

No. 19

Government House
 Port Louis, Falkland Islands
 2nd May 1842

My Lords.

I have the honour of informing your Lordships that I have this day drawn a bill upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in favour of Messrs Boscauld & Co amounting to 120£ which bill is in exchange for dollars paid by me into the Colonial Chest to be expended in the general service of the Colony.

I had no other means of obtaining cash for small payments than by drawing a bill in favour of my own agents and paying my own money back into the chest.

It is probable that the want of a market for the sale of Bills will be a great inconvenience until I can make safe arrangements to send yearly drafts to Rio de Janeiro for dollars in exchange, or until any other mode which your Lordship may be pleased to direct can be adopted.

I have &c
 R. B. bloody
 St George

The Right Honorable
 Lord Stanley.

Government House.
 Port Louis, Falkland Islands.
 3rd May 1842.

My Lord.

I take the liberty of submitting for your Lordships considerations that the sum placed at my disposal previous to leaving England to cover the expenses of the necessary stores as well as the conveyance ^{and maintenance} of myself and party to the Falkland Islands was too small to enable me to procure any thing beyond a very limited supply. The Honble Board of Ordnance furnished me on account of the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners under my command with many very serviceable articles but yet the undermentioned are much needed and should your Lordships be pleased to approve of their being ^{forwarded with great urgency} ~~presented~~ draw your Lordships' attention ^{to the importance} ~~to the importance~~ of their being forwarded as soon as your Lordships may think proper to direct.

A full supply of all articles of Stationary for the Lieut Governor's Office, for 2 years including Letter Books, Memorandum Books, Ledgers Journals, Guard Books.

12 Dozen Pencils H H H.

Drawing Paper.. 100 sheets double Elephant.

50	D ^o	Antique Dove
100	D ^o	Tracing Paper
20	D ^o	Black Leads.
"	"	Tapers

The Right Honble.
 Lord Stanley.

Common Tape

Silk Tape.

The usual official books of reference with a proportion of boxes with Patent Locks and other minor articles of convenience for an office table. A press^x with drawers and shelves for books and to keep a store of Stationary &c.

x Note

6 Union Jacks, complete (1 Large) with Halyards &c. complete and Spare D^o.

1 Royal Standard.

1 Flag Staff, very stout

2 Sets of Harriott's Signal Flag and Books

2 Dollonds Telescopes with stand (large size.)

1 Large Bell (for "work")

1 block with stands.

Common but thick carpets and rugs for 6 rooms of moderate size but one 30 feet by 20 ft Carpets are much needed in this climate.

12 House Bells, with springs, handles bell wire &c complete.

200 Yards of Sarpaulee. Most serviceable article in this climate ^{to sell as on arrival.}

4 Light small casts

Strong back Harness for 10 Horses, rather small. 14 hands high to 14½.

12 Peak Shovels.

1 Lord Willoughby Dreyfus. Pat compressing machine

← Clothing for wrecked seamen.

50 Sackets

100 Guernsey Ticks

50 Trowsers cloths

100 Scotch Caps

150 Shirts

150 P^{rs} Strong worsted Stockings

100 P^{rs} Shoes

200 Blankets

2 Sets of Phoenix brand Boots.

4 Garden Seeds

Tree Seeds. Six Bones

Furze Seeds

Artificial Gnats &c

x This is an article which cannot be made in the colony at present.

1 Medicine Chest with necessary directions
 with sails } Large Pennace 25 ft. in whidmonds build
 and sails } " Cuttle } made very strong.
 complete } Captains Gig }

I have &c
 R. C. Moody
 Lt Govt

Government House.
 Port Louis, Falkland Islands.
 May 3rd 1842.

No 21

My Lord.

I have the honor of forwarding the
 undermentioned dispatches by H. M. K
 Anson. Lt. Robinson. R. Navy. Commr.

No 9 Reporting the arrival of some wrecked
 American Seamen.

No 10. Concerning the claim of Antonina
 Roxa to certain cattle at the Falkland
 Islands.

No 11. Inclosing a list of Goods. Articles
 delivered over by Lt. Tyssen the Naval
 Officer lately in charge.

No 12. Inclosing a statement of monies
 delivered over by Lt. Tyssen the Naval Of-
 ficer lately in charge.

No 13. Account current for the year
 ending 31st March 1842 accompanied by
 bills and vouchers.

No 14. A general report upon the Falk-
 land Islands.

No 15. Reporting the arrival of a Sheep
 Farmer and 200 Sheep.

No 16 Reporting the arrival of the Ant-
 arctic expedition under Capt. J. Ross.

No 17. A Report upon Port William
 as the site of the chief towns.

No 18 Requesting that Surveyors may be
 sent out to the Falkland Islands as early
 as possible and enclosing a list of Surveying
 Stores to be forwarded with them.

The Right Honble
 Lord Stanley.

No 19. Informing the Secretary of State of his having drawn a bill upon Her Majesty's Treasury. for 120£.

No 20. Requesting a supply of Stationary boats and other articles.

10 Dispatches marked separate.

I have the honour of further informing your Lordships that I forwarded the undermentioned dispatches by H. M. K. Sparrow. Lt. Jysen Comm^r on the 7th March 1842.

No 5 an account of my proceedings since my arrival at the Falkland Islands.

No 6. A Report of my being under the necessity of writing to Rio de Janeiro for a further supply of Rations.

No 7. A statement of the difficulties I am likely to meet with for some time to come in the maintenance of myself and party and the mode by which I propose to remove them.

I have &
R. C. Moody
Lt. Jysen

No 22

Government House.
 Port Louis, Falkland Islands.
 2nd May 1842

My Lord.

I have the honor of informing your Lordship that in consequence of the increase in the number of Settlers, the addition of Seamen from a wrecked American Vessel, ships calling in for refreshment, including the Ant. arctic Expeditions under Captain Ross. Royal Navy which is wintering in this Port, and the great probability of which I have received information that many vessels may be expected to call on the approach of Spring from round Cape Horn as well as elsewhere I have deemed it expedient to address a letter to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres requesting his aid in forwarding from the provinces of the La Plata & Guachos and 20 trained horses to this Colony to be employed in the service of Government for a limited time in capturing wild cattle.

At present I am obliged to limit considerably the refreshment of fresh beef to ships as well as to sell very small quantities to the Residents, yet still from the constantly increasing demand, the Government stock of Cattle in the neighbourhood of Port Louis is rapidly diminishing, and having only one Guacho and a few worn out horses my present means are wholly inadequate to provide for the Settlement without the aid

The Right Honble
 Lord Stanley

aid I have now written for to Buenos Ayres.

I am extremely unwilling without receiving direct orders to do so, from your Lordships, to grant licenses to capture cattle to settlers unless they are at the same time purchasers of land to a large amount as I have direct evidence of the wanton and indiscriminate destructions of the wild herds which such permissions to capture entails.

With the aid of the men and horses now written for I hope to organise a system for supplying cattle in any quantities to the settlers and to shipping which shall fully repay the disbursement now required for the welfare and indeed almost the existence of this young Colony.

I have &c

R B. Moody

St Geo.

Government House
Port Louis, Falkland Islands
27th May 1842

My Lord.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have drawn the following bills upon the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury.

1st A Bill dated 24th of May amounting to
£ s d
13..13..0 drawn in favour of Robert Sinner Holt
for freight of Goods from Rio de Janeiro.

2nd A Bill dated 26th May amounting to
£ s d
51..0..0 drawn in favour of Robert Sinner Holt for
goods purchased by me from him for the ser-
vice of Government.

3rd A Bill dated 27th May amounting
to £ s d
361..0..11 drawn in favour of Edward Patzcker
for Sinker Line, Sail cloth &c purchased by me
from him for the service of Government, also another

4th (Dated 27th May amounting to £ s d
96..0..0
drawn in favour of Edward Patzcker for the hire
of his vessel for 12 days to convey self and surveying
party to Port William and returning with the
same party to Port Louis.

5th A Bill dated 27th May 1842 amounting
to £
400 drawn in favor of Charles Griffiths
Esquire Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at
Buenos Ayres for the purchase of trained horses
and horse gear and balance in specie for the
Service of Government in this Colony.

I have &c

H. L. Moody

Myor

The Right Honble

Lord Stanley.

No 24

144

Government House
Port Louis, Falkland Islands
2^d May 1842.

My Lords.

I have the honour of informing your Lordship that I forwarded the undermentioned despatches by H. M. S. "Porpoise" Lt Robinson Royal Navy Commander which vessel left this port on the 4th of May.

No 9 Reporting the arrival of some shipwrecked American Seamen.

No 10 Concerning the claim of Antonia Rosa to certain cattle at the Falkland Islands.

No 11 Enclosing a list of Government Articles delivered over by Lieut Lyson, the Naval Officer lately in charge.

No 12 Enclosing a statement of monies delivered over by Lieut Lyson the Naval Officer lately in charge.

No 13 Account current for the year ending 31st of March 1842 accompanied by the Bills and Vouchers.

No 14 A General Report upon the Falkland Islands.

No. 15 Reporting the arrival of a sheep Farmer and 200 sheep.

No 16 Reporting the arrival of the Ant. arctic expedition under Captain Ross. Royal Navy.

No 17 A Report upon Port William as the site of the chief town.

No 18. Requesting that Surveyors may be sent out to the Falkland Islands as early as possible and enclosing a list of Surveying stores to be forwarded with them.

No 19 Informing the Secretary of State of his having drawn a bill upon the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury amounting to £ 120.

No 20

The Right Hon^{ble}
Lord Stanley.

No 20. Requesting a supply of Stationary boats and other articles.

No 21 A schedule of the dispatches enclosed.
By the present opportunity, the Brig Alarri Stewart Master, bound for Buenos Ayres I have the honor to forward.

No 22 Informing the Secretary of State of having written to Buenos Ayres for Quachos and trained horses.

No 23. Informing the Secretary of State of having drawn & Bills upon the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury

I have &c

R. L. Moody

St Geo

Government House
 Port Louis, Falkland Islands.
 June 5th 1842.

My Lords.

I have the honor of forwarding for your Lordships informations & statistical tables showing the state of the colony on my arrival in January last.

Occasionally there have been a few additional residents for a short time, chiefly seamen, but the persons enumerated in the table appear to have the intentions of permanently residing at the Falkland Islands.

Permissions to erect houses was granted from time to time by the successive Naval Officers in charge but it appears that upon no occasion has any grant of land or "title" to such houses been made, directly or indirectly and all the residents fully understand that they merely hold a temporary tenure.

It is my intention immediately to put the settlers in full possession of the land upon which their houses stand by the sale of allotments.

The accompanying plan which I have also the honour to forward serves to indicate the relative positions of the few buildings at present in Port Louis.

My further acquaintance with the industry and steadiness of the few Scotch settlers (Highlanders from Angleshire, East of Glasgow) at present in the colony, induce me again to take the liberty of drawing

your

The Right Honble
 Lord Stanley.

your Lordship's attention to the advantage of Emigrants for these Islands being selected from similar districts.

The pastoral inhabitants of the hills and dales of the Southern Scotch counties on the borders would also be well adapted as settlers in the Falklands.

They have the general character of being intelligent, steady, well disposed men and excellent shepherds, and the hardships they might have to undergo at the commencement of their residence would be trifling in comparison to what they constantly experience among their native hills during the greater part of the year.

I avail myself of this opportunity to inform your Lordship that I have received private notification of the desire entertained by some English residents in the Provinces of La Plata to send sheep in large numbers so soon as they can be assured of the intentions of Government concerning the colonization of these Islands. I therefore venture to suggest for your Lordship's consideration whether it may not be advisable that an official notification of the intentions of Government should be forwarded from the Colonial Land and Emigration Board through the proper channels to the British Authorities at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.

An immense number of sheep could be imported from thence at a small expense, which although of an indifferent breed would form available stock upon which to improve.

The

The only necessary thing to be observed is that sheep from those countries should arrive at the Falklands from the middle of November to the beginning of February.

If this precaution be attended to they would not only thrive well but improve considerably; this fact being proved by the appearance of the sheep presented to the Government in these Islands by Mr. Peter Sheridan of Buenos Ayres.

I have &c

R. C. Moody

St. Geo. S.

Name		Age		Sex		Date		Place		Remarks	
Richard King	40	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
James (Wife)	40	Do	Do	Do	Do	1824	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
Richard King (son)	3	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John Simon (son)	11	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
Thomas (son)	8	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	40	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	30	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	28	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	42	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	38	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	28	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	25	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	27	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	28	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	20	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	20	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	30	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	38	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	24	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	24	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	38	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	21	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	21	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	22	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	21	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	30	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	23	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	11	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	10	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
John (son)	20	Do	Do	Do	Do	1839	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do

150
11.1. The petition to the Attorney General, on behalf of the inhabitants of the 20th Ward, St. Louis, in January 1892.

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 24

Government House
 Port Louis, Falkland Islands
 1st July 1842.

My Lords.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the undermentioned dispatches which arrived by H. M. S. *Carysfort* Lord George Paulet on the 24th June 1842.

No. 2, dated 23rd October 1841 enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Under Secretary Stephens by Mr. George M. Moubray explaining the means by which "in his opinion the Falkland Islands might be rendered a self supporting Naval Station" and directing me to report thereon.

by mistake for 1841

No 3 dated 11th January 1841* transmitting for my information and consideration a copy of a letter addressed to the Colonial Land and Emigration Board by Commander Lubbock R.N. upon various questions connected with the colonisation of the Falkland Islands.

No. 4 dated 1st March 1842. Informing me of the renewal of the representations of the Buenos Ayrean Government with respect to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands and of the official announcement which Her Majesty's Government have made to the Buenos Ayrean Minister at the British Court.

No. 5 dated 18th March 1842 transmitting a copy of a note addressed by the Buenos Ayrean

The Right Honble
 Lord Stanley

Buenos Ayrean ^{Minister} at the British Consulate to the Earl
of Aberdeen respecting the Falkland Islands
and his Lordship's answer to that note.

I have also the honour to acknow-
-ledge the receipt of two Circulars the first
dated the 1st March 1842 conveying to me
the Instructions of Her Majesty's Government
with respect to not surrendering any fugi-
-tive within the Islands under my Government
"without previous direction from home" and
the second circular dated 4th March 1842
relating to the leave of absence of civil officers.

I have &c

R. B. Moody
Governor.

No. 27.

Government House
Salkland Islands. July 16th

My Lords.

In obedience to your Lordships' orders I have the honour to submit the following observations which I have deemed right to offer upon the letter addressed to Mr. Under Secretary Stephen by Mr. Mowbray in which he makes certain proposals with a view to rendering the Salkland Islands a "self supporting Naval Station".

It appears to me, the object of Mr. Mowbray's letter is to point out that the above desirable object may be obtained by commencing what I may term a government fishing establishment but in so doing and in endeavouring to establish its great importance he unnecessarily and very incorrectly in my humble opinion, depreciates all other pursuits in these Islands more especially those connected with the farming.

Taking the works of Bougainville, Weddell & Captains King & Lissrow as the sources of his information he draws the conclusions that "the soil is unproductive and that the natural productions are centred principally in their fisheries."

He also discourages the idea of sheep farming but gives the climate of the Islands due

The Right Honble
Lord Stanley.

due praise as to its healthiness.

I am aware that Mr. Mowbray's stated these opinions with deference and refers to the above authors as his authorities, but I cannot say that I have so read the same works, particularly Captain Litzroy's excellent, full and generally correct account and now my local knowledge leads me to entertain a still better opinion of the farming resources of the country more particularly grazing and sheep farming.

With the exception of this material and to the Colony, injurious error—I consider that Mr. Mowbray has drawn up a good plan for an establishment which would advance the colonisation of the Island and give employment to a necessitous and deserving class of men should the Government be inclined to enter into the expense, but I cannot say that I am sanguine as to any great remunerations being derived therefrom by the Government* and it is with great deference that I beg leave to suggest whether it is not wiser and more likely to lead to the general interests of the Community that Government should after the fullest consideration of any project encourage and foster private enterprise rather than take upon itself the prosecution of any operations of a speculative character.

It is upon this principle that in a former dispatch dated 14th April 1842 I recommended Government to sell the wild cattle for a

Moderate

*Note

* Private enterprise well managed, might meet with great success in this business.

moderate price to any respectable company who might offer to purchase.

