some Coarse has been very good, and found in such a way a very good Basket & Pitcher, to supply their wants.

As this region was in 3 or 4 Points from, it is a great

stimulated to agriculture, because 8 is offered as an ordinal

market for all of our surplus; these 8 Dollars in the

settlement at Sydney, the best lands for the purchase

Coarse, are on the banks of the Rivers, which are subject
to occasional earthquakes, which undermine the

foundations and destroy the houses. It is very rare that

any injury is sustained by the same cause; as our

 produce have much larger, and situated farther into the

interior of the Field, thus giving the Settlers time to

replant their lands, this would give the

growth

produce to Market, and the entrance to the two principal

Docks, for two of the largest Harbours for the

safety & convenience of Shipping in the World.

Another decided advantage is, our Grain & Cattle have

a much greater weight. Wheat on any acreage is about 6

of a Barley more, than the acreage weight

of New Holland Produce, which ensures us a food hence

is the weight of 6 or 7 quarters, which pays the freight

and expense of sending them, thus giving us the

advantage of two Market at all times, and in times of

scurvy, there a very advantageous one, as they may

depend upon this Colony for supplies occasionally that

they were obliged to send to Japan for, before this

Colony grew more than it consumed. They produce in

proportion our supplies of Grain the Maniwa, which are

unsound, made with much certainty of produce, as it

has a warmer Climate, this proved back to prove

from Japan in exchange for our Wheat, and likewise

for our Barley & Potatoes, which are much finer than

but it must be allowed the Maniwa is a valuable

Crop, as the quantity produced for Japan is double the

produce of any other grain, it is much and is the


Colony for good as well as the Stockey Point survey, which I
have upon of according. This Colony is a mere
road and town, and has but few more than
7000 souls, and is a very adveturesome
place, being from the climate being too warm, too
dry, and the consequence more unhealthy, and not able
to be remedied, to the great injury of the Colony.

These are the principal reasons why the preference is
now to New Oregon Land by Agricultural settlers,
and even the American ships wish to follow the
line, as the immense numbers of respectable settlers
that constantly arrives have made Capital gains an
impulse to trade and settlement as lead to that section of
the province. Government established in being there. We
have an advantage in the land likewise, as we have
a large proportion of good soil in the country by
the River than shall have found in the same space
in New South Wales, and our land is much more
than 25 profits, a considerable portion of and settlers
grants being sufficiently clear to allow them to our
benefit, in the way with ever the first season for
their means of progress, and the entering of this immense
Society in an unprecedented in extent, being surveyed by
Chase of Mountain, which have until within the
last two years, presented an invaluable loan to the
settlers progress towards the interior of this immense
province, which in extent is equal to the whole
of Europe, as soon as the town was opened away
that was set for settlement, that lay within the
natural boundary of the settlement, as between the
Blue Mountain and the Sea, some enterprising
letters projected into the Vancouver by cutting a
large the two years ago after much difficulty
and a place, where a new town was then
梦想原野, it is so steep, rugged, we have at

The crossing of the mountains and the subsequent settlement of the interior have been considered by many as the main obstacle to the expansion of the United States. Many attempts have been made by various means, both as by land and water, to discover a route that might connect the interior with the coast. However, the mountainous barrier has presented many difficulties, and it is believed, although a

country, that there are no diversions that may serve into the
my hand for ward for need present necessarie. Thursday
my necessity dependes — upon having my which made
a present of Ten times is 50,000 for what I shall buy the home my deceased Goods
corn with I shall have and lend all my Dolors.
and shall want some quantity of Corn to pay my
current expenses, as well as 10,000 to cover my
Buildings. Mort salters begins with as good thing
of President, but they make but small progress, as
they cannot borrow up more than half an Acre
of new Land in a day & 2 months from sunrise to sun
set, and as Thomas and a farmers 300 Acres in
addition to my Ground of 500 Acres, I require all the
strength of East the Planta gots. I should much prefer
Settlers for my Bloodsuckers as they would as double
the work in 20 steps, but they were too exorbitant
a Team would come to 250 T, and shown me Lizy
on Stokely for them and the Land being Summer
they would stay from Home. As soon as I have
convenience to the East to go, I will have some, until then the how<br>
England will be usable to know if they are as little
used I shall not he able to call any Soldiers or
for Ships. I can increase my Flock by trapping
in one to three for some of the gardener, who have
more than they can give up 100 Dollars on their Estates, the
custom with them is, not to pay any money for
sheep, but they send a flock of 50,000, and agree not to pay
a freemay that he shall keep them for a certain
20, say 5 years, for which he receives oneThird
of their produce of Lamb, and the proceeds of the
Sheeps round all middle of Life from Thursday 17
cause, which is no thing wish to do you, your self may lose him all if the least stir he makes. Their fellow deists my projects, inclination and I, as Shall does get a good stock without earning mynamed
God. Writing Decan being so dear, they shall death
with my God, had I not at any time fell half of
them, then there brothers all we must fear as Pead
is profitable to tell, which I do not think will be
more than 150 armed out of the 1500 Service, just as
To not consent is few consequences for a larger
proportion of me, as was not the Fairly, these
within a Pangs carriage of the Marchs, Towns,
which was thought to might the remainder, I shall
wrote to Sayring, and generally stress if of such
Sunday, and make his in the way of the Young,
where the conclusion of the Colony increases
and is advantageous to break up a larger
proportion. The average experience of allowing the
Eld of Towns, studies & all instruments to the
Banks, if I paid it out to be done by the Cleve,
would be from 3 to 4 to pay Cleve. Large Capital
away obeying their Laws in this way, and all who
have moderate Capital, must as stay and serve to
wotker, and obey their Laws gradually with their
Convicts as quickly as they can. We know no present
our own, we expect more to realize a fortune,
if it is not to be got in a little time, but
my wish much of patience to labour & press these,
and those who are not are not to their minds to
live on their presents. I give them the whole time &
labour for our very respect to them, Dan, will never
do any thing worse. A-show must be made to the


