

1868.

VICTORIA.

REPORT

ON THE CONDITION OF

THE CHINESE POPULATION

IN VICTORIA.

BY

THE REV. W. YOUNG.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND

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Melbourne, 5th March, 1868.

SIR,

In compliance with the desire expressed in your communication to me, under date 17th September, 1867, I have the honor to submit to you a full Report on the condition of the Chinese population in Victoria.

The Report divides itself into four Parts.

The 1st Part contains statistics of Chinese population, and particulars of their employments, &c., and were furnished by the Chinese Interpreters, in reply to a long series of questions put to them by me. Much interesting information is contained in these statistics, and some valuable suggestions.

The 2nd Part contains a professional report on the condition and wants of the Chinese lepers on Ballarat, by Doctor Clendenning, which is a valuable document.

The 3rd Part contains a translation of a code of rules of a Chinese association, which I considered might be deemed of importance by you, inasmuch as it throws light on some of the social habits of the Chinese. The mode in which the code deals with offenders may possibly suggest to those who are charged with the making of laws for the government of these people a more effectual method of dealing with the numerous Chinese petty larcenies and robberies perpetrated in all directions, and which the mode of punishment hitherto adopted for suppressing has been found to be insufficient.

The 4th Part contains my Report on the condition of the Chinese in the colony, together with suggestions as to how that condition may be improved, and those vicious practices and crimes suppressed which are so notoriously prevalent among the Chinese.

I beg to be allowed to observe, in conclusion, that much more time and pains than I had at first anticipated were required for the collecting of the information embodied in the Report, and many difficulties and delays, unlooked for, were encountered, otherwise the Report would have been submitted to you at an earlier date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. YOUNG.

To the Honorable S. H. Bindon,

Minister of Justice,

Crown Law Offices, Melbourne.

R E P O R T.

PART I.

BALLARAT.

Statistics of Chinese Population, and particulars of their Employments, furnished by the Chinese Interpreter, ABBOO MASON.

800 Chinese, total population.

370 Chinese in the largest encampment.

260 Chinese are married men ; wives in China.

21 Chinese married to European women.

3 Chinese have Chinese wives.

48 Chinese children ; eight go to school.

The larger portion of the Chinese are miners. Each miner gets two ch'in; some of them barely earn their food. Twelve men is the largest number of those who form themselves into companies.

Over 170 Chinese are employed at European claims; each of the men so employed get £1 10s. a week.

About 100 Chinese were engaged in harvesting last year ; their wages were from £1 10s. to £1 15s. each a week, with rations; or £2 without rations; they were employed from four to six weeks.

7 large Chinese shops.

3 eating-houses.

32 market gardeners.

5 butchers' shops.

6 barbers' shops

120 hawkers of vegetables.

4 tailors' shops.

3 carpenters' shops.

8 fishmongers.

28 hawkers of useful and fancy articles.

50 unemployed Chinese.

15 Chinese admitted into the hospital.

Chinese subscriptions to the hospital, £16 11s.

8 Chinese inmates of the Benevolent Asylum.

Chinese subscriptions to Benevolent Asylum last year, £23 16s. 6d.

10 lepers.

3 club-houses. The rules of these clubs enjoin friendly feelings in the intercourse of members, and mutual assistance.

4 gambling-shops.

2 lottery-shops. The way in which gambling ruins the people is this: When moneyed Chinese gamble, whether they win or lose, they harbor feelings of animosity.

About 80 out of 100 persons are gamblers.

Sheepshearers.—None on Ballarat. If any of the Chinese are engaged in this kind of work, they must be men from other places, and not residents of Ballarat.

7 doctors' shops.

15 opium-shops. The evils of opium smoking are: It ruins the constitution of those who are addicted to it, their bodies get decayed and weak, their skin becomes sallow, and their persons emaciated. These are the evils.

90 Chinese out of 100 smoke opium. Out of the 90, 30 Chinese are confirmed smokers. Wealthy Chinese smoke as much as £2 or £3 worth of opium weekly; men in moderate circumstances, over £1 weekly; men in poor circumstances, from 3s. to 4s. each weekly. The present price of opium is £1 5s. per tin of

six ounces. The price varies. Opium is sometimes cheap; sometimes dear. If the smoking of opium is to be stopped, the rulers must strictly forbid the importation of the article into Melbourne. It can then be stopped.

If gambling is to be suppressed, the rulers have only to express their will on the subject.

If thieving is to be put down, a law from the rulers on the subject can effect it.

In order to put down the manufacture of spurious gold, those who buy gold of the Chinese must be very cautious; test the gold, and of course there will be no mistaking the article.

20 to 30 Chinese prisoners was the average number in the gaol throughout last year. At present there are 18 Chinese prisoners. While some leave the gaol, others come in. Sometimes there are few prisoners; at other times many. Of course it is because of the crime of thieving, or some offence against the law, that they are imprisoned. The work that the prisoners are set to do is the mending of roads, breaking stones, and sweeping the gaol. At the present time they are constructing a dam.

There is 1 Chinese Christian place of worship.

10 baptized Chinese.

50 Chinese returned to China last year.

8 to 10 naturalized British subjects.

If a school is established for the teaching of the English language to the Chinese, I cannot say whether the Chinese would attend it or not.

Smythesdale Statistics.

1,500 Chinese, estimated population of the district.

1 Chinese coach proprietor

7 storekeepers.

18 opium-shops.

2 cook-shops.

5 gambling-houses.

2 lottery-houses.

3 butchers' shops.

2 shoemakers.

2 tailors.

4 doctors.

1 public-house.

1 beer-shop.

2 bakers.

2 joss-houses (two keepers looking after them).

1 fruit-shop.

5 market gardens, owned by 10 men, giving employment to about 15 persons altogether.

6 wood carters.

2 blacksmiths.

700 to 800 Chinese are miners. The bulk of the population are engaged in that pursuit.

3 Chinese are married to European women.

14 Chinese children—6 boys, 8 girls.

36 Chinese own the various gambling-houses.

34 Chinese without any lawful visible means of support.

10 of the Chinese are from Singapore, the rest from Canton province.

AVOCA.

Statistics of Chinese Population, and particulars of their Employments, furnished by the Chinese Interpreter, HOW QUA.

250 total population of Chinese.

50 Chinese in the largest camp.

150 „ married in China.

4 „ married to European women in this colony.

9 „ children; four go to school.

218 Chinese are miners. Their average earnings are from 12s. to 13s. a week each. Fossickers earn from 6s. to 7s. a week each.

2 puddling machines, each employing six Chinese, who earn £1 a week each.

2 Chinese employed by Europeans at their claims; they earn 25s. a week per man.

30 Chinese employed last year by Europeans as harvest-men, at the rate of 25s. a week per man. They were employed at this work for four or five weeks.

Sheepshearers—none.

10 shopkeepers.

10 market gardeners and sellers of vegetables. Barbers—none.

1 doctor. Chemists—none.

1 tailor.

2 butchers.

5 carpenters.

1 cook-shop. Fishsellers—none.

Hawkers of useful and fancy articles—none.

6 unemployed Chinese.

No hospital at this place. 1 Chinese patient was sent to Geelong hospital.

Subscription of Chinese to hospital last year, £1 1s.

2 lepers. One of them was sent to the hospital at Amherst, twelve miles distant, and one is able to work.

2 gambling-houses. Evils of gambling: If the gambler happens to be unfortunate, he turns to stealing.

50 Chinese out of 100 are gamblers.

2 opium-shops. Evils of opium smoking: A man comes to get an intolerable craving for it. If the Government were to impose a heavy duty on opium, the number of opium smokers would be lessened by one-half.

50 Chinese out of 100 are opium smokers.

From 11s. to 12s. are spent by rich Chinese on opium per week; 6s. to 7s. by men in middling circumstances; 2s. 6d. to 3s. a week by poor men.

In order to prevent gambling, make the laws regarding it more severe, especially for prohibiting lottery gambling.

To stop opium smoking: A man who sees the evils that spring from it, will of himself cease using the drug.

18 Chinese were imprisoned last year. The prisoners were employed in sweeping, sawing wood, and weeding. The crimes for which they were imprisoned, and the sentences passed upon them, are as below:—

1	Chinese for vagrancy ...	...	1 month's imprisonment
1	„ stealing ...	...	3 months' „
1	„ obscene language ...	...	24 hours' „
1	„ stealing fowls ...	...	1 month's „
1	„ fighting ...	...	48 hours' „
1	„ stealing ...	...	7 months' „
1	„ vagrancy ...	...	3 months' „
1	„ stealing from shop ...	...	3 months' „
1	„ stealing fowls ...	...	3 months' „
1	„ vagrancy and stealing	6 months'	„
1	„ vagrancy ...	...	3 months' „
1	„ gambling ...	...	2 months', and fined £20
1	„ destitute ...	...	3 months' imprisonment
1	„ stealing ...	...	4 days' „
1	„ perjury ...	...	3 years' „
1	„ petty theft...	...	4 months' „
1	„ destitute ...	...	3 months' „
1	„ destitute ...	...	1 month's „

To prevent the manufacture of spurious gold, you must make the laws more severe.

4 Chinese baptized.

1 „ naturalized.

2 „ returned to China last year.

If schools are established for teaching the English language, the Chinese would attend them.

ARARAT.