It is certainly true that from the prejudices these Islands labour under, being so deeply rooted and so widely received years may yet pass away in this state of worse than stagnation unless some impetus be given by Government. I am therefore inclined to recommend that every encouragement should be given to private enterprise in this fishing-speculations, the evils complained of as resulting from joint stock concerns being kept in check by wholesome regulations. But if a general apathy to such an undertaking be decidedly evinced, I should then feel inclined respectfully to recommend Mr. Mowbray's plan with some amendments to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

It now only remains for me to state my opinions upon a few of the details in which I differ with Mr. Mowbray and in which I am inclined to think he would upon a further consideration coincide with me.

I would recommend that the fishing and agricultural pursuits be kept quite separate & that the latter should be incorporated with the government farming establishment at present existing. That the Artificers & Labourers recommended by Mr. Mowbray to be sent out be placed under the orders of the acting Clerk of Works I have appointed to execute the government works under my immediate directions, to be employed chiefly for the service of the Fishery, but also for general service when required.

That

That Rations be issued by the Storekeeper from the present Government Store in the same manner as to the rest of the Government Establishment until provisions can be purchased in the Islands of which there seems to be no prospect at present.

The fishermen to be selected from the Orkneys in preference to Hastings or Brighton, because the Orkneyⁿmen are accustomed to the roughest weather to be found on the coasts of Great Britain and are in addition to being good seamen and fishermen accustomed to tillage in a rough way. They are also proverbially well disposed and I should imagine must be patient under hardships from their daily experience of it.

I do not see why the labourers should be Irishmen, I presume it is on account of the fuel being peat, but the chief fuel in the Orkneys is I believe also Peat and doubtless labourers well practised at Peat cutting could be obtained from thence with the Lishermen. The person to superintend the drying department should have been employed if possible in New found Land.

With regard to the pay of the Lishermen and Superintendent I think that the simplest way would be for them to receive a very small monthly pay & provisions under an engagement for 3 years and to receive $\frac{1}{3}$ of the profits by the sale of the fish also that at the end of three years the boats & nets &c should be sold to them by Government at a fair valuation if they chose to take them if not they should be sold by auction presuming that by that time there might be more settlers in the colony

colony. as the drying houses and huts would be on Government land, they could only be sold with the land by auction or according to the principle which may then be in operation for the sale of land in the colony.

The Agriculturist included in Mr. Mowbray's list ~~that~~ I have already recommended in dispatch W.P. 14 dated 14th April 1842 by the name of Government Stewards; the services of such a person is very much needed, in case a company does not relieve the Government from the necessity of carrying on a Government Farm; and it would be greatly to the advantage of the colony if he were accompanied by an intelligent Scotch Gardener.

Mr. Mowbray's estimate of expenses is as follows.

Three stout Deal built or Brighton boats at 100 £ each	£ 300. 0. 0
at 100 £ each. Furnished with masts each 300 £	900. 0. 0
Three lesser punts complete.	45. 0. 0
Two capstans each 7. 10. 0	15. 0. 0
Timber for spits for drying. Backs for salting, materials for huts, and Drying deer framed ready for erection.	250. 0. 0
Gardening and agricultural seeds & implements.	50. 0. 0
A few peat shovels cooking coppers. Slops	200. 0. 0
Grinding carpentering tools and implements for Building.	
Provision Stones.	100. 0. 0
Contingencies	200. 0. 0
	<u>£ 2060. 0. 0</u>

Upon this estimate I have to remark I think that the sum of 250 £ would not be found sufficient to cover

cover the expense of all the requisite buildings &c. it would probably amount to 400£. The gardening and agricultural tools & seeds if to be on any thing like a serviceable scale for the colony should be estimated at 200£. and at least 450£ should be allowed for provisions. These alterations would increase the expenses of the establishment to 2710£. - but there is nothing allowed for the passage & freight of men & goods to the Falkland Islands nor do I see anything allowed for the pay of the 23 persons forming the party and I consider, that whatever profits may hereafter arise from the establishment, one year's pay at least should be added to the above estimate.

I am not much acquainted with fishing pursuits but I think that at the Falkland Islands a butter of about 40 tons would be found an essential appendage to the establishment and I think that the Government should be prepared for an expenditure of about 5000£ at least before any returns are received.

I have &c.

R. B. Moody

Uxore

Government House.
 Port Louis, Falkland Islands.
 July 19th 1842.

My Lord.

It is with the greatest deference I take the liberty of proposing for your Lordship's consideration the importance of making the undermentioned additions to the Regulation of the Government of this Colony at as early a period as your Lordship may deem advisable.

In the instructions which I had the honour to receive from Lord John Russell the causes which prevented his Lordship from giving down any detailed instructions for my guidance as to the nature and extent of the powers I should exercise are fully pointed out, and his Lordship deemed it sufficient to direct me to govern by the force of moral influence and example rather than by any direct exercise of legal power. Such has hitherto been the nature of my Government and fortunately no circumstance has yet occurred to oblige me to assume a responsibility of any weight, but it is my duty to inform your Lordship that of the persons composing the small but constantly increasing Society over which I am placed in control many are men of reckless character, irregular passions unchecked by any moral impulses, far less discipline, and it is more than probable that the moral influence I exercise derives its force from the presence of the small guard selected from the troops to which I have the honor to belong rather than from any example of industry & steadiness manifested by every individual of the party which accompanied me from England.

The Right Honourable
 Lord Stanley.

We have

We have ^{as} yet experienced no trials of hardships sufficient for the turbulent to manifest themselves but altho' thus kept in check, the elements of civil exist in a great degree, and from the class of persons gradually congregating here the influence appears to be all on the same side. I am therefore not without feelings of anxiety to be armed with the fullest legal power at once to put down evil in any shape, and to be aided by the demonstration of physical strength which would be afforded by the presence of at least one small vessel of war, to be chiefly employed in cruising to protect Her Majesty's property in battle &c from wanton destruction by foreigners, as well as to prevent their systematically establishing themselves in any port for the purpose of fishing, sealing and whaling in the bays and creeks among the Islands.

I hope that your Lordships upon considering the position of affairs in the Colony may be of opinion that the time has now arrived when it becomes advisable to lay down more definite instructions for my guidance and to establish a court of Judicature, the power of which may extend to the trial and administering of Justice for the gravest crimes that can be committed against the law, and also be an Admiralty Court.

In my instructions I am directed to ascertain whether there are any persons fit to be entrusted with the functions of Judges and Magistrates and I have to report that there are no persons at present in the Colony whom I deem fit to be entrusted with so important a charge as the administration of the Law. It would only be presumption in me to point out what should be the formation of the

of the board but if only limited to a Magistrate (who I venture to suggest should be a member of the legal profession) and myself I respectfully but earnestly request that it may be armed with the highest powers so as to be able to act if necessary with promptness and vigor upon the spot.

With reference to the small class vessel of War to be attached to the Colony I shall take the liberty of making it a subject of a separate dispatch.

I am also desirous of submitting for your Lordship's consideration whether it is not advisable that in addition to the "fear of the law" Religion should also have an opening to exercise its influence in maintaining good order.

At present there is neither Clergyman nor church and although "service" is duly performed at Government House yet your Lordship will at once perceive how great a moral influence could be exercised by a chaplain in his daily associations and by a regular assembling to Divine Service in a Church. Finally I have to state that we are without any medical officers so that except during the casual visits of Vessels of War we are without any assistance should accidents or severe illness occur. Your Lordship is probably aware that on board even the smallest vessel of war there is a medical officer and it might be supposed that the one on board the vessel to be constantly attached to the Colony agreeably to the unfulfilled promise of the Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty would always be available for the Colony but such would

would not be the case as the chief service of such a vessel would be to be frequently cruising and the Colonial Surgeon should reside constantly at the chief town. Had it not been for the arrivals of the Antarctic Expeditions under Captain Ross. Who we should most probably have experienced the loss of the wife of a most respectable Settler saved under Providence by the unremitting care of the Medical Officers of the Expeditions.

It is also probable that one of my Detachment would have lost his hand in consequence of an accident.

I am aware that the number of persons in the colony are still very few, but the importance of the subjects upon which I have ^{now} had the honour to address your Lordships, leads me to hope that I may not be deemed premature in thus submitting them for your Lordships earliest consideration.

I have &c

Rf Moody

U Governor.

Government House. Port Louis
 Falkland Islands. 29th July 1842

No. 29.

My Lords.

I have the honour of informing your Lordships that I have this day drawn 3 sets of Bills upon the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury in exchange for cash to be expended in the general service of the Colony.

The first set is for 20th drawn in favour of James Biggs. The second is for 30th drawn in favour of William Richardsons and the third is for 30th drawn in favour of Robert Hearndens.

I take the liberty of noticing that these persons belong to my own parish and are thus paying back part of the Cash they have received from time to time and otherwise made, in exchange for Treasury Bills.

I have &c
 R. J. Moody
 Governor.

The Right Honble.
 Lord Stanley

Port Louis, Falkland Island &
Government House.
1st Sept^r 1842.

My Lords.

I have the honour of informing your Lordships that I proceeded to Port William on the 7th May 1842 and devoted several days to the fullest examinations of the Port and the country for a few miles around, returning on foot across the country to Port Louis.

In obedience to the orders I had the honour to receive from Lord John Russell conveyed in dispatch No. 3. 25th August 1841 I requested Captain Ross, Royal Navy, commanding the Antarctic Expedition to confer with me on the relative merits of Port William and Port Louis with reference to the occupations of one or other as the chief Port in this Colony and I deem myself fortunate in having received the aid of so experienced an officer in the consideration of this important subject.

I beg leave to enclose a copy of Captain Ross' letter addressed to me by which your Lordship will perceive that the advantages of Port William as a chief Port in a maritime point of view are greatly superior to those of Port Louis.

With regard to the unrounding land the balance is altogether in favour of Port Louis and this my second inspection of the neighbourhoods and immediate shores of Port William at a period when the worst part of the winter was fairly

The
24th August 1842
vide Mr. S. Letter Book No. 221
page 140. 41

fairly setting in obliges me to state that during my first visit in January last it being then the height of summer I was inclined to entertain a more favourable opinion of the readiness with which the difficulties presented by the badness of the soil could be overcome than I do at present.

The soil around Port Williams except in a few spots of limited extent is of a light peaty nature occasionally mixed with fine sand and is upon so benighted a subsoil above the Quartz Rock that in the winter season by far the greater portion of the same ground which I galloped over in summer was very wet and swampy though still covered with nutritious grasses and grazed over by troops of wild horses.

A large portion of the land in the great vale at the back of Port Williams between it and Port Louis consists of deep beds of peat.

Although the general character of the land in its present state is so unsatisfactory, I do not by any means consider that the proportion of perfectly reclaimable land is so small as to present insurmountable obstacles to the erection of a large town and the formation of gardens and small farms in the suburbs, but to remove these obstacles and to pave the way for the individual labour of settlers a previous expenditure of combined labour on a large scale would be necessary.

Upon considering the whole of the above circumstances I am of opinion that until some such combined labour be first bestowed upon

upon Port William. in partial draining connecting the good spots of ground together by roads and particularly one to the South of Mount Williams. and the Wickham heights a few miles distant. it would not be advisable to retard the growths of the colony and damp the ardour of newly arrived settlers by occupying a site requiring from them such great extra labour & expenditure of capital at the very commencement of their trials I have therefore adopted Port Louis for the present as the site of the Chief Town in this colony and accordingly have laid out several streets & town allotments between the Basinage and outer harbour.

When it is borne in mind that of all the advantages possessed by these Islands those connected with maritime affairs are perhaps the chief, there appears to be no question but that although Port Louis may be occupied for the present, Port William from its superiority in every respect as to site will rise in the course of years to be the chief Port in the Falkland Islands, and in a future dispatch I shall venture to propose for your Lordship's consideration, whether, by hastening that period in affording convict labour to remove the difficulties which prevent its immediate occupation as well as to construct other useful public works the prosperity of these Islands would not be firmly established, and rapidly increase, as well as the expense saved of a double outlay in Government Buildings in both Ports.

I have &c
 R^t Moody
 Lt Governor.

Government House, Port Louis.
 Falkland Islands. 3rd Sept^r 1842.

My Lord.

In dispatch No. 30 dated 1st Sept^r which I had the honour to address to your Lordships upon the subject of the choice between Port Williams and Port Louis as the site of the chief town in this colony I have alluded to the employment of convict Labour by Government in the improvement of Port Williams as well as in other public works.

I am well aware that the employment of convict Labour by Government in colonies is a subject of the gravest importance, & that its advantages and disadvantages have repeatedly received the closest attention of the Legislature. I do not therefore presume to offer to your Lordships any opinions as to its general policy, but supposing the punishment of transportation still to continue in force I take the liberty of offering the following remarks upon a few of the advantages to be derived by the employment of convict labour in this colony.

Among many questions which arise in the consideration of the subject perhaps the following are the most prominent and indeed may be said to comprise all the others.

1st What advantages are proposed to be derived by the colony in the employment of convict labour under the control of Government

2^{ndly} What peculiar advantages does the colony

The Right Honble
 Lord Stanley

Colony offer both in the punishment and the reformation of the individuals.

3^{dly} Does the Colony present any advantages in point of economy over other Colonies and can the employment of the convicts contribute greatly if not entirely to their own maintenance.

With regard to the first question the advantages to be derived by the Colony would be great every way. The public works they could be made to construct to remove the obstacles which prevent the immediate occupation of Port William as the Chief Port, by draining great portions of the perfectly reclaimable lands, forming communications to the best spots of ground in the neighbourhood, but chiefly a road of about 12 miles in length to turn the principal chain of hills and open out an easy communication with the good lands of the South; opening springs, forming a reservoir in the Lowne; a jetty for landing goods, a rude quay of large rough stones laid dry; opening out quarries building a blockhouse and sea Battery ready for the reception of guns to defend the entrance of the inner harbour, to which nature has already contributed in a remarkable degree by the form of the ground. The construction of these valuable works in the town would at once add greatly to the prosperity of the Islands by leading to the immediate occupation of Port William as the Chief Port thereby offering a greater inducement to merchant vessels to break through the prejudices these Islands have so long laboured under even as a place of call.

H

Yother public works perhaps the most useful would be the construction of bonals, enclosures and huts in various parts of the country for the convenience of Government in capturing and taming the numerous herds of wild cattle and horses, also constructing embankments across the narrow necks of large Peninsulas to form enclosed grazing grounds of a great extent.

Here it was publicly known that these large works were in progress and that and emigrant could not only buy land but cattle, a hut, a bonal and large portions of good grazing ground already enclosed at a considerably cheaper rate than in any other Colony. Such advantages would doubtless produce a rapid influx of settlers. But even on the other hand should no rapid increase in Immigrants take place in consequence, yet the Crown Property would thereby be turned to a great account for the national good. The large and valuable property in cattle horses could be brought under management and Government farms readily stocked, leased to selected men from England or Englishmen from Buenos Ayres and Monte Video accustomed to cattle farming but possessing little or no capital.

These men would gladly avail themselves of such advantages and a race of capitalists would be at once created from the resources of the country. These persons might be part-ners with Government in the farms in the proportion of one third of the profits.

These farmers should be permitted to purchase the farms and stock as soon as they were

were possessed of sufficient capital.

The improvement of the Port, construction of Pettys and Ruays and works constructed for its defense if it did not induce more ships to call and a few Ship-chandlers to settle would at all events form a nucleus for a small Naval Establishment the presence of which would without doubt cause many good effects to follow.

The improvements of the Port (need not be) on any extended scale but simply what is barely necessary for the partial improvement of the place.

Such are the few among the many advantages to be derived by the Colony from bonair Labour under the direction of government. In fact it would be the creation of the Colony and without some such aid from government or by the combined operations of a Company it is highly probable that its growth will be extremely languid and slow and by no means so great an advantage derived from the wealth of the government in five herds of cattle not difficult to tame as there might be.

2^{dly} The peculiar advantages which the Colony offers in the punishment and reformation of bonairts are: the perfectly isolated position they would be placed ⁱⁿ ~~in a country~~ in a country which to them would be a perfect desert, seeing no human being but themselves and those placed over them. The number and peculiar situation of some of the Islands afford the power of any degree of classification of offenders and corresponding restrictions.

The open character of the country easily to be traversed in any direction and its natural divisions into districts afford so great a facility

facility in guarding it or tracing any unwary fugitive that may escape for any length of time would be quite impossible.