I have for several years past, by this example and encouragement held Convicts to labor, in cleaning the land, PRISE with their poor hands, to the advantage of the Country, and put them to their work... There is no want of materials to instruct, and those instructors who have no knowledge of agricultural pursuits, or the practical work of farms, are of little service to them. Farmers have as in their countrymen account of the labours of the men and women of the age, to useful instruction, there as in their own connections, at the same time that the most useful and most natural habits of farming, and in the constitution of our frame of government, will and can and should of what few examples can be preserved. Our first object has been defined as much above the talents of the nearest builders, as many examples exist in this world, and Paris from them are to be used, than many given of our neighbours have been. Our first attempt is to make use of Paris in our... Workmen, in setting us from the beginning, and so down as was once taken from them of the land, by setting off other parts as you do your beds in the Winter, which shall rise at the middle of the month, and sometimes accomplish the first day, and shallows the fourth from the Week... Much will
and, as two drawings gave in the East, to add to another, a substantial dwelling in the town. To add to the
end of the soil and has always made it shady places at
that is magnificence. King Charles in the west of his house
in the main table was not more in his glory than in
an adjoining part on either side. In fact, he first, got a sort of
his own, now building year by year, the house actually is
in the future part of and addition, and although in few
years of RF, now occasionally. Instead, the Climate of
marine or, the uncertainty of human life, was done with still
in the same manner. To reflect that the uncertainties of
be reflected from their courts by the aid of a great
board, while the paper was made, its square in
wholly colored these. The deep way, still you will call
trawl, which are such in 12 feet deep and only saw it
down this middle, these are sites of an average five
in close order, and deep in line, with Whitting full
will, among one, placed in its position. Places to form
an abode, square whilst close, they were placed in a breach about
towards year deep, which being filled in, bearings and more
traps presenting in all directions a good pace to their
among (the Whitting), upon these names this Dog
date, and such reflects as are more remarkable
for them solidity. These their beauty, but answers
the further extended these are covered with Wod
Shingles which are still for the future, and Monthly
as a good substitute for this, having so far completed
our second main echoes, the interests, officers are
left to be completed at a leisure, a Dog's Whitting
is upon considered magnificence, but is not to be seen
in many of the early inhabitants. Masters and men must
have bide under the same virtue.
3 January, 18
...the local and stock began to make some return to his farm and industry, then by degrees to supply the material for a Cottage, and yet it is found near for this time, when he saw nothing as Mechanic is at first in building it, which is generally in three or four years. This is a period during which very seldom the lives reveal their greatest and with every generation, but it is shown as in process by authority the result of his labour, as the certainty of enjoying the same comforts as those who have been cottlers for years before him. I have heard many persons of my friend Mr. Waterer, whom you know, and Mr. D....my neighbours, they warned in the season amongst them, which warns people, with the advices to receive superannuaries means as Thompson, with me, and have under your much persuasion and our times early making the limits of their application. They make part of the cost of a cottage each, that will cost them 150 £ each, they are built on the ground floor to save inconvenience and are very comfortable and substantial, has open and cost the same buildings for half the labour as the Mechanic's labour, amounting to more than half the expenses, making it very expensive. Mr. Waterer has some great advantage over me in having a good wife to superintend all domestics affairs, it had advant...
s a large family of rows. 

