

APPORTIONMENT of the NET AMOUNT of REFUNDS, *pro rata*, between the PASSAGE-MONEY and the COST of OUTFIT, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Passage-money, viz., 1,824 statute adults, at £10	18,240	0	0
Outfits, &c., viz.,—			
Ships' kits for immigrants ..	1,791	15	0
Outfit, railway fares, dock dues, medical examination, &c.	9,619	13	9
Agency expenses, &c., in England ..	1,679	9	10
Expenses in the colony not refunded by Government	874	7	9
	£13,965	6	4
Recoveries from immigrants ..		5,192	18 7
	£	s.	d.
Less, Extra duty stamps in colony ..	75	1	10
Law charges incurred ..	735	19	8
Expenses of collection ..	1,225	0	0
		2,036	1 6
Net refunds ..	£3,156	17	1
Passage-money, proportion of net refunds	*1,788	0	0
Outfit, &c., proportion of net refunds ..	1,368	17	1
	£3,156	17	1
* NOTE.—Taking individual cases of refunds in excess of the outfit charges, the amount contributed by the immigrants towards the £10 passage-money (£18,240) is only	£1,040	0	0

APPENDIX No. 2.

Mr. JAMES BROGDEN to MESSRS. BROGDEN and SONS.

GENTLEMEN,—Wellington, 25th November, 1871.

We should disturb the labour market materially if we proceeded to make railways and draw upon the present resources of the colony in labour to a large extent, and so disorganize industries of various kinds. Holding this in view, the Government wish to limit our payment to the working navvies, for a days' labour of eight hours, to the sum of 6s. per day. Now, we find this varies in different provinces from 6s. to 10s. In the proximity of gold-mining they pay 10s. per day readily. In places where labour is not in demand it is possibly 7s. 6d. to 8s. per day. The Government prohibit the employment of Chinese labour. Hence the Government advise that one person or firm should control the labour market, and thus the idea gains currency that we should have all the public works. I have, of course, done all I could to foster this idea. Then, the Government wish us to import men, with a view to their employment on the public works, and to their future settlement in the colony; hence, they desired me to consider an immigration scheme in connection with our works. I decline to take any risk or responsibility without your approval and consideration. I have, therefore, arranged to refer you to Dr. Featherston on this subject. I shall mention this more in detail presently, and, meantime, refer back to the negotiations for works.

A lengthy agreement was submitted as to our importing immigrants: the substance of it was that we should receive from the Government £15 per adult for all persons imported; that we should import 2,000 men, who would possibly have some 4,000 women and children attached and connected with them; that promissory notes should be given for the passage-money, repayable in equal sums at two, three, and five years to us by deduction from wages, and have twenty acres of settlement (fair or good land) land allotted, for which they would have to pay £1 per acre, in the course of two, three, and five years, with the power to take up an equal amount of land if they had paid for the first lot in one year after arrival. I found that much better terms were being offered than those proposed to us in the case of immigrants coming independently and applying to the Agent-General in England. The Agent-General has discretion to pay the whole passage-money, and give the right to land above mentioned, or he may insist on £5 of the £15 passage-money being paid by promissory note of the immigrant. I find that about 50 per cent. of the immigrants after arrival disappear, and leave their engagements unfulfilled, although they are promised, in addition, four days a week employment at 5s. on public works, roads, &c., for one year. I thought we could have worked the matter out; that the Government would take the risk, as they impose a limitation as to the price to be paid for labour. I therefore thought, as we shall have to get labour imported, it would be better that you arrange with Dr. Featherston a means of their being sent out under the general terms the Agent-General in England is empowered to act upon, at least until you hear further from us here. I do not intend we should run risks, but I see we shall require men. I shall be anxious to hear what you have done or proposed with Dr. Featherston.

I would be glad to have information as to the operations