The constant out of door exercise in a healthy and bracing but not luxurious climate and the cultivation of a soil producing a grateful but not profuse return for labour.

That these two last mentioned natural agents exercise a material and beneficial influence upon the character of nations is universally admitted and if in the aggregate it is natural to expect that it would exercise an influence upon the individual sent to or settling in these Islands.

3rd With regard to economy in supporting a convict establishment. This Colony affords a clear saving to Government in the article of fresh meat for their diet and the surplus from the proceeds the pot. Farms would contribute greatly to defray the expense of the establishment.

Peat for fuel could be obtained with the utmost ease and common vegetables by their labour. ~~But~~ ^{But} food & other general articles of food and clothing must for the present be imported as also Timber, Lime and all Building materials except stone.

The Peat^{is} of an excellent quality that if still further improved by compression with Lord Willoughby D'Urbys compressing machine and exported to the Provinces of the La Plata where fuel is scarce and dear a large profit might be obtained.

* note.

* I have received a very pressing request to send a few tons as a sample to Monte Video. but I have so few hands that I can scarcely spare time to cut enough for my own party.

Hay is also a very dear and very bad article at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video; and large quantities are imported pressed from England. In a short time any quantity of the best meadow hay could be exported from hence at very low prices.

With the proceeds of the farms and these simple exports, the expense of the establishment would be much lessened if not altogether covered, but to estimate this correctly I should be glad should your Lordships feel inclined to entertain the idea of convict labour being afforded to this Government, to be furnished with some account of the organisation and economy adopted by the experience of many years in the establishment of Van Diemen's Land, including salaries of officers & expense of the clothing and transport of convicts. &c.

Note X

The numbers of convicts I would propose to commence with would be 400 and all males.

When the establishment was in full operation the number might be increased and an establishment for boys formed in another part of the Islands. The necessary guard would also serve for the defense of the Islands.

At present there cannot be said to be any defence even against a privateer in case of hostilities with any nation. It might perhaps not be deemed a misappropriation if two or three of the old clasp ships of war lying in ordinary in the Naval

o Note

I have no means at present of obtaining the necessary information of detail to enable one to draw up a satisfactory plan for the organisation of a convict establishment nor a sufficient approximation to accuracy in forming an estimate of the expense. Some items would be left at the Falkland Islands and some greater than in other colonies.

o The small vessel of war having been withdrawn.

Naval Barges were fitted up and employed both in the transport of the convicts and as their dwelling upon arrival at the Falklands. In the deep water of the inner Lagoon at Port William these would be no difficulty in mooring the largest ships as close to the shores as the hulks alongside the Woolwich Dockyards.

It has been proposed by many that these Islands should be entirely occupied as a large convict establishment, a "Norfolk Island" on a grand scale; excluding all private enterprise: but I sincerely hope that they will be considered by H. M. Government to deserve a better fate.

At the same time that I venture to suggest before your Lordships the above remarks upon the great advantages to be derived by the Colony, the nation at large, and the convicts themselves (by their thorough punishment accompanied by circumstances conducive to their reformation) by transportations to the Falkland Islands.

I contemplate their labour ⁱⁿ pioneering for the settlers thereby holding inducements to emigrate by lightening the toil and trials at the commencement, but when the above objects shall have been accomplished and the Colony placed in a prosperous and independent position I should no longer consider the employment of convict labor either politically advantageous to the Colony or serviceable to the punishment and reformation of the convict.

I have &c

R. L. Moody

St. Governor

Government House.
Port Louis Falkland Islands
Oct. 1st 1842.

My Lords.

I have the honour of laying before your Lordships the following informations concerning these Islands, which I have gained by the experience of the past winter and a more extended personal inspections of the country and I take the liberty of requesting that it may be considered an appendage to my general report dated 14th April 1842.

In that report I noticed the extraordinary dryness of the atmosphere produced chiefly by the constant drying winds of summer.

During the past winter months of June, July, & August the excess of dampness and moisture has been equally remarkable, unaccompanied however by rain, and comparatively with England there was but little snow. The ice has been sufficiently thick to bear the weight of a man twice for 2 or 3 days and the thermometer has occasionally been as low as 25° and once 18° during the night. The wind has been by no means so strong or frequent as in summer and calm days with sunshine occurred very often much more frequently than in England. There have been only 3 strong gales^{*} since April except ~~between~~ from the 18th to the 26th of September (corresponding with March in England)

* Gales note

The Right Honble
Lord Stanley

* One of which occurred while H. M. S. Beaufort lay in the port & it was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

England) during which period the equinoctial
gales were very violent. Upon the whole the
winter though considered in this place very
severe would have been thought a mild one
in England. The dryness of the air is now again
beginning to be apparent and a fine summer
is anticipated, already the thermometer has
risen as high as 69°. My present opinion
therefore is that the winters in the Falklands
may be considered very mild but moist though
not rainy and with little wind.

The moisture does not arise from rain
or fog but from the nature of the ground, a
light soil upon a tenacious subsoil, nu-
merous springs and rivulets and the
absence of the evaporating winds of summer.

The progress of cultivation will therefore
quickly ameliorate this defect of climate.

I have myself proved upon a small scale
how much improvement may be made upon
the lands with very little labour by simply
clearing out the course of a rivulet in a valley
from the weeds which choke it and opening
out the springs on the sides.

For experiment also a small patch
of the poor thin soil on the strong subsoil
composed of ~~stiff~~ clay and sandy gravel but
very stiff and bearing a short scrubby heath
has been trenched 1 spade deep raked over
and small patches of fine old turf 4
inches square set at regular distances of
3 feet. The grass has rooted and promises soon
to cover the space thus trenched over, although
in an exposed situation on the top of high ground.
W.

No manure of any kind was applied.

I am about to try another piece with turnips but I shall turn the surface pared off and apply the ashes. In my report I stated that I thought about 4 of the Islands consisted of this poor land of which 2 acres would be required for one sheep, Southdown in its present state. but by cultivation might be made excellent pasture-lands at this time it is the most unprofitable in the country yielding less herbage than the Bogs. For the good land no cultivation would be necessary except firing it in patches to get rid of the old withered grass not eaten by the cattle. The good effects of which firing I have seen in many places.

The plant described as the Tus-sac by Mr. Hooker in the enclosure which I had the honour of forwarding with my report is of the genus Carex and proves not to be the real Tus-sac of the Islands which it very much resembles and might readily deceive any person, the more so, as it grows in the same situations and is also eaten by the cattle.

My friend Mr. Hooker has since given very great attention to this useful and interesting plant which is a true grass, and in very much greater abundance than the other, he has also done me the favour of minutely describing it in the accompanying enclosure adding a dried specimen of each which I beg leave to forward.

As soon

* I also take the liberty of forwarding 2 specimens of the dye obtained from two of the mosses in great abundance on the mountains.

Mr. Hooker regretted that his supply of ammonia was too small to enable him to furnish me with a sufficient quantity of dye for experiments to be made in England to test its lasting properties.

the July 1842
29th July 1842
Write this letter to Mr. Hooker
No. 1. July 1842

* note

As soon as I can collect some ripe seeds I will also take the liberty of forwarding them as perhaps your Lordship may deem the grass worthy of a trial in England both inland as on "Chat-Moss" and on the sea coast. I also take the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Hooker describing the other grasses and some of the useful plants in the country, such a description being far more satisfactory than the general account or rather sketch which I drew up myself.

Some seed of the Sussac Grass sown in the Govt. garden in good soil, different from that in which it grows naturally, and at a little distance from the sea have shot up and are likely to prove that this valuable fodder for cattle may be cultivated in any soil, but it evidently prefers moisture, and would probably require irrigation in a dry soil at any distance from the sea.

During several long rides into the country I always found the Sussac flourishing most vigorously in the spots most exposed to the sea and in a soil unfit for any thing else to live in, viz. the rankest peat bog, black or red.

It is singular to observe the beaten foot-paths of the wild cattle and horses - as marked as a footpath across the fields in England - extending for miles over wild moorland and always terminating in some point or peninsula covered with this favourite fodder amidst which it is almost certain to meet with the huge solitary old Bulls or perhaps a herd, or a troop of wild horses just trotting off as they scent from a great distance.

To cultivate the Sussac I would recommend

* The wild west coast of Ireland would exactly suit this grass.

* The poor soil above described as covering about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the surface of the country.

5. B. Sept 1st 1842.
Side this let. Brook
No. 1. p. 30. 31. 52. 53. 54.

* Note.

* Note.

recommend that the seed be sown in patches just below the surface of the ground and at distances of about 2 feet apart and afterwards weeded out, as it grows very luxuriantly and to the height of 6 or 7 feet. It should not be grazed but reaped or cut in bundles. If cut it quickly shoots up but it is injured by grazing, particularly by pigs, who tear it up to get at the sweet nutty root.

I do not know how it would be relished as hay, but cattle will eat the dry thatches off the roof of a house in winter. Their fondness for this food is so great that they will seek it at a great distance and use every endeavour to get at it. Some bundles which were stacked in the yards at the back of Government House, were quickly found out and the cattle from the village made repeated endeavours every night to get at them, giving much trouble to the sentry on duty to drive them away.

With reference also to that part of my report in which I recommend that the Northern Peninsula, commonly called by the Settlers the North Camp, inclusive of the present Government House should be a portion of the allotment sold to any company that might offer to purchase the wild cattle and horses; further experience gained by many opportunities of traversing the district incline me not to be so favourable to their operations commencing in that district as I find that although it is almost entirely clothed with pasture and that there are many troops of wild horses and some few cattle grazing over it a much larger portion than what I was at first induced to suppose consists of deep beds of peat and is very wet and swampy, difficult and fatiguing to ride across, and almost impracticable to chase over.

In my report I stated the proportion of good
and bad

and bad land in that district to be as follows.

$\frac{7}{20}$ deep Bog.

$\frac{5}{20}$ Wet, but good land, and capable of great improvement.

$\frac{3}{20}$ Thin soil with scanty herbage.

$\frac{5}{20}$ Medium Lands.

$\frac{5}{20}$ remarkably good lands

perhaps the following would be found to be a much nearer approximation to the truth.

$\frac{7}{20}$ deep bog.

$\frac{5}{20}$ wet but capable of great improvement

$\frac{3}{20}$ Thin soil with scanty herbage

$\frac{3}{20}$ Medium

$\frac{2}{20}$ remarkably good lands.

This proportion is about what the land is at present, without any operations of husbandry; but all except the deep bog would hereafter with the capital and labour be available for agriculture or grazing, and would in a short time be very good.

With regard also to the Government House I am now of opinion that it had better be reserved in the hands of Government for the present. It is certainly extremely inconvenient and much out of repair but the temporary addition I have made renders it sufficiently good for the present circumstances of the Colony, and it is probable that by the time it might be necessary to construct a better, the site would be chosen at Port William.

The whole block of any Company's land should therefore be to the Southward of Adventure Sound or partly there and partly among the good lands in the neighbourhood of the River Launceston.

I take the liberty of enclosing a few Memoranda furnished me by Captain Gardiner (lay missionary) drawn up immediately

Indo. Mid. Let. Book
20.1. 1845. 46

immediately after his return from his late
mission among the Indians of the neighbouring
continent.

I have &c

Rf Moody.

W^m Governor

No. 33

Government House.
 Port Louis, Falkland Islands
 11th 1842

My Lords.

I have the honour to report that I have laid out a large town at Port Louis, chiefly round the inner port called the Basinage and I beg respectfully to submit for your Lordships' approbation that the said town be named "Anson" in honour of the celebrated circumnavigator, the first person, I believe, who brought before the notice of Government the great value of this portion of the British dominions.

I also beg leave to add that I have sold 6 allotments of 1/2 an acre each in the said town at 50^{ts} the allotment and one country allotment on Port San Salvador bounded by the irregular shore consisting of 389 acres at 12 shillings the acre.

I have for the present credited the Colonial Treasury with the sum received but I presume it is your Lordships' intention that I should consider one half of that sum as eventually to be appropriated to the conveyance of emigrants from Great Britain.

I have &c
 R. J. Moody
 Governor.

The Right Honble
 Lord Stanley.

Government House. Port Louis.
 Falkland Islands. 3rd Oct^r 1844.

My Lords.

I have the honour of informing your Lordships that I have this day drawn up sets of Bills upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as follows.

The first is for 150£ in favour of Mess^{rs} Cox & Co and is my salary for the quarter ending 30th Sept^r 1842.

The second is for 20£ in favour of James Biggs in exchange for cash to be expended in the general service of the colony.

The third is for 25£ in favour of W^m Richardson in exchange for cash to be expended in the general service of the colony.

The fourth is for 14£ drawn in favour of Christopher McCoe in exchange for cash.

The fifth is for 12£ drawn in favour of W^m Watts in exchange for cash.

The sixth is for 15£ drawn in favour of Thomas Henderson in exchange for cash.

The seventh is for 20£ drawn in favour of William Livett in exchange for cash.

I fear that it is an unusual and an objectionable practice to draw upon the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury in so many small bills, but I am unable from the circumstances of the colony at present to adopt any

The Right Honble
 Lord Stanley

any other mode to keep the few dollars that are in the Islands in circulation in the payment of wages to ^{the} different individuals in the service of Government.

There is no person in the Colony in a position to purchase larger bills, and those men who have purchased these bills are although in the possession of money suffering from the want of many necessities of life which they are unable to procure with any sums. These wants are chiefly clothing of every description.

I have &c

RJ Moody

W. J. J. J.

No. 35

Government House.
 Port Louis, Falkland Islands
 October 10th 1842.

My Lord.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch dated 11th January 1841 transmitting a copy of a letter addressed by Commander Salisbur Royal Navy to the Commissioners of Crown Land and Emigrations and forwarded for my information and consideration.

I take the liberty of expressing the pleasure it has afforded me to find that upon many material points my own opinions coincide with those of Commander Salisbur. There is however one point of great importance on which I cannot altogether agree with him, namely, the probable amount of Revenue immediately to be derived from the Wild battle by means of the establishment he proposes, even allowing that a sufficient number of Settlers arrive with Capital to purchase from Government 3000 head of cattle annually.

I am fully persuaded that by means of an efficient establishment of 8000, or even a larger, and certainly an increasing annual sum may be obtained and that also wholly independent of any purchase by the Settlers, but the first outlay and the annual expense must be greater than the sum estimated by Commander Salisbur in his letter to the Commissioners of the Crown Lands and Emigration.—

The Right Hon^{ble}
 Lord Stanley

and emigrations.

Commander Sullivan's 1st Item may be stated as follows.

The establishment to consist of 4 Quachos and a
superintendent with 6 horses each.

30 horses from Monte Video at from 2^l to 3^l each.

£ s d
75 .. 0 .. 0

Expense of conveyance by a vessel of War
(inclusive of provender I presume)

75 .. 0 .. 0

Building a house and boral to be constructed
by artificers of a Vessel of War.

200 .. 0 .. 0

£ 350 .. 0 .. 0

I have very lately received information from
Monte Video that in consequence of the wars
good breeding horses are not to be obtained
under from 4^l to 5^l each. In my report
dated 14th April 1842 I stated that the price
would probably be 20^s/each.

For the conveyance of the horses to these
Islands Commander Sullivan reckons upon a
vessel of War which would materially lessen
the expense, but that ^{upon which I should not feel justified in placing reliance} it is a resource as I find
that sometime previous to my arrival the
Admiral Commanding, upon requisition from
the Naval Officer in charge of the Islands
forwarded 20 horses from Buenos Ayres by a
Merchant-Vessel at the expense of 330^l in-
cluding the freight of 12 ships but not including
the expense of provender or fitting up of
the vessel.

Commander Sullivan estimates
for one house and boral and allows 200^l
for that service relying upon their being
built by the artificers of a vessel of War,
the wood for the carpenter's work, being
brought by the same vessel from the Straits
of Magellan; but as these buildings would
now

now have to be constructed by colonial Labour, and as the Carpenters work would be with wood imported I think that at the very lowest £300 should be allowed for this service.

There are four what may be termed "Landing Corals" in the interior in contradistinction to the "Farm Coral" at the Settlement) but as the battle retire to less molested districts (which they have already done) they must be followed and it would therefore be necessary to construct 2 or 3 entirely new ones on Choiseul Sound with some kind of helter attached to them. These would not require to be of the same permanent description as the one estimated above and therefore would not perhaps cost more than 150£ each

Six sets of Horse Gear would also be necessary for each man at 5£ each.