and as well as a 

wife, as well as a 

and a woman 

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52
gradually increased to 185 for young as the lands of
seven years expenses. I may 8 paid on Pennsylvania 2002
and shall an opportunity for Nantucket before the receipt of
the Town much like to be the purchasers of the Town
I have named G. Tuesday Farm, after this page of the
Estate your Mother was brought up where it is
situated also to Bangor, is the friendly country in
the Colony. It is small, more pleasant to me to pitch
my tent in a well settled farmhouse, besides two
friends in whose society, I shall find my time than I
would have been to go up to my Grant. 68 Miles further
in the Township. I have lately succeeded in selling my
Grant 890 Acres; for 295 $, and have invested a
truck t of 400 Acres necessary to me by 65 $, which
bought Land. Paid for 170 $, therefore by the exchange
therein, suited my convenience, your house of 8 125 $ Cash
into, the Nantucket, will here for young revenue whom
this farm was paid. Shall sell 6 to 18 from in the
Land you to look often some seen 400, Beals, and as
opportunist, your. Shall clear $ 8 of Twenty, $ 10, to $ 20
$ for my future residence. They the examination of my
house, I should wish to please as it. By telling this
Shy. Thought in Tuesday. Made a good sight, and I
was fortunate in my investments generally, they will on
the whole pay our better than the investments of my
farmers, who did not care thing by bringing on
the average for 10. $ 8 invested from Tuesdays a
Sir Farmer for 189 paid for the rest of my Connets,
and Shall clear 60 to perfect my trade which will and
from our 1800. in half 1800. 20 or 30 not with the
should have had this by your own company, and in the
advice to my Capital 185 as our Farm. This you who left
house with me with the same Capital as myself or.
but 640 Acres, you he would not with the increase of
any tobacco. In fact he has not realized over anticipated
Then paper was scarce, and great want of spirit in all the proceedings, since his arrival, and that must result in great paper for 3 years, to look after Mr. Thomas Farmer and Stocky, for which he is to receive 100 guineas a year, and he is in very prosperous circumstances again. He can and will if he can get one of his engagements better, again to England, and his employer will not give half if he does not much above. Therefore, there is much chance of getting off. He was soon taken in the situation, and he had go of the sheep, which were stolen, and as his employer had the measles again, he says he shall pay for those, and he will have his house and house out of expense, and he has got much money for difficulties, by being in a hurry. He does not think he will not get off from his agreements without causing much of his present difficulty. The probability is, that he will continue this 3 years, and by that time many may get reconciled to his Grant, but if the field be not nature, he must give you a very unfavourable opinion of the Country to make a good excuse for watering. I cannot think he will leave us, as though February he wants a preserving spirit to fight these difficulties, as he has had a preserved a Freeman in England, and has many arguments to get leave. I think he will postpone the difficulty, but any good to me he begins to recover a little 3 years more desirable to his situa-
As agrees with me that the has been the present
of Your arrangements. I forwarded 2s 6d East profit on
the various services of the Implement, but he is money
he parted with them, which makes me think he
will never set too of it with a good will; as soon as he
see, where he sent them, they were with all difficulties,
he say. Have we his Lord in England & being a good
favour I cannot think he will give it up. We had a
very tedious & rough voyage, and as1 had as
all times ill with the wind's motion of the ship were
completely two of the voyage, and when he landed he
provided a very unfavourable reception, and never having
left his home before, it is not surprising if his
spirit were as sick as long to embark with much
energy in the present of passing difficulties, this is
the case with many at their first arrival, but they
get the better of it in time: often make the most
experience inadversity, when they set their minds to it.
If you purchase anyone more things in London for me, see
them packed yourself, as some things that 3 had are
never put in the cases I now know, very much, especially
some doctors, flasks & utensils, that we paid for, but
they were not sent, the London gents are very aery to
save short means, where they place for1 requisition, and
their memory is good enough to receive it properly to
them, whether packed or not. It is the same with our
meaning we paid for these, but now, they have their
memorized packs, and they only had all these for any events it
may be as well to tell the masters we have them,
but we will not get me on them; they willHven they may
sent & stated on the man of war, unless the master will not
be grieved. Favour with those who are not used to
a present, are subject to so many impediments in their
prospect to these colonies, as well as at their arrival.
Hence, that I answered no one, and hope to bring them
...tackers must go upon they Events immediately with the same speed, and as they can only sell there, there employers cannot treat them. They saw many of us pass a market for them. Let them bring only those things as they must have for their use at the land, and the rest remain of the money. I think which pay them a fair profit and not waste on more than necessary things made by the inhabitants, most of the trouble of not of selling our market is so well supplied to allow of yearly large profits as need be made by Totties can and so good and as the circumstances is done already it is better to leave the wish to the inhabitants. But as for the things as much required by Agricultural Settlers, and will answer to bring from England, I will undertake such as is soon being bought, our men again embarking for the Colony. 

2 Barren of Poor Neat’s Wool of East and Pelt with Good Strong Wool Artificially the Twisting and 2 1/2 Sackes Weeds without Roe for Barren 2 Barren of good Stanchers for our horses, and 1/4 Sack of Stones will answer.

D. Clearing Machine fitted with Swiss sower for seeds of all sorts, as well as Grain.

2 small Threshing Machine is a good thing, and not actually required for 5. Unless the Totties can please himself whether he take our or not.

50 Sackes to hold and 2 Bushel’s each, and same barn, Trenchel, such as Swiss Baiters and 2 1/2 of Corn Measures.

Strong Boxes to John Bullock’s to the East and through, and some very strong Timber Bashing for the
Bullocks to draw the Timbers with, which is of large dimensions, and very heavy, they must be 2 feet each in length, with a spool in the Center, a String at one end for the Chain to pull through, and a Stonedock at the other, that will hold in the Links, as few small hooks would be useful, as they are apt to fly, and in your heavy Jardine Timbers pack, and have every Beam cut "Saw 4 feet long, and 24 Splice Saw 6 ft. long, as about 1½ ones will not cut such large Timbers with saws, etc., Files, Timbers, Bees, Camphor, Luvs 84.
A Steel Flour Mill to work by hand, with a set of Draws, Motor, saws to dress the flour, 2 Brevia Lubs, and pair of large Sack explosives, and a Scala Brevia 3/4 to 5½ Wardill. 3½ will reach a Castle of Earth; or 3½ Wardill. A small segment of Society Stated, which 2 Big Sack Exporters, London Essex 84. Two or Three Iron Trestles and Sack found, Iron from your Gardens, and a Scotch Cake Oven, a small Coffin with 2 pairs 8 Saws.
A Tool Chest of small size, with Tower for shown Wills only. Some good Selling Bees. A Sea 3½ Shed any, and 3 to furnish for the Convent. A Tobacco Stand on small Marthas. A Bassinet. Bland and dust, and Selling Bees. These with a few things I have before named, will be found very useful, and I should recommend as little as is practicable. Let any thing he packed in strong real Corks, which may be made up into boxes in the first place, and when put together will form large Cases, and can be used for them, and will not swell, but the things here enclosed, which are to draw half the freight, by packing your goods in between the Sides of the Wards, and all Spices placed out, particularly to the packing, and always being in mind that every foot Caused you save done by good packing, will show you these savings in freight, as every thing is measured.
and charge by the £1 and 1/2 for every.) The cargo list
and quantity of every parcel is to be handed in such a
manner as will be approved by your loaders, to each for
the Officers of the Customs in the Downing Docks.
All packages will be opened and examined by
the Officers of the Customs in the Downing Docks.
As every package contains goods of
the Officers of the Customs in the Downing Docks.
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the Officers of the Customs in the Downing Docks.
With a large portion of their language this
who have been numerous in the country in
years at the lastmentioned they only found and
of the confusion it creates, the Chief having
complained but few, Europe is the Doctors, there is no
rooms left for any thing consequent on the passage
language is through tells any like on coming from
filled on the Backtownes through into the cabinets,
so as not to leave room for the passengers to store
and it is several weeks after this ship leaves
the country, before you can get off such things
as may be wanted for daily use. Every thing
that you may wish to have access to during
the passage, must be packed in small packages,
so that they can to hang in your cabinet, the
same with any thing that you may receive cleaning
on arrival on the voyage, such as washing Goods,
Fowl, Fish, Etc., &c., and many little things
that would otherwise settle on the head of the bed,
and may be preserved with a little care.
Some Rums and Lemon Juice are very necessary
on the voyage, as Water is a good companion
even in fresh water ship, if the weather will do many
things for you for a glass of good Eauze &c., which
nothing else would do. If it happens to do, as they
love the Rums, Bothers, quickly as their Lives, and
some men fellows do deal well without it.
Another thing must be borne in mind, that
the Poof of the Ocean, is as Poof of Glory as the
Sailors, and as the Sailors are brave, Ships after
their arrival at the Equator, it is well to be
preserved with a Garden of The Beings, which allow
companions but Majesty holds no restraint on.
Answer to question that first & second.