*Statistics of Chinese Population and particulars of their Employments, furnished by
the Chinese Interpreter, LEE YOUNG.*

150	Chinese at the Chinese Camp.
20	„ on Spring Lead.
20	„ on Commissioners' Hill.
8	„ at Cathcart.
8	„ at Rocky Pins.
5	„ at Green Hills.
120	„ on White Lead.
220	„ on Canton Lead.
55	„ Mullock Bank.
60	„ Picnic Gully.
35	„ Bridle Hill.
40	„ Armstrong.
100	„ Long Gully.
50	„ Eaglehawk.
25	„ Great Western.
60	„ Opossum Gully.
30	„ Shepherd Gully.
80	„ Port Curtis.
30	„ out of 100 are married, and have their wives in China.
4	„ are married to European women in this colony.
1	„ chapel.
6	market gardeners, employing 20 persons.
20	sellers of vegetables.
36	Chinese imprisoned last two years.
1	cook-shop.
4	stores.
2	fishsellers.
6	carpenters.
4	barbers.
10	Chinese children.
3	chemists.
4	tailors.
4	hawkers.
2	doctors.
10	Chinese laborers, employed by Europeans.
30	„ returned to China last year.
200	„ went to New Zealand.
2	gambling-houses.
20	unemployed.
7	lunatics.
40	harvest-men.
3	or 4 lepers.
Subscribed to hospital, £7 to £8.	
10	butchers.
60	to 70 sheepshearers.
90	Chinese out of every 100 smoke opium.
30	out of every 100 are confirmed smokers.

MARYBOROUGH.

Statistics of Chinese Population, and particulars of their Employments, furnished by the Chinese Interpreter, W. AH-KEW.

- 1,400 total population of Chinese.
- 70 Chinese in the largest encampment.
- 600 Chinese have wives in China.
- 2 Chinese married to European women.
- 4 Chinese children; two of them go to school.
- 1,100 Chinese are miners, whose average earnings are between 8s. and 9s. a week each.
- 100 Chinese are fossickers, whose average earnings are between 6s. and 7s. a week each.
- 10 Chinese employed by European mining companies, and are paid 25s. per week per man.
- 70 Chinese are employed by Chinese mining companies, who are paid 21s. per man per week.
- 400 Chinese were employed as harvest-men last year; their wages were 27s. per week per man. Six weeks they were engaged harvesting.
- 1 Chinese was employed sheepshearing, at £3 a week. Three weeks he was engaged at that work.
- 50 shopkeepers.
- 1 cookshop.
- 50 market gardeners and sellers of vegetables.
- 3 butchers.
- 2 barbers.
- 2 tailors.
- 3 or 4 carpenters.
- 4 chemists.
- 2 doctors.
- 1 fishseller.
- 4 hawkers of useful and fancy articles.
- 30 unemployed.
- 7 Chinese admitted into hospital last year.
- Chinese subscription to hospital, £20 14s.
- 3 gambling-houses. Evils of gambling: If a man has money, his mind is so bent upon winning, that he neglects his business, breaks his word, and commits theft.
- 70 or 80 Chinese out of 100 are gamblers.
- 5 opium-shops.
- 40 or 50 Chinese out of 100 are opium smokers.
- Over £1 is spent by a rich Chinese upon opium weekly; from 8s. to 10s. by persons in middling circumstances weekly; 2s. to 3s. weekly by poor persons. £1 4s. 6d. is the present price of a tin of opium of six ounces.
- If you wish to put a stop to gambling, you must have the gamblers arrested, and brought before the police court. Don't fine them, but sentence them to two or three years' imprisonment. Every one then will be afraid.
- If you wish to put a stop to opium smoking, nothing could be more effectual than to persuade the Government to forbid merchants importing opium into the colony. The practice of opium smoking will then be stopped.
- 31 Chinese prisoners in gaol last year. The crimes for which they were sentenced were theft, gambling, and vagrancy. Most of the prisoners were put to hard labor on the roads.
- I have no good method to recommend to you for the preventing of theft, and the manufacture of spurious gold.
- 2 baptized Chinese.
- 1 Chinese naturalized.
- Over 20 Chinese returned to China last year.
- If schools are established for the teaching of the English language to the Chinese, the Chinese may attend them; but I cannot say anything definite on this point.

CASTLEMAINE.

Statistics of Chinese Population, and particulars of their Employments, furnished by the Chinese Interpreter, JAMES AH COY.

- 1 Chinese street in the township.
 - 5 Chinese stores, each store about three men.
 - 1 butcher's shop, three persons connected with it.
 - 1 eating-house, three partners.
 - 5 opium shops, two persons connected with each shop. The number of opium smokers is very difficult to arrive at: it is just like drinking among Europeans—the number of drinkers and the number of smokers is alike difficult to ascertain.
 - 5 gambling-houses, five persons connected with them.
 - 2 barbers' shops, two men connected with them.
 - 4 fishmongers.
 - 3 druggists' shops, each shop two persons.
 - Over 80 Chinese, total number in Castlemaine township.
-

Mopoke Encampment, south of the Township.

- 5 general stores, each store three persons.
 - 2 butchers' shops, three partners.
 - 2 tea-shops, three partners.
 - 2 druggists' shops, each shop two persons.
 - 6 opium-shops, each two persons.
 - 3 gambling-houses, each three persons.
 - 2 barbers' shops.
 - 1 carpenter's shop, two men.
 - 2 hawkers of useful and fancy articles.
 - 3 hawkers of fresh fish.
 - 50 total number of Chinese at Mopoke.
 - Over 300 Chinese miners near Mopoke Gully.
-

Barker's Creek, north of the Township.

- 150 Chinese miners.
 - 1 shop.
-

Golden Point, east of Township.

- 150 Chinese miners.
 - 3 shops.
-

Diamond Gully, west of Township.

- 170 Chinese miners.
 - 1 shop.
-

In the vicinity of the Township, all round.

- 100 Chinese miners.
- 10 gardens, two men each.
- 30 market gardeners and sellers of vegetables.
- 300 Chinese married; wives in China.
- 7 Chinese married to European women.
- 20 Chinese children, born in Castlemaine.
- 5 Chinese naturalized.
- 1 Chinese place of Christian worship.

- 2 Chinese club-houses ; rules the same as in Melbourne.
- 25 Chinese in hospital last year.
- 5 lepers, who have been five years in the hospital.
- 400 Chinese prisoners in Castlemaine gaol last year.
- 20 Chinese returned to China last year.

Amount of Chinese contribution to hospital last year, £16.

If schools are established for the teaching of the English language, it is probable that some of the Chinese would attend them.

As to the evils arising from opium smoking, they are countless. Every wicked thing comes from this practice. The first evil is the eating up of the smoker's earnings. The second is the loss of physical strength ; he is unable to work. The third, being long accustomed to smoking, he feels no disposition to work, becomes lazy and fatigued in body. The fourth, confirmed smokers have their faces withered and dried up. The fifth, the quantity of opium that is used must be increased, and cannot be lessened. If the smoker lessens the quantity, by even half a grain, it will not stop his craving, when the craving comes on ; although all kinds of the nicest dishes are placed before him, he cannot partake of the smallest morsel. The sixth evil, when the craving has not been fully satisfied, although there may be lying at his doorway abundance of gold and silver, yet he would be unable to raise himself, and go and pick it up.

The evils of opium smoking cannot be enumerated. It is impossible to describe them. At the commencement of the practice, before it has become confirmed, the smoking of opium has a very exhilarating effect ; but, ultimately, it leads to the results above mentioned. If the smoking of opium is to be stopped on this gold-field, this is the only method of doing it : when ships arrive with the drug, not to permit it to be landed. If the rulers interdict it in this way, the smoking of opium must be stopped. Besides this, there is no other method.

The price of opium at Castlemaine is £1 6s. the tin of six ounces.

As to the evil effects of gambling, I am not able to give any particulars, as I do not gamble.

Wealthy Chinese who smoke opium spend about 2s. or 3s. daily ; the very poor people spend 1s. daily.

At the present time, market-gardeners, and those who hawk about vegetables, may be able, if they are diligent, to earn 5s. or 6s. a day. There are no sheep-shearers here. Only eight or ten men have been engaged in harvesting, and they got £1 10s. a week each. Harvesting work lasted four or five weeks. At harvest time any number of Chinese may be engaged ; but there is not work sufficient for them all.

At present, Chinese miners have very hard times of it. Many earn only 1s. or 2s. a week ; some barely earn their food, and some get nothing. There are also those who get more than £1 a week, but not regularly.

With regard to the numbers that form companies, that also is not regular. Sometimes from three to five—sometimes from seven to eight—Chinese form themselves into companies, and work together from three to five weeks, and even half a year.

DAYLESFORD AND HEPBURN DISTRICT.

Statistics of Chinese Population, and particulars of their Employments, furnished by the Chinese Interpreter, LOW AMONG.

1,021 total population of Chinese.

450 Chinese are married ; wives in China.

4 Chinese married to European women.

9 Chinese children—five of them go to school.

765 Chinese miners—average earnings, £1 10s. a week each.

85 Chinese fossickers. The diligent ones earn from £1 to £2 a week each ; the lazy ones, from 5s. to 6s. a week each.

660 Chinese are formed into companies ; each person earns from 10s. to £1 a week. (This does not include rations.) The companies consist of from three to five persons, seven to eight, to over ten persons.

4 Chinese employed at European claims. The able-bodied ones get £1 15s. per week each ; the weaker ones get £1 5s. per week each.

150 Chinese were employed by Europeans in harvest work last year. Each man got £2 per week. The weather was very hot, and the men suffered much from it. Harvest operations lasted from three to five weeks. No sheepshearing here.

6 Chinese stores. 20 shopkeepers.

56 Chinese market gardeners and hawkers of vegetables.

2 barbers.

3 druggists and doctors.

2 butchers.

2 cook-shops.

1 tailor.

1 carpenter.

2 fishmongers.

12 hawkers of useful and fancy articles.

168 unemployed Chinese.

There is a hospital here. The Chinese subscribed to it last year the sum of £3 14s. 6d.; this year, £3 9s.

2 Chinese were admitted into hospital last year (1866).

3 Chinese were admitted this year (1867).

1 leper, able to work.

7 gambling-houses. Four occupied; three unoccupied.

Evils of gambling.—These are three. If—

1st. The gambler wins, he gives himself up to immorality, gambling, drinking, and smoking; he becomes proud, extravagant, and licentious; all which things are productive of misery.