With the above alterations the estimate for the first outlay would be as follows.

	£	s	d
30 Horses at 4£ each.....	120	0	0
Expense of conveyance by a Merchant Vessel.....	450	0	0
6. Sets of Horse Gear.....	30	0	0
Construction of one permanent well built coral and house to the Southward of the Nickham heights. (Darwin Harbour.)	300	0	0
2 Commonest ones on the Peninsula to the Southward of Choiseul Sound.....	300	0	0
Contingencies to	120	0	0
	<u>£1320</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

In estimating the annual expenses and profits Commander Sullivan supposes that 3000 head of cattle could be captured annually by the above establishment and delivered on the Lands of the different Settlements.

As I.

* Prob.

I think that this large number must arise from an oversight of Commander Sullivan. He states in his letter that making every allowance for bad weather in winter or rest of horses &c they would bring in on an average from 50 to 70 head every other week or about 3000 head in a year but 50 to 70 head every other week would only give 1500 head in a year.

As I differ very materially upon this head I may notice that I have taken much pains to ascertain what number have been captured hitherto within the year and what may be done; and I find that upon no occasion have more than 300 head been brought into the settlement in one year, nor do I think that either men or horses could stand the fatigue of battle hunting through the winter and summer.

Few persons can have any idea of the severity of the work, and the deplorable state in which the best horses return from these expeditions, they seldom live through it longer than 3 or 4 years, and are generally all but broken down after two summers.

Battle hunting in the Falklands is very different from similar operations in the mild climate and on the hard ground of the Pampas of S. America.

The cattle also are stronger, heavier and much wilder than at Buenos Ayres or in the interior. It must also be borne in mind that this severe work equal to successive very hard runs over a heavy country in England with the addition of violent struggles when fast by the lasso to a furious wild bull is performed on horses of a poor breed and grass fed only.

For the men also although it is a life of delightful excitement and of a skill and courage in which they may well be proud, the only repose after a day of great bodily exertion is on the bare ground, their saddle gear serving for bed and pillow and their Poncho with the addition of a rug or blanket (and perhaps a strip of painted canvas, if the day's

day's work ends near a bonal) to shelter them from every inclemency of the weather.

The men occasionally suffer ~~much~~ from rheumatism laying out as they are obliged to do for 3 weeks together, but the horses suffer most, ridden with withers wrung, no care taken of them. — turned out at the end of the day to seek their food, & bathed in perspiration exposed to the frost of the night, with galled backs, jaws almost broken by the severe bit and flank drop — ~~ping~~ blood from the effects of the long sharp rowels of a quacha's spur. ~~x~~

* Note.

With only 30 Lassoing horses although the best not more than 5 trips should be calculated upon in the season, and with 5 quacha and 2 babalerciros necessary men to take charge of the spare horses. Tinuella or tame cattle (Decoys) perhaps 120 head may be brought in each trip making 600 head in the year, of which 200 should be added to the tame Government herd.

If however the cattle are to be caught and at once delivered to settlers on land not far from the battle districts, perhaps 800 may be sold annually and 200 added to the tame Government herd near the settlement.

I have also to remark that if it appears only 1000 head of wild be captured by the Quacha $4\frac{5}{8}^t$ for bulls including cutting and $2\frac{5}{8}^t$ for cows would not be a sufficient remuneration as it would only give each Quacha £30 per

* Lt Byssan the Naval Officer lately in charge humanely used to insist upon the Quacha blunting their spears.

30£ per annum I therefore consider that one dollar and one Rial ($\frac{1}{8}\text{p}$) ought to be allowed per head the one Rial equals to $6\frac{1}{2}$ being for the capitaz in addition to his share but these men would also have to be paid for sundry services out of the battle hunting season which sum should also be added to the estimate.

Captain Sullivan's estimate of the annual expenses and profits is as follows.

	£	s	d
10 Percent on first outlay.....	35	0	0
Superintendents Salary.....	150	0	0
Two battle Keepers.....	100	0	0
Catching 1500 Bulls including cutting.....	300	0	0
1500 Bows at $2\frac{1}{2}\text{p}$	150	0	0
Annual repairs of Building.....	50	0	0
One fourth of horses to be replaced.....	40	0	0
	<u>£825</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Sale of 3000 head of battle at
3£ per head 9000 0 0
profit £ 8175 0 0

By the altered data which I am induced to estimate upon the expenses would be increased, and the return diminished as follows.

	£	s	d
10 Per cent on first outlay.....	132	0	0
Superintendents Salary.....	150	0	0
2 battle Keepers.....	100	0	0
Catching 1000 battle inclusive of cutting Bulls $1\frac{1}{8}$ per head.....	243	15	0
* Pay of 4 Guachos and capitaz for Sundry other services at about 5p per month each	65	0	0

* These sums would give each Guacho $56.12.0$ per annum & the capitaz $83.14.0$ neither of which would be by any means more than equivalent to their services

Pay of babalareiro	£ s d
Provisions of Flour, Mate and sugar in addition to beef	60 " 0 " 0
Annual repair of Buildings and bonals should be increased to	100 " 0 " 0
Probable expense of 1/4 of the horses to be replaced	140 " 0 " 0
	<u>£ 1090 " 15 " 0</u>
By sale of 200 head at 3£	2100 " 0 " 0
profit	<u>£ 1309 " 5 " 0</u>

Your Lordship will perceive from the foregoing estimates and calculations that if there are purchases of a superintendant and 5 Guachos with 30 good horses at one outlay of 1000£ might be sufficient to bring in a few cattle from time to time for the supply of the settlement and ships and to place a few half wild cattle on the lands of settlers with a net profit of about 1000£ a year. the men being very skilful and the horses very good.

I will now take the liberty of stating that to conduct the government farm efficiently so as to kill on sell alive to settlers as many as may be required and to increase the tame herds so as eventually to be independent of the wild ones 10 Guachos, one being the capitan a babalareiro at the settlement in charge of the Brood Mares. A well paid intelligent Superintendant (also an agriculturist) and 10 good horses for each Guacho are necessary.

With 10 horses for each man there could be two reliefs one set resting and recovering while the others are employed. With such a

Note.

With such a force 1000 head at least could be sold to settlers on their lands annually or 1000 brought into the settlement to kill and add to the tame herds so as gradually to become independent of the wild ones, and the horses could then be replaced from the stud under the management of the abalareiros.

The estimate of the expenses and annual profit of this increased establishment would be as follows

1 st Outlay.		£	s	d
100 horses at 4£ each.	.....	400	0	0
Expense of conveyance including provender.	.....	1000	0	0
20 sets of horse gear (a double set) .....	.....	100	0	0
Construction of one well built permanent corral and house to the southward of the Wickham Heights, Darwin 1 st} } .....	.....	300	0	0
2 commoner ones on the Peninsular to the southward of Boisdale Sound and a building and enclosure at the 3 rd} } .....	.....	400	0	0
corral. St. Carlos River.	.....		
Contingencies to .....	.....	220	0	0
		£	2420	0 0

The Annual Expense.

10 Percent upon the first outlay.	240	0	0
Superintendent's Salary I propose to be raised to (or more).	400	0	0
Two battle keepers.	100	0	0
Abalareiros in charge of the brood Mares.	50	0	0
Cost of rations for the above battle keepers and abalareiros.	60	0	0

Note

⊗ This gentleman should be a professed agriculturist as well, and should spend 2 months visiting the Estancias of Buenos Ayres & Montevideo.

⊗ A large proportion are now lost on their way to the settlement.

2 Assistant Babalerciros to accompany
the Guachos into the interior and other
services. £ s d
100 0 0

The capitaz and 9 Guachos at 10 dollars
per month each. 260 0 0

Capturing and bringing in & cutting
Bulls 1000 head of cattle at 1½ dollar
per head do. 390 0 0

Flour, Sugar, Matè for Guachos and
2 Babalerciros. 100 0 0

Annual repairs of Buildings & boats. 200 0 0

Incidental services. 390 0 0

£ 2300 0 0

By sale of 1000 head of cattle at 3£ 4800 0 0

Annual Profit. £ 2500 0 0

This would be under similar circumstances, namely
settlers to purchase a more certain profit than
that to be derived from the smaller establishment;
such destruction of horses would not take place
and under the management of a superintendent
sufficiently well paid to ensure getting a good
one (a serious thing would depend upon him) large
game herds might soon be formed - and hides
from the wild ones exported.

All the foregoing calculations for immedi-
ate revenue are however based upon the sup-
position that settlers with capital will arrive
and purchase cattle from the Government, and
this is a matter of very great uncertainty.

I have therefore given further consid-
eration to the subject and have drawn up a
plan which I beg leave to enclose* for your Lord-
ships.

* Note.
In dispatch No. 31 dated 3 Sept. which I had the honour to address to your Lordships
upon the subject of Convict Labour. I took the liberty of drawing your Lordships at-
tention to a letter of Government farming that might be established by paying the Super-
intendent of each farm one third of the proceeds. The plan which I now have the
honour to enclose would form the best introduction to such a system in case capital-
ists do not come forward to purchase and establish grazing farms in the Falklands.

Lordships' consideration as I am inclined to hope that by its adoption, perhaps with some amendments, Government or a respectable company would realise a large certain, and annually increasing profit from the wild battle in these Islands and that wholly independent of settlers or any local changes whatsoever, namely by exporting Salt Beef, Hides, Horns and Tallow &c to a distant port such as London even at prices sufficiently low to ensure a market.

The details of this plan are drawn up in the form of a simple statement or proposal with an estimate, the items of which can be criticised by persons better acquainted with the different departments of the trade than I can be expected to be and I beg leave respectfully to request that it may be submitted to such persons for their opinions and also to any really respectable company that may be formed to offer to purchase Lands and the battle Horses and Pigs from Government under the arrangements in the Report which I had the honor of laying before your Lordships. dated 14th April 1841.

I am anxious to receive the opinions these persons may think fit to express as it is my intention again to submit the plan for your Lordships' consideration as to whether it is not advisable at once to carry it into execution, and to include the items of the first outlay amounting to 6000£ in the annual demand laid before Parliament.

I do not feel any hesitations in venturing to suggest that so comparatively large a
sum

sums for the Falkland Islands should be added to the Annual Demands, because I feel persuaded that the Government herds of wild cattle are far too valuable to be exposed to wanton destruction by any trespasser, having within them the source of revenue more than sufficient to do away with the necessity of any parliamentary grants hereafter to cover the annual expenses of this colony.

I have &c

R. Moody
Governor.

Government House, Port Louis.
Falkland Islands. 10th Dec^r 1842.

Plan of a proposed Establishment at the Falkland Islands for domesticating the herds of wild cattle dividing and locating them upon grazing farms; and exporting Salt Beef, Hides, Tallow Horns &c to the London or other Markets at prices to ensure a sale; with an estimate showing the expenses of the Establishment and the profits which would be immediately derived.

I may first notice that this Speculation is unlike all others of a similar nature in the first formation of a colony. In this case the sources of profit are at once upon the spot; the expenses and risks of transport saved; nor is it a matter of doubt as to whether the land climate and grasses of the colony are adapted for grazing cattle and horses. Finally the ground is open, no obstructions to remove no clearing the grounds at a heavy expense per acre required.

required. In spite of the deeply rooted prejudices of years the positive fact of the Islands being well adapted for grazing is undeniably proved by the presence of a great many herds all over the Islands, but particularly numerous South of the Wickham Heights and in the neighbourhood of San Carlos River. A sufficient number of years also have elapsed for the cattle to have deteriorated in form, size and quality, if the pastures had not been good, but on the contrary, they are larger and finer animals than the Lencués and Buenos Ayrean breeds from whence they spring. The size and strength of the Bulls would be considered remarkable even in the best cattle districts of England. — therefore if the surface of the country is a "barren moor land" (the favourite phrase of past detractors) the presence of these fine cattle is an extraordinary paradox.

I must candidly own the first appearance of the country particularly North and East of the Wickham Heights is so forbidding and deceptive that had I not had this strong fact to reconcile with the ~~meagre~~ appearance of the country I should probably have entertained so many doubts that I might not have been induced to pay the close attention I have done to the hills grasses and climate. but with this fact to strengthen me my observations were more extended, easier generalized, and my doubts removed. With regards to the number of cattle I am very much at a loss it being a matter of great difficulty to estimate it; upon this I have already made some remarks in my general Report upon the Falkland Islands
I may

I may however now state that further observations and enquiries leads me to think there about
 * 40,000 head of cattle and 2,000 horses.

* Note

* Note.

Of this number say 20,000 are bulls of all ages of which 10 or 15,000 are full grown animals driven from the herds and wandering about alone or in twos or threes; by cutting these as they are met with, 18 months or two years would improve their flesh and hides but if their flesh and hides was of no value their size and conditions would yield abundance of sallor and a large and heavy, though not perhaps a high priced hide. — These Bulls however I put out of my calculations altogether and consider there are about 20,000 cows and heifers and 10,000 Bulls many of which would be from 2 to 3 years old. All of which animals would be available for the purposes of my plan. — Some of the wildest of the cows and a few Heifers must be killed for exportations the first year or two after that none but occup.

Having promised the above remarks I will now proceed to state that.

I would commence with the 3 cattle farms in the country and one at the settlement. The latter to rear up in the second or third year some choice breeds from England. Of the country farms one should be in each of the best cattle districts nearest to the settlement namely. Port Macrurt, (Barrow Harbour) (on the Isthmus at the head of Barrow Sound) and one at the foot of Mt. St John.

* In my report I stated them as 30,000 cattle and 3,000 horses. The cattle were estimated at 40,000 4 or 5 years ago but I think there must have been an error or else the trespasses round the Island have been extraordinarily large. It is notorious that one person made his fortune in a short time by his rifle.

Commander Sullivan rightly objects to the wild Bulls that is the solitary ones being killed. I can testify by experience that if mounted no danger need be apprehended from them unless violently provoked. The horses are accustomed to resist their attacks and with their heels are more than master for the wildest Bulls.

Mount St. John on the San Carlos River at Port Pleasant and Mount St. John there are Corals ready built I also propose to construct 2 Hunting Corals in the midst of the battle districts on the Peninsula South of Chocoma Sound.

The farm near the Settlement should be the headquarters.

I propose that the whole should be placed under a person well acquainted with grazing and agriculture and who shall be sent previous to his arrival at the Falklands to visit, and report upon the best arranged Estancias and Saladeros at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video and while there he should make such arrangements as to ensure any future supply of Guachos and Horses that may become necessary, these being his tools to work with. I would prefer a person from England to one from the Provinces of the Plate, because improvements might be expected from the first, and the latter might be inclined to persevere in the same plan he had always followed although upon a different soil and in a different climate. The Bailiff or under superintendent should be from Buenos Ayres or Monte Video.

The income of the superintendent should be sufficiently good to insure the choice of a superior person. I have put it down at £800 a year, nor do I think that with the profits to be derived from his services and talents it would be by any means too large a sum, and the selection of a well qualified person is essential to the success of the plan.

Wild Bulls. To Persons on foot and alone they may perhaps occasionally become dangerous but after the establishment of the Government they would then be purchased for 20 or 30 shillings a piece & their keep would cost nothing.

place. without such a man it had better not be attempted.

Under the Superintendent I would place 14 Bailiffs or Stewards one over each farm with an income of 150£ a year 2 Herdsmen and 2 Agricultural Labourers to each farm; 20 Guachos one of whom to be the capitán, 200 Lassoing horses. 2 baballereizos to accompany the Guachos & a chief baballereizo at the Settlement farm to manage the stud of brood Mares and Stallions. from which the future supply should be kept up for the Guachos and others: It might be necessary in the 2nd or third year to have two men in this department.

The Salting and hide curing department also to be under the Chief Superintendent and managed by an under superintendent at 200£ per annum. 12 Butchers & Salters from Cork and Limerick at 60£ per annum each, with rations and house. With regard to the buildings I propose that the following should be constructed at the Settlement farm. A large permanent Horse and cattle corral of stone with dwelling for Bailiff. Guachos, Herdsmen and Labourers. an inclosure or Paddock and calf house.

A dwelling-house for Superintendent.

D^o. D^o for Butchers and Coopers.

Salting House fitted up with tables &c.
Slaughter House and enclosure.

Large Store House.

Hide House.

Coopers Shop.