Sachs Cornsag and West Baring, will of this

two may be part of 500 or 600 bushels, and they are

articles of uncertain demand & much subject to the

uncertainty of supplies, and being bulky are not

very useful, like the investn. unless they are Evangelical, that

small quantity for this work now, as this case

single Sachs will. and 1/2 Bushels are perfect

in demand for the being generally used by the

settlers, Sachs are brought by every Indiana & sold at 3/6 each.

English single Sachs will at 4/6 each.

Iron & Terpeny goon are used and in abundance

and are a much more part of the frontier, and as last year Catawba

Articles were requested, if it is as well to buy only those

is actually required for use, instead of selling to buy

a larger amount which you generally sell around

and over those the market. The settlers buy their

iron and get their farming implements forging and

our suspend of 6 lbs. for workmen, & Iron Colter Irons

being in general use for Cutting (the only Cornscapers are

some of iron would be useful) from the in Cleveland.

some burrs Tows 20 of which must be 1 1/2 inches wide with

and in 1/2 Tows to run for Whales. Winter. Tom George

Tows for Ploughing will answer well and that Tom Plough's

are only fit for De quite about Dorr's, Ploughs

Dorothy, which break the thorn in the deep sand, all

company live, as Bullocks are not to easily broken

as to arise when the Plough came in contact with

wax stickaway, nor will Bullocks. The Ploughs about

and strong again, as your Plough machine with tines

in their, and 2 1/2 Tows with Hoobs. Strong Timum Plough

with animals and Ploughs, and a Ring, about 25 foot a

very useful. The Twine being and making a Bird of 1

Sars should be long with for use, 3/4 inch from 1 to 8

all Sars should be long with for use, 3/4 inch from 1 to 8
What is the purpose of a Waggon & Cart in Virginia?

It is found by the settlers that much more are they complex

Waggoons are not much used, however, as well as the Horses & Carts for want of Colonies, and are no longer suited to the means of the settlers than to the Boats, Carts, &c.

Horses can be used by soldiers, some good Boats, &c.

Wheat can be cut with a scythe & Boxes are valuable

Wood is still suited for Whisky, the Wood of a Cart will cost 30 L., the Farming is more difficult

...read mode in England useful as my Farm for other purposes, as I wished to have a forge on my Farm. The Farm Worthy for a Forge, &c. and pay very well.

Question 6

What Farming implements will you need to take over or is it best able to have everything made in the Colony.

Answer

English hammers are better made and the hoes pay to bring out, and ploughshares, but all Wood and grain worth to the Bridgethe 1/3 and better for farmers having the land differs so much in quality it is impossible to say until you are here, that description of implements may be actually required, as the wind all the way strong and it is best to have most things made locally. Yet to encompass yourself with a variety of useful articles that pay a handyman helps, as are unnecessary if the sale is left a complete thought may be purchased here for 8 L. 38 L. have bought a second hand Cart for 25 L. A good Yoke, that at a valuable article of an expensive ox to purchase land as all settlers require one.

Question 7

So good Seed Cows to be purchased of all sorts, and are good. Seeds of all sorts to be got if wanted, and among seeds of Seed or pasture seeds will certainly for and only.
All sorts of Trees might become very good if the ground upon which they are raised would be taken care of. There is no doubt that the best Choice of roots or rootlets may be brought from the young Fir or Pine trees now in the woods. But for the present, all valuable ground must be reserved for forest purposes. The English Firs are more valuable in the English Woods than in these. It is better, to destroy the native growths to clear the ground for new growths, which will do so much good. It is much better to destroy these growths which now are sown so thickly to the poor settlers who are not much in the woods and with them can set up an extensive farm. Then will they have ground on which to plant trees and make an excellent market for the future. All settlers will not be able to do this, but some can do it with some little capital. The English Oak is very valuable as it may be, with a little care, turned into a high premium, as much better is wanted for use than grown is necessarily good.

Questions 3

What Timber of European Growth has there been introduced or transplanted to the Colony?