2nd. If the gambler loses, then he steals like a mouse, and pilfers like a dog, and imperils the body given him by his parents.

3rd. Disputes constantly arise between gamblers as to the sums of money lost or won. The evils arising from these disputes cannot be described. They are of constant occurrence. I have seen these things with my own eyes, and have heard of them. These three evils are a great curse; they degrade man's nature. Does not this state of things make one sigh?

It is difficult to suggest any method whereby this greatest of evils to Chinamen may be suppressed. I would suggest that a policeman be stationed at each Chinese camp, and by having those establishments well watched that are known to be gambling-houses a stop would be put to their different games.

If gambling could be suppressed the Chinese would become industrious, and could obtain work; but at present their whole heart is set upon gambling, which they indulge in, principally on Sundays, without any fear of the authorities.

6 opium shops. From 18s. to £1 a rich Chinese spends upon opium weekly; men in middling circumstances spend from 12s. to 15s. weekly each; men in poor circumstances from 7s. to 8s. a week each. The price of a tin of prepared opium, weighing six ounces, is £1 6s.

The evils of opium smoking are two. They are worse than poisoned wine:—

1st. When a man becomes addicted to it he spends half his life in bed, and becomes altogether indisposed for work. Even business of the most important kind he permits to go to ruin. This is the first evil.

The 2nd evil is—the habit engenders all kinds of diseases; the face becomes sallow, like withered leaves of a tree blown away by the wind; the shoulders get shrugged up, and the smoker becomes slovenly in his person, like a maniac. These two evils render the smoker, be he ever so clever, an utterly useless member of society; the very sight of him is enough to grieve one's mind. How is it possible that such a blown-off leaf should not perish? A man who has been long accustomed to smoke cannot do without opium; he will prowl about at night to thieve in order to obtain means to procure the drug. The Government should either double the duty on prepared opium or prevent its entry into the colony. I would suggest also that vendors of opium be made to pay a heavy license for permission to sell it. When the two greatest curses to Chinamen are removed, the Chinese will become civilized, the merchant will

attend to his merchandise, the miner will attend to his mining, employés will attend to their employments, each will contentedly stick to his appropriate occupation, and not have his mind diverted from it. The people will then be happy, and everyone will strive to go forward. In this state of things there would be no thieving and no stealing.

In order to prevent the manufacture of spurious gold, let notice be inserted in the public papers cautioning people not to sell saltpetre and quicksilver to the Chinese. If these two articles are not supplied them, they will not be able to manufacture spurious gold. Where then could spurious gold come from?

80 Chinese prisoners in gaol last year; the crimes for which they were imprisoned were—vagrancy, burglary, manufacturing spurious gold, gambling, violent assault, contempt of court, stabbing, mining on a reserve, disorderly behaviour in the street, fighting, manslaughter, escaping from prison, and hawking without license.

Here there is no gaol, only a lock-up.

4 baptized Chinese. No Chinese chapel; but a Chinese preacher comes here from Castlemaine once in two months.

There are no naturalized Chinese here.

20 to 30 Chinese returned to China last year.

If a school is established in Ballarat for teaching the Chinese the English language, and no charge is made, from 3 to 5 persons would attend from here.

BLACKWOOD.

450 total number of Chinese; two-thirds in constant employment, the remainder are idle, composed of a class so lazy that they will not work unless necessitated through want.

4 Chinese stores.

2 opium-shops.

2 cook-shops.

1 barber's shop.

1 butcher's shop.

6 gambling-houses. Gambling is carried on to a very great extent for the number of inhabitants in this district; the whole of every Sunday is devoted to this unlawful practice.

BEECHWORTH.

Statistics of Chinese Population, and particulars of their Employments, furnished by WILLIAM TSZE-HING, Chinese Interpreter.

About 7,000 total population of Chinese in the Ovens District.

Over 1,000 in the largest encampment.

3,500 married (some betrothed only); wives in China.

10 Chinese are married to European women.

20 Chinese children; some of them gone to Sydney.

5 Chinese children go to school.

3,000 to 4,000 Chinese alluvial and quartz miners.

10 to 20 Chinese fossickers—very few here, unlike Ballarat. One-half of the Chinese miners form themselves into small companies and mine.

700 Chinese employed at European claims; they get from £1 16s. to £2 each a week.

150 Chinese were engaged in harvesting; they were employed about eight weeks, and paid per acre.

70 Chinese sheepshearers; they were paid according to the number of sheep shorn.

400 Chinese are shopkeepers.

400 market gardeners and hawkers of vegetables.

6 barbers.

15 doctors and druggists.

5 tailors.

- 8 butchers in the whole district.
- 32 carpenters.
- 8 cook-shops.
- 3 fishmongers.
- 100 hawkers of useful and fancy articles.
- Unemployed Chinese—very few here. They come from other goldfields.
- 28 Chinese admitted into hospital last year.
- Chinese subscription to hospital, £78 3s.
- Chinese subscription to benevolent asylum, £10.
- 5 Chinese lepers (two dead); their relations look after them.
- 4 Chinese club-houses. Their rules are worthless.
- 10 Chinese gambling-houses. Evil effects of gambling: It makes the people lazy and indisposed for work. According to Chinese law such ought to be decapitated. But, even if that were done, the Chinese would still gamble. The number of those who gamble is greater than of those who do not gamble.
- 15 opium-shops in the district. Evil effects of opium smoking: They are worse than those of gambling; the opium smoker would rather go without his rice than without his opium. Opium smoking makes a man indolent, disinclined to work, and he resorts to stealing.
- 10 Chinese out of 100 are confirmed opium smokers. I cannot tell what the quantities are smoked by the different classes of Chinese. I do not think that gambling can be put down. Even in China it has been found impossible.
- To prevent opium smoking the Government has only to forbid the importation of opium, and it will cease.
- 25 average of Chinese prisoners in the gaol; mostly under sentences for vagrancy and larceny, and employed in breaking stones for metal, drawing hand-carts containing wood or water, chopping firewood, cleaning the yards, and doing other necessary work in the gaol.
- To prevent thieving and making spurious gold the only remedy is transportation.
- 4 baptized Chinese. Three have gone back to China.
- 7 naturalized Chinese.
- 200 Chinese returned to China last year.
- If English schools were established the Chinese would be very glad to attend them.

SANDHURST.

Statistics of Chinese Population, and particulars of their Employments, furnished by the Chinese Interpreter, WAT AH-CHE.

- 3,500 total population of Chinese.
- About 1,000 at Epsom, the largest encampment.
- 400 or 500 at Ironbark.
- 2 Chinese out of 3 are married men (wives in China).
- 6 Chinese married to European women.
- 15 Chinese children, boys and girls.
- 2 ditto go to school.
- Over 2,000 miners. Puddlers earn from 15s. to £1 per week, with rations.
- Fossickers earn from 8s. to 10s. a week.
- Over 300 Chinese work in companies with puddling machines.
- 800 to 900 wash tailings in companies.
- Over 1,000 Chinese are engaged in fossicking. No Chinese work on wages for English or Chinese. The numbers that form mining companies vary from six to over ten Chinese.
- Over 100 Chinese were engaged in harvesting for four or five weeks, at £2 a week each.
- Over 100 Chinese were engaged in sheepshearing; they were so engaged for two months, and were paid at the rate of 15s. per 100 sheep.
- 40 or 50 shopkeepers.

About 200 Chinese gardeners.

4 barbers' shops; one man to each shop.

5 Chinese doctors and druggists.

3 tailors' shops; one man to each shop.

6 Chinese butchers, who sell pork.

7 to 8 carpenters.

2 eating-houses.

2 fishmongers.

3 hawkers of fancy articles.

200 to 300 Chinese without stated work.

16 Chinese admitted into the hospital last year.

Chinese subscription to hospital last year, £70 to £80.

Chinese subscription to benevolent asylum, over £40.

2 Chinese admitted into the asylum.

3 Chinese lepers; no one looking after them. A few years ago there were over ten Chinese lepers.

1 Chinese club-house. It has no code of regulations.

6 to 7 gambling-houses. Nine Chinese out every ten are gamblers.

Over 10 opium-shops. The graver evil effects of opium smoking upon the Chinese are, the great wasting of their pecuniary means, and the ruining of their constitutions: the lighter evils are, the rendering of them indolent and useless members of society. In this colony the Chinese smoke opium to excess. Four Chinese out of every ten are addicted to opium smoking.

Rich Chinese smoke as much as from £1 to £2 worth of opium a week. Chinese in middling circumstances spend about 10s. a week upon opium. Chinese in poor circumstances spend from 3s. to 4s. a week. The price of opium is £1 7s. the tin of six ounces.

Gambling is prevalent everywhere where the Chinese reside. It is forbidden alike by the Chinese Government and the English Government; but it is exceedingly difficult to put a stop to it. The police must at all times be employed to arrest gamblers, and magistrates must deal severely with them, and make the gamblers' stubborn hearts submit in fear.

In our own country the Viceroy has for several tens of years been trying to put down opium smoking by very severe punishments, and yet has not been successful. And now, all at once, to make the Chinese in this country leave off opium smoking—will it not be extremely difficult?

If the evil is to be remedied in this country, there is no other way of doing it than for the Legislature to enact a law forbidding the importation of opium. The opium smoker would then have no way of getting it, and consequently there would be no need of prohibitions; opium smoking would cease of itself.

To put down thieving and the manufacture of spurious gold is a thing that every good and honorable man must extremely desire. But thieving is to be constantly found, both amongst Chinese and English. We must rely, therefore, for its suppression on the vigilance of the police and the severity of the magistrates. If the evil continues, and no change is effected, then the punishment of flogging with the strap must be adopted. The sensation of pain from flogging may have the effect of making thieves reform and become good.

There is in Sandhurst—

1 Chinese chapel.

5 baptized Chinese.

Over 10 naturalized Chinese.

40 or 50 Chinese returned to China last year.