These buildings to be of wood made framed and fitted in England. The prices put down in the estimate are about what they would be furnished at by

at by Manning of Stepney from whom I obtained the Government building I am now living in.

They should be stronger than the one he furnished me with and as economy is advisable they may be very rough. The coopers with the other assistants sent ought to be able to put them up.

Eventually new houses of stone should be built and these converted to other purposes. There is an excellent easily worked quarry of beautiful freestone in thick masses within 200 yards of the sheltered little cove and valley where I would propose the farms should be, within 100 yards from the spot where the buildings would be erected is a natural jetty easily converted into a very superior one by dry masses of stone from the quarry behind it.

The three country farms should each consist of a large house and a little boral with a small dwelling. As there are borals at Port Pleasant & Mt. Saint John it would only be necessary to construct the little cottages at these two places. The farms at Darwin's Harbour should be on a better scale, than the other two and perhaps the bailiff paid a little better.

He ought to be able to fill the Superintendent's place occasionally as it might be necessary for him some times to visit Monte Video or Buenos Ayres about horses and quachos only to be obtained from thence.

The farming establishment should be formed and in operation before the sailing one arrives from England.

By means of the above establishment I think that at least 3000 head of cattle could be slaughtered by the end of the first year and
200 to 300

200 to 300 head of cattle put on each farm making in all a capture of 4,000 annually.

In the course of 5 or 16 years the export would be doubled or tripled and the farms so much increased as to render it advisable to form new ones.

I think that it would be proper to reserve one third of the profits annually, to improve the land immediately round each farm where necessary paring and burning sowing with better and mixed grass seeds, enclosing and improving tracts of salt grass on the sea coast for winter fodder, and planting fields of turnips and potatoes.

* Note

To prevent any mistake that may arise in the minds of any persons in England who may give attention to the details of this plan, I may state that it is by no means necessary to go into the same expenses here as in England in conducting a battle farm.

All that is required are two boral or large circular enclosures about 40 yards in diameter. The wall built of sods or stone 8 feet high and 4 feet thick with strong pieces of timber to ships and unships across the wide opening and in addition to these, a small cottage of 2 or 3 rooms, and plenty of good horses; every man on the farm must be mounted and know how to use a laquo. I will now sum up the above expenses and set off against it the immediate profits to be derived without any reference to the stocking the farm.

1st Outlay

* This is very advisable and ought to be commenced as early as possible. The value of this fodder is only to be conceived by those who have witnessed the fondness which cattle show for it and have tasted the beef so fed.

1st outlay.

200 Lassoing horses from the River Plate	400	0	0
Expense of conveyance including proceedings and passage of Quachos.	2400	0	0
20 Sets of Good Horse Gear (each Quacho bringing his own with him in additions.	100	0	0
Construction of permanent battle boral and one 2 ^d Horse boral.	300	0	0
Bailiff and Quachos house	150	0	0
36 common borals to the Southward of the Wickham heights.	300	0	0
3 Small cottages on bounty of Farms.	250	0	0
Superintendent's House	250	0	0
House for Butchers & Coopers.	100	0	0
Selling House fitted up with tables &c	100	0	0
Slaughter shed and enclosure.	100	0	0
Hide House.	50	0	0
Coopers Shop	50	0	0
Coopers and Butchers Tools.	50	0	0
Freight of Vessel for Superintendent, Men and Buildings.	800	0	0
Contingencies.	600	0	0
	<u>£ 6000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Annual Expense.

10 Percent on first outlay.	600	0	0
Superintendent's Salary.	800	0	0
4 Bailiffs or stewards at 150 £ per annum.	600	0	0
8 Battle keepers in charge of tame Herd at 50 £ per annum each.	400	0	0
One Cabalero in charge of brood mares.	60	3	0
8 Agricultural Labourers at 40 £ each.	320	0	0
One Capitan and 19 Quachos at 10 dollars per month (1 dollar = $\frac{5}{4}$ £).	520	0	0
Capturing and bringing in 4000 head of battle at $\frac{5}{4}$ £ 3 per head with bulls inclusive. The 3 ^d for the Capitan with share.	850	0	0

This would give the
Capitan 116 £
per an. and each
Quacho 66 £

1000 bal

	£	s	d
Two babalareigos to accompany quachos.	100	0	0
Manager of Salting and hide curing department.	200	0	0
12 Butchers, Salts by from bark rhimericka 100 pman	720	0	0
3 boopers at 60 £ per annum.	180	0	0
Flour, Sugar and Tea in additions to Beef for 59 persons.	600	0	0
Salt and Salt Petre 24 tons at 3 £ per ton delivered	81	0	0
4000 basks. (Tieres) Subs Hoops &c.	700	0	0
Annual repairs to Building & incidental expenses.	300	0	0
Freight to England of Beef, Hides, Tallow, Horns, Hair and brushed Bones including also dues and other shipping expenses. The Freight being at $\frac{2}{2} \frac{10}{10} \frac{0}{0}$ per ton.	8000	0	0
Total amount expended.	£ 15031	0	0

This would seem to be a large sum for shipping expenses but I think it would be found very nearly correct.

Estimate the Tonnage following 3000 heads of cattle at 400 each.

In Salting Pieces = $\frac{3944}{100} = 2.866$

3000 Hides at 70 lbs each = 93

600 butt of the Best Tallow. 30

3000 horns. 20

Bones brushed. 30

3039 at $\frac{2}{2} \frac{10}{10} \frac{0}{0}$ per ton 1097 £

Estimate of 1st Amount.

Receipt by sale in London 3947 Tierces of Beef at $\frac{2}{2} \frac{10}{10} \frac{0}{0}$

Note *

* 4 £ The Tierce. 15,788 0 0

3000 hides (Salt) averaging 70 lbs each at 4 per lb. 3500 0 0

3000 Tongues at 2/6 each. 300 0 0

6000 Horns at 50 s per 123. 73 0 0

600 butt of Best Tallow. 15.00 0 0

30 tons

* Selling at $\frac{2}{2} \frac{10}{10} \frac{0}{0}$ per tierce (mess) by the last prices.

30 tons of brushed Bones at 2d per lb.	£	560	0	0
Hair Hoofs &c	"	"	"	"
1 st Annual Receipts	21,721	0	0	
1 st Annual Expense	14,871	0	0	
Total Profit at the end of the first year. £	6850	0	0	

I will conclude with these remarks. It has often been urged that Salt Beef from the River Plate would keep the Falklands quite out of the market, if so it seems strange considering the enterprise of British Merchants that Salt Beef has not yet been exported from thence in sufficient quantities to lower the price in the London Markets. I have however received very good information from Monte Video that meat there will seldom take salt sufficiently well for exportations*. In the Falkland Islands meat takes salt perfectly and all the year round and the pastures and temperate climate add to their other advantages, both in breeding and fattening cattle as well as salting: so that the quality of the meat would be much better than any which could be exported from the Continent more so indeed it also appears to me than even from any other of the British grazing Colonies, the boldness of the summer and mildness of the winter both acting in its favour.

The prevalence of the winds which almost entirely cease in winter do not appear to be at all felt by the cattle or horses.

I am desirous of the above plan being carried into

* The Pickled beef from thence would not find a sale in the English or European Markets.

*Note.

carried into execution by a company rather than by the Government simply because upon many general grounds not necessary to be mentioned here I do not deem it advisable for Government to enter into any mercantile speculations when it may be avoided and because I anticipate that a company would be induced to enter into other extensive operations such as importing sheep (to be purchased at in the River ^{La} Plate at nine pence each) from Buenos Ayres and improving them by Leicester South Down and Cheviot from England.

With reference to the success of the speculation it would only remain for a company who might be permitted to undertake it, to decide whether they would be content with a dividend of five per cent at the end of 18 months after investing their capitals, and the certainty of an annual increase in a very rapid ratio.

R. B. Wooddy

Atty. General.

Government House, Port Louis.

October 10th 1842.

* I mean a really respectable company possessing capital & managed by men of mercantile influence whose co-operation would guarantee that it was not one of the numerous fictitious joint stock jobbing schemes of the day.

If such an association today as the latter were to get the bubble into their hands it would be very difficult indeed to frame any laws to prevent the utter annihilation of the herds when the bubble burst in order to secure hides. Tallor any thing in short to attempt to stay their Bankruptcy.

11036.

Government House, Port Louis.
 Falkland Islands.
 October 12th 1842.

My Lords.

I have the honour of reporting for your Lordships's information that since H. M. Ketch Sparrow left the Falkland Islands upon the 8th March last, no vessel of war has been sent to relieve her nor have I received any intimation of one arriving.

Your Lordship will therefore perceive that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have left no means at my disposal to protect the property of Her Majesty in land and battle or nor the valuable but rapidly decreasing rookeries of Fur Seals from destructions by Foreigners. —

The Antarctic Expedition under Capt^l Ross R. N. arrived at these Islands on the 1st April and left for Cape Horn on the 8th of September to return again shortly for a few days. Their visit was purely scientific and for the purpose of refreshment. Their occupations entirely precluding them from taking any active part in affording protection and service to the colony beyond the port itself.

I take the liberty of observing for your Lordships's information, that should the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty be pleased to send any vessel of War for the purpose of prosecuting the Nautical Survey, a service of the greatest value

The Right Honorable.
 Lord Stanley.

value in itself, such vessel can be of very little service in regard to the duties above alluded to which require that the vessel be employed cruising among the Islands in every part particularly visiting and anchoring in the ports most resorted to by Foreigners. She should also return to the Port at uncertain but frequent intervals. The duties of a surveying vessel must necessarily confine her to one district for sometime.

I also venture to suggest that when it may become necessary for the small vessel of War to leave the Colony for the purpose of obtaining fresh supplies at Rio de Janeiro, another should be previously sent to her relief until her return, as such absence would generally extend to a period of 3 Months.

I have &c

R. M. Mordaunt
Governor.

No 37.

Government House,
 Falkland Islands.
 Oct. 21st 1842.

My Lords.

I have the honour of reporting the arrival of Her Majesty's Brig of War "Philomel" Commander Salicran R.N. on the 14th Inst. to be employed in prosecuting the nautical survey of these Islands and to be absent during the winter half of the year.

I deeply regret that I receive no intimations by him of any intentions on the part of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send any vessel of War to relieve H. M. K. Sparrow which left these Islands in the beginning of March last.

Commander Salicran's duties in another part of the Islands during the whole period of the month he may be at the Falkland Is. will render it impossible for him to offer any services to the Colony beyond the survey, and serving a notice to any foreign passengers he may chance to meet with in the act of taking seals from any Island in the district he will be engaged in surveying.

Commander Salicran informs me that he received directions previous to leaving England to render me every assistance which does not interfere with his duties and that he appears most anxious to do, taking a lively interest in all that concerns the Falkland Islands, but to be of real service

The Right Honorable
 Lord Stanley

service to the colony and even to be available for its protection a small vessel should be attached independent of any other duties and for the whole year round her station being chiefly in Berkeley Sound but often cruising.

If the exigencies of the Service "render" it impossible for such aid to be afforded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I would most respectfully but urgently request that your Lordships be pleased to take into consideration the importance of an armed colonial vessel of about 120 Tons being placed as early as possible under my orders & commanded by a Master in the Royal Navy. Such a vessel if fitted up so as to ~~convey~~ carry any persons from place to place & to carry battle, horses and other stores of different kinds. which could not be done by a small vessel of war, would be the most useful of the two to the colony.

Shae DC

RL Moody

Hypocrite

No. 38.

Government House,
 Port Louis, Falkland Islands.
 October 26th 1842.

My Lords.

I have the honour of informing your Lordships that I forwarded the undermentioned dispatches by the Brig "Alarm" Stewart Master via Buenos Ayres 27th May 1842.

No. 22 Informing the Secretary of State of having written to Buenos Ayres for gauchos and trained lassoing horses.

No. 23 Informing the Secretary of State of having drawn 5 Sets of Bills upon the Lords Commissioners of A. M. Treasury & No. 24 a schedule of dispatches enclosed.

By this the earliest opportunity since that time. The Monte Videau Schooner La Sociedad José Espino, Master bound for Rio de Janeiro. I have the honour to forward a box containing 2 paper parcels with dried specimens of grass. 2 small vials of liquid dye and the undermentioned dispatches.

No. 25 with 3 enclosures "Forwarding three statistical tables and a plan of the settlement."

No. 26 Acknowledging the receipt of dispatches Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 2 Circulars.

No. 27 Reporting upon Mr. Moubray's letter to Mr. Under Secretary Stephens recommending a Government fishing establishment at the Falkland Islands.

No. 28

The Right Honorable
 Lord Stanley

No. 28. Submitting for the Secretary of State consideration the importance of establishing a court of Judicature and appointing a chaplain and colonial surgeon for the Falkland Islands.

No. 29 Informing the Secretary of State of his having drawn 3 sets of Bills upon the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury.

No. 30 Reporting upon the choice between Port Louis and Port William as the site for the chief town in this colony.

No. 31. Drawing the attention of the Secretary of State to the advantages to be obtained by the employment of convicts in the Falkland Islands.

No. 32 Forwarding further general information concerning the Falkland Islands and some amendments to former report.

No. 33 Reporting his having laid out a town at Port Louis, and requesting that it may be named Anson and reporting the sale of military town allotments.

No. 34 Informing the Secretary of State of having drawn 7 sets of Bills upon the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury.

No. 35 Reporting upon Commander Sullivan's Report addressed to the Colonial Land and Emigration Board on the subject of the Wild Battle and proposing a plan of a more extended character applicable either to a company or Government.

No. 36 Reporting that no vessel of war had arrived to relieve H. M. K. Sparrow which sailed on the 8th March 1842.

No. 37. Reporting the arrival of H. M. B. Philomel and requesting that an armed Colonial Vessel be attached to the colony in case of no vessel being sent to relieve H. M. K. Sparrow.

No. 38. Being this schedule of dispatches forwarded by this opportunity.

I have &c
 R. L. Moody
 Governor.

No. 39.

Government House, Port Louis.
 Falkland Islands. 31st October 1842.

My Lords.

I have the honour to inform your Lordships that I have deemed it advisable temporarily to place the high duty of 20s per gallon upon all spirits imported into this colony.

My objection to doing is not with the least view of adding to the revenue but to discourage as much as I possibly can the introduction of spirits into the colony and thereby to strike at the root of the chief and indeed almost the only evils against which I have at present to contend namely drunkenness and its disorderly consequences.

When there is an increase in the number of residents and a few more settlers of respectability it is my intention to withdraw this high duty as the drunkards would then form but a small portion of the whole community and consequently would be controlled with greater facility nor would their example be likely to be so pernicious.

Your Lordships will also I trust perceive how difficult without so stringent a measure it would be for me to keep up the high state of discipline of the small detachment under my command, thrown as they are unavoidably into frequent communication with the settlers, some of whom have not hesitated to tempt them with the offer of spirits while engaged in their duties.

It would be quite possible for me
 Sincerely

The Right Honorable
 Lord Stanley

severely to punish delinquents but I deem it better to check one great cause of crime.

Restrictions in the licenses for the sale of spirits and the above high duty have had an excellent effect, and none at this moment is to be purchased.

A Monte Videau Schooner La Soledad, Osorio Master, lately arrived with a large supply on board, and she was shortly followed by the Princesa Royal belonging to Mr. G. T. Whittington of London with a supply of spirits in addition to a general cargo, and I understand that more was written for by other parties but which has happily now been countermanded in consequence of the measures I adopted.

Not to cause any loss to owners I have permitted the spirits belonging to Messrs Whittington & Osorio immediately upon their arrival to be bonded in the Government Store-house free of charges of any kind and I shall adopt the same course with other parties.

I have not extended the duties to ale, Beer Porter, and wines as it is not my wish to deprive the poorer settlers altogether from what may be considered necessary refreshments, but to protect them from being supplied with highly intoxicating and deleterious mixtures, fiery spirits which rapidly produce the most maddening effects and disorderly excesses.

There is an abundant supply in the Colony of a light but sound & wholesome Catalonian wine which the settlers purchase at very moderate prices and I hear no dissatisfaction expressed by the consumers in the Colony at the exclusion of the spirits.

I have &c.

R. L. Moody Esq.

* chiefly Spanish brandy & spirit called caño from Rio de Janeiro, one man died a few months ago from the immediate effect of intoxication from the spirits, and one the year previously.