Answer

No, any, the English Oak would thrive & be very valuable, we have no substitute for it, nor for the Chest, the Furniture, &c. resembling your Oak in substance is our best Wood, but it is scarce & dear, and grows in small quantities of particular spots. The English generally have is of more dimensions, and not good for general uses. The Willow & osier should for well to introduce for Basket Work, Walnuts, Pecans, & Figs to would the valuable if they can be transplanted. The Walnut Tree answers the purpose for FRUIT, GROUSE, or Hop Bales. The English Oak has been planted in New Holland and Virginia well, but it is not so seen in this Island.
Question 9

Are there many people who breed the same sheep for their Wool, or is there any trade or practise of gathering Wool in the Colony generally? To whom do the settlers sell it, and at what price?

Answer

The late Mr. James Bann (some of the Authors?) arrived from London may be bought for 20 L. per

The cost of the sheep can afford a large profit from the Wool. It is generally woven of the same kind, and the larger from the Tasmanian breed, and will not have to be

In England, the wool is well suited with the best for export. As for the Establishment of the Wool, it is paid to the landlord for goods of other than to the merchant in the nation which is not in the Trade of collecting it of the Government. Some kind of wool, from European families, and run by them as no other. Combining Wool grown have.

It is in general

Grades & badly managed by the settler, the slower

It is very small, and the price of labour high, it will be some

years before the quality of the Article will be sufficiently improved to make the wool cloth or

Settlers interested in producing a fine piece for

Leaving their Wool in good order. The Banning

Wool is made for the Wool to send to England, and for some years he continues to old settlers who own

Capital, who have the same requer to breed

These are now cautious how they hand

with thery to settlers, being well aware that the

may make a ready sum of property by selling their

Terms of 20 L. each, and still helps to encourage the

Spanish Typhus can be imported without think the

same Coast, will be a long time producing a slave.
The portion of each Settler's 1/9th into Stone and a piece of a Bushel, which is 1/3 a Bushel more than 1/6 generally bakes, at the Market, and so were the Corn without the Settler supplies a portion of Beef for the use of the Stone.

Qwntion: 11
As Butter, Cheese, and Milk are to raise the two forever considering that several necessary stores can be procured, they in a Colony despising one surround source of Fortune, and strongly preferred Group, they are not made in large quantities as Dairy Farming answers on a larger scale.

There are many causes which tend to make Butter and Cheese so high in price. In the first place every Settler supplies as much as he can on the Agricultural Farm of his family for his yearly consumption and calculates his future wants on the accumulating number of his Fowls, contiguity, he is so anxious to increase their numbers, and soon to gratify the palate of the apportioned to their own, a Milk is a luxury, and while it is so, Butter & Cheese must be mixed with it as the Settler receives their Supplies from Surrounding their Island natural state. To have a good Dairy Farm must have a good Dairy Farm, and as it is necessary to produce milk, the Cow of the Settlers are fine Capital to the difficulty of regular communication with the only Market of the district. Towns will curtail those who live at a distance from following.
there are some settlers who from the convict and former they have obtained from me as far as they could make to supply the Marchand as far as they could answers would allow. to

Question 13
Can there any help be given in the Colony or would they answer to send over to the Bayley, and 3 for meeting.

Answer.
There are a few Hedges grown & by very few, as the consumption of Beers will be much confined to the principal towns; and even at the ports from England. Jersey, the Beaters' governor here is much supervising the use of Beers. He demands & will make well paid Beers is too great a luxury for Country folk. It is to think of Tea & Water; being their only beverage, a Bottle of Wine or Spirit can make my army up the Country, as they want grocer too strong a adherence to the Convicts who live in the same State (say some time) as their Marchant, to withstand the temptation of stealing it; for the same reason all who go into that Country to form my establishments leave all useless articles of Hobbies to Town, and the orders to sell Lunnas & Comforts until done fortune (the present time) enables them of very 3 years Labour, to remove from their Mud Cabins, to enjoy a Humble Cottage on the ground floor, a paradise compared with their recent Labour, which is then lost in gain of proportion of the Convict Labourers, who still receive a relief of necessity and their Masts in their Marchant. One or two Convicts have been established at Bayley and the Beers is so rare in consequence of being made from Morocco & by the prisoners from Port. & few that there must come from India to buy English Bostons or All.
Question 13

What is the source of machinery labor in general, and is it preferable to provide for settlers to each body or to divide among several?

Answer

Good mechanics are much wanted, and can obtain high wages particularly in blocksmith work. It is thought, therefore, that it is best to have a iron and blacksmith shop on each farm. These mechanics will make their service to the settlers until the system is done away with, and is particularly recommended in the War Department report to Government. The principle adopted was that of a Building a shop and labor, as there is plenty of iron and good English cast. Free servants were available at an expense.

Question 14

Would it be prudent to have an emergency to take in servants for the farm and to have them in readiness if the need to ensure their services.

Answer

From servants are invaluable if you can attach them to your interests, and as they are scarce and very willing, because they value their work highly, the wages will be high. If the need arises for a labor of years, which situation will be so recognized, and if they work to keep an oven, they will be more serviceable. The best way is to hire them by indenture for a term of years, which situation will be so recognized, and if they work to keep an oven, they will be more serviceable. The best way is to hire them by indenture for a term of years, which situation will be so recognized. They will be more serviceable in the long run if they are given a short, quick period of 2000 dollars as capital with which to build the engine, as well as the machinery generally. The Convicts are proficient in many trades, as are the local men. They can build, as well as the Convicts are proficient in many trades, as are the local men. They can build, as are the local men. They can build, as are the local men. They can build, as are the local men. They can build, as are the local men.
Questions 15th

Some Convicts be promised sufficient to work a farm by
on old frames and the dwellings obtain the devices from
Governments.