If the Government establish schools for the teaching of the English and Chinese languages there will be a good many Chinese glad to attend them.

50 Chinese imprisoned last year, viz., 28 for larceny, 17 for vagrancy, and 5 for petty offences.

The prisoners were employed in breaking stones and repairing roads.

PART II.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE CHINESE LEPERS ON CLAYTON HILL,
BALLARAT EAST, GIVEN PROFESSIONALLY BY DR. CLENDENNING.

No. 1. KONG-KAY-SUE.—Aged 48 years; in colony, 12 years; unable to work, 10 years. *Hut*: Very bad; constructed of old sheets of tin and iron. *Disease*: Half of both legs ulcerated anteriorly; rest of legs and thighs leprous; several fingers of both hands swelled and ulcerated; small portion of each nates ulcerated. *General Health*: Very bad.

No. 2. WONG-AH-LING.—Age, 40 years; in colony, 12 years; unable to work, 11 years. *House*: Of wood; not lined; roomy. *Disease*: Left eye blind, cornea opaque; right eye weak, conjunctiva and lids much congested; several fingers of left hand wasted and joints gone; those of right hand swollen; left foot and ankle much swollen and almost useless. *General Health*: Bad, with great debility.

No. 3. UNG-TING-KAH.—Age, 34 years; in colony, 11 years; unable to work, 5 years. *House*: Good and roomy; not lined. *Disease*: Eyelids and conjunctiva much congested; fingers of both hands much wasted, some joints gone; left foot much swollen and apparently useless. *General Health*: Apparently good.

No. 4. LOCK-AH-HOEY.—Age, 35 years; in colony, 12 years; unable to work, 4 years. *House*: Resides with No. 3. *Disease*: Three ulcers on joints of three fingers of right hand, hands and fingers otherwise normal; left foot greatly wasted, and toes nearly all gone; right foot, ankle, and lower part of leg greatly swollen, with ulcers on both ankles; toes wasted and partially gone. *General Health*: Delicate.

No. 5. LEE-SAM-TACK.—Age, 31 years; in colony, 13 years; unable to work, 5 years. *Hut*: Of palings and old tin, very small and low; clean. *Disease*: Fingers of right hand almost gone (second and third joints), first joints much flexed on palm of hand; fingers of left hand in nearly the same condition; both insteps much swollen, and partially ulcerated; toes of right foot swollen. *General Health*: Apparently good.

No. 6. LEW-YEE-SUR.—Age, 47 years; in colony, 13 years; unable to work, 6 years. *House*: Of wood; roomy. *Disease*: Feet much swollen; toes wasted and some joints gone; some fingers of both hands swollen; face and lobe of right ear much swollen. *General Health*: Bad.

No. 7. LUM-AH-FAN.—Age, 31 years; in colony, 11 years; unable to work, 6 years. *Hut*: Of palings and old tin; very small and low. *Disease*: Conjunctiva of both eyes and muc. memb. of lids much congested; skin of face and legs leprous; can walk and use both hands. *General Health*: Good.

No. 8. YU-KE-HIN.—Age, 34 years; in colony, 10 years; unable to work, 5 years. *Hut*: Sides of old tin, with bark roof; very small. *Disease*: Both feet slightly swollen, with sides of same partially ulcerated; skin of face leprous, with some tubercles; skin of fingers leprous. *General Health*: Delicate.

No. 9. WONG-AH-GOCK.—Age, 32 years; in colony, 12 years; unable to work, 8 years. *Hut*: Sides of paling, roof of bark; very small and low. *Disease*: Both legs and feet leprous, with tubercles; fingers of both hands much contracted; face partially tuberculous. *General Health*: Delicate.

No. 10. WONG-AH-HIN.—I did not see this leper, but the Chinese interpreter informed me as follows:—Age, 43 years; in colony, 14 years; unable to work, 14 years. *House*: Not seen. *Disease*: blind of one eye, the other eye bad; fingers of both hands contracted; both feet partially leprous; mouth drawn to one side.

Ballarat, 26th December, 1867.

At the request of the Rev. Mr. Young, I have this day inspected the aforementioned Chinese lepers residing on Clayton Hill.

Mr. Young and the Government Interpreter, Abboo Mason, accompanied me.

The weather was very fine and warm, and I found them generally in a much more satisfactory and comfortable condition than when I visited them last year (1866).

Their general health appeared better.

They were much better clothed with flannel vests and other suitable clothing, both for day and the night.

Their dwellings or huts appeared more cleanly, but they are wholly unfit for human beings to live in, their construction and materials being of the very rudest kind. Five of them are made of old palings, or sheets of tin, or of iron or bark; the other three are of hardwood with shingled roofs, not lined or in anywise weather-proof. No floors to any of them.

I have not seen their food, but I hear they receive a sufficiency daily or weekly.

Each leper is obliged to cook his own food, causing, I would suppose, much waste of material and loss of nutriment, both in quantity and quality, to the lepers.

In conclusion, I would add that their most pressing wants at present appear to me to be, viz:—

- 1st. A suitable house for all.
- 2nd. Suitable food to be provided and cooked daily for them.
- 3rd. Cleanliness and other sanitary measures.
- 4th. Medical care, as required.
- 5th. Some person (an European) to have charge of them, and see the above requirements and other wants fully and carefully supplied.

(Signed)

GEO. CLENDENNING, M.D., &c.

PART III.

RULES OF A CHINESE SOCIETY ON BALLARAT.

The Members of this Society all belong to the Su-Yap clan.

1. The Su-Yap people, no matter whether new chums or old residents, shall, each man, subscribe £1 5s. towards the formation of a fund for defraying the expenses of their club-house. On payment of this sum each subscriber will be presented with a ticket as receipt for the same. If any subscriber have any business to lay before the club he must bring this ticket along with him; his business will then be attended to. Non-subscribers shall, on the fact being discovered and proved, be made to pay double the amount, and then be entitled to hold a ticket.

2. The club-house shall be established in Melbourne for the convenience of those who come from and go to China. Old chums, on producing a ticket, shall be allowed to take up their quarters in the club-house.

When a new chum arrives, he must announce what district in China he is from, also his surname and name, all which shall be duly registered in the society's book, after which he shall be allowed to take up his quarters in the club-house. Eight weeks after he has reached his destination on the goldfields, he must pay up his amount of subscription in full.

3. All our country people who come to dig for gold must love and help each other. The strong must not oppress the weak, and the many must not injure the few. Any member who stupidly presumes to disregard this rule shall be fined in the sum of £3, which sum shall go to the funds of the society.

4. If one of a party of miners, all of whom live in the same tent, happen to fall sick, one of the sick man's mates must go for an English doctor to prescribe for the sick man. This is called paying attention to the sick. If the sick man be neglected, and die in consequence, then, most assuredly, his mates will not get permission from the registrar to bury the deceased person in the cemetery unless a coroner's inquest be first held.

If, on investigation, the coroner finds that the deceased came by his death in an unnatural manner, then the neighbours must get the mates of the dead man to speak out the truth, so that other people may not be implicated.

5. When our countrymen come to this colony they must first be warned not to steal, in compliance with the good and rigid rule:—If any individual, from motives of covetousness, commit theft, and the theft be proved, he shall be made to pay double the amount of the value of the article stolen, and be beaten, besides, with thirty stripes; both as a punishment for his crime, and as a warning in time to come.

Should any individual stupidly presume to disobey this rule, he shall be taken to the English magistrate for punishment; the expense of such proceeding shall be charged to his relations and mates; and, besides this, the offender shall be fined £5, which sum shall be awarded the person who effected his arrest.

6. Theft must assuredly be punished. The concealing of stolen goods, and the buying of stolen goods, will be dealt with as grave crimes. Any person guilty of such crime, shall, on conviction, be fined £5, and receive, besides, thirty stripes of the rattan.

Let no one say that he was not warned beforehand.

7. It is resolved that every six months a public meeting shall be held, for the purpose of appointing a treasurer and interpreter, whose salaries, respectively, shall be £4 and £5 a week, which they shall not be permitted to draw beforehand. For any money that is foredrawn the treasurer shall be made responsible.

8. Mining operations have for their object the acquisition of the precious metal.

Everyone's claim must have its defined limit of eight feet, according to English measurement. The English have their rules. There must be no quarrelling. Anyone who acts contrary to this rule shall be dragged to the club-house and receive twenty stripes.

9. If a claim be left unworked for twenty-four hours, and the proprietors do not come and resume work, such claim may be jumped by any person. Should such be the case, let there be no dispute on the subject.

10. Europeans pay strict regard to cleanliness. No heaps of fetid filthy stuff must be allowed to accumulate by the sides of tents, nor must such places be used as water-closets. If any act of impropriety of this kind be witnessed by any individual, he is authorised to mention the name of the person so offending to the manager of the club-house, and the offender shall be punished with twenty stripes.

11. The whole of the surplus money that there may be in the club-house (here), whatever the amount, must be transmitted to Melbourne, and handed over to the society's treasurer for safe custody. If there be any new arrivals in Melbourne, and they have no funds wherewith to pay their expenses for going to the goldfields, such new arrivals may, each man, have £2 or £3 lent him for travelling and necessary expenses. On arriving at the goldfields, after one, two, or three months, the money lent must be repaid in full, with interest. Besides the new comers, merchants and others will not be allowed to borrow money from this fund.

12. Europeans are also very particular about their clothes, hats, and shoes. On both working days and Sundays no member must go bareheaded or barefooted. Anyone going bareheaded or barefooted will not only be laughed at by Europeans, but will also be in danger of having his feet cut by broken glass, which will disable him from digging. A grave mistake to make.

Should any presumptuous individual violate this rule, he must be forthwith reported to the manager of the club-house, when the fine of £2 shall be inflicted on him, and this sum shall go to the person that reported him. The manager of the club-house shall, with his own hands, administer to the offender twenty stripes.