No 40

Government House, Port Louis.
 Falkland Islands, 8th November 1842.

My Lord.

I have the honour to inform your Lordships of the following case concerning an emigrant, his wife and two children, sent out to the Falkland Islands by Mr. G. I. Whittington of Great St Helens London and friends under an agreement to serve his brother Mr. J. B. Whittington a resident in this Island, his brothers agents, and assign for a period of three years.

It appears that the said emigrant Frederick Batchelor is a native of bonesho in Surrey and according to his own account was induced to emigrate by Mr. G. I. Whittington, some circumstances have however transpired which induce me to suppose that he was a pauper and that the Parish from some causes were very anxious to be rid of him, his wife and her children.

They came to enclose a copy of the agreement which the said Frederick Batchelor entered into and which he declared he had not seen until he signed it on board the Princess Royal lying at Gravesend immediately previous to her departure, and as he could neither read nor write the agreement was read to him.

It appears that on the voyage the nature of the agreement was more fully explained to him by some of his fellow emigrants and he perceived that he would have to provide clothes for himself, his wife and children at his own

The Right Honorable
 Lord Stanley.

his own expense or rather by running into debt with any one who would trust him as although the wages were very low (10£ for his wife and himself) yet he would not be entitled to any until the end of the three years nor even any wages at all, if he should at any time be guilty "of any dishonesty, neglect, wilful impropriety or damage besides" receiving local punishment.

In consequence of the above comprehension of the nature of his agreement the said Frederick Batchelor came before me to ascertain whether it would be binding on him.

I gave my attention to the subject, and sending for Mr. Whittington I pointed out the ^{terms} ~~hardship~~ of the bargain adding, I could not sanction so very improvident an arrangement for a poor man, ^{and} recommended him at once to draw up ^{one} of a more liberal nature. Mr. Whittington declined doing so and upon his return to his house immediately dismissed the said Batchelor & his wife from his service who were at once employed by one of the settlers upon very advantageous terms.

As in a second interview which I requested Mr. Whittington informed me that 3 other persons 2 Blacksmiths & a carpenter were serving upon agreements of a similar nature. I deemed it right to inform him that should they also desire to leave his service, I should not feel myself justified in obliging them to return, and furthermore that as I could not sanction such a practice as for his brother in London or him to bring servants or artificers and then dismiss them as he had done Frederick Batchelor whether they could find employment or not and so cause them to seek support from the Government

Government, I should compel him upon any future occasion to support all ^{such} persons in a manner I should direct until they could obtain permanent employment or else send them back again to their Parishes in England at his own expense—

Had it not been for the very recent and unexpected arrival of a shop keeper from Montevideo the case of Frederick Batchelor and others whom Mr. Whittington informs me are bound to serve him under similar agreements would have been peculiarly hard because until then Mr. Whittington was the only person in the colony from whom the poorer Settlers and those bound to serve him could purchase clothes.

I shall conclude by taking the liberty of remarking, complaints have repeatedly been made to me by persons in Mr. Whittington's employment concerning the nature of their agreements, and ^{so} I therefore venture to draw your Lordship's attention to the importance of measures being adopted to prevent persons sending poor people from England upon terms so improvident as those drawn up in the case above referred to, and I solicit any instructions your Lordship may be pleased to afford me on the subject more particularly as regards the legality of such contracts

I have &c

R. B. Moody

St. Governor.

* In other Colonies where there is a constant demand for labour the evils of improvident agreements are scarcely felt, because the employer is quickly made to feel what is his best interest without the necessity of any interference. In these Islands however (for the present) the poor immigrant on forming a dismissal would at once be thrown on his own resources and although at last he would become independent by industry his hardships at first would be great.

Memorandum of an Agreement made and entered into this twelfth day of July 1842 by and between George Thomas Whittington of London and Frederick Batchelor of Wonesboro to the effect and purpose following.

Vis that the said Frederick Batchelor hereby agrees and engages and does hire and bind himself & his wife for a period of 3 years, to proceed to and stay at the Falkland Islands as the servant of the said G. T. Whittington and of his brother Mr. John Bull Whittington there to act as a competent Gardener & labourer and likewise to work at such and all other and every kind of work required of him, both afloat and ashore, and for such duties honestly, zealously, & industriously performed for the Interest of his said Employers by their orders and their agents & assigns then the said Fred Batchelor shall receive the sum of Ten Pounds for the first year Twelve pounds for the second year and Fifteen pounds for the third year, in addition thereto Board Lodging and Passage gratis, said salary to commence from landing at the Falkland Islands and be payable at the expiration of said third and last year, unless the said employers may think fit for good conduct or expediency to advance any monies from time to time & to increase their remuneration in any way for good services &c.

For any dishonesty, neglect, wilful impropriety or damage of which the said servants shall be convicted, their wages shall become forfeited in addition to local punishment & further it is hereby agreed that Lane the wife of said Fred Batchelor sailing from London with her two children at the cost and expence of said G. T. Whittington & to be boarded & lodged at the Islands, she the said Lane shall act as the domestic servant for Baking, Brewing, Dairying & Household Work of & for Mr. John Bull Whittington in any and all reasonable way required of her otherwise.

Witness
Thos Hall

Witness
{ P. Ballguy.

Signed

my
Frederick X Batchelor.
mark.

G. T. Whittington

No. 41.

Government House.
 Port Louis. Falkland Islands
 November 10th 1842.

My Lords.

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordships' dispatch No. 9 informing me that with the exception of Nos 17 & 18 all my dispatches to No. 21 inclusive had been duly received.

I am unable to offer any explanation concerning the omission of these dispatches, because with my own hands I placed them in the same box as the others, which box was nailed down and sealed in my presence.

I now have the honour of forwarding duplicates of the said dispatches.

I was anxious that No. 18 should reach your Lordships as early as possible in order that I might be enabled to proceed more rapidly with the Survey should your Lordships be pleased to accede to the proposals therein submitted for your Lordships' consideration.

With so very small a party and so many duties to be performed by them, little progress can be made in any thing at present. Mr Robinson has however greatly exerted himself in his multifarious duties and amidst them has found time to execute a very accurate survey of Port Louis with the country and shores in the neighbourhood, a portion of Port William, and to lay out a town in the former in which
 as I have

The Right Honorable
 Lord Stanley.

as I have already had the honour of informing your Lordships a few allotments have been sold.

He has also surveyed an Island in Port Salvador and a portion of the main Island opposite to it constituting an allotment since sold to Mr. J. B. Whittington.

Mr. Robinson is progressing with the survey but his other duties repeatedly call him off, and as it is only occasionally that I can spare him men, as chainmen from the buildings and other necessary works in progress, nothing of importance can be effected without further assistance.

In an accompanying dispatch it is my intention to take the liberty of offering a few additional remarks upon the subject of the Survey Department.

I have &c.
R. C. Moody
Lt Governor.

No 42.

Government House. Port Louis
Salkland Islands Nov^r 10th 1842

My Lords,

I have the honour of submitting the following additional remarks to the details of the proposed survey Department submitted for your Lordships' consideration in Dispatch No. 18 dated 30th April 1842.

By the two clerks recommended for the survey office I would wish it to be understood that it is not intended they should be merely clerks for writing, but calculators and draughtsmen both in right lined drawing and hill drawing or what is called "shading grounds" and should be men who have already been employed in a survey office in that capacity.*

* Note.

In dispatch No. 18 I have not alluded to the pay of the Surveyors and Chainmen as though in my General Report No. 14 in estimating the probable expense of the Survey allowed 12^s/ per diem with rations for each assistant surveyor and 3^s/ per diem with rations for each chainman.

I do not think that considering their labour and exposure 12^s/ is by any means too much for an industrious and well qualified person but I would prefer that in the first instance they should receive 7^s/ per diem with rations and that I should

* In a note to dispatch No. 18 I have alluded to Corporal Richardson as being available for the survey office but he would only be so as a clerk and calculator and not as a draughtsman and indeed being so good a bricklayer and my only one, I think upon further consideration that he should not be taken from his present duty.

It should have the power of raising it individually upon the recommendation of the Chief Surveyor - in a degree proportionate to the industry they show and the qualifications each may prove himself to be possessed of - but that such daily pay should not exceed 10/- without especial permission from your Lordships.

It is necessary for me to observe that this surveying establishment is proposed entirely upon the understanding that there exists in England on the part of many, a desire to emigrate and invest capital in the Falklands. Under such circumstances it is the smallest surveying staff which would be either economical or could nearly keep pace with the offers of purchase even with a good start beforehand.

Should it however appear to your Lordships that such a desire exists only among a very few half the establishment and half the stores enumerated in dispatch No. 18 would be sufficient not deducting any article in the latter of which only one in number is demanded.

The establishment in this case should consist of 1 Chief Surveyor or Assistant do and 10 Chaimmen, if possible with wives who would be of great service to the colony and to themselves in rearing Pigs and Poultry & baking cooking and washing for the men in the colony.

I am very desirous of suggesting to your Lordships that at all events the small party should be sent to enable me to prosecute a careful general survey of the interior. lay out the best lines for roads, define the bounds of the best lands and in fact to have a good foundation laid

* Note

* One of these to be a draughtsman and clerk for the office

laid beforehand for any thing that it may here-
after be thought desirable to execute in aid
of colonization.

Should your Lordship be pleased to
consider favourably of the survey being carried
on under Mr. Robinson's directions of whose indust-
ry and the accuracy of whose work I have
experience ^{and} am well satisfied, it would be
advisable that the person I have ventured to
recommend in Dispatch No. 18 to be sent ~~out~~ to
relieve him in his present duties should also
be a qualified accountant. I would gladly be
relieved in this part of my duty and I am
persuaded that such relief would be much to
the advantage of the general duties carried on
under my immediate superintendence. —

I have lastly to state that I am unacquain-
-ted with the mode in which stores for colonial
service are selected and forwarded and as the
selection of the very best is essential to the accu-
-racy and excellence of a survey I take the liberty
of suggesting that such selection should be deputed
to some person of acknowledged experience in
surveying duties or that application be made
to the Head Quarters of the Ordnance Survey
Department in the Tower.

I have &c

R. L. Moody

Att. Governor.

Government House. Port Louis.
Salkland Islands. 16th Nov. 1842.

My Lord.

I have the honour of informing your Lordship of the returns of the Antarctic Expedition from St. Martin's Cove near Cape Horn bringing me 700 young trees, chiefly winter-barks, Beeches and holly leaved berries, all in excellent order.

Captain Ross has also added a further valuable service to the colony by bringing 4 or 500 pieces of timber of different sizes, several of them sufficiently good, for the rafters of thatched roofs to small cottages.

The trees were immediately planted, and from the very careful manner in which they were brought over I trust will succeed although they were in leaf, the spring far advanced, and the ground here much parched for want of rain.

Indeed so little rain has fallen since the beginning of October and from want of spare hands to water, the seeds of vegetables sown in the Government Garden have made but little progress.

The satisfactory state in which the trees have arrived from a much greater distance and more stormy locality than need be resorted to by a vessel sent on purpose, has convinced me that in sheltered valleys with ground prepared before hand and at the fall of the year or very early in the spring plantations in these Islands formed under the superintendence of an experienced Planter would thrive and might be carried to any extent at a small expense.

A colonial vessel would bring many thousands in a trip of a month.

The Right Honble
Lord Stanley.

I am

I am also informed that the *Surze* hedges at Port Egmont West Falklands from seed sown by the English in former years are now of a great height and impenetrably thick from the ground upwards.

Surze therefore on the tops of a small embankment would greatly assist to screen the young plantation. But until these operations are carried into execution by an experienced person I should attach no importance to their failure, because I well know the care with which the distinction should be made between transplanting those trees taken from the centre and those from the skirts of a wood, also the importance of not lacerating or tearing any of the roots in taking them up and the delicate manner in which they should afterwards be laid down, the soil and situation also should if possible be similar in both cases.

The perfect success and unexpected failures from attention and inattention to these and other apparently trifling details may be observed every day in the extensive plantations in Scotland and exposed parts of Ireland.

There is no person in the Colony at all qualified to carry out these essentials to ensure success and indeed I trust your Lordships will forgive my so often venturing to remark that an experienced gardener or intelligent General Superintendent at the Government Farms is much ^{needed} ~~at the~~ at the Falkland Islands.

I will conclude by noticing that the *Holly-leaved Berberry* of these regions is a very ornamental tree or rather large shrub bearing remarkably

remarkably delicate and beautiful clusters of orange
coloured flowers and what is of some importance,
the bark, as in the other Berberies, yields a
brilliant and abundant yellow dye.

I have &c
R. J. Meadey
Albany, N. Y.

Government House, Port Louis
 Falkland Islands. Nov. 19th 1842.

My Lord.

I have the honour to report the arrival on the 14th Inst of a Merchant Barque from Sidney. the Governor Halkett, laden with oil and in a very leaky state. put in in distress.

The Master informs me that for 14 days she has been in the greatest danger.

I regret extremely that I have so little means of being of assistance but fortunately I was not called upon for any as the Antarctic Expedition arrived a few days before and Captain Ross has been able to supply strong parties of men and means to lighten her and get her on shore if necessary for examination and repair.

Many similar cases to this may be expected to occur and they strengthen the opinions beginning to prevail of the great advantages which this colony would present to shipping in addition to refreshment, if possessed of either privately by ship chandlers or by Government, the means to refit and repair damaged.

I am not yet however prepared to lay before your Lordships any detailed plan as to the best arrangement by which in my opinion such assistance could be afforded if it be decidedly evident that no private speculation will step forward. but I am at present inclined to
 suppose

The Right Honorable
 Lord Stanley

suppose that it could be best done through the
medium of a small Naval Establishment
although established chiefly for the Naval
Service.

I have &c

R. L. Moody

Lt Governor.

Since Writing the foregoing another vessel a whaler
has put in, requiring extensive repairs, and
there are 8 vessels in the Port, and 3 more ex-
pected daily.

No. 45.

Government House. Port Louis.
 Falkland Islands. Nov. 28th 1842.

My Lord.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 15th November I drew a bill upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury amounting to thirty nine Pounds and Sixpence in favour of John Sculley in exchange for cash to be expended in the general service of the colony (payment of wages &c) and I have this day drawn another bill amounting to one Hundred Pounds in favour of C. J. Anderson in payment for Timber Lime-stone and Bricks.

I have &c

Re. C. Moody

Lt Governor.

The Right Honorable
Lord Stanley.

No. 46

Government House V. Port Louis
 Falkland Islands. Nov 29th 1842.

My Lord.

I have the honour of informing your Lordships that I forwarded the undermentioned dispatches by the Schooner La Sociedad Espino Master bound to Rio de Janeiro together with some dried specimens of grass and 2 small vials of liquid dye.

No. 25 with 3 inclosures forwarding three statistical tables and a plan of the Settlement.

No. 26 acknowledging the receipt of Dispatches Nos. 2. 3. 4. 5. and 2 circulars.

No. 27 Reporting upon Mr. Snowbrough's letter addressed to Mr. Under Secretary the. when recommending a Government Fishing Establishment at the Falkland Islands.

No. 28 Submitting for the Secretary of State's consideration the importance of establishing a court of Judicature and the appointment of a Chaplain and Colonial Surgeon for the Falkland Islands.

No. 29 Informing the Secretary of State of having drawn 3 sets of Bills upon the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury.

No. 30 Reporting upon the choice between Port William and Port Louis as the site of the chief town in this colony.

No. 31

The Right Honorable
 Lord Stanley

No. 31. Drawing the attention of the Secretary of State to the advantages to be obtained by the employment of convicts in the Falkland Islands.

No. 32. Forwarding further general information concerning the Falkland Islands and some amendments to former Report.

No. 33. Reporting his having laid out a town at Port Louis, requesting that it may be named Antwerp and reporting the sale of sundry town allotments.

No. 34. Informing the Secretary of State of having drawn 7 sets of Bills upon the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury.

No. 35. Reporting upon Commander Salicrú's report addressed to the Colonial Land and Emigration Board on the subject of the Wild Battle and proposing a plan of a more extended character applicable either to a company or Government.

No. 36. Reporting that no vessel of war had arrived to relieve the Sparrow which sailed on the 8th March 1842.

No. 37. Reporting the arrival of H. M. B. Philomel and requesting that an armed colonial vessel be attached to the Colony in case of no vessel being sent to relieve H. M. B. Sparrow.