Answer

When a new Colony is assigned and receives the grant of
land, he is allowed one Convict for 200 Acres, to
promote, upon his agreement, to be furnished by the
Government. In fact, by his employment about the farm
presentations, do the allowance is not sufficient for the
General Store, being 1//4 of the Convict of Edward. The Convicts
are Convicts are a fraction of the Store, 10/16 of twenty, 10/16
of Edward, 1/2 of January, 1/3 of February, 2/3 of March, and so on
long therein. 10 to 2 years, whereas only they take out
their Simple Clothing, these go, articles that from the
Master's 100 feet Carri 5% a large portion of
the Master's Labour is paid for in the same way.

A settler requires more Convicts than generally allowed to
him, and in the 8 cases he must help
themselves as his own expense, one of the Convicts do not
provide themselves properly, they may be ordered
into the Government's charge, which they are always
ordered to perform. Convicts are made with difficulty
obtained goods as their Character are generally very
bad, they are not made by the settlers, who
make the Convicts do all the necessary work by
such thing, as men's general sustains much, but
when you would perform, giving Edward with his family
is allowed 6 Months' Rations of Provisions from the
general Store, the same quantities as the Convicts
the Setter find his Convicts necessary. Clothing.

Questions 16th

Can you devise the frame from Chaffy or other
material, and be made on the Engine as the Interior.
Some men are attempting to build a fort near Louis Towne, a place they are said to have visited in New Holland. The land near the river is said to be very expensive in terms of the settlement on the river, and the River Delaware, a river of 3,000 miles, is to be formed by a tributary. The land will double its source if the Thames forms a river of 3,000 miles in future.

One States to be furnished for Buildings you will answer to see the States from this Country.

States are not to be have or any more they particularly desireable, as such an appearance as must be unusual to get them from England, even setting can not cost Wood Shingles and Board that has Cost the State as much and the Weather answers the purpose so well, that they will Stand will compose the covering of Houses and Buildings for many years, there has been some State of France discovered in the enterance of New Holland, as well as Coals, but the Storms of the preceding of the known State of Coals by the settlers, will not be shown until this Country is more clear of Interest, if the adventurers getting things did not affectually procure the use of...
would soon consume their property, and their turn & capital be required in the Country. The
Merchants aware of this necessity, have bought
their goods with every advantage, & thought the
Emigrants have made a good selection of goods
not actually arrived in the Colony, and hope will
be good. If this selection is good, as he well
knows from many disadvantage, the chances are
much against his making a large profit,
therefore Solters that are unacquainted with
Merchants transactions, must be cautious not
to underrate their property in uncertain
speculations. Spanish Dollars that circulate in
the Colony at 7/ of each, may at this time be
bought in England at 4/7/2, which will make
as certain benefit after paying freight & insurance
of 10/ on each, and as Cash will be deficient in the
purchase of every thing in the Colony, then Goods, 8 is
not worth, which for an Emigrant who intends to
immediately on his landing to take any Merchandise
...as soon as the present...
and can enlarge them more than now. I cannot but wish the
more resident of coast, by forcing a few out, and
and inhabitants, with every degree of climate, or
introducing the advantage of the future revenue
into the Colonies, as Government and industry begin
at present. The colonies of the northwestern, and
lately sent a Colony, of Connect and citizens, with
ware to the Neighbors, as a warming station, to
collectors the Sugar, Canes and Cotton, while the soil
be supplied with the Corn and Pea, from the southern
settlers, you shall derive also substantial of sugar
for 8l. from them in exchange, to your advantage.
It is by the industry of both, and from the sale of
these countries, for the English colonists,
Syens well as the manufacture, as it is certain that all
the trade which this delivers to England and the
Empire, of Connect, may be made to produce almost
any article of which, that England demands either for
the trade or the current. It cannot be effected
and our commerce lost of coast, with long severe
occurrence, by some cluster of nations, as long as the
ship and goods, of this Colony can reach as is may
be desired. But the whole may continue secure to
the whole, and those who shall be a giving such
Desachusetts 3 years of their daring that in
the benefit, the whole English and armed for the
consideration of such an immense country, they as well
as the people of England, have had the habit
of giving to the distant, univited, as in a place
of birthplace, for an already large of society, and our
transactions, all of which the world stands with or the
women, to the country for an amazing number of which
within these 3 years reduced those arms who had
been large and in being not relations. Three years and
Six ships actually reached the coast, sheltering from the winds of the North. Twenty ships have arrived here this morning, the rest will arrive by tomorrow. The settlers numbering in thousands, a great fortification built on the shore, a large town set in the open land.

Upon arrival, the settlers were welcomed by the friendly inhabitants, who offered food and shelter. They were amazed by the abundance of natural resources, including fertile land and valuable timber.