13. The origin of the establishment of this club is for the promotion of friendly intercourse and mutual assistance, and for the laudable purpose of affording aid to the sick. Should there, however, be any ignoramus who, when called upon to subscribe a small sum to the funds of the club, acts as though he did not hear, or

who, from a stingy disposition, declines contributing to the funds; such a person being like a wandering star—who has the time to go in pursuit of him and get his subscription? The non-subscriber is like an outside man.

Should he get involved in any quarrel or sickness, or, in case of death or trouble in mercantile matters, he having no ticket from the society to produce, any member of the society who shall interpret for him, shall be fined in the sum of £10, which sum shall go to the society's fund. There shall be no deviation from this rule.

14. In regard to disputes concerning claims, shafts, and dams, the English regulations must be followed. If there arise any dispute, it must be reported, and adjusted publicly. If it be not reported, and a fight ensue, and wounds be given, then the *wounder*, although he was in the right, shall have to pay for the *wounded*, although he was in the wrong, the sum of £1 per day for medical attendance and food. If any neighbours have assisted in the fight whereby the man was wounded, the directors of the society must, according to law, administer reproof only to those offenders who were guilty for the first time; but old offenders shall be punished with twenty-four stripes, to operate as a caution hereafter in such disturbances.

15. Water-holes, being exceedingly useful for the washing of gold, must not, by being filled up with earth, be allowed to get damaged.

16. In the matters of receiving credit, borrowing money, and repaying what the capitalist in China has advanced any member, all our countrymen must be careful to observe good faith. They must not repudiate any obligation. Any person so doing shall have his name posted up in the club-house, and he shall be compelled to pay in full the sum he owes; after that he may be permitted to take his passage on board ship and return to China. In this way imposition will be suppressed and fair dealing enforced.

17. Those of our countrymen who expect soon to return to China must pay up their subscription to the club-house. Should anyone fail to do so, the merchants in Melbourne must stop him from going. When, however, he pays up his subscription, he may be allowed to go on board. Should anyone act presumptuously and disobey this rule, on the matter being proved, he shall be treated as a debtor. He must be immediately reported to the (English) magistrate, who will be requested to detain him in the country.

18. To solve difficulties and remove troubles is the constant business of the society. If, however, there be a want of evidence in cases where a person ought to be punished or rewarded, and such cases promise hereafter to become more and more complicated, then the two parties who have differences must go to the club-house, and they must produce evidence and witnesses, and the directors of the society must endeavour to elicit the truth, and find out which party was in the wrong. The expense of providing cigar money, the person in the wrong will have to pay. The amount of such money is to be limited to £2, which shall be divided among the arbitrators in the case.

19. In every case of quarrelling among the people of the Su-Yap clan, the matter must be brought to the club-house for impartial adjustment, in order to reconcile conflicting parties. Should the decision of the club not give satisfaction, then the parties interested may make use of the funds of the club, and take the case before the English magistrate for adjudication.

20. The establishment of the club is chiefly for the purpose of doing justice to parties that are aggrieved; no one must take advantage of his power as a director to do any unlawful act, or to create difficulties. Should any director presume on his position, and infringe this rule, and should he repeat the infringement, the whole club shall make rigid investigation into his conduct, and prosecute him, and thereby vindicate righteousness and check the beginnings of calamity.

21. The meetings of the society must be conducted in a gentle manner, and the decisions they come to must be just. Speakers may sit whilst discussing; but there must be no clenching of fists or pointing with the finger at any meeting of the society, for this would be committing a breach of etiquette; nor must the speaker raise his voice or bawl, and cause confusion during public deliberations: 1st, because Europeans might suspect there was a row going on; 2ndly, because it would be a breach of Chinese good manners. Guilty persons and witnesses whilst speaking shall not be allowed to sit.

22. (This rule I need not translate; it merely forbids a disgusting practice among the lower classes, and also other nuisances, under a penalty of £1 and twelve stripes of the rattan.)

23. In accordance with the rules of the society, the directors are to have the administering of corporal punishment; the guilty person must himself present the rattan with which the punishment is to be inflicted. If the offender is so stupid as to count upon his ignorance of his error for escape, and consequently refuse to present the rattan to the director, as laid down by the rules, he shall, after having been chastised, receive ten additional stripes, to act as a warning to him for his stupidity and want of shame.

24. At the meetings of the society for the transaction of business the person who acts as witness shall be required to swear before the gods previous to his being permitted to give evidence; should he object so to swear, then, although he may have witnessed a transaction with his own eyes, his evidence shall not be received; in this manner the society will compel truth to be spoken, and put a stop to false evidence.

25. Both plaintiffs and defendants, in bringing their cases to the club-house for adjudication, must each of them, in the first place, pay the £2 fee, as cigar money; each of them must also pay the £2 castigation fee. The full amount that each shall have to pay is £4, which must, before the case is gone into, first be paid to the treasurer to keep. If, upon due consideration, it be deemed unnecessary to inflict castigation, the castigation fee shall be returned. Should any person presume to disobey this rule, and refuse to give the money, the society will compel his relatives and mates to pay it, and cause the violator of the rule to be arrested, and brought to justice, thus establishing the authority of the rules and making them equally binding on all.

26. Chinese go everywhere digging for gold, in order to make a living; it shall not be permitted (if any Chinese is washing tailings) to another brother Chinese to make a private use of his money, and, through the medium of some agent, obtain the said tailings underhandedly; a good custom would thus be broken through, and the same practice might be adopted on all other goldfields, the result of which would be mutual wrangling and litigations. Should anyone stupidly presume to disobey this rule, and clandestinely make use of his money for the buying of tailings, whoever is cognisant of the fact must announce the name of the offender to the society, and the offender shall be punished with twelve stripes; a repetition of the offence shall be punished with twenty-four stripes, and a fine of £4, which shall be handed over to the directors, to be divided amongst them.

27. The costume of the Chinese being very much disliked by Europeans, our friends and relatives who go about the streets, or who are engaged at work, are forbidden to wear Chinese trousers. It is allowed to any member who witnesses any infringement of this rule to report the names of the persons guilty of it to the society, and the offenders shall be summarily visited with twelve stripes, and fined besides in the sum of £2, which shall go to the person who reported them. The repeated infringement of this rule is calculated to give much trouble.

Should anyone get embroiled in a quarrel with Europeans, and receive insults from them, the services of an interpreter must be called into requisition, to make up matters. The offending Chinese shall first be chastised and his case afterwards gone into; and this will serve as a warning for his presumption.

28. The above rules being all for the public good, and not for any private interest, all the friends and relatives of our clan must see to their own good conduct, and endeavour to influence others thereby. All must equally obey and practice the rules.

That all may get plenty of gold is our wish for our clan-fellows. It is well said, "Let your strong purposes be developed by a vigorous execution of them." You will then obtain abundance of gold with which to return to your homes.

The product of the earth (gold) is to be found in these southern regions; the gathering of it together is for China.

The gods alone are liberal, and confer happiness and protection to bless men. Is not this really excellent?—Is not this noble?

All happiness centres here.

The 4th year of the Emperor HAM-FONG.

11th month, 6th day.

The Su-Yap people have unitedly adoped these rules, A.D. 1854.

PART IV.

REPORT ON THE CHINESE POPULATION IN VICTORIA.

The Chinese who emigrate from China to this country are chiefly from the province of Canton. They generally belong to the rural agricultural population, spread over the country from 70 to about 150 miles south of Canton, and perhaps about the same distance westward of Hong Kong and Macao. Amongst these agriculturists there is a goodly number of artizans and traders. They are all usually a peaceful and easily governed people.

Besides those who come from the province of Canton, there are also those who come from the adjoining province of Hokkeën or Fuh-kien. In this country they go commonly by the name of Amoy Chinese. They come from the island of Amoy, a very important trading port, situated in lat. 24.40 N. and long. 118.20 E. It was captured by the British forces in 1841, and soon afterwards was thrown open to British commerce. Between 1851 and 1852 large numbers of the Amoy Chinese were shipped as coolies for Sydney and Melbourne (principally the former place); and on their arrival were soon engaged as shepherds, cooks, grooms, and house-servants, in all which capacities they seem generally to have given satisfaction to their employers. Many of the Amoy Chinese emigrate to Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Java, for the purposes of trade; but they do not, for some reason or other, of their own accord, come to this country. Being mostly illiterate men, they have, since they left their country for Australia, had no communication with their relations and friends (except in three or four instances), and it is not likely that they will ever revisit their native land.

The Chinese population of this colony is composed of the Su-Yap, Sam-Yap, Heang-San and Amoy Chinese. The first-named are by far the most numerous; the second are generally possessed of more learning and influence; the third and fourth form an uninfluential minority.

Their dialects differ; but, with all their differences, the natives of the three tribes first-named manage to understand each other with tolerable ease; but between the dialects of these three tribes, and that spoken by the Amoy Chinese, there is as wide a difference as between English and French.

On their arrival in this country all the different clans or tribes, except the Amoy, seem to have formed themselves into associations (as is their invariable practice wherever they settle in large numbers) for the purpose of mutual protection and assistance. Each association has its rules, and never amalgamates with another. The clannish feeling of the Chinese, like caste in India, keeps tribe apart from tribe.

I have translated the rules of one of these associations. The whole code is well worth reading. It throws some light on the social habits of the Chinese, and the aspect in which they regard Europeans. I do not believe any of those secret societies exist in this country which are so dreaded in China by the Chinese Government, and which create so much trouble and apprehension in the Straits' settlements. An attempt was made several years ago to organize such a society, but it failed.

It is due, in a great measure, to the enforcement of the rules laid down by these different associations that so few collisions took place between the Chinese and the European community, and that crime was so uncommon in the earlier days of gold digging.

In 1859 the Chinese population in this colony was estimated at 45,000. Their numbers have dwindled considerably since then, for, according to the mining statistics for the quarter ending 30th September, 1867, the total number of Chinese miners given is 18,092. If to this number is added the number of Chinese engaged in other occupations, the total number of Chinese would probably be about 20,000.