No. 38. The Schedule of dispatches forwarded by the same opportunity.

By the present opportunity the Barque Governor Halkett Silverasher bound direct to London I have the honour of forwarding the undermentioned dispatches.

Duplicate of No. 17. (the original forwarded by H. M. K. Arron.)

A Report upon Port William as the site of the Chief Town.
Duplicate of No. 18 (the original forwarded by H. M. K. Arron.)
Requesting that Surveyors may be sent out to the Falkland Islands as early as possible and enclosing a list of surveying stores to be forwarded with them.

No. 39 Informing the Secretary of State of having placed a high prohibitory duty on the importation of spirits and stating the reasons for having done so.

No. 40 Laying before the Secretary the case of an improvident agreement made in England by an emigrant to serve Wm. S. Whittington and others and soliciting instructions as to the legality of such contracts.

No. 41 Acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary of State's dispatch No. 9 and adding a few remarks upon the progress of the Survey. Having reference to dispatch No. 18 from Lt Govt which is reported missing by Secy. of State's dispatch No. 9. —

No. 42 Additional remarks upon the formation and early forwarding of a surveying party to the Falkland Islands. (see dispatch No. 18)

No. 43. Reporting the formation of a Plantation of trees and adding a few general observations thereon.

No. 44 Reporting the arrival of the Governor Halkett in distress (leaky) and drawing the Secretary of State's attention to the Lt. Govt's inability with his present means to afford requisite assistance in any future cases.

No. 45. Informing the Secretary of State of having drawn up a Bill upon the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury.

No. 46 The schedule of these accompanying dispatches.

I have &c.

R. C. Moody
Lt Govt

No 47

Government House,
Port Louis, Auckland Islands.
20th December 1842

My Lord.

I have the honour to report the departure of the Antarctic Expedition from these Islands after a residence of eight months and a half in the harbour of Port Louis.

I was very desirous of being of service to persons engaged in so arduous and honorable an undertaking and regret exceedingly that I had not the power of affording the expedition more assistance than I have done during their stay. From their strength in men and being well appointed in every thing they stood in need of no assistance beyond a supply of fresh provisions.

No requests or complaints were ever made to me yet I am informed that unreasonable dissatisfaction was expressed by the officers of the expedition to others (in one case in no very measured terms) that they could not obtain more abundant supplies for their tables;— in an infant colony struggling at present even to maintain itself.

At the same time that I was refusing my own party the produce of the Government Garden and supplying the ships of the Expedition each

The Right Honble
Lord Stanley.

At the same time their sportsmen were continually bringing in innumerable quantities of Rabbits, Wild Geese and other game until they have made both scarce for some miles round the settlement and their hunting parties in the interior are keeping up an abundant supply of fresh beef.

* Note

each of us were on allowance of bread, with beef these days in the week*, with the prospect of soon having none of the former. Captain Ross hearing of this circumstance kindly lent me 2 Barrels of Flour, which I afterwards returned.

The cause of dissatisfaction warmly expressed at their departure to the gentleman temporarily appointed to act as Government Stewards was my refusal to permit any more of the same breeding herd of cattle to be killed.

I had just returned from an excursion into the interior of the Island and had left the gualchos on their way into the settlement with a large wild herd and I wrote a note to Captain Ross to inform him that they would arrive in two days. He however sailed on the morning of the day I mentioned and in a few hours afterwards the gualchos came in with 104 head of cattle.

I have to apologise for drawing your Lordship's attention to circumstances of such a trifling nature as the above but I feel it to be my duty to forward a statement of them for your Lordship's information in case any attempt should be made to make it appear (as great dissatisfaction has been so warmly and openly expressed) that in my Government I am disposed to be indifferent to Maritime interests whilst I am conscious of being always attentive to their welfare, considering as I do that in such attention the prosperity of the Colony is much involved.

I have &c

R. B. Moody

St John's

* One day in the week was devoted to foraging in the country, which fortunately yields an abundant supply of animal food.

Government House, Port Louis
Saskland Island. 21st Dec^r 1842.

My Lords.

I have the honour to inform your Lordships that during the present year I have had to meet the following unavoidable expenses.

The hire of a vessel for the conveyance of provisions from Rio de Janeiro, the hire of a vessel for the conveyance of a surveying party and stores to & from Port Williams to enable me to make a full examination of that Port and its neighbourhood. The purchase of horses and hire of Quachos together with their conveyance from Monte Video. The purchase of timbers, lime Bricks &c for the construction of houses for Quachos. Boat's crew and Sappers Barracks. The construction of a corral and cottage to replace the ruined one, called the 2nd Corral on Port Salvador, the repair of the ruined corral at Port Pleasant the purchase of boats and minor articles.

The expenses of these services were not contemplated I presume in the distributions of the Parliamentary grant, and to meet them I have devoted the sums received from time to time, as follows.

By sale of Land	£ s d
	540 .. 0 .. 0
By sale of Beef which would have been 3 times as much if the Quachos and horses had arrived from Monte Video.	330 .. 0 .. 0

* These things written for last May have not yet arrived and the utmost inconvenience is felt in consequence. As I have ordered them and greatly need them to prevent the entire break-up of the farm I consider the expense as already incurred.

By sale of Sheep	60 .. 0 .. 0
By rent of Seal Rocks	130 .. 0 .. 0
By sale of Hides	40 .. 0 .. 0
Miscellaneous.	30 .. 0 .. 0
	<u>£1230 .. 0 .. 0</u>

This sum has not been sufficient to cover the expenses of the before-mentioned services, and with the Parliamentary Grant, to meet the annual expense of the Government establishment in the Colony, and I fear that at the end of the financial year there will be an excess of about £1000.

I have endeavoured to conduct every service with the strictest economy, to enter into no operations that were not absolutely necessary, have not entered into many which were very pressing particularly some connected with the farms, in consequence of which losses accrued both in cattle and horses.

By the observations which it is my intention to take the liberty of laying before your Lordship with the estimates for the following year, your Lordship will perceive that the Parliamentary Grant is insufficient to support my party small as it is - much less with the addition of many extra but necessary services and the purchase of materials.

I have thus early laid before your Lordship the information that this excess of £1000 may probably occur, in order that I may at the same time solicit measures to be taken for those bills to be honoured which I may find myself compelled to draw upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have &c

R. B. Moody

W. M. M.

N^o 49.

Government House Port Louis
 Falkland Islands 21st December 1842

My Lord,

I have the honour to lay before your Lordship
 the accompanying Estimate for the financial year ending March
 1844.

I have divided the Estimate into different items
 and upon the opposite page have entered in the manner of a report
 upon each, a summary of the observations and suggestions ^{contained} in different
 dispatches which I have ventured from time to time to lay
 before your Lordship.

Until Emigration of Capitalists from England
 commences with some vigour, the cattle and horses will in large
 numbers, and a land fund created from which a portion can be
 devoted to the support of government, there can be very little revenue
 raised at present in the Colony in aid of the Parliamentary grant.

Should however your Lordship be inclined to
 entertain a favourable opinion of the project accompanying dis-
 patch No 35 dated October 10th 1842 and Her Majesty's Government
 be induced to sanction the first expenditure therein estimated
 at 16,000 and be prepared to advance during the first year the
 sum of 15,000 until the immediate receipts amounting to
 about 20,000 are brought in, I feel persuaded that the Colony
 need never hereafter appear in the Estimates laid before Parliament.

I have &c, &c

The Right Hon^{ble}
 Lord Stanley.

W. M. Moody

Secy.

Report.

This is the salary at present paid to the Lieut. Governor

In dispatch N. 38 dated 29th July 1843 I have taken the liberty of suggesting for consideration the pressing importance of the appointment of new officers to the Government establishment in the Colony. There will be no other means of subsistence beyond their salaries, therefore it is not improbable the same I have allotted for that service will be deemed inadequate to the education. This particularly applies to the Magistrate who should be a member of the legal profession and be required in addition to his office as Magistrate and legal adviser to the Crown, to draw up all documents of legal nature. These appointments will have to be filled up in England.

This appointment is filled by Mr. Robinson who is a Surveyor by profession and as an extra duty has laid out the Government plots of which I have been told, besides other surveys. He is the gentleman under whom in dispatch N. 18 dated April 30th I have taken the liberty of recommending that the survey department should be placed, if that arrangement met with approval. The appointment of Storekeeper and accountant must be filled up in England.

The value of this detachment to the Colony is very great being at once a military guard and excellent artificers. Daily employed upon various works at low rates of working pay. The Sergeant acting as Clerk of works receives 4^s. 6^d. the Corporal 3^s. 6^d. and the privates 1^s. 6^d. per diem for 313 days. The military pay of the detachment is charged to the Hon^{ble} Board of Ordnance.

Estimate	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Salary of Lieut. Governor	600	0	0	600	0	0
Salary of Magistrate	450					
Costs to Magistrate & Governor	150			1000	0	0
Chaplain	300					
Surgeon	200					
Stockholder & Quorum	300	0	0	200	0	0
Working pay of the detachment of M. & M. for 313 days. 1 by each rank & the remainder as the following table. - 3 Bricklayers 3 Carpenters 1 Mason 2 Quarmen 2 Smiths 1 Tailor.	328	13	0	328	13	0
				2128	13	0

Report

A boat crew with an ample supply of boat sails and boat gear is essentially necessary in these Islands. In the demand accompanying dispatch No. 20 dated 3rd May 1842 a requisition is made for a Pinnace Cutter and gig with a supply of sails &c. complete; instead of a Pinnace I would now recommend a 'Swan of war' sloop of 30 feet in length partly decked to unship when required. The boat should be of the latest and best construction calculated for very rough weather, diagonal planking &c.

As these boats would probably be furnished from one of Her Majesty's Dockyards, I am not aware how the expense will be defrayed nor the amount of it therefore I have not included it in the estimate.

In dispatch No. 42 dated 18th of November I have taken the liberty of suggesting the importance of such an establishment as that now estimated for being sent to the Colony, but should it appear that there are many persons with capital, desirous of purchasing lands in these Islands, the larger establishment both in men and stores recommended in dispatch No. 18 dated 30th April should be forwarded and the amount of this item raised to 4,000.

Estimate \$ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢
 brought forward 2128 13

Boat crew, consisting of 1 Coxswain 255 6 0 255 6 0
 at 5⁰⁰ per diem and 4 men
 at 5⁰⁰ per diem ea. for 313 days.

Surveyor General 400 0 0
 3 assistants at 7⁰⁰ per diem at the
 commencement to be raised accord- 383 0 0
 ing to merit but not to exceed 10⁰⁰.
 10 Chainmen at 5⁰⁰ ea for 313 469 10 0
 days. 2452 10 0

Sell the stores as per list No.

Company in dispatch No. 15 600 0 0
 April 30th

Charter of vessel to convey the
 above establishment to the Co. 600 0 0

Aug.

Report

In this establishment the Superintendent, Gardiner, 2 Agricultural Labourers, 1 Herdsman and Assistant Caballerizo or Grooms from a breeding establishment are the only persons necessary to be sent from England. By their aid and with that of the Guachos captured daily from Monte Vides, I hope at once to establish a valuable farm productive of a large and constantly increasing amount of revenue as well as to lay a foundation for stocking several farms either for the purpose of selling again to settlers, leasing to those who may not have capital to purchase and to make an advance towards carrying out the plan submitted for consideration in the project accompanying dispatch N^o 35 dated October 18th 1842.

The annual expense of the establishment after the 1st year would not exceed from 1,800 to 2,000 whilst the receipts would then amount to from 3,000 to 4,000 and a large accession of stock obtained yearly by capturing and taming wild cattle and horses.

The establishment at present consists of 1 Captain, 2 Guachos and 7 more expected from Monte Vides, 1 Caballerizo, 2 Herdsmen (one temporary), 1 Dairyman, 1 Butcher and 1 Labourer and from want of more Guachos, horses, the wretched condition of the present tame horses unable to capture wild ones and an experienced person to devote his whole attention to the superintendence, the expenses have not hitherto been covered, the demand for live stock and beef meat, nor the tame herd increased, but on the contrary diminished. Fully 1,000 head of Cattle at 3 per head could have been sold during the past year besides horses if there had been men & horses to capture them.

The importance of the appointment of a Superintendent from England is very great, but he should first visit the Retameros on the river Plate. I am informed that there are several highly respectable Englishmen both at Monte Vides & B. Ayres.

Estimate	£	s	d	£	s	d
Brought forward				4835	19	0
Superintendent	400	0	0			
Gardener & a superior slave	150	0	0			
2 Agricultural Labourers	100	0	0			
1 Carpenter	120	0	0			
10 Quarters at 50¢ per am. each	600	0	0			
2 Workmen at 25¢ per am. each	104	0	0			
month						
1 Chief Stalling	52	0	0			
2 Sept. 5¢ at 40¢ per am. each	80	0	0			
1 Dairy man with milk cows	52	0	0	2700		
1 Butcher	52	0	0			
Building 2 Corals to the South						
and 3 Kites attached to S.	290	0	0			
Indorsing 100 acres near the 2nd	200	0	0			
statement.						
Purchase and conveyance of						
30 horses from Carman on the	400	0	0			
his negro.						
Miscellaneous services	100	0	0			

Report

conducting the management of plantations on a large scale and a fit person might perhaps be selected from hence. The Gardener should be of a superior class, well acquainted with his business in all its branches and also if possible experienced in Forest planting. A good salary should be allotted to secure a superior person selected from Scotland. All experiments (they can only be called so) have hitherto been conducted by inexperienced sailors and soldiers in a garden on an elevated ~~position~~ situation exposed to every wind. There are now in the Govt. Garden shooting up vigorously from cuttings & seeds, willows Elder trees, Silex, Thistles, Rashes, Samsons, Goose berries, Roses, Sweet briar and other plants, with good seed and in sheltered places I am persuaded an intelligent and persevering Gardener could rear every common plant grown in England.

I have not included the expense of the conveyance of the Superintendent Gardener and others because I presume they would be forwarded in the Colonial vessel estimated for in Item 7. - (Shelburne)

In despatch N^o 37 dated October 24th I have expressed my regret that no vessel of war has been sent by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to be attached to the Islands except a Surveying vessel for about 6 months in the year, and employed upon a duty which although very important entirely prevents her rendering services much needed by the Colony or even protection beyond the district in which she may be engaged surveying. I also stated that an armed Colonial schooner of 130 Tons commanded by a Master in the Royal Navy placed entirely at my disposal and under my immediate orders would be much more serviceable than a vessel of war. It would be a great advantage to have both but daily experience further convinces me of the greater value of a Colonial vessel as well as the economy of such an arrangement. In the present year alone the expense of the

Estimate	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
brought forward				7535	19	0

Annual expense of an armed
 (one long gun and 2 brasses)
 1000 lb. schooner of about 130 tons
 with a crew consisting of a Master
 1st Mate, 2nd St. Carpenter, Steward,
 Cook, Mechanic, 4 Sails in all 20.

Wages	800	0	0
Provisions	300	0	0
Wear & tear repair of sails &c.	200	0	0
	1500	0	0

Deduct for 1st year the sum of 800
 expense of building small hut, etc.
 800 0 0
 Allowance for consumption of provisions
 this 500 0 0

500	0	0	500	0	0
			8035	19	0

Report

hire of vessels for reception & repairs which would not have been performed by a vessel of war has amounted to £850 and other expenses incurred such as building a corral to replace a ruined one at Port St. George; repair of corral at Port Pleasant, purchase of wood from the Strait of Magellan and many others which when added to the above makes a sum of about £1200 for services the whole of which could have been performed by a Govern. small Colonial Schooner of 130 Tons under my orders and 180 days remain to be employed upon any other duties that I might have considered necessary. I have been conveyed to some points of the Islands by Wm. S. Harwood and Wm. Brig St. Michael, but my personal inspection of them has as yet been very limited and although it is of importance that I should visit every part very carefully I have not deemed it sufficiently so to enter into any further expense at present in the hire of vessels.

An agreement should be entered into with the Seamen for them to be employed on shore occasionally in such services as cutting wood in the Strait of Magellan - collecting shells to burn into lime & building corals with enclosures of turf in different parts of the little districts and I have therefore estimated their pay at a higher rate than usual.

I am not aware of the cost of such a vessel and as I presume it would be obtained through the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from one of Her Majesty's Dockyards I do not know how the expense would be borne. I have only further to remark that in her arrangements she should be adapted for the conveyance of goods of different descriptions but chiefly cattle, horses, & Timber.