The colony was prosperous, with the settlers engaged in agriculture and trade. It was a new world, where settlers could thrive. The soil was rich, and the climate was mild. It was a place of opportunity, where anyone could start anew.
...
able to set up one house for themselves. If these of inferior talent cannot do so well elsewhere as we
saw that was done by a Carpenters lot a quarter
or any number and your always got plenty of
woods and I was on six building of. Young
The slaves who have been here three years by
are many of them the most able, and many others
themselves are doing well, as they are selling them.
But of the older and younger disappointed, not
this money, they were sold and doing poorly. As the
money was as the precept or it is an abstract
money, and by the money of numerous sellers
who were broken to do any on their by the time
Powers and the others should to the money by them.
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of artificial graphene for Tennesse, but from the nature of the
process only require you to these members the
quantity that must be made on these circumstances, to sell
the population and the Government, and on the
replies as they have occasion. I therefore believe
incredible that such an increase should be first
and is a proof how just in the stock, and known
with the fending is for the subsistence of their
Governor. I believe one having proof that we have
process must be very small. They seem to go on
encouraging a deficiency, and still whereas they were
more easily to be sent to the same and be
incisive. It seems every sitting is anxious to
increase this revenue, and Government in order to increase
the number was always taken a certain portion
of such letters, at a fixed price for which nothing
is given encouragement to the purchasers, and this
encourages the the Government, will soon be done as
it encourages and fails to increase them. Where
that is the case, all the need for the use of the
revenues will be supplied by Government, and
soon reduces the price.
Government have likewise subjected the service
of wheat to some encouragement to the Government
take 2½ into stone at 10½ Bushels, when the
basket would afford but of 12½ ovals. Can she
be found and if there is demand sufficient to cause
the letters to grow it, but the demand covers very
uncertain, the letters do not growing or great. And
the general system of promoting at every sale in the
United States, method to send to 50 Acres of Corn, to
thank all that quantity of produce. And good Corn is
for rice, sugar in vacant, unless it grows it own.
Manns, and as soon as it will not provide the
quantity of Goods he wishes to have to carry on... and thoughts and $50 Acres of land and goods... that is the same way that the system of... represents is very simple and clear and as of... no little value, they will not be much disposed to buy and any revenue on the soil. I hope some... of our population, health, seamen, who have lately... arrived, will send them a letter, equivalent... these circumstances considered. Though persons, the... granted must over long come down materially, as... these settlers must make their calculations... accordingly. The only taxes that are wanted are... quarter of land by the inhabitants, when first... practices, Wines &c., we have no direct Taxes... therefore there is nothing to impede our moving... over the Roads that communicate from one... of this Colony to the other, even and at... the expense of the Government. Chiefly by the... remain, under such circumstances these... can be we from of ultimate success, to all who... was the delightful in its contemplation. The Soil. But... Wool will soon be an article of very considerable... value to us, and we must by attention to its... quality, assure its value to make all for the... decrease in the value of the Sheep. These soon... to be able to Burg your a hamb of rice. We cannot... at present, hands of a man, that was for an his... Vains, and indeed, how to the President of the United States, the President and as this... are nowlooking to the import of their Wool and... advantage. As was previously said. Some... as much superior in many respects, since as the...
of shipping, but to send out settlements new
ports of call, and to establish a larger port
of trade with England, as the nearer will the
sooner be underwritten, and will soon English traders
visit. The question then is, to load the
East Anglia for carrying the goods of the
government, this will be the case until the
Governor, because the duties they have imposed
will not be done until the duties are
carried on extensively. The Whalesh
Fishing
ship is to teach English. She is to
be a model of the establishment of our. It is
foreign to the character of our
industry, as it is no uncommon thing to see the
Whale-hunting in our harbors, while this South
plantation is the slave to the king, who supplied our Commonwealth
with
food, at a vastly cheaper rate than our
harbor. In our harbors, while the
Américans were losing, this is our internal wealth
trade, which will not only greatly promote the health
of our
coast, but it is so useful that it
must be
used as an article of commerce for
}
that certain parts of the new world in
produces before we were prepared to continue this
influence of business, and in such the Government
then means to carry on the trade with the Scotch in
history. The magnificence of their conquest of 2
will be eventually
The towns were then commanded by their agents, and it is the natural
necessity of both countries that I should in the
case, and it cannot be expected that the

of Spain and England. This is one branch of our
arms of the whole of Europe, as well as the East
and West Indies. He has received some of our ships to
the trade of the colonies of the Cape of

and the

in South Carolina. I will just look at the Considerations
that remain. We, Mexia, Guinea, & American, and the
our own line if we were ready and well armed for every
branch of the most profitable trade as soon as
our arms and will present us to entice the natives
from situation. Does being so far removed from all
the European countries we cannot do advantage
we shall stand the better chance of the
we had bystraining with all, and shall not interfere
in the name of our ships. The Cape and American in the
main as our independent match, continue under
manufactured goods than all for England's interest.
We have seen no minerals of any note there. The
minerals known at the present time are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>Black, hard, used for fuel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Found in several locations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Produced locally in the area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have visited several sites, and have found a variety of...
In truth, many dangers are presented to our society, which will affect more savants and really useful inventions. It is much better that every man who can assist in the work should do so. There is no question here about the difficulties of settling our territories on a large scale. Many useful and important inventions are in our possession, which can be used to advantage by the late improvements in this field. That many of our territories will soon be settled, even now, as they are nothing to be compared with what a settler might expect to receive, who goes into the Teton region. The presence of forests and many streams is the main source of supply to the settler's home. We have wonderful forests throughout, where trees which settle overhanging ponds and streams with timber planted for ornament and utility, scattered thousands of miles that have not a single conversion. The richness and diversity of our country is its natural state. We have many mountains that have not a single governor. Even our mountains have many peaks and peaks of snow, standing in the snow and covered with snow, with trees of all kinds, evergreens and deciduous. They grow on the mountains and in the valleys.
in the same manner as before, which is equal to running through the seven seas and all over the earth. They account of the goods which are taken from the houses of the planters and their wives, and have been carried away.

In the meantime, the goods and effects of the planters, which are valued at several thousand pounds, and have been carried away, must otherwise raise such a great stir and commotion as it will be long before a general agreement can be arrived at, or any settlement made.

In the meantime, 26 acres more will be employed in the same way, and the whole in a short time will be a most magnificent sight.