The palmy days of the goldfields having passed away, hundreds of Chinese who had at one time been engaged in mining, have betaken themselves to other pursuits. Besides miners and shopkeepers, who were always to be met with, we have

now marketgardeners, reapers, sheepshearers, carters of wood and water, tailors, carpenters, hawkers of fish, of vegetables and fancy articles, shoemakers, fruiterers, ragpickers, sellers of empty bottles, and a few—very few—engaged as domestic servants. These last are not so numerous here as in Sydney. Were such industries as the manufacture of silk, the growing of the mulberry tree, or of cotton, or the tea plant, introduced into the colony, the economical value of these people would be greatly enhanced.

It is characteristic of these people to be industrious—they are taught to be so from their childhood. They are also patient, persevering, and thrifty; obedient to the laws, and seldom break out into open rebellion, unless goaded to it by grinding oppression and tyranny. They are great lovers of their country. The majority in this colony are looking forward with hope to that happy consummation, the return to their fatherland, and are content to toil here, amid many difficulties and privations, until they can lay by a sufficient sum wherewith to carry out their heart's desire.

Remittances of money in crude gold are made to their parents and families from time to time according to the means they possess. These remittances are usually sent by the hand of some trustworthy acquaintance, or fellow-villager, who is returning to China. It will be a long time indeed before any large numbers of these people will willingly expatriate themselves from their fatherland to take up their residence permanently with their wives and families in this country. Those that can afford it remove even the bones of their deceased relatives and friends in small wooden cases, or carpet bags, to be re-interred in some lucky spot in their native land, where they are sure the sacrifices to the remains of the departed ones will be performed at the proper seasons. Not only the homes of the Chinese, but the tombs of their ancestors and the ancestral halls, act as powerful magnets to lure them back to the land of their birth.

To induce them to bring their wives and families to Australia, we must first make them feel sure of obtaining steady and remunerative work, by which they may be able to maintain them in comfort. So long as they are doubtful on this point, they will never go to the expense and trouble of transporting them hither. Only a favored few, who have ample pecuniary means, are in a position to bring their families here; but even of this class scarcely any do so. There are not more than a dozen native women in this colony; and some of these are not wives, but servants.

The number of Chinese married to European women in the colony is between 50 and 60. The number of children from these marriages may be estimated at 130. Those Chinese who can afford it send their children to school; but there are some who have not the means of doing so, and consequently the children are growing up utterly neglected. There are cases, too, of Chinese sending their boys to China to be educated there.

Those who have taken to themselves European wives evidently have made up their minds to remain in the country; but it is not at all improbable, if their circumstances can afford it, and their wives consent to go, even some of these, impelled by the strong innate love of country, may resolve to spend their last days in China. Those who take their European wives to that country (and several have already done so) leave them at Macao or Hong Kong for greater security of residence. A few cases have occurred of Chinese deserting their European wives and leaving them to shift for themselves. Such cases, however, are rare; not so rare, though, the cases of European wives who desert their Chinese husbands.

It is not very easy to ascertain what the earnings of the Chinese in their different occupations are. Those who work for wages at European claims get from 25s. to 30s. a week each, without rations. Those who work in small companies of from three to seven persons earn about 12s. each, on an average, weekly. Fossickers earn from 6s. to 7s. a week each; in some places more, at others less. Harvestmen get from 25s. to 27s. a week each (with rations, I believe). From the accounts given of these men it would appear that in this capacity, as a general rule, they give great satisfaction to their employers; and though they cannot perform as much work as an European, yet what they do is done carefully and steadily. The same remarks are applicable to the Chinese as sheepshearers: these are paid at the rate of 15s. per 100 sheep shorn: one man can shear 70 sheep per day. From four to five weeks is the duration of harvest-work; and three to four weeks the duration of sheepshearing. In this last-mentioned operation the Amoymen are almost exclusively occupied,

having, from the circumstance of their being engaged almost solely in tending sheep from the time of their arrival in the colony, obtained that experience and skill necessary for the performance of this particular kind of work. In harvest work both Amoy and Canton men are indiscriminately employed. Then there are also those Chinese who form themselves into large companies for working deep sinkings, who realize handsome dividends, and are accumulating fortunes rapidly. The number of such persons, however, is small. At the present time there seems to be a great deal of poverty among the people; many of them would be glad to set their hands to any kind of work, if they could get it. The indications of growing poverty are unmistakable. The number of returning emigrants to China is fewer year by year. Seven and eight years ago over 20 ships left Melbourne, annually, for China, with their large freights of Chinese, who bore away with them their larger or smaller piles of gold. Last year, but one returned. Their new-year holidays, that used to be celebrated with much jubilant and noisy demonstrations, pass off now in a very tame and quiet manner. The circus too, at which Chinese plays used to be enacted, and which attracted crowds of Chinese, has disappeared; and the gaols are tenanted by Chinese criminals much longer, and more numerous now than in days of yore. With increasing poverty there has followed, as a natural consequence, increase of crime among the Chinese. This poverty arises less from want of employment than from opium smoking and gambling—two gigantic evils which have contributed towards the impoverishment and demoralization of the people to an extent which is truly lamentable and appalling. In looking over the statistics with which I have been furnished by the Chinese Interpreters on the different goldfields, I find there are 48 gambling houses, and 80 opium shops. These are below the actual numbers, as my returns are yet incomplete.

The sum a wealthy Chinese spends in opium is, on an average, from 18s. to £2 a week; those in middling circumstances, from 7s. to £1 weekly; the poorer class, from half-a-crown to 3s. weekly.

The estimated number of opium smokers, according to my returns, is—the lowest, 50 out of every 100 Chinese; the highest, 90 out of every 100. Of these, one-third are set down as confirmed smokers. The period when the habit of smoking opium becomes confirmed varies: it may be at the end of the first year, or the second, or the third; and the rapidity and force with which the appetite is gratified also differs very considerably: there are numbers who are satisfied with what may be called a very moderate allowance; and, as long as that is the case, it appears to be smoked with comparative impunity; but, like moderate spirit drinking, it may predispose to, if it does not directly excite, disease. The larger proportion, however, of those who are addicted to this practice are not content with a fixed ratio, but desire and require accumulative doses. The period, likewise, when the constitution begins to suffer is also variable: with some, it is as soon as three or four years; with others, not for ten or more years. As long as the stimulus is supplied regularly the different organs of the body perform their functions; but as soon as its exciting influence has passed off a degree of torpor and depression affects the whole system, and to enable him to go about his ordinary occupation the smoker has to resort to the grand restorative—the opium-pipe. However desirous he may now be to relinquish the use of this false and dangerous stimulus he feels utterly unable to do so. When the habit has become fully confirmed, the smoker feels that it is essential to the continuance of life that it should be gratified. It is a matter now of necessity, not of choice or pleasure; for the different organs, from being long impaired, have become unable to perform their functions, unless goaded to it, and then very imperfectly. The stomach is highly irritable, and has lost its digestive power. The appetite for food is gone, and frequent diarrhoea occurs. With pain and weariness of the limbs, depression of spirits, a slow weak circulation, and a gradual diminution both of volition and voluntary power, the individual being moreover reduced to poverty is a burden to himself and friends. *With opium he is miserable, and without it he can neither sleep, eat, or live.* He may drag on an existence for a few years longer, but at last he perishes. Such are the effects of opium upon individuals; and their influence upon society is equally injurious. In domestic economy they are the great source of poverty, wretchedness, and discord; and their social and national effects are not less pernicious, since, in proportion as this habit prevails, the public morals will be corrupted, trade and commerce lessened, character and influence degenerated, crime perpetrated, pauperism produced, wealth dissipated, happiness ruined, and population

destroyed. These observations, made by one who had resided in China, are fully confirmed by the Chinese Interpreters on our goldfields. The Chinese Interpreter on Ballarat writes, in reference to the evil effects of opium smoking—"It ruins the constitution of those who are addicted to it; their bodies get decayed and weak, their skin becomes sallow, and their persons emaciated." The Castlemaine Interpreter says—"Every wicked thing comes from this practice. The first evil is the eating up of the smoker's earnings; the second is the loss of physical strength—he is unable to work; the third—being long accustomed to smoking, he feels no disposition to work, and becomes lazy and fatigued in body; the fourth—confirmed smokers have their faces withered and dried up; the fifth—the quantity of opium that is used must be increased and cannot be lessened; if the smoker lessens the quantity by even half a grain it will not stop his craving; when the craving comes on, although all kinds of the nicest dishes are placed before him, he cannot partake of the smallest morsel; the sixth—when the craving has not been fully satisfied, although there may be lying at his doorway abundance of gold and silver, yet he would be unable to raise himself and go and pick it up. At the commencement of the practice, before it has become confirmed, the smoking of opium has a very exhilarating effect; but ultimately it leads to the results above mentioned."

The Chinese invariably give one and the same testimony as to the evils of opium smoking; and no one can be better judges in this matter than they.

The opium shops which stud the Chinese camp so thickly are also dens of infamy and immorality. In these are found abandoned European women, who sell themselves to do wickedly, in order to obtain the wages of unrighteousness. They have also got into the habit of smoking the pernicious drug; and there is every reason to fear that in the course of time the practice will gradually spread among the European population, and produce as disastrous results upon them as upon the Chinese people.

All these shops should be well watched, and kept under the vigilant surveillance of the police. Vigorous measures ought to be adopted for the circumscribing of the evils connected with opium smoking within the narrowest limits possible; their entire eradication can scarcely be hoped for. The suggestions offered by some of the Chinese Interpreters, in their statistical reports for the lessening of these evils, are well worthy the consideration of those on whom devolve matters of legislative responsibility.