Estimate	\$	¢	d	\$	¢	d
brought forward				8035	19	0

8035 19 0

Report

Until these Islands become more fully colonized it will be necessary for Government to continue to furnish rations to all persons in their employment, indeed from the circumstances of the Colony I am sometimes compelled to assist others. This applies to all descriptions of food except animal diet of which there is always abundance.

In dispatch No. 48 Dec. 21st 1842 I have stated that this crisis will probably occur from the causes therein enumerated. although I hope bills upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury may not be required to cover it until after the 31st March 1843.

Estimate	£	s	d	£	s	d
brought forward.	9035	19	0	9035	19	0
Provisions for one year	750	0	0	750	0	0
Miscellaneous Services Contingencies, per share of building materials, &c. Lime. Timber Bricks &c.	500	0	0	500	0	0
Receipts upon Estimate of current year.	700	0	0	700	0	0

Total.

9985 19 0

Report

The funds to be raised in the Colony to meet these expenses will not at present amount to any thing beyond the most moderate sum. The sale of land will be very uncertain and can only be ascertained in England. During the present year I have received good and true intelligence from several sides of the great probability of an influx of settlers with capital from that distressed country but such a probability cannot enter into an estimate. I have therefore placed a very small sum for this item. With regard to the other receipts they may be fully relied upon.

Estimate of Receipts

By sale of Beef, Hides and Horned cattle	1500	0	0
By sale of land	300	0	0
By rent of Seal rooks in Bushelby Grand Lodge Island by and Grand Jerson	130	0	0
By grazing licenses	20		
By other licenses	20		
By miscellaneous	50		
Total	2020	0	0

Abstract

Estimate of Expenses for the year ending March 1864	7985	19	0
Estimate of Receipts for D ^o	2020	0	0

Amount proposed for Parliamentary Grant	7985	19	0
--	------	----	---



Government House.
 Port Louis Falkland Islands.
 2nd January 1843.

N^o 50.

My Lord.

I have the honour of informing your Lordship that I have this day drawn the undermentioned bills upon the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The sum of one hundred Pounds in full payment of my Salary drawn in favour of Messrs W & Co.

The sum of Fifty five Pounds in exchange for cash paid expended in the general service of the Colony drawn in favour of James Briggs.

The sum of Seventy nine Pounds for the working pay of the Detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners for the quarter ending December 1842. Drawn in favour of Augustus Arvola.

I have &c

The Right Hon^{ble}
 Lord Stanley.

W^m Brodie
 Secy.

Government House, Port Louis
Falkland Islands January 6th 1843.

N^o 57.

My Lord,

I have the honor of informing your Lordship that I forwarded the undermentioned dispatches by the Barque Governor Belkett Silver Master bound for London which sailed from hence on the 1st of this month.

Duplicate of N^o 17 (the original forwarded by Her Majesty's Belkett Silver) being a Report upon Port Williams as the site of the chief town.

Duplicate of N^o 18 (the original forwarded by Her Majesty's Belkett Silver) Requesting that Surveyors might be sent out to the Falkland Islands as early as possible, and enclosing a list of Surveying Stores to be sent with them.

N^o 39 Informing the Secretary of State of having placed a high prohibitory duty on the importation of Spirits and stating the reasons for having done so.

N^o 40 Laying before the Secretary of State the case of an improvident agreement made in England by an immigrant to serve Mr. G. P. Whittington and others and soliciting instructions as to the legality of such contracts.

N^o 41 Acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary of State's dispatch N^o 9 and adding a few remarks upon the progress of the survey, having reference to Dispatch N^o 18 from the Depot which is reported missing by the Secretary of State's dispatch N^o 9.

N^o 42 Additional remarks upon the former and early forwarding of a surveying party to the Falkland Islands (see Dispatch N^o 18.)

The Obedt. Servant
Lord Macarty.

N^o 43. Reporting the formation of a Plantation office and adding a few general remarks thereon.

N^o 44. Reporting the arrival of the Governor Balcett in district (Cork) and drawing the Secretary of State's attention to the Lieut. Governor's inability with his present means to afford regular stipends in any future cases.

N^o 45. Informing the Secretary of State of having drawn 2 sets of bills upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury

N^o 46. Schedule of the accompanying dispatches.

By the present opportunity, ^{the brig Mary Anne} Lord Master bound to the Cape of Good Hope, I have the honour of forwarding the under-mentioned dispatches.

N^o 47. Reporting the departure of the Antarctic Expedition and accompanied by remarks.

N^o 48. Informing the Secretary of State of probable cause in the expenditure of the current year and stating the causes

N^o 49. Forwarding the Estimate for the year ending March 1844.

N^o 50. Informing the Secretary of State of having drawn 3 sets of bills upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

N^o 51. Schedule of accompanying dispatches.

I have the honour to be
 My Lord,
 Yr. Lordship's &c. &c.

W. M. G. G. G.

End of Correspondence for the
Year 1842.

Correspondence of the
Year 1843. -

Government House, Barbados
Falkland Street.
February 15th 1843.

N^o 1.

My Lord,

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of dispatch N^o 10 dated 30th Sept^r 1842 transmitting for my information and guidance copies of a letter and its enclosures which had been received from the Board of Treasury relating to an irregularity which had occurred in a bill drawn by me on the Lords Commissioners.

By the same opportunity I shall the honour to receive a circular enclosing a copy of a general report of the Colonial Land and Immigration Commissioners and a duplicate of another circular dated 28th August 1842 transmitting the copy of an order referring to fees in appeals heard by the Committee of Privy Council and other matters.

Your Lordships' dispatches N^{os} 6, 7, & 8 and any circulars which may have accompanied them have not yet reached me and I have reason to fear that they have been lost in a vessel named the Ann having many things on board for me, which vessel left Rio de Janeiro upwards of 5 months ago and has not since been heard of. The Ann was fitted out purposely for trade between the two Ports and the owner a merchant intending to settle here, was on board.

I have not had the honour to receive any dispatch N^o 1 for the year 1842 but I presume by it, is intended the 1st dispatch addressed to me being my instructions dated August 28th 1841.

I have &c &c

The Right Hon^{ble}

Lord Stanley

A. J. G. G.
J. G. G.

Government House
 Port Louis Falkland Islands
 February 11. 1843.

N^o 2.

My Lord.

I have the honour to lay before your Lordship the following extract from a letter I addressed to the Paymaster of Civil Service: explanatory of the irregularity which occurred in my drawing the bill referred to in your Lordship's despatch N^o 10 dated 30th Sept. 1842.

"In my letter dated 27th May 1842. I had the honour of informing you that among other bills I had drawn on that day in favour of Edward Patyther for the sum of 361. 0. 11 and such was the amount intended it to be but I have received a letter from Mr. Patyther at Monte Video and another from Mr. John Galt Smith a merchant in that place with whom he negotiated the bill, both informing me that I had made the error in the bill for writing in words on the body of it Three hundred Pounds and Eleven Pence instead of Three hundred and sixty one Pounds and Eleven pence. It seems incomprehensible to me how such a mistake could have passed unnoticed; by me, when I made a copy of it in my note book; by my Secretary when he compared it, and by Mr. Patyther when he received it from me. The Consul at Monte Video has certified to the mistake, and I have to request that when the bill is presented, it may be cashed as Three hundred and sixty one Pounds and eleven Pence."

I am pleased to find that your Lordships have authorized the acceptance of the bill and greatly regret that the irregularity should have occurred.

I have the honour to be

My Lord &c

The Right Hon^{ble}
 Lord Stanley.

Wm. Moorby
 Secy.

N^o 3.

Government House, Port Louis
Falkland Islands 3rd March 1863.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 25th of ~~last~~ May last nearly 10 months past I sent to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres for a supply of Guachos and trained horses, neither have been forwarded to me and it is of the highest importance that it should be procured before the winter season, the men to capture and train wild horses during the winter and the fresh horses to recover the effects of the voyage and be acclimatized before commencing their work next spring.

I therefore deemed it advisable to avail myself of the opportunity presented by a vessel going to El Carmen ~~the~~ Rio Negro for sheep for the Colony and have sent Mr. Robinson to obtain Guachos and horses from thence. I have received information from him that he may shortly be expected with 40 horses and 3 skilful Indian Guachos. He also informs me that the best trained horses may be purchased in that province at from 2. 10. 0 to 4. 0. 0 cash and the best sheep selected from the flocks at from 2 shillings to 3 shillings each.

The Rio Negro is distant about a weeks sail and Mr. Whittington^{*} has just landed 198 sheep from thence in very good order losing only 6 on the voyage. These sheep are of a much better breed than can be obtained in other parts of the continent. Mr. Whittington has dispatched his vessel for a further supply so that after a few crops with his Leicesters and Southdowns a valuable breed will be permanently established in the Colony.

I have &c.

The Right Hon^{ble}
Lord Stanley.

W. J. Moody
S. Secy.

* A Letter in this Colony

Government House Port Louis
Falkland Islands March 4th 1843

N^o 4

My Lord,

I have the honour of informing your Lordship that I forwarded the undermentioned dispatches on the 6th Jan^y. 1843 by the Brig Mary Anne Cook Master bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

N^o 47. Reporting the departure of the Antarctic Expedition. and accompanied by remarks.

N^o 48. Informing the Secretary of State of a probable excess in the expenditure of the current year and stating the causes.

N^o 49. Forwarding the estimates for the year ending March 1844.

N^o 50. Informing the Secretary of State of having drawn 3 sets of bills on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

N^o 51. Schedule of accompanying dispatches.

By the present opportunity the American Brig Mary Cammels Master bound for Rio Janeiro I have the honour of forwarding the undermentioned dispatches.

N^o 1. acknowledging the receipt of dispatches N^o 10 and 2 Circulars.

N^o 2. Respecting the irregularity in drawing the bills referred to in the Secretary of State's dispatch N^o 11.

N^o 3. Informing the Secretary of State of his having sent Mr Robinson to the Rio Negro for Guanoes and horses.

N^o 4. Schedule of accompanying dispatches.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon^{ble}
Lord Stanley.

M. Moody
D. Gov^t

Government House, Port Louis
Falkland Islands March 21st 1842.

135.

My Lord,

It is with great deference that I again draw your Lordship's attention to the difficulties under which I labour in not being able to negotiate Treasury Bills and my consequent inability at times to make Specie payments. The classes of persons in the Colony into whose hands the Specie falls are of the humblest order and view bills or anything in the shape of paper money with the utmost suspicion.

The traders that call in at the S.O. are also unwilling to enter for anything but specie, bills having little or no value in the Continent adjoining except at the chief towns of St. Agnes or Monte Video. At Rio Negro nothing but specie will be received for ship horses barley potatoes &c. The effect of this state of things is that all the hard dollars I can procure are either hoarded up by the merchants or pass out the Colony. Paper money creates the utmost suspicion & dissatisfaction among the people it even before created disturbances that led to the most disastrous results and they with many others in the Colony are not persons capable of distinguishing between the notes of individuals and those of Government, consequently the value of paper money will undoubtedly be depreciated and the prices of goods and rates of wages increased. The idea of monetary difficulties in matters of exchange in so small a place may almost provoke a smile but I can assure your Lordship that I am often greatly embarrassed thereby and discontent is engendered even among the best disposed of those under my control.

Were there a Government Agent at Valparaiso or Rio de Janeiro and Monte Video and had I a Colonial vessel under my orders to send at stated periods of the year, Specie could be obtained from thence without any difficulty together with the yearly supplies of Flour and Provisions.

At Valparaiso about 15 days sail from hence the exchange I believe would generally be 10 per cent in favour of Government including all expenses of freight and insurance, but at Rio de Janeiro it would average 25 per cent.

In the mean time however until the above or some better arrangements may be directed by your Lordship I venture to submit

for your Lordships consideration whether it is not advisable that the Parliamentary grants should be forwarded from England to this place in specie and from hence to this Colony by one of Her Majesty's Ships of war.

The Estimates for the year 1843 and 44 which I have had the honour of forwarding for your Lordships consideration amount to £7885. It would not be necessary for more than £5000 to be in Specie, and I may take the liberty of noticing that to secure this sum and those which may be forwarded in succeeding years iron chests and a strong iron door for a vaulted cellar will be required from England.

The small barracks and other necessary Government buildings and enclosures in progress of construction I have disposed in a defensible form. With windows and doors inward and exterior walls and bastions at the corners trophied so that when completed if efficiently manned they will be capable of offering a good resistance against anything except artillery. Within this enclosure will be a small jail, storerooms and cellars in which specie could be safely kept.

I take the liberty of venturing to submit your Lordships early consideration of this subject as in the meantime there will be inconvenience and very considerable dissatisfaction whichever be the plan I may adopt, either paying in paper money or allowing arrears of pay to accumulate until specie can be obtained.

I have &c

M. Brophy
Esq.

Government House, Port Louis, Falkland Islands
28th March 1843.

N.B.

My Lord,

In dispatch N. 48 dated 21st December 1842 I had the honour to report to your Lordship the probability of an excess upon the grant for the year ending March 31st 1843. At that time I considered it might amount to £500 and I ventured to solicit your Lordship to direct arrangements to be made for the drafts I might be obliged to make upon the Lord's Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury & so duly answered. I now find that the excess will amount to 300-0-0.

In the Estimates for the year ending March 1844 I have included the sum of £700 to cover the excess of the present year and that sum will not be more than sufficient because many services ^{which} I had contemplated having to pay for in the year ending March 1843 and which would have increased the excess to a larger amount than £500 will now be thrown as an additional burden to the services estimated for in the succeeding year.

I have considered the different modes in which I should meet this excess at present and as it consists of debt in the Colony the plan I am about to adopt is as follows. I propose to issue paper money to that amount as debt against the Government of the Colony and to redeem them by bills upon H.M. Treasury as soon as they are presented to me in sufficient quantities by the traders in the Colony.

I draw bills upon Her Majesty's Treasury of this day's date before the year closes would be of no avail to me because I cannot negotiate them and the debts to be paid are to persons requiring money in a form of ready exchange in small quantities.

I take the liberty of soliciting from your Lordship some instructions relative to the monetary difficulties in which my peculiar position occasionally places me and to express my hope that some of my embarrassments may be removed by your Lordship considering favourably of the suggestions I have made in dispatch N. 5 March 21st 1843 relative to specie being forwarded from England as early as possible.

I have &c.

Wm. R. R. R.

Lord Stanley

Wm. R. R. R.

N^o 7.

Government House Port Louis Falkland Islands
31st March 1843.

My Lord.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Mr. Dale, Sec^y Major's Procurement General at Monte Video has at last succeeded in obtaining for the Service of Government in this Colony 5 Guachos and a person in the capacity of Major Domingo (Mr. Smith a British Subject) acquainted with the management of a Cattle farm in the manner pursued in the Provinces of the La Plata. With Mr. Smith's aid I hope in the following spring to make a good commencement in domesticating the herds of wild Cattle. Mr. Dale has also forwarded 20 good horses in excellent condition & Mr. Robinson who I had dispatched to the Rio Negro when I departed of obtaining any aid from Monte Video has returned with 38 horses and 2 Indian Guachos. I regret to add that Mr. Robinson experienced considerable difficulty in fulfilling my wishes as well as danger of time and expense in being obliged to put back to Rio Negro after having been sometimes absent.

I have the honor

I Right Hon^{ble}
Lord Stanley.

M. Goody
Secy.

Government House, Port Louis
Mikado Islands 31st March 1843.

N^o 8.

Sir,

I have the honour of informing your Lordship
that I have drawn the undermentioned Bills upon the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The sum of Sixty six Pounds Six Shillings and ten pence
drawn in favour of John Cornwell Dale Esq. dated 23rd March 1843, in
payment of balance of Expenses incurred in procuring & forwarding Guaches
and horses from Mount Sides.

The sum of twenty five Pounds drawn in favour
of Andrew Chataigne in part payment for services as a Guacho, dated 27th
March 1843.

The sum of seven Pounds eighteen Shillings and nine pence
in favour of Wm. Smith in exchange for cash &c. expended in the general
service of the Colony dated 31st March 1843.

The above bills conclude the whole of the Parliamentary
grant for the year ending March 31st 1843.

I have &c.

Yr Obedt ^{Servant}
Lord Stanley.

W. H. D. G. S.
S. H. S.