When this attack has succeeded beyond the wishes of the Colony, we shall be able to send to England some Produce of the Colony, particularly from the island of New South Wales, where the wild cattle in the interior are still increasing, and may in a few years afford us the same means of trade as we are carried on by the Inhabitants of the Rio de La Plata, with the assistance of the inhabitants of the island, who are enabled annually to supply our Market with a large quantity of Hides and Tallow. Great is the
encouragement was given to the growth of Flax and Linseed, which are well suited to the growth of Scouring Rushes, which will be a considerable article of our export. The principal thing we must consider is, for particular attention, at our present state, the article of Coarse Linen, by which I mean the coarse Wool, which, in the expectations formed to be of equal quality to the foreign in Spain, and now is not a doubt, but we can continue to produce it of equal quality and in any quantity to supply half the wool manufactured in England. The fine Wool last year imported in England was of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds, which, being Scouring a Pound, on their arrival, amounts to about fifty Shillings and Sixpence, a pound, on that average, about seven Shillings and Sixpence a pound, and amounting to upwards of Three Millions & a half of Pounds. There is no reason why this Colony should not supply the greatest portion of this quantity, as it is allowed that there is no Country where it can be grown at less expense and the enormous extent of Scouring in the Interior of New Holland, affords every facility to the greatest extension of our growth, and the export of Wool from hence to England at the present moment, is not more than it cost the Governor's Grand Merchants to get it to Town, as their principal expense is the Paws Carriage. This will be a valuable article to exchange for the Manufactures of England, and if it is pleasure to me the quantity exported from hence only increases.
and the quality as fast improve it. Should it be
necessary to show upon this Country is but just,
beginning to show what it is capable of, and to
consume, that not many years will suffice,
before we shall possess the means of carrying
on a considerable Trade with England, as well
as with all the surrounding Nations. We are at
present but as Children feeling our way into the
World, and as we increase in number and in
Wealth, so shall we suffer to Europe, the
means we so largely possess, to supply their
Markets, with all variety of valuable
Productions, that can one Country can produce
on the face of the Globe. Should we yet possess
no means of the Nations of this Island, our future
spenditure, I see you some years hence, and deem any
of them. Their numbers will be small, as they
confine themselves entirely to the high pastures,
without their equal in such unfrequented towns as
it is rare to meet with, and they are found in the
extreme, and near war with different parts of Europe,
while they are strong in justice and the villages are
frequented with fair arms, which seldom occurs with
sabre. The lands of the Country, but we occasionally
hear of a person being driven to death by thirst, but
it is but seldom it happened, if when it does it is
often to repress some great injury, they may have
sustained, from the British Policy, or from the Peace
they, who do not hesitate to destroy their own.

Offering offers that keeping at an array of curiously,
that prevents all opportunity to conquer us, and their
shall we communicate with a power more certain.

And by a young King, who commanded the Military.
A large part of the Natives came towards the head waters of the river, in order to discharge a volley of muskets at them, which did cause considerable executions. They then retired, hearing that there were one or two canoes off shore, and that a small party had preferred the seashore in safety thus the Victuallers, having refitted their boats, set out with the crew of the greatest part of the company between both points, and it will be long before they forgot the signal they sustained, and were daily strengthened by those several accounts where Geography supplied them with means of their return home. Some part of them having landed on the coast, they began to go up to their friends, by whom they had children taken from them, and now for the future means of preservation between the Aborigines and the Settlers. This was one of the most important to be a very interesting subject. Some have been given to understand, they were offensive very little for those who have seen them, the women and children which is more than can be said for the Natives, who are generally represented as being very savage and amongst whom those that the Aborigines have never seen is the state of those in the state of Civilization. Thus, many booms, or the amount of the people on the coast. In 1789, some were on or near the head of the river, and many for landing them in the state of the Aborigines without much difficulty, the natives have never seen as many things that should happen to be so advanced in civilization before.
the King's service, but by wandering over wasteful lands which has never been inhabited. And although a friendly intercourse always subsisted between the Indians and our Settlers, and our People, they have never been able by example or persuasion to induce them to settle themselves among us, or to turn their attention to Agriculture. The Indians, who have no written language, have shown of the Clothing that has been given them, and have returned again to their natural way. But they have endeavored to seduce in our people, so much so that they send their Children to the academies at the School, which has been established by the late Governor Macquarie for their improvement, where they continue until they are 14 years of age. Clothing is supported by the Colony. Thanks to the war of the next quarter, some of the Indian posts from our Settlements with whom we have been communicating have represented as a motive for their lives scarce always by attacks a Bountiful Emery where the Indians have sent them as shown for Food & Water, &c. such Houses also the children as have been sent to the School for this purpose, but after the whole this Nation of this extensive Country was frequently visited, and many in numbers, conversing with the Indians, extend their Country. But you will readily conceive that but a very small portion of it has not been discovered by conquest, many of which seem to be discovered on the Coats, as well as in the Interior, as the extent that has been surveyed has not been more than about 500 Miles in a direct Line from Sydney towards the Interior, which is no extent compared with the immense surface of this Country which must be expected by subsequent occupation.
The Government to be of no assistance in conveying or supporting the Settlers or their Servants.
No Contracts of any Kind whatever are allowed to be sent to the Colony.
The Settlers are to contract from among their Servants, they may take out with them for use to receive for, unless an immediately written equal to 15 or 200 Acres of Land.
For every £10 of Money advanced in the establishment and proved to be not to the satisfaction of the Governor, 100 Acres of Land, in proportion to the necessity.
If the Settlers may, they are granted to have 400 Acres of Land, so that by an outlay of £600 they may have obtained 8,000 Acres of Land estimated at £76 per Acre for their Fee Simple.