The other monster evil to which I have to allude is gambling. According to the estimate of the interpreter at Maryborough, four-fifths of the Chinese population are given to gambling; while the interpreter at Avoca gives it as one-half. The evils arising from this vicious habit no one can describe so well as the Chinese themselves. The Ballarat interpreter says—"The way in which gambling ruins the people is this—when monied Chinese gamble, whether they win or lose, they harbor feelings of animosity." The Avoca interpreter—"If the gambler happens to be unfortunate, he turns to stealing." The Daylesford interpreter enumerates three evils which spring from the habit—"First, if the gambler wins he gives himself up to immorality, gambling, drinking, and smoking; he becomes proud, extravagant, and licentious, all which things are productive of misery: second, if the gambler loses, then he steals like a mouse, and pilfers like a dog, and imperils the body given him by his parents: third, disputes constantly arise between gamblers, as to the sums of money lost or won; the evils arising from these disputes cannot be described; they are of constant occurrence. If gambling could be suppressed, the Chinese would become industrious, and could obtain work; but at present their whole heart is set upon gambling, which they indulge in principally on Sundays, without any fear of the authorities." The gamblers are an intolerable nuisance to the respectable portion of the Chinese population, who are living in hope that something will one day be done by Legislative enactment by which a practice so prolific of evil, and so detrimental to trade, will be effectually checked. Special legislation is required to bear upon this particular evil among the Chinese.

Nor does this vicious habit produce evil effects on the Chinese alone; it is inimical also to the public morals of the European community. In proof of which, a quotation or two from some of the country journals will suffice. The correspondent of the *Daylesford Mercury*, at Castlemaine, thus wrote, some time ago—"In a portion of the Chinese town here, there has existed, for a long time back, an institution which is a disgrace to the town, and which has inflicted serious injury on many of our artizans

and journeymen. I allude to the monster gambling establishment ; or, as it is dignified by the title of the 'Chinese Bank.' Here, night after night, assemble young men and boys, eager to risk their money in the most bare-faced gambling. I also hear, that several young men in various trades here, have for months past regularly 'invested,' as they term it, their savings each night in this absorbing bank ; nay, even children of ten or twelve years old, are constantly seen eagerly watching the result of their gambling." Other journals have also from time to time afforded testimony to the same effect.

The growth of immorality among the Chinese has, for the last year or two, been most painfully manifest. Facts have been elicited from evidence given before the police court which show the evil to be deep and wide spread. The cases of Loo Kow and the late Government Interpreter on Ballarat, develop a state of morals among a portion of the Chinese people which loudly calls for strong repressive measures. On the case of the former, the *Ballarat Star* has these remarks—"The Eastern Police Court yesterday was the scene of revelations touching the hideous immoral condition of a section of this young community that call for something more than the verdict of a jury, or even the verdict of public opinion. Something ought at once to be done by legislative enactment, if found needful, to put a stop to a wholesale system of debauching, by Chinese, of girls of tender years, which promises, if allowed to continue, to bring down infamy on the name of the colony. A bevy of children, from ten to twelve years of age, put into the witness box, one after the other, to brand themselves with shame ; or fencing and prevaricating in their answers to counsel, as if to shield the monsters who had betrayed them, is certainly a sight to make angels weep. If, as it is too much feared, the law is insufficient to reach this particular crime, surely it would be right that a short Act should at once be passed by our Legislature."

The abnormal condition of the great mass of the Chinese people must necessarily lead to great immorality. To counteract this evil, a change must be effected in that condition. They must have their wives and families with them. But the difficulties that present themselves in the way of effecting this highly desirable object are insurmountable to the great majority—they could not afford to do it. The uncertain prospects before them in this colony would forbid it, as well as their attachment to their own land and the graves of their ancestors.

Under their present circumstances, then, the wisest course would be to encourage their return to their country—and the best way to do this, is to discourage among them and put down those vicious practices which rob them of the means of accomplishing that object. Fifty gambling houses and 100 opium shops are quite enough to pauperise and demoralize the whole Chinese population of Victoria. They are the Scylla and Charybdis of the Chinese. On this rock, and this whirlpool, many a fortune has been swallowed up ; many fair names have been blasted, and many bright hopes and prospects have been dashed to pieces ; leaving the wretched victims burdens upon society.

As before stated, exceptional legislation must be provided for this exceptional people, to save them from ruining themselves and society around them. The pruning knife must be applied without delay to the wide-spread social evils among them, with an unsparing, and at the same time a judicious hand. A thorough social reform is needed.

I would suggest, with the view of suppressing gambling, that clauses 42 and 43 of the *Police Offences Statute* 1865, 28 Vic., No. 265, should be translated into the Chinese language and placarded in all the Chinese encampments, and also in their clubhouses ; and that the attention of the Chinese, particularly the owners of gamblinghouses, be directed to them by the interpreters, so that no one may plead ignorance, and all be made aware of the consequences arising from the infringement of the provisions of the Act. And in order to the effectual carrying out of these provisions there should be native Chinese attached to the local police, one or more of them, as circumstances may dictate, on every goldfield. They would afford valuable information of all bad characters, their lurking places, and their dodges. For want of such native assistance numbers of guilty Chinese escape justice. With this native Chinese police, judiciously managed, there would be a great diminution of crime. Nor would the adoption of this new arrangement be found to be an additional burden on the finances of the country ; since if the prime cause of crime, which I take to be gambling, be suppressed, there will be far fewer criminals to maintain in our gaols. What is now required for the maintenance of Chinese criminals, whose incarceration

seems not to produce the least good to themselves or to the community, would be applied to the maintenance of Chinese policemen for the checking of crime and the observance of the laws, thereby promoting, in a good measure, a healthier state of society among the Chinese.

The cost to the country for the maintenance of Chinese prisoners, for one year, on Ballarat alone, from April 1, 1866, to March 31, 1867, was £554 16s. 10½d. This, of course, includes everything—provisions, clothing, bedding, fuel, stores, light, and water; burials, salaries, wages, and incidental expenses. Each prisoner costs the country £33 2s. 6d. per annum. The aggregate cost of maintenance of all the Chinese criminals in Victoria, in one year, must now be very considerable.

The Chinese Interpreters on all the goldfields ought to be made to take an active part in promoting social reforms among their countrymen. It is to be feared that some of them are so mixed up in gambling transactions and speculations themselves, that instead of imparting to, they withhold from, the police, that information and assistance which would enable them materially to check the evil of gambling.

The interpreters ought to be made to understand distinctly, that any participation in, or connivance at, gambling transactions on their part, will be followed by a summary dismissal from Government service. On the other hand, interpreters who strive faithfully to put down this evil ought to receive every encouragement and assistance from the police, inasmuch as in the discharge of this duty they are sure to meet with the most determined opposition of a large portion of their countrymen, and incur their ill-will and hatred.

Interpreters should also be required to send in a quarterly report on the condition of the Chinese population within their jurisdiction to the Minister of Justice. This will keep them in pretty constant communication with the head of their department, and is what they all need to make them feel the responsibility of their position. The holding of their appointments as interpreters should be made to depend on the faithfulness and ability with which they discharge the duties of their office.

I think it is high time to require a higher standard of qualification in Chinese interpreters than was required in former years. All Chinese who aspire, in future, to the important office of interpreter ought to be able to read and write the English language with tolerable ease and propriety; they ought also to speak it distinctly as well as correctly. The jargon spoken by some of the interpreters, in the course of their interpreting in court, is at times scarcely intelligible, and often they fail to understand what is said to them by the Bench. Their qualifications and attainments ought to be prescribed, just as are those of teachers and assistant-teachers of public schools; and they ought to be required to pass an examination, and to hold a certificate of competency from a Board of Examiners previous to their being admitted into Government service. Such an arrangement as this, would have, I believe, one very good effect—it would stimulate a good many of the Chinese to a regular and systematic study of the English language; whereas at present, almost any Chinese who has a smattering of English, thinks himself fit to occupy the important post of interpreter, and contents himself with the very small modicum of it he may have picked up in his intercourse with Europeans.

In order to encourage the interpreters to discharge their duties faithfully and efficiently, after a certain period of actual service their pay ought to be increased, and on quitting Government service they ought to receive a retiring allowance.

If these suggestions are adopted, I think it would result in the State obtaining a more efficient and reliable class of interpreters. Of course in all appointments the moral character would be looked to of the interpreters, as well as their literary qualifications.

The system of promotion, if adopted, in regard to interpreters, would also operate beneficially upon them; the most deserving one in a lower grade of interpretership should be promoted to a higher grade of interpretership whenever a vacancy occurs in such interpretership, instead of an altogether new man being appointed to it.

Over all these interpreters it would be advisable to appoint an Inspector-General, to see that they performed their duties in a proper manner, and who could counsel and aid them in all their difficulties, and who could visit and inspect, in rotation, the large centres of Chinese population on the different goldfields, and submit annually a report on their condition to the Minister of Justice.

As petty larcenies and robberies have, of late years, been greatly on the increase, it seems necessary to make the laws more stringent in dealing with Chinese criminals. At an interview of the committee of the Ballarat Chamber of Commerce with the police magistrate, Mr. Clissold, seven years ago, on matters connected with the Chinese, the latter made the following remarks:—

“In my opinion our laws are not sufficiently stringent to deal with the Chinese. From the information I have at different times obtained from the interpreters, I believe that the majority of Chinamen regard a few months’ imprisonment as a period of relaxation from work, with the additional advantage of being boarded and lodged at the expense of the Government. Their own laws, I believe, are much more severe than those of any other country, and they laugh at our notions of punishment. In fact, the only way to at all check their thievish propensities, will be to enact some law inflicting a punishment that will disgrace them in the eyes of their fellow countrymen; such, for instance, as on a second conviction, in addition to the imprisonment, making it legal to shave their heads, which, I believe, is the most disgraceful punishment that can be inflicted on a Chinaman. Until this, or somewhat similar punishment is resorted to, I think the Chinese will, as hitherto, form a very large per centage of the criminals convicted in this country.”

Judge Rogers held a similar opinion also. This punishment—the shaving of the head—did at one time operate, to some extent, in lessening the number of criminals, but, unfortunately, from the frequency of its infliction, and being in a country where the tail is rather sought to be concealed than displayed, this mode of punishment has lost much of its stigma and horror to the thievishly disposed among the Chinese; and larcenies and petty thefts are more common now than they were seven years ago. Mr. Clissold is now of opinion that corporal punishment would be a more effectual mode of dealing with petty thieves among the Chinese; flogging for larceny will undoubtedly act as a more powerful deterrent than shaving off of the tail. By referring to the Chinese code, a translation of which accompanies this Report, it will be seen that the Chinese themselves look upon the administration of stripes as the most effectual way in dealing with those who commit breaches of the law. The public interests, then, seem to require the adoption of this mode of punishment, otherwise petty larcenies and robberies will be more rife than ever.

In the interview with Mr. Clissold, above alluded to, that gentleman also held it as his opinion that the abolition of the office of headmen among the Chinese was one cause of the increase of petty thieving among them; that these headmen were useful in giving information of bad characters and their residences to the police, and in this manner were a great check to crime. If the suggestion which I have thrown out about employing Chinese policemen be adopted, they will act precisely as the headmen used to do, and, being incorporated with the local police, act more efficiently, and materially thin the numbers of vagabonds and thieves. But Chinese vagabonds and thieves are mostly the offspring of opium shops and gambling shops. If these shops could be entirely swept away, or their number greatly reduced, a great change would come over the face of Chinese society. One of the interpreters thus expresses himself on this subject—“When the two greatest curses to Chinamen are removed the Chinese will become civilized. The merchant will attend to his merchandise; the miner will attend to his mining; employees will attend to their employment; each will contentedly stick to his appropriate occupation, and not have his mind diverted from it. The people will then be happy, and every one will strive to go forward. In this state of things there would be no thieving and no stealing.”

With the view of weaning the Chinese from their haunts of vice it would be desirable to endeavor to create among them a taste for rational and intellectual enjoyments. The establishment of schools for teaching them the English language would be one means of effecting this. They might be day schools or night schools, according as their circumstances may dictate. And if these schools came to be looked upon by them as roads to interpreterships, or any other Government appointment, it would stimulate them all the more in their study of the English language. If the knowledge of English became general among them it would be attended with very important and beneficial results. It would raise the people to a higher level, and bring them more constantly, and in larger masses, in contact with that portion of European society whose influence upon them would be salutary and elevating. It would also make them take a greater interest in this country, and its people and

government. Mutual sympathy between the two races would be more felt, misunderstandings would be avoided, crime would be more easily detected, and public opinion would have a greater influence upon them.

It might be attempted to establish reading-rooms for them also, furnished with instructive and interesting works on all kinds of subjects, in their own language, by native and European authors. To these rooms the Chinese might resort when disengaged from business, and spend a couple of hours there in an agreeable way. Readings from Chinese favorite authors might also be there given from time to time, or in any other place adapted for such a purpose, by some of the more intelligent and educated Chinese, which would prove exceedingly interesting to the people. Lectures by European lecturers might also be delivered on interesting subjects in an easy and familiar style, which could be explained to the Chinese through an interpreter. And other entertainments might be got up for the purpose of enabling them to enjoy a leisure hour or two in a pleasant and rational way. Such entertainments would divert them from places and occupations that ruin their morals.

These schemes, however, will have to be initiated by Europeans friendly to the Chinese, and who truly desire to see their social and moral condition improved.

But the grand instrument to be employed for the effectual reformation of these people is, unquestionably, the teaching of the truths of God's Holy Word, and preaching the Gospel of Christ to them. Here is afforded a wide scope for beneficent exertion to all the religious denominations in Victoria. At their very doors are thousands of ignorant heathen waiting, as it were, for that knowledge that makes men wise to salvation, and that effectually teaches them to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world. If we desire to see a thorough reform in Chinese society, then the Christians in Victoria must obey the command of Christ, by preaching to them his gospel. This some of the churches have done, but on an exceedingly limited scale.

Three Protestant missions to the Chinese have been established in Victoria; the number of baptized Chinese in connection with them does not exceed 50 persons. The number of chapels is 3. Of these missions only two are now in operation. Besides these there is also a mission in connection with the Roman Catholic body. The number of their adherents I have no means of knowing.

CHINESE LEPERS.

The number of lepers in Victoria, as far as can be ascertained, is 27. The largest number congregated together is on Ballarat. So much has been written on this awful affliction of leprosy that it is quite unnecessary for me to dilate upon it. I have incorporated with the "Statistics" Doctor Clendenning's professional account of these lepers, and would earnestly request particular attention to it. Something on a large and permanent scale requires to be done for the relief of these truly wretched and miserable outcasts of society. Although they are better provided for than they used to be, there still remains a great deal that is needful to be done for them.

"Their most pressing wants," Doctor Clendenning writes, "at present appear to me to be, viz. :—

" 1st. A suitable house for all.

" 2nd. Suitable food to be provided, and cooked daily for them.

" 3rd. Cleanliness and other sanitary measures.

" 4th. Medical care as required.

" 5th. Some person (an European) to have charge of them, and see the above requirements, and other wants, fully and carefully supplied."

WM. YOUNG.

Ballarat, 2nd March, 1868.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Chinese Population, and Particulars of their Employments, as furnished by the Chinese Interpreters on the different Goldfields, for 1866 and 1867.

	Total Population.		Total Population.		Total Population.			
	1866	1867	1866	1867	1866	1867		
Ballarat, Smythesdale, Creswick, Buninyong	...	...	Maryborough	...	...	...
Castlemaine Township and its vicinity—Mopoke, Mopoke Gully, Barker's	...	...	Daylesford, Blackwood	...	...	...
Creek, Golden Point, Diamond Gully, &c.	...	...	Avoca	...	...	...
Ararat, including Beaufort, Commissioner's Hill, Spring Lead, Canton Lead,	...	...	Beechworth	...	...	...
White Lead, Cathcart, Port Curtis, Opossum Gully, &c.	...	...	Sandhurst	...	...	...
	974 souls	317 souls						
Total Arrivals of Chinese in Victoria in 1866	1,043	1,709						
Total Departures of Chinese from Victoria in 1866	...	...				
The bulk of the Chinese Population are Miners. The remainder are engaged in occupations noted below, and their numbers given as far as they could be ascertained.								
	Ballarat.	Castlemaine.	Ararat.	Maryborough.	Daylesford, Blackwood.	Avoca.	Beechworth.	Sandhurst.
Shopkeepers	14	15	4	50	10	10	400	50
Doctors and Chemists	11	5	5	6	3	1	15	5
Tailors	6	...	4	2	1	1	5	3
Barbers	6	...	4	2	3	...	6	4
Butchers	8	3	10	3	3	...	8	6
Carpenters	3	2	6	4	1	5	32	8
Hawkers of fancy articles	28	2	4	4	12	...	100	3
Marketgardeners	42	30	26	50	56	10	400	200
Coach proprietors	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawkers of fish	8	7	2	1	2	...	3	2
Harvestmen	200	10	40	400	150	80	...	...
Sheepshearers	...	...	70	1	...	...	70	...
Shoemakers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodcarters	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruiters	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cookshops	5	3	1	1	4	...	8	2
Publichouses	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beershops	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clubhouses	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Chinese in hospital	15	25	...	7	3	...	28	16
Contributions of Chinese to hospital	£16 11 0	£16	£7 to £8	£20 14 0	£3 9 0	£1 1 0	£78 3 0	£70
Number of Chinese in Benevolent Asylum	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Contributions of Chinese to Benevolent Asylum	£23 16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	£40
Number of lepers	10	7	4	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Chinese married to European women	24	5—5 yrs. in hospd.	4	2	4	4	5	6
Number of Chinese children	62	20	10	4	9	9	10	15
Estimated number who have wives and families in China	260	300	30 out of 100	600	450	150	not given	2 out of 3
Number of Opium shops	32	11	6	5	8	2	15	10
Estimated number of Opium smokers	90 out of 100	not given	90 out of 100	50 out of 100	85 out of 100	50 out of 100	10 out of 100 confirmed smokers	4 out of 10
Number of gambling-shops	13	6	2	3	13	2	10	7
Estimated number of Chinese gamblers	not given	not given	not given	80 out of 100	not given	50 out of 100	...	9 out of 10
Number of Chinese prisoners	300	400	26—2 years	31	80	18	300	50
Number of Chinese naturalized	10	5	...	1	...	1	7	10
Number of baptized Chinese	10	12	...	2	4	4	4	5
Number of Chinese Christian places of worship	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Chinese returned to China	50	20	30	20	20	2	200	40
Number of Chinese gone to New Zealand	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
Number employed by Europeans in mining	170	...	10—by Chinese, 70	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated number of unemployed	34	...	20	30	168	6	...	200 to 300
Names of the Chinese Interpreters	Abboo Mason.	A-Coy.	Lee-Young.	Ah-Kew.	Low-A-Mong.	How-Qua.	Tsze-Hing.	Wat-A-Che.

MINUTES RESPECTING THE FOREGOING REPORT.

(1.) The Honorable Mr. Bindon—

The Honorable the Attorney-General and I think this report very valuable. We were concocting some plan for bringing the Chinese Interpreters more into communication with this department, and making them more useful than at present, when this report reached me.

(Signed) S. H. B.

(2.) The Minister of Justice—

I beg to forward the accompanying reports of the Rev. Mr. Young, on the Chinese in Victoria, for His Excellency's information.

(Signed) J. J. CASEY,
Minister of Justice.

Crown Law Offices,
4th August, 1868.

(3.) His Excellency the Governor—

For the Honorable the Minister of Justice.—I have read the enclosed with great interest.

Aug. 10, 1868.

(Signed) J. H. T. M. S.